FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co'y, Limited Liability. A. G. SARGISON Manager.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week if delivered)..... THE WEEKLY COLONIST. Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of

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QUARANTINE.

Now that the cholers 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. The New York Times of the 3rd instant contains an article on the negligence and carelessness of the health authorities of San Francisco, and " their very dangerous evasion of sanitary regulations." The Times goes on to say :-

In years past the Pacific ports have been protected, so long as ordinary sanitary reguintransit has recently been shortened, and the presence of cholera at Honolulu now makes the distance between San Francisco and an infected Pacific port less than the distance betional severity, owing chiefly to the recent war. It has defied the intelligent sanitar. said : ians of Japan, whose labors were at first no-tably successful, and in China the mortality is appalling, 40,000 deaths having been reported from Pekin for the month of August. The crews of foreign war vessels-those of ports have become infected. While our Pa. position and leader of the great Liberal parcific coast cities may be in no serious danty in Canada, it is because he has become a ger, the Belgic incident forcibly suggests master of the English language. Would you the expediency of taking in Pacific harbors believe Laurier to be less a good Frenchprecautions as are used in Atlantic

other United States port on the Pacific Coost. Victoria is one of the gateways, not only of the Dominion but of the whole continent. It is of the utmost importance therefore that it should be well guarded. The Quarantine Officer of this port has a most important duty to perform as has the Health of the control of the co ports for defence against infection should be resorted to here. The health authorities or Three Rivers, and in a like manner I carrying out the law.

CONSERVATISM.

estly believed they must of necessity accomsociety.

People who are intelligent and observant when they look around them, see that the tendencies of the time are not towards a better state of things. On the contrary, there are working in the minds of the people unrest and dissatisfaction with the existing state of things that bode ill for the

the principles on which society is based.

labor, the rights of men to the property very hard to bear can never be remedied. they have accumulated denied, laws are ridiculed and set at defiance, and the faith of men and women in institutions hitherto onsidered sacred undermined. Is it not at heart to consider what ought to be done They complain that the newspapers freto preserve it from disorganization? Is it not the duty of every man in these days to do his best to conserve what has been found well-being of society? Old party cries have lost their meaning; old party questions have REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTIS
NG as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonparell, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

Men are required in these days, whether they know it or not, to range themselves on the side of order or anarchy. Conservation or destruction is the work which men who take an interest in public affairs have to do. sure that they are not unconsciously helping those whose ultimate object is the destruction of society.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

There are unhappily some persons in Canpolitical matters the first care of English ster Review that in Russia speaking Canadians should be to guard against French-Canadian encroachment. This bitter prejudice against Frenchmost probably has its origin in the suspicion, that in many cases amounts to a con-French-Canadians, as hatred of the French is felt and cherished by a very office. inconsiderable part of the English-speaking

the two races regard each other we find found in his manuscript has been written to of the Chenier monument, that expresses their work. He goes on to say: the feeling entertained by nearly all intelligent French Canadians with respect to their tween this city and the ports of Europe. fellow subjects of the Anglo-Saxon race. has a disastrous effect. In Russia it is im-The epidemic in the Orient is one of excep. Mr. St. Pierre, addressing his compatriots,

"Let us make it a rule to learn the English language; let that language be taught in every school; it is the essential condition of the continuation of our influence. If our Laurier, of whom we are so legitimately the United States excepted-which have proud, has been raised to the highly honorbeen stationed at Chinese and Japanese able stations of leader of Her Majesty's Op-Canadian because he has learned to speak ports for defense against infection from the with propriety the language of the majority?

