Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1886.

THE FISHERIES FROM AN ENGLISH STANDPOINT.

The revival of the fisheries question, in the opinion of the English press, could not have occurred at a more inopportune moment, owing to the rapid changes in the offices of the colonial and foreign ministers of Great Britain. There appears to be every desire among both the great English political parties to bring the matter to a final and amicable arrangement, but the journals remark that the United States are themselves very jealous of their fishing rights, and that therefore some allowance should be made to the Canadians in regard to their own views of the international controversy. It is pointed out that the United States claim all the sealing privileges in the North Pacific ocean in proximity to their possessions, and that even in minor matters oyster wars are continually breaking out between the fishermen of New York, Maryland and Virginia. The London Economist thus alludes to the subject: "The irritation which attended the action of the Canadian government in maintaining what is believed to be its rights has to some extent died away, but the difficulties that occasioned it are not yet settled. The importance of the Canadian fisheries to the Dominion is very considerable, as shown by a report just issued by the Canadian government. In this the value of the total year's catch is estimated at about £6,000,000, of which nearly £2,500,000 must be credited to Newfoundland, over £1,500,000 to Nova Scotia, and £75,000 to New Brunswick. The cod fisheries were, of course, the most important. Of the total catch about £700,000 went to the United States, £400,000 to the West India islands, and £300,000 to Great Britain. The number of men engaged in the industry is about 30,000, employing 1,277 vessels and 29,472 boats. The total value of the fleet is estimated at £670,000.

A BETTER WATER SUPPLY.

The city council at its last meeting directed the withdrawal of the steam fire-engine from the high level pumping service and return to the sphere to which it was originally assigned. The experiment, so far as forcing the water to the high levels was concerned, proved successful. The supply was largely increased. But the engine is unequal to the strain and is fast losing its efficiency. Under these circumstances it was thought by the council that as the protection of the city from fire was the object that called the brigade into being, the efficiency of the apparatus could not be impaired with a due regard for the public safety. With this change the sprinklers must be withdrawn, as under the decision of Mr. Justice Gray, the water cannot be used for that purpose until every ratepayer who desired a supply shall have been served. If the high water reservoir scheme of last year had been accepted by the ratepayers there would have been no occasion for the interference of the supreme court, or the use of the fire apparatus for any but the purpose for which they were procured. Every year the want of a better water supply is becoming moac apparent. With hundreds of tons running to waste daily at the dam it will not be creditable to the ratepayers if they fail to adopt the bylaw that in a few days will be again placed before them.

BETTER WATER SUPPLY.

In preceding articles upon the necessity of enlarging and improving the water supply we have dealt with the subject from the standpoints of convenience and protection. It has been shown that with a bountiful supply of *good* water public convenience and health will be assured and increased protection will be afforded from the ravages of fire. The late Government street fire proved how essential it is to have a force at the back of a stream of water powerful enough to send it over the highest building in town without the assistance of steam power or manual labor. A reservoir located on the high level in the eastern section of the city and supplied by a self-acting engine stationed near Hospital hill would give a fall sufficient for every emergency. Not alone would the residents on the James Bay side and on the high levels secure a constant and copious supply; but the force would be so great that it would soon be possible to dispense with fire engines altogether,—hose attached to the hydrants answering the purpose that is now effected (imperfectly) by the steamers. A corresponding reduction in the number of firemen might be made and it is not unlikely that the cost of maintaining the fire department would become a mere bagatelle when compared with the existing expense. At the last meeting of the city council a new danger consequent upon an insufficient water supply was mentioned by the chief engineer. That official reported that the force of men at his command is entirely inadequate for the purpose and that an other fire engine is urgently required. This report, if adopted, will mean a heavy addition to the burthen now borne by the city on account of the fire brigade; and taxpayers may well wince when they contemplate the heavy financial responsibility they may be called on to face. To avert so serious an expenditure ought to be the aim of ratepayers; especially when it is borne in mind that an enlarged expenditure on fire brigade account will not secure immunity from the ravages of flames that a high level reservoir system would insure. It is idle for men now to say that a grievous blunder was made in laying the mains at the foot of a hill instead of carrying them along the top. There is no use in crying over spilt milk. The best that can be done is to provide by the most inexpensive and sure method at hand a system which, while securing the increased supply without additional taxation, will enable the city council to reduce the expense of maintaining the fire brigade. The entire cost of the enlarged service is fixed at $70,000. These figures have been checked by a local engineer of experience and by him pronounced correct. It is proposed to raise the amount by loan and to provide for the payment of interest and sinking fund *from the profits of the water works*. These paid a large profit last year, and with the additional income consequent upon the extension of the system will in time meet the entire cost of the improved service. The fear expressed by some people that the loan means additional taxation is entirely erroneous. Under no circumstances would the scale of taxation be increased, the revenue derived from water being more than ample to meet all demands for interest and sinking fund. But it is our duty to point out to ratepayers that in steering clear of Scylla they are in danger of being lost on Charybdis. There is at present in Victoria a gentlemen who represents a number of leading fire insurance companies. This gentleman has examined closely into the means at the command of the city for extinguishing fires and has come to the conclusion that there must either be a considerable augmentation in the rates or that risks must be greatly reduced. This is not a pleasant thing for owners of buildings to contemplate. A great fire might mean utter ruin. There might be swept away in an hour the accumulations of a quarter of a century; and all because ratepayers, from a mistaken zeal in the interest of economy, refused to sanction a small expenditure to secure them perfect immunity.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON "THREE PRESIDENTS."

