THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898.

The Ulleekip Times Victoria, Friday, December 15, 1893

'ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.

Speaking of the unsuccessful suit for criminal libel brought by A. W. Ross, M. P., against editor Richardson, the Winnipeg Tribune says: "The chargy of libel brought by Mr. A. W. Ross against the editor of the Tribune has been dismissed, not on any technical grounds, but on the ground that there was no libel. Where this leaves Mr. Ross it is unnecessary to point out, and we need not dwell on it at present. Something more important is the value of the decision to public interests. If the press should be intimidated from publishing such statements of fact as appeared in the Tribune, and on which the charge of the last act, which gave too much to libel was based, the country would be at | the assignee. the mercy of corruptionists of every 12scription; and if personators and their allies in fraudulent electioneering are to go unexposed, it is evident that the liberties of the people will be seriously imperilled. These considerations were ably pointed out by Mr. Howell, counsel for the Tribune, and no doubt had due weight with the court. The dismissul of the case on the plain ground of no libel, taken with the refusal of the proscutor to be bound to appear before the grand jury, is a clear stroke against intimidation of the press, against dishon. est electioneering, and on behalf of legitimate public "criticism." This one outcome of the Winnipeg election is satisfactory, for no person who is anxious to see our politics kept as pure as possible can wish to see the press muzzled. It is not so satisfactory to find that Chamberlain, the personator, has disappeared and is not likely to stand his trial. Until offences such as his a.e. adequately punished our elections will always be accompanied by similar crookedness. There is another phase of the matter that attracts attention, namely, the suspicion that attaches to Collector of Customs Small, of Toronto, who is supposed to have signed his initials to the note found on Chamberlain's person addressed to Mr Ross. Mr. Small, we understand, has refused to either deny or admit that he was the "J. S." who signed the note in question. Manifestly 't is improper for a person holding the re- posed to be preparations for a descent sponsible position of collector of customs on India. This latter idea seems to be to engage in any party intrigue or even to take an active part in an election contest. Toronto papers are asking that an cient to involve the country in the geninvestigation into Mr. Small's case be eral row. Of all the powers, however, held, and it would seem that one is quite Italy appears to have the least to gain in order.

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION

Business men have from time to time obligations to the Triple Alliance. The asked that an insolvency law be enacted, to do away with the many injustices ian political developments show the counand irregularities which now attend the try to be in a well-nigh hopeless condi- hardships. No manager in his big rock disposal of bankrupt estates. To a dep- tion. Relief must come soon in one way

affairs is far worse than it is here. A Maritime paper, speaking of the system in the east, declares that a merchant who fails there selects certain creditors for payment in full, and leaves the others ion of the consulting architect's judgment have very little rea late themselves.

with partial payment or no payment at all. This is unjust to business men with-in the province, and doubly so to business houses outside of the province. It stands to reason that the outsider will not get a preference, and that, being distant from his customer, he will not be in a position to take the precautions necessary for his own protection in advance of a failure. The unequal conditions call for change. But everyone must recognize that there are difficulties in the way of uniformity. These prevented the enactment of a general law when attempted ome years ago. The old objections have removed before legislation can be to be passed, and these can only be taken away by the presentation of a measure while protecting creditor and which. debtor alike, shall avoid the mistakes of

RUSSIA'S LATEST.

Russia has made some demand in regard to the Kilia mouth of the Danube which some observers appear to think may act as the torch to start the longexpected conflagration in Europe. The Kilia mouth, it may be explained, is the branch of the Danube winch separates Roumanian and Russian territory, and Russia's object, apparently, is to take it out of the control of the international Danube commission. That this move is a step towards Russia's pet scheme of seizing Constantinople is quite probable, for Russia seems to make but few outside moves without that end in view. It is well known that the Muscovite army has of late years been steadily concentrated in districts where it would be available for a march on the German frontier, and all Europe was recently edified by the spectacle of Frenchmen and Russians hysterically embracing each other, their rapturous friendsbip having no other basis than the implied alliance between the two powers. Russia wants Constantinople and France wants Alsace-Lorraine; the one project is opposed to Austrian and the other to German interests. Poor little Italy has been dragged into the alliance of the central powers, and Great Britain feels bound to resist the encroachments on Turkey because these are merely suprather far-fetched, but it is firmly fixed in the British mind, and is quite suffiand the most to lose by taking part in

such a struggle. The country has placed on its shoulders an enormous load of debt and taxation in order to fulfil its people are tired of the burden, and Ital-