quite as much as it does to San Francisco or one side the Baie des Chaleurs and on the rupting the business of the market. his own people when in Quebec, in Montreal cannot be too watchful or too stringent in would like to see the French-Canadian from

abolished misery and want and elevated and as their leader and are proud of him shows would there be on misgovernment and offibeen all to a great extent delusions. They proportion of the English-speaking people There is, however, this to be said : Indishave not accomplished what they were in. of Canada have completely overcome any criminate abuse of officials and constant contended to accomplish, and what many hon. race prejudice that may have existed among demnation of the acts of Government, whether them; and the high esteem in which deserved or not, have pretty much the same plish. Parliamentary reform has not made the Conservatives of the Dominion effect as no criticism at all. In this matter the politics of the nation pure and patriotic; have held and still hold many as in many others extremes meet. But. the extension of the franchise has not had French Canadian statesmen, and the happily, in countries where the press is perthe effect of educating the voter so that his confidence they have reposed in them prove feetly free, those who have control of it often well-being of the country; free trade has speaking Canadians are not in any degree sense and good judgment, and it is simply want; popular education has not refined the French extraction. There is, no doubt, a community of a free press so guided. people or educated them morally or intellec. number of men in both parties among whom tually far above their previous condition. It dislike of the French is to be found, but it has not caused the people to abandon is to be observed that the politicians who the vices to which they were addicted and give free expression to that dislike and enit has not diminished crime. It is seen that deavor to build up a party on race prejudice politically, morally and socially the great are certain to fail signally and miserably. mass of the people have not been to any con. This is quite as true of the French haters of siderable extent benefitted by the reforms "Les Anglais" as it is of English-speaking that were to have renovated and elevated agitators against what they call "French domination." They have against them the good sense, the good feeling and the true patriotism of the vast majority of the people, and are certain before long to become discredited.

A SALUTARY CHANGE.

the most immoral theories on almost every inexpedient. He is represented as saying little to bring about. conceivable subject boldly advanced and that "the time has gone by for that method making converts by the thousand. Agita- of settling difficulties between railroad com- Agricultural Union for the early and favor- backs as he directs. It does not shy and tion to-day strikes far deeper than it did panies and their employes." Those who are able consideration of the Government, the there is no fear of its running fifty years or so ago. Then it aimed at described as "his dupes" have according to Prime Minister said that he and his colwhat was considered political and economic the New York Commercial Advertiser found leagues regard the deplorable state of the shaking to pieces on rough roads. But then abuses; now it is social—directed against out that the strike as a "method of settling agricultural interest "with the deepest the driver of the horseless wagon must regu-

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

There are many, both in Canada and the United States, who in their hearts consider lime for those who have the good of society that in those countries the press is too free. quently make a bad use of their freedom, that instead of elevating the people they help to demoralize them. They also declare that it would be better for the people if many of the books that are published and freely sold to all who have money to buy them never saw the light. We have no doubt that there will be found some in this free country who believe that a censorship of the press is not so bad a thing as it is represented to be by many lovers of freedom. And it will certainly have to be admitted that the freedom of the press in Be month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one formight—40 cents.

Good men, therefore, should make themselves this and other countries is sometimes grossly belying abused. But do those who denounce a free press try to imagine the state that the country would be in if the press were muzzled, if newspapers were permitted to publish nothing but what an official of the government of the day approved and sanctioned? This ada of British extraction who have unfor- is the state of things that exists in Russia tunately contracted a dislike to French. to day, and that has long existed in that Canadians. They speak slightingly of the country. Mr. Reginald George Burton tells men of that race and they believe that in us in the August number of the Westmin-

"No book is allowed to be printed until it has passed through the hands of and been they can effect a far-reaching change in the approved by the censor, and therefore many works emerge from his office in a sadly mu-Canadians and all things French-Canadian, tilated condition. Newspapers that in the opinion of the censor have offended receive a warning the first time of sinning, are fined for further offence, and finally, in case of petition with foreign producers. It does viction, that French-Canadians cordially necessity, are altogether suppressed. Strict not seem to the Times that the decrees of hate the English and everything connected though it is now, however, this censorship is nothing to what it used to be some forty altered. The farmers may starve and British perhaps true of a small proportion of years ago; reforms were instituted in the altered. The farmers may starve and British reign of Alexander II, but even yet many land may be allowed to become wilderness, absurdities are perpetrated in the censor's but free trade must remain. The agricul-