In Macmillan's magazine is an article from the pen of Goldwin Smith treating of three presidents of the United States—Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland. Of Lincoln he formed a favorable impression on meeting him:—A glance was sufficient to dissipate the impression of Lincoln's unseemly levity amidst scenes of horror, which had been produced in England by the repetition of his jokes and apothegms. Care and anxiety never set more visibly on any mortal brow. His love for mournful poetry was a proof that the natural temperament of the man was melancholy, and his face showed that he felt the full responsibility of his terrible position. *** It is needless to describe Lincoln's figure and his unrhythmical language when, when the theme was inspiring, became, as in the Gettysburg address, the purest eloquence. Democracy may certainly point with triumph to this Illinois "rail-splitter" as a proof that high culture is not always necessary to the making of a statesman. Indeed Lincoln's example is rather dangerous in that respect. The roots of his statesmanship were his probity and right feeling, which are not the invariable characteristics of the western politician.

Space will only permit the following extract from the portrait of Grant:

"Grant I saw in Stanton's office, and he struck me as a quiet and most unpretending thunderbolt of war. In the camp I saw his tent, which was as plainly equipped as that of any subaltern, and it is well known that he hated military parade. Of his strategy I am no judge, nor can I pretend to decide whether any good purpose was served by all the carnage of the last campaign; but beyond question the victor of Fort Donaldson was felt to be the military pillar of the North. Grant was thoroughly loyal both to the cause and his colleagues. I suppose it must be said that he was ruthless. He certainly was, if it be true that he refused to exchange prisoners when his soldiers were perishing by thousands in the murderous prison camp of Andersonville. But if he shed blood without stint, he brought the slaughter to a close. Happy, if he never had been dragged into political! Dragged into them in the first instance he was. * * * Transferring his military ideas to civil administration, he thought himself bound to stand by his friends under fire, even when they were guilty of corruption. That he was himself ever guilty of anything worse than indelicacy was never asserted. A man who had approached him with a corrupt overture would certainly have been kicked out of the room. Grant's book, in its straightforwardness and simplicity, is the perfect reflection of his character. His manner was certainly unpolished, and in this respect he was a contrast to General Meade, who seemed to me a model of a soldier and a gentleman. Once, at least, Grant said a good thing. He was told that his enemy Sumner, who was a sublime egotist, did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures. "I should think not," replied Grant, "he did not write them himself, I believe."

