

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.

THE CRISIS.

It appears that the announcement of the resignation of three members of the Cabinet, made by our Ottawa correspondent, was premature. The intentions of those ministers were only guessed at, as no resignation had been placed in the hands of the Governor-General.

The Leader of the Opposition was evidently under the impression that the ministers had resigned or he would not have made their alleged resignation a subject of comment in the House of Commons. In this he was for once too hasty. It would be more dignified and more in keeping with his position of leader of the Opposition if he had reserved his criticism until the formal announcement of the resignation of the members of the Government had been made. It may happen that the ministers may not resign. There is, in fact, no good reason why they should. In resolving to wait until both the Legislature of Manitoba and members of Parliament had been afforded time for reflection, the Government violated no principle they had expressed, neither did they recede from any position they had taken. If an agreement is not arrived at in the meantime, when Parliament meets in January next all the parties concerned will occupy the same positions relatively as they do now. No harm will have been done to anyone, and very little time will have been lost. Opportunity will have been given to those interested to consider the subject, and they will be in a better position to take action upon it than they are now.

A PLEA FOR DELAY.

The Toronto Globe was a week ago alive to the importance and the seriousness of the Manitoba school question. It discussed the legal aspect of the question in its issue of the 3rd inst. It is opposed in a sort of way to interference with Manitoba, but it is very far from showing how, under the circumstances, interference can be avoided. The most it does is to accuse the Government of undue haste in issuing the remedial order, conveniently forgetting of the fact that the Opposition were continually reproaching the Government with tardiness in dealing with the subject. The question having arrived at its present stage the Globe deprecates haste. It counsels deliberation and inquiry. It evidently believes that time spent in investigation will be far from being wasted. This is what it says:

So much for the legal aspect of the case. What of grounds of justice and public policy? On these some important considerations have recently been brought before the public. The Manitoba Government and Legislature declare that the old system was exceedingly defective, that its restoration would do harm to the interests of the Province and to the interests of the minority, and that there would be grave difficulty in maintaining any denominational system whatever in so sparsely settled a country. They do not ask us to take these statements on trust. They invite the Dominion Government to institute an inquiry into the facts. What possible objection can there be, save that the Dominion Government is loath to confess itself mistaken, to make a sacrifice of pride, to relinquish the prestige that it fancied it has gained in Quebec by the issue of the remedial order.

Again, recent discussion of the question of the bill of rights which preceded the union has made it more than doubtful whether the settlers asked for Separate Schools as a condition of entering Confederation. It is tolerably clear that the question was never discussed during the treaty-making. It is certain that the three bills sanctioned by the inhabitants never referred to it; the evidence goes to show that the provision was an afterthought, a suggestion not authorized by the people of Manitoba in the first instance, though they may have accepted it afterwards. The argument founded upon a supposed compact between the Dominion and the settlers is thus very much weakened. Do not the facts at least call for inquiry into the history of the matter? Why should the Dominion Government be loath to inquire into the facts, for a consideration of the subject upon broad grounds of justice and public policy. Manitoba points to the right way out of the difficulty.

The sentences we have italicized contain reasons in favor of the policy pursued by the Government, which those who do not approve of the delay it asks for will find it very difficult to answer. A few months can surely be spared for the investigation of the facts, and to give all the parties concerned time to consider the wisdom of settling the matters in dispute in such a way as will not only advance the cause of true education in Manitoba, but promote peace and harmony in all parts of the Dominion. There never was in this Dominion a question to the satisfaction of settlement of which mutual forbearance and patriotic concession were so urgently required as they are in this question of the Manitoba schools.

FROM AN ENGLISH STANDPOINT.