It can easily be understood that when a population of Canada, but when we come writer has the fear of the censor continually to be allowed to enter the British market dispassionately to inquire into the feeling before his eyes his thoughts do not run free of duty. There are some in Great with which the vast majority of the men of freely, and that sometimes much that is to be Britain who believe that this is making a that it is not hatred or anything like hatred. please the censor rather than to instruct or these people is every day widening and There is a passage in the speech of Mr. H. amuse the public. Instances are given in lations were observed by the length of the | C. St. Pierre, a talented and patriotic French | Mr. Burton's article of the depressing effect | well to take this trade lesson to heart. Over trans-Pacific voyage, but the time consumed | Canadian lawyer, delivered at the unveiling | which the censorship has on authors and | fifty years of free trade have reduced the

> that excessive strictures of the censorship possible to believe what one reads, for everything bears the impress of falsity. Statistics way to mitigate the suffering which free published by supreme order are falsified and trade has caused. no one knows what is going on in the country, whether the cholera is raging or are the peasants famine stricken, consequently the people suffer indirectly for want of relief during famine, whilst the cholera may be spread broadcast over the land. For instance, in the present year the writer visited Nijni Novgorod at the time of the great fair there and found that the cholera was raging there and had been for some time. Notwithstanding this the Government published no statistics of cholera at Nimi, but gave that town a clean bill of Surely not.
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> health, at the risk of spreading the disease last year by a side wind. The proceedings last year by a side wind. The proceedings last year by a side wind. The proceedings last year by a side wind.

Officer of the city. They should see to it your own country; you are at home. I ment officials, and there is consequently that every precaution used at the Atlantic would like to see the denizen of Toronto, of little to prevent them abusing their power, London, of Halifax, feel that he is among a privilege of which they frequently avail

or any other country who would not prefer | who no longer follow the trades they are al-Quebec or Montreal greeted as a citizen, as or any other country who would not prefer who no longer follow the trades they are alabrother, when in Toronto, London, Hamila free press with all its faults and drawbacks leged to represent. This operation had the to a muzzled press such as exists in Russia. This utterance was that of a true Cana- What would be the condition of the Govern-It is not at all surprising that a great re- dian patriot, let his origin be what it may. ment and the people in this country if the tion in such a way that the largest unions action is going on in Great Britain in favor | Canadians are one people, and the Canadian | newspapers were forbidden, on pain of fine. of Conservatism. The British people have should find himself at home in every part of imprisonment of editors and suppression. to seen that the boasted reforms of the past, the Dominion. The fact that the Liberals comment upon the doings and misdoings of presentatives of small and unimportant which were to have stamped out all abuses, of Canada have chosen a French-Canadian public officials of all kinds? What check refined the great mass of the people, have in the clearest manner that a very large cial tyranny and corruption of all kinds? only consideration in casting his vote is the clearly that another great section of English show that they possess high principle, sound not made all classes of the people free from prejudiced against their fellow subjects of impossible to over estimate the value to a members of English Trades Unions are not

A DISASTROUS CONDITION.

So deep is the distress of those engaged in agriculture in Great Britain and so dark are their prospects that they have prevailed upon "a large body of members of the House of Commons, not all of them political supporters of the present Government," to apply to Lord Salisbury for measures of relief. This is very significant. Englishmen as a rule are self-reliant. They are not in in the American newspapers. There is no the habit when they feel the pinch of hard doubt of its being able to run with considertimes of looking to the Government for help. able speed on smooth roads for long dis-It is only because a very large proportion of tances, but it is still questionable whether the agriculturists of the nation consider that it can be adapted to the rough pavements of the policy of the Government is unjust to cities and the uneven roads of the rural dis-Time and opportunity having been given the mother that they have come to believe that it tricts. A delivery wagon of this kind has ment has jurisdiction its statutes must be peace of society—that in fact threaten its to Eugene Debs to reflect, he has come to should in common fairness interpose to been started in New York, but whether it is obeyed. very existence. They see the wildest and the conclusion that strikes are impolitic and mitigate suffering which it has done not a to be a success or not is still uncertain.

