

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1896.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The speech which Lord Salisbury made at the Lord Mayor's banquet is remarkable for its clearness and its frankness. He does not make a mystery of high matters of state or talk about them as if they could be understood only by a few highly gifted and greatly favored persons. His explanation of the Venezuelan question in its present stage can be understood and appreciated by all men of ordinary intelligence. The rule that gives a man a right to the land he occupies, is to be applied to the territory settled by the British in Guiana. If they have had quiet and peaceable possession of it for fifty years their title to it is not to be further questioned. This is a common-sense and an equitable way of settling the dispute, and we are not surprised to learn that it was readily acquiesced in by the American Government. The land which has not been occupied for fifty years, but which is claimed by Great Britain, is to be subject to arbitration, and there is hardly a doubt but that the decision of the Arbitrators, whoever they may be, will be reasonable and fair.

The Premier's explanations with respect to the attitude assumed by Great Britain regarding Turkey is easily understood, and will, we believe, be considered satisfactory by all but a fanatical few. Lord Salisbury was not cynical, still less could there be discerned any indication of "atheism" in what he said on that question. It was easy to see that he was impressed with the importance of the subject, and that he sympathized with the persecuted and outraged Armenians. But he saw that his duty to the people of Great Britain did not require him to rush blindly to the rescue of the Armenians at the risk of doing incalculable injury to the nation whose destiny is, in a sense, in his hands. He saw that the work of deposing the Sultan could not be done by the British fleet alone. The fleet could take Constantinople and reduce it to ashes, but it would require more troops than the British Government has at its disposal to hold the territory it had taken. Would the bombardment of Constantinople free the Armenians from the yoke of the Sultan? It would not. On the contrary it would in all human probability make their condition a thousand times worse than it is at present. The exasperated Turks would, there can hardly be a doubt, fall upon the defenceless Armenians as the authors of their misfortune, and they would not be satisfied until they had exterminated them; and it is not unlikely that Christians of other denominations living in the Sultan's dominions would share their fate. The Armenians are scattered over the whole Turkish Empire and it would be a physical impossibility for the British to protect them. It is clear that Britain cannot act alone in this matter. She must have the assistance moral, and material, of the other Great Powers of Europe, and the indications are that some way of delivering the Armenians out of the hands of the Sultan will be found without such a costly sacrifice on the part of Great Britain and the other Great Powers as a general European war. Lord Salisbury seems to us had some such way in view when he said: "I have good ground to believe that Russia entertains the same view and purposes as ourselves concerning the terrible events in the East." These words are very significant and when it is remembered that Lord Salisbury had very lately an opportunity of conferring with the Czar on this as well as other subjects it can hardly be doubted that an understanding has been arrived at with the most influential of the Great Powers of Europe.

A MARE'S NEST.

Newspaper correspondents are in these days prone to draw very hasty conclusions. Hon. W. S. Fielding, during the most exciting period of the Presidential election, paid a visit to New York. He could not, however, see Mr. McKinley or any one who could speak authoritatively as to the intentions of the coming Administration. The election monopolized the thought of politicians of every degree and of all parties. They had neither the time nor the inclination to talk about reciprocity treaties or anything that had not a direct and an immediate connection with the election that was then on the point of being held. Yet the newsmonger talks of a reciprocity treaty in connection with Mr. Fielding's visit. In his eager desire to create a sensation he would have the public believe that Mr. Fielding had done something towards securing a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and wastes a great deal of space in describing the nature of the treaty which the Finance Minister wishes to negotiate.