Of President Cleveland Prof. Smith formed a very favorable impression:

"I desired to look upon the face of President Cleveland more than I had desired to look upon the face of any American statesman since Lincoln. It is, as might be expected, a face full of strength and firmness. So happy an event, I apprehend, as this president's election has not for a long time taken place in the United States. I may say on the continent, for the good influence of a triumph of public probity extended even to Canada. * * * He had shown himself worthy to govern the nation by his conduct as governor of the state of New York. His bearing during the campaign, especially the manly frankness with which he met the charge brought against him on account of his son (Oswald), was a most favorable omen of his future conduct. It excited a strong feeling in his favor even in Canada, where generally little interest is felt in the politics of the United States. He is now treading, as it seems to me, with a firm and resolute step, the arduous path of civil service reform. * * * By his loyalty to reform, President Cleveland has already incurred the hatred of Tammany and of all the corrupt. On the other hand, he has, I trust, won the hearts and will receive the support of all who care less for any party than for the country."

The sketches of which extracts are given appear to be, just in the main, though perhaps on the whole more favorable than a less ardent republican would write.

The High School.

VICTORIA, Aug. 9th, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR: In answer to an "Anxious Parent" (who evidently knows very little about the school), I would state in the first place that the high school at least had not a recess of *six* weeks, as stated by an "Anxious Parent," and in the second place, that on Wednesday morning last one of the trustees sent a semi-official letter authorizing the schools to be closed on Thursday and Friday. I at once had my schools that Friday had been granted as a holiday as well as Thursday. Later in the day a letter was received from the secretary confirming the Thursday holiday, but no word about Friday. At noon a deputation went to the secretary's office for an explanation, but he could not be found. A deputation also waited upon the chairman, but he could not be found either. I found three trustees in favor of granting Friday. One trustee objected to Friday being a general holiday, but he had consented to my having leave of absence for that day, the school to be left in charge of Mr. Offerhaus.

The following, amongst others, are the reasons why the high school was closed on Friday: The late hour on Thursday at which the performance would end so that no lessons could be prepared. The heat of the weather making the schoolroom so unwholesome that a visiting trustee noticed it. The first week of school and all the scholars had not returned, nor had they got into regular work, nor had they got accustomed to the compinement of the school. The laying of the foundation stone of a Sunday school in the afternoon of Friday.

I had told my scholars in the morning on sending the first letter that we were going to have Friday also, and I do not like to go back on my promises to my scholars. I also considered it on the whole for the best interests of the school. In point of fact, in accordance with the notice in the morning papers the high school was opened on Friday morning by Mr. Offerhaus, but there were no scholars in attendance.

J. N. MUIR, Principal.

MYSTERIOUS NOISES IN HOUSES.

An Explanation that Seems Reasonable.

In view of the recent mysterious affair at the haunted house on Cormorant street in this city, the late experience of one of the members of an investigating committee is interesting. He is a professor at the University of Pennsylvania and resides in the suburbs of Philadelphia. At a certain hour each day one of the windows of his house rattles quite violently, and this entirely independent of wind or weather. Naturally, the gentleman was considerably puzzled at the phenomenon, for while there was absolutely no visible cause apparent, each day brought this manifestation of activity on the part of his otherwise quiet window. He determined to discover the cause, and thought at once of the railroad which ran but a short distance from his home. He found, however, that no trains were in the vicinity at that time of day. The recurrence of the noise at precisely the same hour so far impressed him with the belief that it must have a connexion with some well-observed time table, that he pushed his investigations further, and included another railroad several miles distant. On comparing his observation with the train schedule, the significant fact was discovered that a heavy train passed a spot within two or three miles of the house at about the same time that the windows rattled. Following this clue, he examined the rock formations, and found that an outcropping ledge which received the full force of the train vibrations came to an end immediately under his window. This gave a satisfactory explanation of a phenomenon which, in the hands of a less investigative person, would have been sufficient foundation for a mild ghost story.

Nicola Letter.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Haying commenced about the 15th ult. and is still continuing. A great deal of hindrance has been experienced by the rains which commenced on the 26th ult. and have continued ever since at intervals of a day or so, thus preventing much activity in the hay field. The rain has now ceased and it is to be hoped that fair weather will be the rule. Considerable hay lying in the swath and winrow has been badly bleached, but beyond that not seriously injured. The hay crop is generally good, but consequent upon the late rains will not be of as good quality as of former years. The rain, although detrimental to the hay crop, has been very beneficial to the bunch grass on the cattle ranges, which was beginning to show a very brown appearance, and which will now start again, supplying good fall and winter feed. Haying is now about finished except with those who have a large quantity to make.