The Saturday Review is considered by the most conservative of British Conservative orthodox. It is, of course, in principle free trade. But it is not a blind worshipper of the free trade system. It sees clearly enough that the free trade policy has not worked well for all classes on the British islands, and it has the honesty to say so plainly and frankly. This is what the Saturday Review said in a recent number on the influence which free trade has had on the agricultural interests of Great Britain and Ireland:

Why has the wealth of Great Britain increased eightfold during the century, whereas the wealth of Ireland has not increased? Why is the population of Great Britain three times what it was a hundred years ago, while the population of Ireland remains stationary? So far as we know, there is one industry in Great Britain, and only one, which shows results as unsatisfactory

as these Irish results, and, needless to say, that industry is agriculture. The number of persons employed upon the land today in Great Britain is 60 per cent. less than the number employed upon it a hundred years ago. The wealth received from land today in Great Britain is certainly not greater than its produce in 1795. Can we avoid the conclusion that the same cause which has impoverished the landlord and the tenant in Great Britain has impoverished the landlord and the tenant in Ireland? The policy of free trade has turned Great Britain into the manufactory of the world; it afforded her many industries and her accumulated capital the immense impetus of the cheapest possible raw material; but it has chained her agriculture in spite of the fact that rich men, out of traditional pride, often carry it on at a loss, and it has ruined Ireland because Ireland was poor, ill-placed for the industrial competition, and ill-adapted to it.

Here is an open confession by one of the ablest and best-informed journals of Great Britain. It is a high class periodical, also intended almost solely for the perusal of the wealthy and well educated part of the community. In speaking as it did on the effect of the free trade policy on British and Irish agriculture it had no political end to serve. It told the truth simply because it was the truth. Yet in this country the farmer is exhorted to vote for free trade because his interests will be best promoted by the adoption of that policy. Canadian free traders assume that the agriculturists of Canada are ignorant and blind—that they do not know what fifty years of free trade has done for the farmers of the Old Country, and that they cannot see that the same policy would on this side of the Atlantic produce the same effects.

A WAR OF CONQUEST.

Very little has been heard of the little war which France has in hand. When we come to think of it it can hardly with propriety be called "a little war." It is a war for the conquest of a country much greater in extent than France, with a population of four or five millions, requiring an army of fifteen thousand men to begin with and an expenditure of some thirteen millions of dollars.

The country which the French have undertaken to subdue is Madagascar. The relations between that country and France have for a very considerable time been strained. France went to war with Madagascar in 1883 and, after carrying it on not very successfully for two years, made a treaty with its Government, by which treaty, as the French claim, they established a protectorate over the island. This the Government of Madagascar denied. The treaty seems to have been very carefully drawn up and ambiguously worded. There is no such word as "protectorate" in it from beginning to end, and while in the Malagasy text it is said the French Resident shall "look over," "contemplate," the foreign relations of Madagascar, the French text says the Resident shall "preside over" said relations. This difference in the text of the two treaties, as might be supposed, led to misunderstandings which in time became an open quarrel which culminated in war. Foreign governments naturally took the French view of the treaty, while the Hovas, the dominant race on the island, insisted upon their own interpretation of its text.

In November, 1894, the French Chamber voted 65,000,000 francs for the prosecution of the war, and on May 6 of the present year, the expedition under General Dubouche commenced military operations on the island of Madagascar. The conquest of the island is not so easy as might be imagined. The inhabitants are not very well skilled in the art of war but they have an army estimated at from thirty thousand to fifty thousand strong. They have besides, as they say themselves, two generals who are always fighting for them. One of these generals is General Feval and the other is General Forest. The country near the sea is beautiful to look at and the vegetation is most luxuriant, but it is, as Prince Henri of Orleans said, "enchanted along the coast, but it cannot deceive those who have been in similar regions. Behind the delicious fruits, under the cool umbrages, in the very roots, along the rivers and on the edges of the pools—everywhere is hiding the terrible poison which Europeans inhaling there are unavoidably compelled to absorb, fever. All of them will have to fight the malarial; most will be weakened in spirit; very few will lose health and some their life; very few will be those who will not lose anything in the battle."

This fever is perhaps the most formidable enemy which the French have to meet in Madagascar. Behind the fever belt is the forest belt. It surrounds the whole island, and is very difficult to penetrate. Madagascar is a roadless country. The invader will have to make his own roads, and that, too, in the face of an enemy who is well acquainted with the country. Beyond the forest is a vast expanse of table land, in the middle of which is the capital of the country, Antananarivo, which has a population of a little more than a hundred thousand.