Of course nothing was done and nothing could be done during that visit to secure a treaty. Mr. Fielding could have done just as much to accomplish that end in Halifax or Ottawa as he could in New York. Besides, it is well known that the Government of the United States has time and again refused to agree to such a reciprocity as the Montreal newsmonger describes. Reciprocity in natural products the

Americans consider unfair to them, and they have more than once or twice refused to consider any treaty of reciprocity which did not include manufactured articles as well as natural products. In fact the offer of the Liberals a few years ago of unrestricted reciprocity, which involved discrimination against Great Britain, was very coldly received by many of our American neighbors. They said plainly that the only way in which the people of Canada could obtain unrestricted commercial intercourse with the United States was by agreeing to political union with the Great Republic. If the proposal to renew the reciprocity treaty of 1854 "awakened the greatest interest among business men in Montreal and throughout Canada," all that we have to say is that the business men in Montreal and throughout Canada must be very ignorant or have very poor memories. The ignorance and the defective memory are, we are sure, to be charged to the sensational newsmonger and not to the business men in Montreal and other parts of the country.

An intelligent business man in Montreal, or anywhere else in Canada, knows that the Americans laugh at the notion of such a treaty as the Montreal correspondent describes. And it is not at all likely that the McKinley Administration will be more liberal in commercial matters than the American governments that the Liberals have been coquetting with during the last twenty years or so. The Hon. George Brown, who was a much abler man than Mr. Fielding, tried in vain to negotiate a reciprocity treaty that would be acceptable to both Canada and the United States. In Mr. Brown's time the Americans would not for a moment listen to a renewal of the treaty of 1854.

A TRAVELLER'S TALE.

Mr. John Hopkinson Smith, an American artist, who has lived in Turkey for some time and who, as the New York Herald says, has studied the domestic relations of the Turks and has seen them at their best and at their worst, declares that the greater number of our accounts of Turkish outrages that have reached the West are unmitigated lies. Most of them have, according to him, been manufactured by the Armenians themselves, who have established a bureau in Constantinople for the express purpose of concocting dreadful accounts of massacre and outrage. He says, further, that the disorders which have actually occurred have been purposely provoked by the Armenians themselves to excite sympathy for them among the Christian nations.

Mr. Hopkinson Smith gives the Armenians a very bad character indeed. "In my opinion," he says, "every one of the one hundred thousand Armenians living in the Sultan's dominions would share their fate. The Armenians are scattered over the whole Turkish Empire and it would be a physical impossibility for the British to protect them. It is clear that Britain cannot act alone in this matter. She must have the assistance moral, and material, of the other Great Powers of Europe, and the indications are that some way of delivering the Armenians out of the hands of the Sultan will be found without such a costly sacrifice on the part of Great Britain and the other Great Powers as a general European war. Lord Salisbury seems to us had some such way in view when he said: "I have good ground to believe that Russia entertains the same view and purposes as ourselves concerning the terrible events in the East." These words are very significant and when it is remembered that Lord Salisbury had very lately an opportunity of conferring with the Czar on this as well as other subjects it can hardly be doubted that an understanding has been arrived at with the most influential of the Great Powers of Europe.

This is a very strong bill of indictment. Can the charges it contains be sustained? One of the witnesses whom Mr. Smith cites to prove their truth is Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, a former President of Roberts College, who wrote a letter to the Congressionalist in 1893, in which, according to Mr. Smith, "he outlined the very things that are occurring today," blaming the Armenians as being the real authors of the outrages that had then been committed. Singular to say this same Dr. Hamlin, only the other day, contributed an article to the North American Review, in which he takes a very different view of the Armenian question from that attributed to him by Mr. Smith. In that article he says:

"The 'Great Republic' is justly held in the derision of other nations, and covers before a Sultan who cannot pay a fraction of his public debt, nor make the smallest loan in the money markets of Europe. No Turk has yet been punished for robbery, pillage, murder, rape, rapine, torture unto death of women and children, and the 'horrid work still goes on. Why should it not? The nation, our own nation especially, have for two years been giving the Sultan a carte blanche to do as he pleases; and his pleasure is the extermination of all Armenians who will not Islamize, the expulsion of the American missionaries, the destruction of their property and the showing as superior to all treaties and to all claims of truth and justice and humanity towards all men of the Christian faith."