The New York Tribune is quoted by the Seattle Post-Intelligencor as saying n regard to the Wilson tariff bill: "By throwing open the American market unconditionally to Australian and Argentine wool: Canadian coal, lumber, ores. fish and farm products; Chilean copper, Mexican lead ores, West Indian salt and so-called 'raw materials' from every quarter, they reveal their uncompromising free trade tendencies." The Post-Intelligencer itself observes: "The object of a free list is, according to Mr. Wilson, to stimulate production and build up manufacturing; that is, the people must pay taxes in order that a part of the people may make money in the manufacturing business. If this is not 'protection' what is it?" The Republican papers are evidently far from agreeing on the proper description of the Wilson measure, and

of course Republican and Democratic papers are even wider apart in their de-

scriptions. For instance, the Philadelphia Times gives this opinion: "It is an American policy. It will open to this great country with its infinite r> sources the markets of the world. It will start up our factories, revive our commerce and carry American products and American influence everywhere." And the New York Tribune of the same date said: "It is not an American bill, is hauling dwn the American flag in this 1890:

country as well as in Hawaii."

Winnipeg Free Press: First the violation of the written constitution of Canada in the case of the New Brunswick ieutenent-governorship, with he consequent ill-feelings engendered by the cabinet squabble over the choice between Mr. Kennedy Burns and Senator Boyd: next the insensate defay in appointing a collector of customs for Montrea! with the result of allowing a number of claims to strengthen themselves, and opposition in Cardwell to be organized, and lastly the vacillation and bad faith in the case of the lieutenant-governorship of Manitobo. And of such is the cabinet of Fostercum-Thompson. And yet one of these avoids the supreme court, where he would be a credit to the country, to remain in a position where muddle follows muddle, from his inaptness for the work. The same cards might be used now as of yore, but it is not given to everyone to play Sir John Macdonald's hand.

Old Time Cowboys.

Times and fashions pass away, and manners and customs change in Western Texas, just as anywhere else.

The old-time cowboy is no more. He passed in his checks with the free grass custom. The big pasture has introduced a new order of cowboy, who sleeps in a nouse and obeys orders or quits. The oldtime coyboy was the companion of the boss, and shared his pleasures and his house headquarters reminded him of his inferior rank in society, nor did any of the modern ranch accessories mar the common dangers, the pleasures and the freedom and the equality of the whilom cowboy and cowman. But the ranch in the olden time was a cotton-wood loghouse to cook in, and for roof and protection from the weather the slicker was used, and mother earth supplied their beds. The broad range and the overhanging sky answered for house and home. A round-up in 1867-1880 was not bounded by wire fences, but the boys galloped out of camp after breakfast. made a wide sweep, and all then drove toward a common centre, and, lo! directly at that point was gathered a herd of stock cattle of all brands, ready for the cut to begin. The high-toned man was tebooed. I remember such a man appeared at the ranch of J. B., in Shackelford county, in 1869. He was a city feller. and would say "thank you," and such like. His intense politeness and hightoned nonsense aggravated the boys mightily. Jim B. in particular (poor his nonsense, as he called it, and tried to ridicule it out of him, but in vain. At last his resentment ripened into genuine hatred, and it was hard to keep the peace between them, for the city feller had grit. too. marks would accept the Times' report one lived in that section) Jim got awfully mad and gave this city feller a cussing whereupon a row resulted, and bloodshed was barely prevented then and there. We got the city feller to ride off. and it looked like peace had returned, but one hour later Jim B. and his amihave. able enemy met off at one side of the round-up. I happened to be near. In a flash the city chap ran before Jim, dismounted, levelled his gun on him and demanded an apology or death. Jim ierked out two six shooters, but said nothing, and instantly the city feller fired. Poor Jim rolled off his horse a dead man. I got to them just as Jim fell. He died instantly, shot through the heart. His slaver mounted his horse and "lit We baried Jim and went on with out." our herd, two men short, but with no discordant element amongst us. Such was the old way. The boys were courteous and kind. They were generous and brave, industrious and honest, but they would not stand any high-toned nonsense. A new era has set in. Which is the best we cunnot say, but one thing is sure, with all his faults, and they were many, the old-time cowboy was a man to be trusted in peace or in war, and the very soul of honor. May his best parts be ever present among his successors in Western Texas.--Dallas News. 1