So far it appears there has been very little fighting between the Hovas and the French. The expeditionary corps has penetrated the unhealthy region, with what loss it is not known. This is considered the most difficult part of its task. It has still two hundred miles to march over a difficult country before it reaches the capital. The French commander expects to be there some time during the present month. What the Malagasy army has been doing while the French have been advancing is not known. It seems that the men who compose it are not deficient in courage but they appear to be without a competent leader. Colonel Digby Willsburgh commanded the Malagasy troops in the war of 1883-5 and he was succeeded by Colonel Sherinton, who was obliged to resign on account of the jealousy with which the Hovas saw a foreigner at the head of their native forces. It

is more than likely that these same Hovas have many times wished that they had this hated foreigner to lead them against the invader who is slowly but surely making his way to the capital of their country.

The success of the French invasion seems now to be assured, but what they are to do with the country after they have conquered it is a problem which they will find it difficult to solve. The country is too hot to colonize, and the inhabitants are too indolent to make the island a valuable acquisition from a commercial point of view.

STILL SILENT.

It is to be observed that the Hon. Mr. Laurier has not yet given the world his views on the Manitoba school question. The amendment which it was expected he would move on Tuesday was not made. He, however, did make a motion, but the most discerning man in the Dominion will have to study it a long while before he finds out from it what the Leader of the Opposition thinks about the Manitoba school question. That motion was: "I therefore move that this House do now adjourn." It was a characteristic motion, and the speech by which it was introduced was also characteristic. It was a smart little bit of parliamentary sparring. It was an attempt to force the Leader of the House to make some admission of which his opponent could take advantage. But he found that Mr. Foster is just as skillful in defence as he is in attack, so that when the sparring match ended hours were even. But it will be observed that Mr. Laurier never for a single moment addressed himself to the subject under the consideration of the House. He was most careful not to commit himself to any expression of opinion on the subject. He, it will be remembered, made some promises—conditional, it is true—with regard to the Manitoba school question when he was on his speech-making tour in the West. He has had surely time enough and opportunity enough since then to find out what is the exact nature of the Manitoba school system now in operation, and how it affects the Roman Catholic minority, but he has never yet given to the world the result of his study and observation. What is the meaning of this most extraordinary reticence? Has the subject been too deep and too intricate for his intellectual powers, or is he afraid to announce the conclusions at which he has arrived to Parliament and the people of this Dominion? There is a third alternative, he may not consider it good policy to speak what he is convinced is the truth with respect to this most important subject. What he believes to be for the advancement of his party may have more weight with him than the interests of truth and the welfare of his country.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

It would be interesting and edifying to know what civilization has really done for the North American Indian. Has he been improved by contact with civilization or has he deteriorated? We have been told of the good that missionaries and schools and instructors in the useful arts have done the aboriginal tribes; but now and then accounts reach us which make us doubtful of the benefits that the white man has conferred on his red brother. Among these is a story which is to be found in the Toronto Globe, of the 4th inst. It is an account of what had been done on an Indian reservation in this Dominion of Canada but a short time previously. The reserve is the Blackfoot Reserve, near Gleichen, N.W.T. It is described as the largest reserve of Indians in the West, there being on it between 1,200 and 1,500 Indians. There has been a missionary station on this reserve for at least twelve years, and there have also been established on it schools for the education of the children. The missionary who has labored among these Blackfoot Indians for twelve years is the Rev. J. W. Tims, who appears to be a zealous, conscientious, hard-working teacher of Christianity.

These Blackfoot Indians, notwithstanding the instruction they have received, are most superstitious and they still practise their barbarous rites. Their superstitions are not harmless. They cause the people to be in subordinate and they lead to acts of outrage and murder. These Indians, like all savages, have peculiar ideas as to the causes of sickness. They are also passionately fond of their children. An Indian brave named Scorsing Hide had a little boy at the children's home on the Reserve who while he was ill to his tepee. The child, in spite of his father's care, died. Scorsing Hide, in his frenzy, attributed his death to some of the white officials of the reserve. Soon after the child's death he put on his war paint, loaded his rifle and set out for the dwellings of the white men. There was no one in the first house at which he called, but he proceeded on his journey of revenge and knocked at the door of Mr. Skynner's abode. The door was opened by Mr. Skynner himself, who was instantly shot dead by the infuriated savage. This was in April last. Stories were raised among the Indians to the prejudice of the good missionary, Mr. Tims. It was seriously said that he was the devil and that he had bad eyes. Charges which were both foolish and false were made against him, and it was not difficult to see that he was greatly out of favor with the Indians. He had forbidden the children of the home to attend the barbarous and demoralizing Indian dances. There were complaints about the ration, and Mr. Tims was to be heard, "What you state is an infamous lie; you are a traitor; you read a private letter in public." Another tremendous uproar followed and finally the non-sectarian candidates were accepted.