Dr. Hamlin, who bears this testimony, knows whereof he affirms. He lived thirty-five years in the Ottoman Empire, was in more intimate relations with the people and knew more about the Government and its treatment of Armenian and other Christians than a mere wanderer like Mr. Smith. It must strike the impartial reader of Mr. Hopkinson Smith's narrative as somewhat singular that he should have discovered the true nature of the Armenian trouble and found out that the Turks are not to blame, when all the rest

of the Western world have come to a very different conclusion. The people who blame the Sultan for his treatment of the Armenians are not the missionaries alone, for whom Mr. Smith evidently has the greatest contempt, but travelers, statesmen, journalists and other men of intelligence, not of one nation but of many nations. It is hardly possible that they have all been deceived as to the nature and origin of the Turkish atrocities, and that it has been reserved for Mr. Hopkinson Smith and a very few others to see the Armenian question in its true light.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

The local Liberals, while the Conservatives were in power, were continually complaining that British Columbia had no representation in the Cabinet, though we must say when that favor of that right was extended to this Province by Sir Mackenzie Bowell the Victoria Grits did not appear to value it very highly. Now, when their own friends are in power and British Columbia has been passed over in the distribution of cabinet seats, they are quiet as mice. They fail to utter even the faintest squeak of dissatisfaction or disapproval. It was said at one time that Senator McInnes was to be appointed a minister without a portfolio. Although this would be rather hard on the faithful and hard-working Senator, it would be received by the people of the Province as an earnest of better things. But this promise, like a great many others, has not been fulfilled. It is said that misery loves company, and if having companions in affliction is any consolation Senator McInnes should be almost happy. But we are afraid the cheerful old saying, "The more the merrier," does not hold good in this case.

Certainly, if the Grits are at all consistent, they must be highly indignant at the way in which this Province has been treated. It is, now we come to think of it, the only Province in the whole Dominion that has been passed over in the distribution of Cabinet seats. Little Prince Edward Island, which, from a revenue-producing or any other point of view, is not so important a province as British Columbia, has its Cabinet Minister, and a very prominent and influential one at that. A Cabinet seat has been specially reserved for young Manitoba, to be given when it becomes good and gets over its crankiness with respect to the school question; but British Columbia is not even offered the step-child's portion—a seat without a salary. This is how British Columbia is treated by a Government which calls itself Liberal.

At the present critical stage of its existence British Columbia needs more than ever representation in the Cabinet of the Dominion. It is by far the most promising member of the Confederation. Its resources imperatively need developing; it is a generous contributor to the Dominion revenue, and does not get from it anything like an adequate return. Very few Eastern people know that notwithstanding its small population it stands fourth as a revenue-producing province. It sends to Ottawa considerably more than New Brunswick and almost as much as Nova Scotia. The figures for 1895 are:

Nova Scotia.....	\$1,160,101
British Columbia.....	1,053,699
New Brunswick.....	942,390
Manitoba.....	484,283
P. E. Island.....	136,137
N.-W. T.....	13,064

Will anyone after examining the above figures say that British Columbia is not as well entitled to Cabinet representation as any province in the Dominion? It never received fair play from the general government in the matter of expenditure, and it is very evident it is not going to have it now. British Columbia needs to have a British Columbian continually at the Premier's elbow to remind him of its existence and of its claims to consideration. The local Grits were perpetually demanding representation when in opposition, but now, although the need of such representation is more urgent than ever, they are unaccountably silent. Has the Province no advocate among them, or Senator McInnes no friends?

MR. JUSTICE MCREIGHT.

The Times commenting upon a rumor, which we trust is not authentic, that the Hon. Justice McCreight has decided to retire from the Bench says:

It would be hard to imagine a more honest, faithful and impartial occupant of the Bench than the Hon. Mr. McCreight and perhaps equally hard to find one more highly qualified in the matter of ability. Let any test be applied and his record will withstand it most successfully.

This is the truth well expressed, yet the Times only the other day reproduced in its most prominent column a brutal attack on this just and learned judge, this good, honorable and useful citizen. His learning, his ability, the faithful discharge of his duties and his many virtues were no defence in the estimation of the Times from the vilification and heartless abuse of an ignorant and unscrupulous scribbler.