PROSPECTS OF TRADE WITH CHINA-II. To, the Editor:-The following tions cover the ground completely, viz: Can Canada supply the Chinese with raw cotton and cotton manufactures, and compete with the United Kingdom, India and the United States; with kerosene oil and compete with the United States and Russia; and with metals and machinery and compete with the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany? If we cannot lay down these articles and compete in price with the countries named we have but slight prospect of building up a trade with China. We must not lose sight of the fact that China builds steamers, engines and boilers and navigates them when completed. They also build warships of large size, their engines and armament. What Eastern Canada can accomplish in this way I cannot say, but our province was supplied with the lighthouse tender from Scotland; even the apology for a police aunch was built by our neighbors. Yet we have proof positive that our builders are capable of turning out fine vessels China has a coast line of over 2500 miles, exclusive of her rivers. She cau now send in safety all kinds of produce from the extreme north to the south and vice versa. The Chinese are entirely independent of all outside supplies in the shape of food. The bitter hatred the

Chinese have against the red-haired, that is, white race, the English in particular, is quite sufficient to justify the belief that foreign trade will decrease instead of increasing

The following statistics will show the amount of trade and with whom it was The value of the foreign trad. but is distinctively for the benefit of oth- with Chinese, coming under the supervier countries and their industries. It sion of the customs for the year ending

Haikwan Taels127,073,481 87,144,480 Per ct 12.02 37.50 1.21 3.88 17.60 5.51 9.34 2.06 5.19 2.74 Hong Kong..... Straits and British Colonies. ent of Europe..... Japan..... Jnited States.... tussia and Siberia. lacao Other foreign countries..... 0.00 100 100

It will be seen that Hong Kong exports 56.40 per cent. and imports 37.50 per cent. of the gross amount; 40.18 per cent. of the export is "Heaven's Light"--opium -the balance sundries from different parts of the world, shipped principally by Chinese merchants residing in Houg Kong, amongst which are refined su gars, spirits and other Hong Kong manu-The bulk of the trade (quium factures. which is entered by foreigners) has been for years in the hands of Chinese merchants and steadily increasing. As may be expected there is an immense volume of smuggling carried on: the tent of coast and rivers, with the nemerous islands, leaving nothing to be desired by the smugglers, which materially

affects legitimate trading. All merchandise carried into Uhina in foreign vessels, and foreign built vessels owned by Chinese, is examined and assessed by that most disgraceful of all impositions on foreign trade, the foreign customs service, established by British officials to enable the Chinese (that is Manchoo) government to abstract in directly from foreign trade the funds to pay indemnity demands for the opium wars.

The exports to Hong Kong from China, with the exception of raw and manuctured silk goods. teas and straw board

ous cities on this grand river, navigable for vessels over 2000 miles. The principal rivers of Manchoorea are tribu-tary to the Amur, and the upper branch-es of the Amur are navigable for handes of the Amur are navigable for hund-reds of miles in Mongolia, simple facts that must not be lost sight of in our calculations of trade with Asia. The Siberian railway will open up this vast country to trade. The saying "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar,' is particularly true of the Siberians. Blood is thicker than water and the whole of the trade of this vast territory is absolutely in the hands of Russia which will enable her to regulate the price of certain goods in China as she may deem fit, and to send forward troops and munitions of war as required. This railway will open up the vast area of land than only requires the plough and seed to grow any cereals desired. Cereals are very cheap in Siberia. Farmers never manure the land; when crops bereliable remedy. gin to run short they shift to another piece of land. When the railway is finished, which will be shortly, goods, passengers and mails can be delivered in Europe from China, Japan and Corea, in equal (if not less) time than they could be delivered in British Columbia. This will not make the slightest change in our trade prospects, for we have none in that direction that are likely to be affected. To conclude this part it is neccessary

to add that Russia has in Siberia and. Saghalien extensive coal fields. Vladivostock has numerous industries; flour and lumber mills, fish curing establishments, gold mining is also carried on to great extent and with great success Last and most important is the fact that the ports in Siberia are free, except for liquors, tobacco. alcoholic kerosene. matches, varnishes, canned fruits, sugar and sweetmeats.