To prevent pale and delicate children from being taken into chronic infirmities, the Government has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla together with other wholesome food and outdoor exercise. What they need to build up the system is good food.

Indian fashion, but the doctor refused to let them have the child. When it was known that the child was dead there was a great commotion among the Indians. One of the braves started with his rifle to waylay Mr. Tims, but was followed by the farm instructor and prevailed upon to return. The white people on the reserve became alarmed. They evidently believed that they would be murdered. The plan that they hit upon to appease the threatening crowd was to feed them. The women were terrified, but no violence was offered them. The white officials were not allowed to attend the child's funeral. A squaw attacked one of the officials who was following the body, with a murderous looking knife. The men seized her before she could do any harm but the braves told him that if he attempted to accompany them to the grave he would be shot. A day or two after this Mr. Tims was threatened with death by an Indian, painted and armed. The Indian braves went about the reserve shooting the dogs they met and shouting the name by which Mr. Tims was known among the Indians. So threatening were the demonstrations against the missionary that it was considered necessary that he and his family should leave the reservation. The children's home or school was also broken up. The Indians determined to celebrate their sun dance, and it is said that "all discipline or respect for authority has been abandoned on the reserve."

The sun dance is a savage and terribly disgusting ceremony. During its continuance the young Indians to show their manhood go through a terrible ordeal. Even to read of the tortures they undergo is sickening. It is not surprising that people wonder whether men who are in the condition of the Blackfoot Indians, and who continue their barbarous heathen rites and practices, have derived the least benefit from the teachings of the missionaries or from civilized men generally. It is to be remarked that nearly every white man who has come in contact with the Indian of the plains dislikes him heartily and entertains for him the greatest contempt. This may be the effect of race prejudice, but then it may be, as many intelligent men declare it to be, the result of long and unpleasant experience. It is to be remembered that no such feeling as this exists against the aborigines of this province. The Stewards, as they are called, live on the best terms with their white neighbors and employers. They are more civilized and more ready to adopt the ways of white men than the Indians of the plains. But on taking a survey of the whole continent, it does not appear that the North American Indian is under any very deep debt of gratitude to the white man.

THE NEW FICTION.

The "new fiction" is having its day, and it is to be hoped that it will not be a long one. We do not know that the world will be any better than it is now after its story-tellers have acquired the habit of speaking openly and loudly about things and conditions that their predecessors of the past did not venture to more than allude to distantly. The recent reticence of the old novelists was more wholesome both from an artistic and a moral point of view than the outspoken "realism" of some modern novelists, and there can be no doubt that their books were pleasanter reading. There is a passage in an article headed "A Question of Art," in a late number of Harper's Weekly, which in our opinion is well worth reading and thinking over.

"The evil thing of which Mr. Quilter (in the June number of the Contemporary Review), and those who agree with him, complain is that the veil is withdrawn and that the artist and society-manifest that any life is worthy of presentation in a work of art, and that art must not deal with the truth, but with all truth. Art has no such function. Art may offend less when it tells in books the truth that men and women do not talk about with one another, or where it presents life and discusses subjects that are hideous, revolting and filthy. There is no more corrupt and corrupting thing in this world than a story of depravity told simply because it presents a phase of life that really exists. When a book with such a story goes into a pure household where there are young and innocent girls its author commits a crime against that which is loveliest in all the world, and he earns the contempt and anger of all good men and women. The subjects of art should be beautiful and elevating. We want nature and truth, but we do not want nature in its meaner and baser moods, nor truth which is a proper object of police surveillance, unless indeed, the sudden truth is painted as the black shadow of an otherwise beautiful picture."

HEALY AND DILLON.