T. J. Proctor, of the London Hill Mining Company, north of Kaslo, states that thirteen men are now working on that property. The company has just been stocked and sufficient provisions and supplies have been sent up to the mines to keep ten men working for eight months. Five tons of ore have been shipped from the outer works which went 150 ounces.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Trouble in the Episcopal Church at Kaslo—Ladies of Vancouver's School Board.

Reduction of Assessments in the Terminal City—Hon. Mr. Tarte at Westminster.

(Special to the Colonist.)
VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 11.—An effort is to be made by the Local Council of Women to have an amendment made in the law governing elections for the school board so as to allow ladies members being elected. The special charter under which Vancouver is regulated in this matter does not allow of such a thing at present, and for some time there has been a growing feeling that the same advantages should be enjoyed in this respect as obtained in Victoria.

The grocery store of Messrs. Webster Bros., Yale town, has been entered and the till and cash register rifled, but only a small sum of money was obtained. The "visiting gentlemen" determined to have something for their trouble and took away about \$50 worth of tobacco. A special meeting of the city council to consider the assessment of the property in the city was held last night. The decision arrived at was to allow the assessment of last year to stand with the exception of that property on Cordova street, west of Cambie, which has depreciated very much in value owing to the absence of business on to Hastings street. The old assessment of \$303 per front foot was lowered to \$200. The assessment of the property of the C.P.R. was deferred to another meeting.

The cricket club, having decided to lay down two tennis courts at Brockton Point, the cost to be defrayed by private subscription. The completion of these courts will be a great boon to tennis players the courts in the grounds of the Hotel Vancouver having fallen into very bad condition.

J. G. V. Field Johnson, secretary of the Anti-Mongolian association is threatening the city with a suit for the value of his fox hounds impounded by the authorities and which he alleges to be worth \$150. The nondescript sold the hounds to Mr. Melvin for \$7.50 and if Johnson presses his claim some interesting developments are promised.

Capt. White, who arrived from England a few days ago to take charge of the Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo, left on the Miowera to meet his boat at Honolulu, where he will relieve Capt. Hepworth, who goes to England to bring out the new boat the Orangi. On the Miowera the captain will be accompanied by the decision of the salvage case brought by the Miowera against the Strathnevis was received. The amount awarded is considered by the officers of the ship as small, and Capt. Hays, who was chief officer of the Miowera at the time and who literally took his life in his hands, when in a small dingy he succeeded in connecting the hawser with the helpless vessel, after it had once been hoisted, says this mine is well deserving of a greater reward than he receives.

The report of the engineer employed to examine the property of the Anglo-American Gold Mining Co., in the Similkameen, which created great excitement a year or two ago in the city, a considerable number of local men being interested, has aroused a great deal of discussion amongst the shareholders of the company. Mr. W. H. Devoe, the engineer, expresses as his belief that the mine should have been further worked, and it is probable something may yet be done to obtain a more thorough test of the real possibilities of the property.

At the weekly meeting of the Burrard Literary Club last night Mr. George D. Scott, of the Mining Bureau, read a very thoughtful paper on railroad construction in the Kootenai country, with special reference to the proposed subsidy to the Crow's Nest Pass road. Mr. Scott's conclusions were that to subsidize that road without the certainty of a branch to the coast, being simultaneously proceeded with would be viewed from the standpoint of the merchants of Vancouver and Victoria, a savor of premeditated suicide.

The case against Sheehan, charged with the murder of Toshi McKenzie will not, it is thought, be reached until Friday or Saturday. The assizes adjourned early yesterday afternoon to give Mr. Mackay, who was appointed by the court to defend the accused with burglary, an opportunity of getting up the case.