It will be patent to our people that the railway through Siberia and Russia will affect the C. P. R. materially. No doubt this is the reason for the extensive watering of the stock. It may safely be said that the C. P. R. and their steamers have now their palmiest days as far as Asiatic traffic is concerned. It is hard to believe that our heavendirected executive, with all their stupidity, are ignorant of the building of the Russian railway, or failed to think of

the effect it will have on the carrying and passenger traffic. Yet their actions quite justify the belief. It may be this question is outside the compass of their thoughts, for it is not to be supposed they would, in the face of this great competing line, ruled by one man, and that man England's greatest enemy, force their scheme of British Pacific railway down our throats with the aid of their tools and toadies, that this is their in tention we have ample proof. Should they succeed in passing the guarantee aid it is very doubtful whether they could finance this scheme, notwithstauding the skill of our finance minister, assisted by his friends in England.

Australian trade-I am not sufficiently posted to deal with this question as fully as I have done with China trade. Taking a common sense view of the subject. am under the impression that a great portion of what I have written on our trade prospects with China may be read mutatis mutandis. The question resolves itself thus, "What staples does Canada produce that Australia requires." First, lumber; second, salmon; third, agricultural implements: fourth, wood manufactures. The first cannot be carried in

steamers at a profit. The freight on the quantity of the second, third and

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THAT DOCTOR'S LETTER. An Important Communication From Prominent Physician, That Excite: Widespread Interest-Its Contents Will Be Good News to Sufer-

ers From Kidney Disease. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1803 .- The let

from Dr. E. A. Rose, a fac-simile which appeared lately in the leading C adian papers, is well worthy of consid The doctor fives in Portlan ation. Ont., where he has a large practice. stated in his letter that he had cured of diabetes and blood-poison Dodd's Kidney Pills. As he is known throughout the province as a liable man, his statement stamps remedy as one of remarkable value. Ki ney diseases are more prevalent to-d

than any other, and Dr. Rose's experi-Tupper, Minor, Talks Into the Bath-Car will prove of use to many other victims. kidney disorder, by directing them Trade Conference A Decline in Cattle stone Seriously Ill,

HERE AND THERE.

The most striking peculiarity of stantinople is the immense vitality which has carried it through so many deaths It is common to speak of Turkey as the "sick man," and to associate ideas o ruin and decay with one of the mos intensely living cities in the world. But no one who has even spent 24 hours of either side of the Golden Horn ever conceive of anything even distantly approaching to stagnation in the streets of Stamboul or on Galata bridge, or in the busy quarters of Galata itself. of Pera above. Coming from Europe whether from Italy or Austria, one forcibly struck by the universal life iveliness and activity of the capital. There is no city in the world where so many different types of humanity mee and jostle each other and the stranger at every turn. Every nation in Europe is represented and every nation in Asi as well .- From "Constantinople," F. Marion Crawford in the Christma number (December) of Scribner's Maga zine.

From a communication read to the As sociation of Belgian Chemists, it seems that bakers are in the habit of mixing soap with their dough to make their bread and pastry nice and light. The quantity of soap used varies greatly In fancy articles, like waffles and frit ters, it is much larger than in bread The soap is dissolved in a little water: to this is added some oil, and the mix ture, after being well whipped, is added to the flour. The crumb of the bread manufactured by this process is said to be lighter and more spongy than that made in the ordinary way.