In reply to the request of the National driver. It stops, goes slow or fast and difficulties" is absolutely the poorest ever anxiety and sympathy," and are "fully late his pace, as the driver of the horse and ocialism in all its forms is openly advo; adopted. Hundreds of thousands of work- conscious how severe the trial is which the wagon does, to the kindled road over which

cated by men of almost all ranks and all ing men would have been saved great misery disastrous condition of this great national legrees of intellectual power. It is finding and those dependent on them inexpressible industry imposes upon all whose subsistence ts way into national and provincial legis- suffering if they had been convinced of this depends upon its prosperity." This is very latures and it is to be seen cropping up in truth years ago. Strikes have been to working strong language for a British statesman to municipal ordinances. It is taught by the men most expensive luxuries. The good use, and the condition of British farmers press, on the platform, from the pulpit, on they have done could have been better se- must be indeed disastrous when Lord Salisthe stump and at the corners of the streets, cured in other ways but the suffering they bury alludes to it in a letter intended for Capital is represented as the enemy of have caused besides being very great and 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 import ant 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 orevails 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 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 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 comtural interest must be sacrificed in order that farm produce of all kinds may continue strengthening. Canadian farmers would do farmers of Great Britain, according to the "Nor is it only with regard to literature admission of free traders themselves, to a most disastrous condition, yet when some relief is asked for the free traders can see no

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 The above applies to the port of Victoria seem as if the limits of our country were on the benevolent object in view of not inter- of the Congress the other day showed very clearly that the majority of the members of time and took a little trouble to deprive the mere "jaw-smiths" of the power they were so ready to abuse. They struck out We think that there are very few in this of the list of delegates the names of those effect of weakening the Socialistic representation. They also regulated the representahad their proportionate share of influence in the Congress. "Under former rules the reunions 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 over a rough road at the same pace that he 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 tainty of getting to the top of it without currency, with bills of exchange and procut of existence. It was comparatively stopping. This, it appears, is not the case easy to do this as the great majority of the when the motive power is electricity. 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

It is completely under the control of the

LIGHEST AUTHORITIES RECOMMEND



REINDEER • BRAND"

If you want the Best Condensed Milk

REINDEER BRAND.

A long way to find an excuse for many a folly. What excuse is there for following old lines, paying for losses from bad 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. Oalifornia Roll Butter, 30c. per roll.

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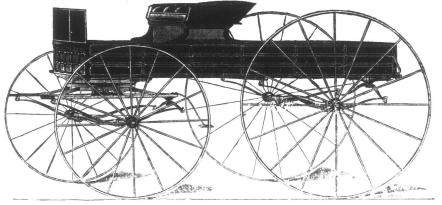
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LIMITED LIABILITY.



Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Farm Implements, IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

Lea Herrini **OUTSIDE WRAPPER**

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester:

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London and Export Oilmen generally RETAIL EVERYWHERE

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

drives over a smooth one. The horseless can face a pretty stiff grade with the cer- supreme. Parliament alone has to do with

Gasoline is the best motive power yet disovered for the horseless wagon. Four quarts of petroleum are sufficient for a run of twenty miles, and carriages are furnished | them legal tender, or should impose protec with reservoirs which contain fuel enough for a twenty-four hours' run at fifteen miles foreign lands. Suppose further, that, in an hour. There can be no doubt that the language of the Spectator, Ontario automatic wagon is a success. Its being should coolly and firmly inform the Parlia-brought into general use seems to us to be ment of Canada that it might "go to the only a question of time.

A "SCRAP."

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

To this the Spectator replied:

Theoretically you are right, dear friend. But suppose Manitoba coolly and firmly informs the Parliament of Capada 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 master ul 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 questial last Monday.

he drives. No sane driver dreams of going tion about any other matter in which the Confederation Act gives it legislative authority over a large number of subjects and wagon when the motive power is gasoline limits those in which provincial authority is missory notes, interest, legal tender, bankruptcy and insolvency, marriage and divorce, the criminal law, trade and com merce, etc.

Now, suppose that the Legislature of Ontario pass an act establishing a divorce court, or should issue greenbacks and make tive duties upon goods entering the pro-vince, either from other provinces or from 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 provincial jail yesterday to serve a nine months' term for petty larceny, on the expiration of which he will be dismissed from Her Mojesty's service. Campion had his trial by mar-