On Sunday night occurred the very sudden death of Mrs. Hanbury, wife of C. E. Hanbury, an employe of the undershoeing of the children when she was taken ill, and in spite of medical advice being called in immediately, died in a few hours. The funeral took place today from the Salvation Army barracks. Mr. Hanbury is very popular with his mates in the shops, and much sympathy is felt for him in his sad bereavement.

The Nationalist Association will hold their first meeting of the winter session on Friday night in the Trades and Labor hall. This association aroused considerable interest in advanced politics last winter, but there is a growing feeling among some of the members in favor of the establishment in the city of a branch of the socialist labor party, and it is thought probable the Nationalists may merge themselves with the new party.

For some time residents on Richard street have complained of a most offensive odor emanating from the vicinity of a Chinese laundry, which has been considered a source of danger to the locality. The health inspector insisted upon the floor being taken up in the laundry, and a branch of the sewer being laid there. The odor is giving rise to some unfavorable comment, and residents in other parts of the city are asking that steps be taken to improve the condition of laundries in their vicinity.

At the Board of Trade meeting last night the address to be presented to Mr. Tarte was agreed to. Amongst the matters referred to are the necessity of improvements in the Atlantic and Pacific steamship connections, improvements in the Fraser River, increased hatcheries, the importance of protection for the halibut fisheries, a more thorough survey of the inside channels and coast waters of the province, a lighthouse at

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the entrance to the narrows, and that something be done to remove the Parthian shot and obstructions to navigation in False Creek. The board also mention the necessity of a duty on iron pipe. Considerable discussion followed on the respective recommendations mentioned, and also in regard to the proposed Kootenay railway. Mr. McLagan, of the World, expressed himself as satisfied with the bona fides of the gentlemen applying for the charter for the V. V. and Eastern R. & N. Co., and he with the president was appointed alternate delegate to the conference in Victoria. One of the strongest recommendations to be made to the visiting minister is the early removal of the C.P.R. bridge across False creek and the improvement of the Columbia river to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing traffic.

The first 50,000 shares issued by the Big Chief mine were sold at once at 10 cents. Mr. Boulthorn, who has returned from Rossland, says this mine is well spoken of there. Mr. Cally has returned from the Siocan country. He says there is considerable excitement near Ten-Mile creek. That coal silver has been struck, which is always a sure indication of rich mineral behind it. Capt. Teague is in the city from Yale and reports the wagon road complete leading from the station of the C.P.R. to the Meen mine, a distance of two and one-half miles. A quantity of T rails will be shipped shortly and general developments will be pushed rapidly forward with a full force of men.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Nov. 11.—Hon. Mr. Tarte arrived here to-day and was met by the Mayor, city council, board of trade and the reception committee. Mr. Anlay Morrison met the hon. gentleman at North Bend and accompanied him on his arrival. Addresses were presented by the various public bodies this afternoon, and this evening a banquet is being held in the Hotel Guichon. Mr. Tarte expresses himself as well pleased with his trip across the continent, and is much impressed with all he has seen on the journey.

Mr. Devoe was well attended by the many friends of the deceased gentleman and the members of the orders with which he was connected. His Worship the Mayor was one of the pallbearers, as also Mr. J. B. Kennedy, M.P.P. A Chinaman, Ah Linn, who was only recently released from jail, was again arrested charged with stealing a box of apples from Farnell & Gunn's store, and was yesterday sentenced to six months imprisonment.

At the meeting of the city council it was decided to submit the question of an audit of the city's books to a vote of the ratepayers, the report of the special audit committee being ruled out of order by the Mayor as no appropriation for an audit had been made in the estimates. A motion to allow the Dominion government a rebate on the amount charged for water supplied to the penitentiary was defeated.

NELSON.

(From the Tribune.)
Fred Williamson and Fred Stevenson have located a gold quartz ledge two feet wide about seven miles from Nelson, between Eagle and Forty-nine creeks. An assay made from the capping went \$58 in gold.

The Alhambra Gold and Copper Mining company is pushing development upon the Francis J. The drift is run in about 12 feet and the ledge has waned out to about 10 inches.