Many a harassed literary man would fain possess the occult power claimed by the late Mme. Blavatsky. "If I need reference or information from some book," she said at the time she was engaged in writing "The Secret Doc trine," "I fix my mind intently, and the astral counterpart of the book appears, and from it I take what I need. The more perfectly the mind is freed from dis tractions and mortifications, the more energy and intentness it possesses and the more easily I can do this; but to day, after all the vexations I have un dergone in consequence of the letter from X, I could not concentrate properly, and each time I tried I got the quotations wrong. Master says "it is right now." Notwithstanding this super-mundane power Mme. Blavatsky did not hesitate to verify her quotati

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question is dispelled and there is a pretty certain prospect of the desired legisla-

tion. A good many people hold that there should be no special machinery for the distribution of the estates of insolvents, on the ground that such laws are calculated to cause the undue extension of credit. There are strong arguments in support of that position, but the weight of experience goes in favor of a sound insolvency law; and the great majority of the business men of this country are decidedly anxious that such a law should be enacted. The difficulty lies in devising a measure that will secure justice to all parties. Past laws have failed because they did not draw the lines in the right places, but the combined wisdom of the business men and the legislators should be equal to the task of correcting the errors of the previous acts. In treating of this subject the Mail gives an interesting review of the history of bankruptcy laws. Of the most recent legislation in the United

States and Canada it says: It was not until 1867 that a second federal (United States) insolvency measure was enacted. This act provided for voluntary as well as compulsory bankruptcies, and for the discharge of bank- his enthusiasm was so exuberant as to rupts after a certain time, providing have affected his speech, and so preventthere had been no fraudulent preferences. This law was repealed in 1878 for two reasons. First, the assignees made enormous incomes. One officer in Chicago cleared from \$70,000 to \$100,000 in a was "in favor of the principle of the year. It stands to reason that this money came out of the pockets of the creditors. In the second place, the law took from the lawyers a great deal of the work they had formerly performed. The profession therefore joined in the cry beware of growing too enthusiastic. against the assignees and helped to force the abandonment of the system. At

this moment the business men of the United States are calling for another had been broken with the Victoria archirial of federal insolvency machinery, with the defects of the last law omitted. It is a curious and interesting fact that we in Canada have accompanied our neighbors in the matter of bankruptcy legislation. We enacted a Dominion law in 1809, two years after they had adopted their federal enactment, and we drop ped our law the year after they repealed heirs, numely, in 1879. Now they want o experiment with federal legislation gain, and so do we. The parallel, it is than this. Our act was destroyed just ed effectually against this selection beas theirs was, largely because the official assignee, who was not always the best nan for the place, made more money out of the estate than did the unfortunate We are calling for a second reditors. ederal law, just as they are, because he local legislation, provincial in our ase and state in theirs, is imperfect and unfair. This latter point directs attention to the condition of insolvency legisation as it stands. We have in Ontario provision against fraudulent preferences. hut its operation is not certain or effective. In other provinces the state of

utation that recently waited on them at or another to ward off a catastrophe. Ottawa the ministers announced that an Russia's new move may or may not act was actually in preparation, to be mean the opening of the war that is to submited to parliament at the approach- put an end to the crazy state of Europe, ing session. Thus all doubt on the but no one will be much surprised if it so turns out.

THE PREMIER'S MISTAKE.

It may be well to explain that place was given to Premier Davie's letter in the Times yesterday merely as a matter of courtesy, and not because we were obliged to admit that any injustice had been done him in the reporting of his speech on Tuesday evening. In point of fact, the report of the premier's speech was substantially correct, though of course it was far from being "verbatim." Mr. Davie may have meant to express himself in his speech just as he did in his letter, and it is also quite pos sible that he honestly imagines that he parried out his intention. Those who fellow!), was especially fretted by heard the speech and have read the letter will not agree with him in this latter conclusion. Reporters are of course obliged to take what a speaker says for what he means, and we are thoroughly convinced that the great number of Well, one morning in 1869, at Mounain those who listened to the premier's re- Pass, in Taylor county (long before any

as quite correct. Mr. Davie now asserts that his enthusiasm was mistaken for loss of temper. Well, it is possible that ed him from saying just what he meant to say. For instance, in his speech he made the bald announcement that he single tax," offering no qualification whatever. In his letter he qualifies his adherence to the said principle, but the report was certainly correct in that particular. Next time the premier should

"It was the opinion of the meeting (of the Institute of Architects) that faith tects in the late ward schools competition, and they were also of opinion that after a public competition had been called some members of the board of trustees used their personal influence in the selection of a plan-inferior in design to other plans sent in-for erection in one of the wards. A circumstance that lends additional force to this professional opicion (on the demerits of this selection) is elieved, can be safely carried farther that the north ward ratepayers petitioning carried out in that ward. The meeting regretted to have to state that, in their opinion, a gross act of injustic. and this not by inadvertence-to the other competitors had been perpetrated." This is the architects' view. The ratepayers 9.0 have to judge the matter from their own standpoint, and if they do not conderan the selection of an inferior plan for an important building they must be an extraordinary set of people. Those trustees who were responsible for the rejectowers and 1.124.310 widows.