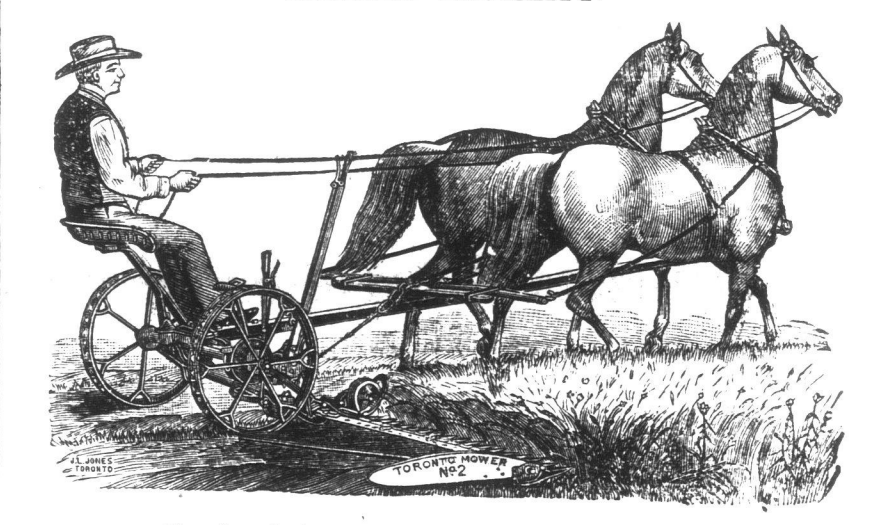
LONDON, July 9.—At the National convention at Omaha, county Tyrone, Mr. T. M. Healy, amid great excitement, accused Mr. John Dillon of selling Tyrone to the English party. He read a letter from Hon. Edward Blake to Privy Councillor Mr. Dillon informing him that the National Federation would be unable in future to subsidize North and South Tyrone or South and North Londonderry, which he asked would be subsidised henceforth in the sum of £200 yearly by the Liberals. The government whip, Mr. Thomas E. Ellis, consented to this on the understanding that the seats designated were to be considered Liberal and not Home Rule seats. The reading of this letter caused consternation among the delegates who shouted "sold!" "sold!" Mr. Dillon's reply in replying to Mr. Healy was drowned in the din; but he finally succeeded in shouting out loud enough to be heard, "What you state is an infamous lie; you are a traitor; you read a private letter in public." Another tremendous uproar followed and finally the non-sectarian candidates were accepted.

The first charges of the insurgents were made with enthusiasm, and their machetes played havoc among the troops, who were hemmed in and unable to reply on account of the narrow road they had to follow, but it was here that the two advance pickets, under the sergeants, came to the rescue. From their elevated positions they kept up a continuous and well directed fire upon the insurgents within range, and eventually, assisted by a charge of the Spanish troops, compelled them to retreat. The troops pushed forward after them, and, once in the open, they charged the insurgents with great courage and compelled them to retreat. The insurgents then sought refuge

COLIC,
Cramps and Cholera,
Morbidity, Diarrhoea,
Dysentery and Summer Complaints,
Cuts, Burns, and
Bruises, Bites, Stings, and
Sunburn can all be promptly
relieved by
PERRY DAVIS'
Pain Killer.

DOSE—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

**ONE THING
IS
CERTAIN,
PAIN KILLER
KILLS PAIN**

E. G. PRIOR & Co
LIMITED LIABILITY.

Have for sale this season the following celebrated machines:
Toronto Mowers and Hay Tedders, Sharp's Sulky Rakes,
Osborne Mowers and Hay Tedders, A Full Line of Hay-Making Tools,
 ALSO A COMPLETE STOCK OF SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.,
 VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Bloody Engagement Between Government Troops and the Insurgents—Spanish Successes.

Spirited Fighting on Both Sides—Troops Hemmed in Turn Defeat into Victory.

HAVANA, July 9.—News of another defeat of the insurgents has reached here from Bollaon, in the province of Santa Clara. Bollaon was garrisoned by one officer and fifty soldiers, who occupied a fortified barracks building. The place was attacked by insurgents under Castillo. The enemy built a large fire to windward of the barracks, and the flames communicated to the building. The insurgent leader then sent word to the officer in command of the garrison, the soldiers forming part of the unit battalion notifying him to surrender under the flag of truce. The officer sent word that he preferred to die fighting or be burned to death than surrender to the insurgents. In the neighborhood of the barracks, the soldiers succeeded in extinguishing the flames which threatened to consume the barracks, and while they were doing so the rest of the garrison kept up a continuous fire from their rifles upon the insurgents. The latter replied from every point, but the garrison held out gallantly for two hours. The news of the insurgents' attack had, in the meantime, been communicated to a detachment of Spanish soldiers who had left Pinar del Rio to reinforce the garrison. The moment they reached that place a brisk fire was opened upon the insurgents and the latter immediately retired, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. On the side of the troops, only three men were killed and four wounded. The insurgents have burned a church in the Santa Spiritus district, province of Santa Clara. Captain General Martinez de Camargo has left Pinar del Rio for Santa Spiritus. Twenty-nine persons have been sent to the Island of Pines for participating in political conspiracies.