The largest deal made in the Siocan country was consummated on Friday, when a two-thirds interest in the Ruth Mining Company passed into the hands of H. M. Foster, a member of the English parliament, for \$168,898.68, practically cash. The other third of this city, W. H. and D. E. McVay of this city. The Ruth group of mines were located in 1892 and consist of four claims—the Ruth, Wyoming, Hope and Despair. The property shows 1,000 feet of development work and shipments are being regularly made. One thousand tons were shipped during the winter of 1895-96, and about 400 tons a month are now going to the smelter. The Ruth is work-

ing a 12-foot chute that carries some of the highest grade ore in the camp. Assays as high as 2,500 ounces in silver have been obtained from an 18-inch streak in this enormous deposit.

The first carload shipment from the Two Friends property on the divide between Lemon and Springer creeks in the Siocan gave smelter returns of \$3,234 or \$164.20 per ton. It cost the company operating the Two Friends \$33 to mine and move the ore to Siocan City, where it was freighted by steamer to Rosebery station on the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Arlington on the North Fork of Salmon river has been sold to J. E. Jackson. The average result from a large number of carefully selected samples gave \$72 in all values, gold predominating. The ore is a smelting product. It is the intention to proceed with the work of developing the property. N. Clarke Wallace has taken a bond on the Little Phil, an Ainsworth property owned by Tom McGovern and Capt. Hayward. The bond calls for the payment of \$20,000 within twelve months, ten per cent cash. The Little Phil is an adjoining location to the Black Diamond and is situated about a mile and a half from Ainsworth. The two properties are being developed by a joint crosscut tunnel, run in on the dividing line between the two claims. It is now in some 400 feet. Seventy feet from the mouth of the tunnel a 30 foot ledge was encountered carrying large bodies of concentrating ore samples of which went from 25 to 40 ounces of silver and from 60 to 75 per cent lead. The second ledge was struck 360 feet in. It is about six feet wide and shows about a foot of clean ore. A drift of 200 feet has been run upon the first ledge and 100 feet upon the second, with upraises of 70 feet upon the respective ledges. One shipment from the Little Phil gave smelter returns of 33 ounces silver and 71 per cent lead.

Dr. E. C. Arthur appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Fitzsubbs on Monday in answer to a charge of violation of the sanitary regulations, with respect to a cess-pit on his premises. Clive Phillips Wolley, provincial sanitary inspector, conducted the prosecution. It came out that the cess-pit question did not comply in any respect with the regulations of the provincial board of health, but Dr. Arthur expressed his opinion that it was superior to the system of dry earth closets prescribed by the regulations of the board of health. A pit such as his own could be kept clean and sanitary as a dry earth closet when properly attended to. He contended that the powers of the board of health were restricted to the prevention of nuisances, and that as his cess-pit could not be described as a nuisance the board had no authority to interfere with it. He refused to further comply with the regulations of the board. Magistrate Fitzsubbs in view of the Doctor's refusal to comply with the law assessed Dr. Arthur \$50 with the option of two months' imprisonment. Dr. Arthur will take steps to have the conviction quashed.

(From the Nelson Miner.)
The Lillooet and Fraser River Gold Fields Co. is doing great work at Lillooet. The tramway from the Lanark to the Lillooet river is expected to be finished in two months. They are clearing fifty acres off the flat at the foot of the Isabella mine and are building houses and offices. The Dunvegan mine has shipped about fifty tons to San Francisco. Claims at the head of the North Fork belonging to J. Kennedy and others, are bonded to an English company which will work them this winter. On the Blue Bell mine an option has been given to a Vancouver man for thirty days.

W. S. Dewrey returned from the headwaters of the Crawford and Hoover creeks last Saturday. He stated that J. E. Robinson had bonded the Commonwealth group and had let the contract for the heavy work. The Empire, which is the adjoining claim, is being heavily worked and will have about 75 feet of the tunnel completed by this time. The ore is not very high grade but all these mines have big, strong leads that make the mine, and will justify heavy work being done.

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