A peculiarly severe punishment in use among the Chinese is the loss of sleep. The criminal is kept awake by his guard until he dies. The sufferer sometimes lives two weeks under the torture, and almost always becomes a raving mani- in revolutionizing the carrying and pass-

A parliamentary blue book relating to the last census of England and Wales Ir by forced, assisted and voluntary emishows that there were taken 8.710 unmarried males and 8,908,665 unmarried females, 4,851,548 married males and 4,916,749 married females, 484,990 wid-owers and 1,124,310 widows. vostock to the Anur river, must be now nearly if not actually finished. This will tap the whole of the trade of the

(the great staple commodities) are principally for Chinese consumption. The question for us to consider is, are either produce that Canada requires? First, of these commodities likely to affect frozen untton, which would need cold British Columbia or the Dominion of Canada. England, more particularly India, may safely say, "Why then China is The trade of the United mine oyster!" Kingdom has been sacrificed upon the altar of "Heaven's Light."-onium. Notwithstanding the volume of trade between and railway charges would have to be India, the United Kingdom and China, excepting for mail service no subsidy is granted. No! this gross imposition is perpetrated only by Dominion boodlers. The principal portion of the lumber and spars shipped to Hong Kong and China was from Puget Sound, for the simple reason that this trade is carried on by American firms, and has decreased considerably since the large American urms have retired from the China trade. Why have American firms closed up? Simply there was little trade to be done. English merchants have the same experience; they taught the Chinese how large transactions could be carried on with small capital. Chinese before all things are | must be plain that the Australian steamgamblers. Hypothecation suited them to a charm; economy is their forte. Cheap iving and inexpensive buildings, small profits and quick returns, have resulted n their driving out foreign merchants. They are now the masters of the position; and buildings that cost foreigners mmense sums, have fallen into their ands at one-quarter the cost. The great bulk of whatever trade is done between Canada and China will be for this rea son done by the Chinese. Let our merchants take warning; the naturalizing of Asiatics will, if not stopped, end in their absorbing the few industries we now

"Change cars for St. Petersburg." That we cannot injure others without ininring ourselves is amply demonstrated in the following. During our armed picnic, (opium war, 1866,) while our troops were marching by easy stages tohere, not in Ottawa. . The union can onwards Pekin, the Manchoo high officials | ly be kept on the line of equal rights. were guilty of great treachery. Ou: Each state in the American union makes flags of truce were not respected; officers her own laws, elect their own governor under cover of these flags, to confer and appoint their own officials. with these high officials, were made pris- must our province do or withdraw from oners and barbarously tortured, as only the union. To continue under the presan Asiatic can torture, many of them to ent regime is simply impossible and exdeath, which determined our officers to ist. We are ground to death with out push on to Pekin and punish these rageous duties on nearly everything we orutes severely. While the allies were eat, drink or wear. We are robbed in looting and destroying the Emperor's every possible way and unless we assert summer palace, the Manchoo princes, fully expecting their day of misruling was our rights our prospects are deplorable indeed. "Diseases deperate grown by done, in their terror applied to Count desperate appliances are relieved." Ignatieff, the Russian minister, for advice and help to avert this catastrophe, up industries? Can we expect respect This gentleman did his duty to his counable immigrants to come to our province? Can we people our cities and fill try most nobly, and by the way of comup the empty .buildings? pensation land concessions were granted o Russia. The relative value of the up land for cultivation? Can we hope large money indemnity granted to Engfor any improvement as long as we are land was but as a drop in a puncheon of at the mercy of Dominion boodlers water, for one of the known coal fields claiming and asserting authority under will return to Russia twenty fold the sum exacted. Here we have an example No! most emphatically no! There is no where one skilful diplomatist obtained more prospect of improvement in British for his country, for advice only, concessions which will beyond question result enger traffic of the world.

outside the mouth of the river. Russia is now opening up Siberia rapid-I need hardly say that myself and family are just as anxious for the welration. The most difficult part of the fare and advancement of our province Siberian railway, the Ussuri from Vladias any other settlers, and my writings are for the purpose of its advancement. H. J. ROBERTSON. Moresby Island, Nov. 23, 1893.

to some trouble to have passages looked fourth shipped would not pay for enup in books only to be found at the Vati-What staples does Australia can or at the British museum.