A serious engagement has taken place between Spanish troops under Col. Aznar and General Antonio Maceo, the insurgent commander, at the head of a large force of revolutionaries. Two hundred and eighty of the latter were killed. Major Sanchez received information that a force of 1,500 insurgents, under Rabi, had occupied strong positions near Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba. Consequently the Major sent a messenger to Col. Aznar proposing that they should join their forces and make an attack upon the insurgents. The messenger, however, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who hanged him and sent word to Sanchez in the name of Colonel Aznar to make an attack upon the insurgent position from a point which compelled the troops to approach the insurgents through a narrow thoroughfare. Major Sanchez recognized the difficulty of the movement. He was apparently directed by his colonel to send forward two advance pickets of 12 and 30 men respectively, with instructions to push forward right and left of the narrow thoroughfare referred to, and to be careful to take up advantageous positions from which they could protect the advance of the main body of troops under Sanchez's command. The sergeants clearly followed out the instructions given them. Major Sanchez then advanced carefully on the insurgents' position, protecting his men by every security of the ground, but, as he expected, the troops were no sooner in the defile than the insurgents attacked them in force.

The first charges of the insurgents were made with enthusiasm, and their machetes played havoc among the troops, who were hemmed in and unable to reply on account of the narrow road they had to follow, but it was here that the two advance pickets, under the sergeants, came to the rescue. From their elevated positions they kept up a continuous and well directed fire upon the insurgents within range, and eventually, assisted by a charge of the Spanish troops, compelled them to retreat. The troops pushed forward after them, and, once in the open, they charged the insurgents with great courage and compelled them to retreat. The insurgents then sought refuge

In the strong position they had previously left in order to attack the troops, but the soldiers carried this position and put the enemy to flight with the loss of 280 killed. The troops lost fifty men killed and wounded. It was at first reported that the insurgents were commanded by General Maceo, but it was since learned that they were under the command of Rabi alone, and that Maceo took no part in the engagement. In another fight reported from Vega, the insurgents under Rabi lost five killed and had many wounded, while on the side of the troops one officer and four soldiers were wounded.

THE CITY MARKETS.