HARVEST HAS BEGUN,

Mr. Henry Woodward being the first to commence. He started yesterday cutting spring wheat which was fully ripe a week ago, but was prevented being cut by the rain. The grain crop is generally good, though in some places it is a little light owing to the long spell of dry weather in June. The prospect of a good market is not very bright. Mr. Harvey Woodward had two acres of grain and four or five acres of grass which he intended to have cut for hay destroyed by the late rains, which washed the ground from the adjoining hills down over it. The damage done by the late rains exceeds any heretofore in Nicola for the past 12 years. But in spite of all opposition Nicola is bound to come to the front as an enterprising section of British Columbia.

THE REV. J. CHISHOLM

was made a happy father by the birth of a daughter on the 30th ult.

The trustees of the lower Nicola school have engaged Miss Jamieson, of New Westminster, for the ensuing term.

Mr. J. W. Marsh, merchant, of Lower Nicola, started a few days ago via the C. P. R. for Ontario, on business. A great many more are contemplating a trip east shortly.

We learn that W. Munro, of Douglas Lake, has sold his ranch to J. B. Greaves, the great cattle buyer, who will in a few years own all the ranches in the Douglas Lake country. Well, they might fall into worse hands.

It is reported that the

GRANITE CREEK FREIGHT,

which has been transported *via* Hope will come *via* Nicola again, it being considered the cheapest route. I am informed on good authority that freight from Hope to Granite Creek is 3½ cents a pound, and that owing to a scarcity of feed on that trail several pack trains have been obliged to turn out. The feed on the trail from Coutlie to Granite Creek is excellent, and the trail is in good order. Packers say that it pays them better to pack from Coutlie to Granite Creek for 1½ cents a pound than to pack from Hope to Granite Creek for 3½ cents. Freight from Spence's Bridge to Coutlie is 1 cent a pound, and some large lots have been drawn for ½ and ¾ of a cent. Those who have claims on Granite Creek are reported to be very well satisfied with the pay, although not so large as they expected. Messrs. T. Woodward & Son have *en route* from the Waterous Engine Works a new complete grist mill, with 30-inch burr stones. They will build a new mill, and seem determined to keep fully abreast of the times. W. W.

LOWER NICOLA, Aug. 4th.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

Lovers Divided by the Franco-Prussian War United at Last.

A New York despatch says: Mayor Whitney, at his office in Brooklyn, married to-day Herman Krauz and Anna Eschenbach. Prussian war medals decorated the groom's breast, and something unusual about their demeanor led to questioning which developed a romantic story. Herman and Anna lived at Friederichstadt, on the Rhine, and he was 18 years old when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. He marched off to fight for the fatherland, and his sweetheart rode after him in one of the wagons of the Red Cross Hospital corps. At Gravelotte a fragment of shell struck Herman, and when the soldiers came round after the battle to bury the dead he was put into a shallow pit with twenty or thirty other bodies. Grief at the news of his death drove Anna out of her mind, and, wandering on the battlefield, she sought the pit in which he had been buried and dug out his body. Soldiers came upon her and forcibly carried her off to the hospital, where she was sent back to Germany, but they did not bother to reinter the body she had resurrected. That night it rained heavily and Herman was revived by it. He was nursed back to life, but a portion of the skull pressing upon the brain made him insane. Anna recovered her reason, and thinking him dead came to live with her father in America. Last fall a celebrated German doctor examined Herman, and, by trepanning, restored him to reason. He made inquiries about his betrothed, and, discovering her location in Brooklyn, wrote to her and learned that she was free and loved her still. A week ago he reached America, and to-day's wedding ends the story for the present.