A locomotive is being constructed storage before we could handle it. After England to run 100 miles an hour. It adding freight, insurance landing and is 2,000 horse power and the driving storage to first cost would the price rewheels twelve feet in diameter. alized after competiting with the price Th three cylinders are 40, 28 and fresh mutton is selling for pay the importer. Second. Wool. Transhipment inches in diameter, with a 30-inch stroke, The boiler pressure is 200 pounds.

added. Seven cents is all that our farm The Duchess of Hamilton is known as ers are offered for their wool. Will this a most intrepid horsewoman. The coun We may try is not created that she will not cross safely say that the freight earned on ail nor the horse foaled that she cannot ride the mutton and wool bought to this pro-She has had in her time several severe vince would not pay for the oil used for falls and not a few nasty accidents, bu lubrication on the passage. True we such misfortunes of the hunting field have Will never subdued her pluck and daring. She that pay the steamers? It is simply was a sister of the late Duke of Man twaddle to say we can get a market for quantities of canned fruit or vegetables. chester-"Kim," as he was called-whom Tasmania produces immense quantities she nursed most devotedly during his las of fine fruit, so does other parts of Ausillness, and a daughter of the present Duchess of Devonshire. tralia. The steamers running to China

before the Empresses did not pay their I should be obliged to you and your coal bill were it not for the subsidies. It readers if they can throw any light up a subject which has much engaged m ers will not pay unless other large subattention of late. Why is it that o sidies are granted, which is improbable, one never dreams of smelling, although for the simple reason that the subsidizers no doubt, certain perfumes (say that cooking) ought to produce a dream, sa The subsidy granted to the Australian of a delicious dinner? I have mentioned steamers is part and parcel of a whole this subject to a number of my friend series of impudent impositions perpetratwho all acknowledge that my statemen ed by the Dominion boodlers on a sufferis true, but, without advancing any the ing people, a nefarious abuse of the authority they so unjustly hold. The subory on the subject, they agree that on dreams of eating, talking, walking, flysidies paid to these steamship companies ing, of hearing both conversation and to serve as feeders to the C. P. R., are musical sounds, but never of smelling. taken from this province and handed over as part of our sacrifice to the Moloch, I spoke to a couple of doctors, who also said, "How interesting, and perfectly the Canadian Pacific railway, a company owned principally by aliens, engin⁴ true! Odd it should never have struck us before!" I asked, "where are the eered by Americans who have become olfactory nerves?" "In closer connection

British subjects by naturalization. with the brain than any others."-Lon-It must be plain to our moople that everything effecting our province internaldon Standard. ly or externally should be legislated upon



Of 165 Tremont St., Boston, was in very pror the British North America Act, 1867. health, from bad circulation of the bloo

having rush of blood to the head, numb spells, and chills, and the physician said the vens were almost bursting all over her body. A col-lision with a double runner brought on neural-gia of the liver, causing great suffering. She Columbia than there is of opening up the Fraser river for deep draught vessels by gia of the liver, causing great suffering. St could not take the doctor's medicine, so took sinking mattresses on the sand banks



"OOD'S P LIS are hard in de, and are per omposition portion & impearance,

render of their ri of all persons S being leaders in THOMPSON Talk on Unresti Bebring Antigonish, N.S. ister Sir John Th Mrine and Fisher Tupper addressed here to-day. Re tions between and Mr. Blaine, the American se principle of unre the only one upo a trade treaty Hibbert Tupper iusified the action drawing from fur Mr | Blaine said terme of unrestri ing," the Canao take nothing; but when you will own interests." said Sir Hibbert, bill the United many articles of the free list." Sea arbitration, "Results show and has been i

Sir John proceed

Canada entered

ity in 1891, whi

tion of the Mcl

egainst the rest try would also

the frightful fin

industrial disast

United States

premier further