A scarcity of fish still prevails in the market, the supply being altogether inadequate to the demand. There has been a big decrease in the sale of meats during the past week, owing to the hot weather, the same cause accounting for the limited character of the stock on hand. Fruits are probably the most valuable article in the market, and what might be called a new variety in the supplies is the California apple, which, however, demands as yet an almost fabulous price. Dry hot weather, it is claimed, has injured the raspberry crop, but the effect does not seem to be felt materially, as great quantities from the American side make up for that. Eggs, in consequence of the warm weather, have advanced from five to ten cents. There is no activity in the grain market and flour continues steady. Following are the current retail quotations:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl. | \$6.00 |
| Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)..... | 6.00 |
| Victoria..... | 5.95 |
| Lion..... | 5.90 |
| Portland roller..... | 5.85 |
| Salem..... | 5.80 |
| Rainier..... | 5.75 |
| Superior..... | 5.70 |
| Planifter..... | 5.65 |
| Snow Flake..... | 5.60 |
| Corn..... | 4.50 |
| Orym..... | 5.00 |
| X. S. X..... | 5.00 |
| Wheat, per ton..... | 30.00 |
| Oats, per ton..... | 20.00 |
| Barley, per ton..... | 20.00 |
| Portland cement, per ton..... | 20.00 |
| Brick, per 1000..... | 20.00 |
| Ground feed, per ton..... | 25.00 |
| Corn, whole..... | 4.00 |
| " cracked..... | 50.00 |
| Commeal, per 100 lb..... | 40.00 |
| Meal, per 100 lb..... | 40.00 |
| Roller oats, per 100 lb..... | 6.00 |
| Platoes, new, per lb..... | 12.00 |
| Bushbark, per lb..... | 12.00 |
| Cabbage, per lb..... | 3.00 |
| Cauliflower, per doz..... | 40.00 |
| Hay, baled, per ton..... | 12.00 |
| Straw, per bale..... | 1.00 |
| Green Peppers, cured, per lb..... | 10.00 |
| Onions, per lb..... | 3.00 |
| Cucumbers, per doz..... | 35.00 |
| Radish, per doz..... | 35.00 |
| Lettuce, per doz..... | 30.00 |
| Spinach, per lb..... | 50.00 |
| Eggs, island, per doz..... | 50.00 |
| " imported..... | 20.00 |
| Butter, fresh..... | 25.00 |
| " Creamery, per lb..... | 25.00 |
| Hams, American, per lb..... | 15.00 |
| " Canadian..... | 15.00 |
| " Boneless..... | 15.00 |
| " Bacon, American, per lb..... | 15.00 |
| " Rolled..... | 15.00 |
| " Long clear..... | 12.00 |
| " Canadian..... | 12.00 |
| Shoulders, per lb..... | 12.00 |
| Lard, per lb..... | 12.00 |
| Golden Condensed..... | 12.00 |
| Meats, Beef, per lb..... | 12.00 |
| " Veal..... | 12.00 |
| " Mutton..... | 12.00 |
| Spring Lamb, per lb..... | 12.00 |
| Pork, fresh, per lb..... | 12.00 |
| Chickens, per pair..... | 1.00 |
| Turkeys, per brace..... | 1.00 |
| Pigeons, per brace..... | 1.00 |
| Fruits—Apples, per lb..... | 6.00 |
| Oranges (Navel)..... | 10.00 |
| " (Riverside) per lb..... | 10.00 |
| Lemons, California..... | 10.00 |
| Strawberries, per box..... | 10.00 |
| Cherries..... | 10.00 |
| Bananas..... | 10.00 |
| Gooseberries, per lb..... | 5.00 |
| Apples, per lb..... | 12.00 |
| Peaches, per lb..... | 12.00 |
| Raspberries, per lb..... | 12.00 |
| Pineapples, per box..... | 12.00 |
| Tomatoes, California, per box..... | 12.00 |
| Fish—Salmon, per lb..... | 10.00 |

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.

WINNIPEG, July 10.—General Superintendent White has left in his private car for Fort William. There he will meet Vice-President Shaghenessy of the C. P. R. and proceed with him to the Pacific coast on an inspection trip.

Office
P
A Fr
De
Ott
and L
ing.
long
noon
the sh
out do
bring
stabil
Mr.
of a m
into an
the me
At th
noon E
the qu
regard
of the
Hon.
That I
certain
statem
tions h
Hon
the sta
tory to
of the
nations
nob. T
what
lateral
His Ex
had bee
This is
is a cri
vacant,
terday,
who ooc
cially h
colleagu
no long
otherwi
discharg
business
ministers
has not
Under a
ply triff
say that
of a grea
Under
it has be
instrat
practical
cabinet.
consent
the cabi
bec. Now
properly
when it
three min
are out of
the cabin
in the
crisis, bu
sation un
ada, whe
to go on
country,
the Domi
cabinet.
The gov
liament
tration of
them. It
this house
opportuni
that exist
Excellen
His priv
adjoin.
Hon. M
cheers by
He said:
his opinio
to-day w
dentured
of the histo
willing to
is well ob
in a differ
which has
made it in
in the
this coun
Majesty's
strength
from the
the common
in the first
any one of
in the gov
unrepresent
argument
house an
could not
ment.
"My h
rumor on
as the
whole mo
that I con
satisfied.
ardent in
He should
calm man
he learn
sources in
the house
action see
"But, I
in doing
I loved it
mere rum
tion of tal
preconcep
Canada,
from r m
that bega
in the m
for the m
seats and
now, shal
members o
union or h
he leaped
still broad
"I am, I
provinces
represent
could not
"He wa
alighted f
the positio
taken that
statem
error. Gen
shall be ab
ment to th
will be ope
his soul in
will be ope
as he so of
Hon. M.
after whil
Dupont ap
ing the off
ment they
The Ho
sion being