Two REASONS were given by Canon Liddon for declining the Bishopric of Edinburgh, which he stated thus in his letter: "During a great part of last year I was seriously out of health, so much so as to be obliged to give up my regular occupations nearly altogether, and although by God's mercy, and as a consequence of the long rest which the doctors insisted on, I am feeling fairly well now, I have yet to discover how far or for how long a time I can return to my old habits of work. Until this is clear it would appear at least doubtful whether I ought to undertake new and very serious duties. There is another consideration which I have in former times insisted on with others, and which I could hardly set aside in my own case without inconsistency. In order to bring the true claims of the church in Scotland before the mind of the Scottish people with a reasonable hope of success, it is important that her rulers and chief ministers should be Scotchmen. With Englishmen for bishops she will always, I fear, appear a foreign system in the eyes of a patriotism so naturally sensitive as that of the Scotch, and her worship and action will be described, as I often regret to hear it described in Scotland, as that of the English church. I have not a drop of Scotch blood in my veins, so far as I know. This consideration would, no doubt, have been present to the mind of the electors, but they could not have known—as I know too well—how little I could offer that would out-weigh so great a disadvantage. I ought not to allow them to make the discovery when it would be too late to correct the mistake."

FROM one of Sam Jones' sermons: You take old Georgia. I'm proud of her. If anybody asks you where I live tell them I live in Georgia. Do you hear! I'm proud of that; Our Governor is a constitutional teetotaller. He won't touch it in any shape or form. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church, and loves God and keeps his commandments. The Chief Justice of our State will pray all night with a penitent or a poor sinner that is trying to find God. Our United States Senators are members of the Church of Jesus Christ, and A. H. Colquitt, the United States Senator, is the grandest prohibitionist worker in America to day, and I want to tell you from the top down to the bottom, old Georgia is not only a prohibition State, but she is living on the plan of the ten commandments. We've got decent people in authority in that state. (Applause.) A voice—Democrats, too, ain't they? Well, they were until they got religion, (Tremendous applause and laughter.)

THE FAMOUS BLUE LAWS.

Whence they Gained their Name and their Extraordinary Harshness.

These laws were enacted by the people of the "Dominion of New Haven," and became known as the blue laws because they were printed on blue paper. They are as follows:

"The governor and magistrates convened in general assembly are the supreme power under God, of this independent dominion. From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

"No one shall be a freeman or have a vote unless he is converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the dominion.

"Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only king.

"No dissenter from the essential worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the electing of magistrates or any officer.

"No food or lodging shall be offered to a heretic.

"No one shall cross a river on the Sabbath but authorized clergymen.

"No one shall travel, cook victuals make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

"No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath days or fasting days.

"The Sabbath Day shall begin at sunset Saturday.

"Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above one shilling per yard shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the select men shall tax the estate £300.

"Whoever brings cards or dice into the dominion shall pay a fine of £5.

"No one shall sit idle, dance, play cards or play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or jews harp.

"No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magistrates may join them in marriage, as he may do it without a ceremony, and it is more agreeable to Christ's Church.

"When people refuse their children convenient marriage, the magistrate shall determine the point.

"A man who strikes his wife shall be fined £10.

"A woman who strikes her husband shall be punished at the law directs.

"No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without obtaining the consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence, ten for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Church Intelligence.

The Rev Dr. Phillips Brooks pays Trinity Church, Boston, $500 a year to secure free seats for poor people.

The sons-in-law of the late Brigham Young intend to hold a convention in Utah if a building can be found large enough to hold them.

The late Archbishop Guibert, of Paris, observed his vow of poverty to the end of his life, and never slept on anything better than a coarse straw mattress in a barely furnished room.

There is a band of Free Methodist revivalists stirring up Pekin, Ill. One young convert gave his good looking to join the band, and most of the women converts are discarding jewelry, laces and embroidery.

Dwight Moody, the thoroughness of whose work as a revivalist not even those opposed to such itinerant preachers will deny, is taking his summer rest in a characteristic way. He has some 225 young men with him at Mt. Hermon, and the hum of their voices as they study the Scripturer reaches a long way off.

A funny story is told of a noted English clergyman now traveling in the east. He is said to have revealed his dragoman so liberally that that worthy was enabled on the strength of it to purchase an additional wife. One may more easily imagine than describe the horror of the ecclesiastic when he discovered that he had added and abetted his servant in polygamy.

From the London Telegraph: The banditti are having a fine time of it in Corsica. A few days ago they actually had the audacity to arrest the Bishop of Ajaccio as he was going on his pastoral rounds. Neither murder nor robbery was, however, their object in this instance. They merely wished to get rid of an unpopular cure, and the bishop having pledged his word that the priest should be removed from the village, he was immediately set at liberty.

WHAT LOVE DID.

Three Shots Settle an Affair of the Heart.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—The Journal's Lincoln Neb., Special gives a horrible murder and suicide is reported from Marysville, a country town some a few miles northwest of Seward. It seems a young man by the name of Fred Lude had fallen in love with John Ruthke's 19 year old daughter. Their affection was mutual and was opposed by the young woman's father. An elopement had been consummated, which, it is supposed was frustrated by the father. Sunday evening young Lude went to the farm house to renew his attentions. Ruthke and his daughter had gone for the cows and a quarrel followed. When they reached the house an altercation took place and it is supposed the girl sided with her lover. The father frenzied the young man, wrenched a revolver and fired three fatal shots, the first in the girl's head, the second in the father's heart, and the third in his own. Great excitement prevails over the affair.

Mrs. Partington Dilworthized.

"Yes," said Mr. Richmond, "my daughter graduates next w—"

"I understand she is at the head of her class."

"No," she said, with some warmth, "she will not be the valedictorian, but she will take the salutatory, which is nearly as high."

"The commencement exercises will be very interesting."

"Oh, yes, Rev. Dr. Grand will give the baccalaureate sermon and Mr. Mortimer will deliver the valedictory and there will be other demonstrations too numerous to mention."—*Boston Critic.*

At a recent session of the New England Conference one of its popular bachelor members was assigned to new fields of labor, and has since been making the acquaintance of his new flock. A New Hampshire paper says that on a recent Sunday he made a tour of the Sunday school under the direction of the Superintendent, by whom he was presented to the different classes. As they came to one class of small boys, taught by a prepossessing young lady, the Superintendent, by way of introduction, said: "This class has usually been taught by our pastor's wife." Before the new pastor could utter a word of encouragement to the class one of the boys said, "Now is your chance, teacher." The word of encouragement was not uttered, and the pastor and Superintendent quickly sought the next class, leaving the blushing teacher to her boys.—*Boston Union and Advertiser.*

LABOUCHERE'S VIEWS.

The Unionists Scathingly Denounced—A Policy of Direct Obstruction.

[illegible] Truth (Labouchere's paper) to day says:—"The marquises seem to have settled our affairs to their satisfaction. While the Conservative marquis is to be Prime Minister, the Liberal marquis is to sit opposite him, but to support him. Thus the interests of the aristocracy are secured for the moment. Let us be thankful that Providence has vouchsafed to us marquises and such like beings to take care of us. I return thanks humbly and gratefully for these and kindred mercies. How long is the *regim* of the marquises likely to last? The Conservative marquis has a minority of his own direct followers in the House of Commons, and can only hope to remain in office if the Liberal marquis finds a sufficient number of Liberals ready to support a Conservative Government. Their sole bond of union is a determination to decline to assent to those concessions to Irish aspirations that the vast majority of the Liberals of the United Kingdom have declared to be wise and legitimate. The marquis of Salisbury proposes that the alliance should last twenty years. I am inclined to think that twenty weeks is nearer the duration. [illegible] so far as that Government is so constituted as to be incapable of [illegible] consideration) of Ireland, it is to be governed as we will, without the [illegible] Irish representatives, and [illegible] to home rule therefore is ruled out, not to have home rule. The majority of the electors of Great Britain and Ireland have declared for a Liberal Government, [illegible] are to have a Conservative Government. Why do we think this [illegible] arrangement will not last long? Probably Lord Hartington does not desire office in a parliamentary sense, he is older than Mr. Gladstone. In the course of nature his translation to the House of Lords cannot be far distant, but [illegible] whether many Unionists will contemplated falling between two stools, still more, whether now that the beast their fate, they will not sit quietly on the ground for long. I estimate Lord Hartington's personal following at about half that of Mr. Chamberlain. About six of the ex-Cabinet Ministers are isolated atoms, who have shifted about so much that they have ceased to be [illegible] Liberals. Their following is [illegible] Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Bright, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Arch, Mr. Chamberlain's friends, and the Radicals who will follow Mr. Chamberlain. A Conservative Government will be able to count on the support of the Queen, Elizabeth Nevill, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Chaplin