

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.

The Yale men were handsomely beaten in England. They found by sharp experience that the Old Country stock are as far as possible from being "effete." They are as vigorous and as tough as the very best men of the youngest communities and they have opportunities of training that are absent in most young countries. This is how the San Francisco Chronicle compares the American athletes with the English boys:

The defeat of the Yale athletes by Oxford men was so complete that there is no use in assigning it to climate or training. The only real excuse for the bad showing made by Yale in the running races was that the men were used to the cinder path and were forced to run on turf. In speed, agility and bottom the Englishmen showed themselves far superior, and there is no sense in denying what is patent. One cause of this is in the superior training which the English boys receive. He begins at the great English public schools at eight years of age, and from that time he is in athletics, and every good point he shows is sedulously cultivated. We have no schools like Eton, Harrow and Rugby. The American undergraduate, as a rule, has only one or two years of physical training before he enters the university. Frequently his first systematic training is received in his freshman year. Against this we must put at least ten years of fine, regular, intelligent training of the English lad. The result of the two systems was seen in London on Monday.

We are greatly surprised to find the Chronicle complaining of the treatment which the defeated athletes received at the hands of the persons who assembled to witness the competition. It says:

Day before yesterday some young Americans from Yale contested in various athletic sports against representatives of the English university athletes and were defeated, and while they received gentlemanly treatment from their competitors, the spectators—not the lower classes, but the upper circles, for the most part—jeered and looked at them in a way which would become the patrons of a Sunday baseball game in the Tar Flat precinct. They had not even the decency to respect the vanquished athletes, who had crossed the Atlantic to pit themselves against the pick of Oxford and Cambridge.

There must surely be some mistake here. Englishmen know how to conduct sports better, perhaps, than the men of any other nation. We have always been under the impression that they are invariably courteous to opponents and considerate of their feelings. We cannot imagine a crowd of Englishmen of the "upper circles" jeering at and jeering defeated men no matter to what country they might belong. To Americans, we would expect them to be more than ordinarily courteous. We cannot understand how they could indulge in any unbecoming exultation over honorable men who were suffering from the mortification of defeat.

Their desire would, we should think, be to repress all indications of boisterous rejoicing and to make the beaten men feel as well pleased with themselves as it is possible for men in their circumstances to feel. We must have other evidence than that which we see in the "Chronicle," before we can believe that a crowd of presumably well-bred Englishmen would so far forget what was due both to their guests and themselves as to be guilty of such rudeness as the Chronicle describes. We know how touchy some Americans are, how quick to imagine an offence where none was intended, and we also know how unscrupulous some American reporters are, how ready they are to prefer sensation to truth. We are therefore very much inclined to believe that the Chronicle's informant had a far greater desire to produce a sensation and to intensify the prejudice which is entertained by some Americans against England and Englishmen, than he had to tell the plain, honest truth. We are the more inclined to believe this when we see how ready the Chronicle is to take offence and to put the worst possible construction on the conduct of the English spectators. This is our contemporary's comment on what it stated as fact:

The notion of any kindness of feeling between the two countries is an exploded myth. It does not exist and cannot exist, and we do not feel certain that we want it. We are business and commercial rivals, and while we get along peaceably it is only policy which dictates such a course. The Englishman believes himself a great deal better than anybody else, and we dispute it flatly and absolutely. Why, then, should we talk about friendship and amity when we entertain such dissonant views?

We believe that in these remarks the Chronicle does a great injustice to both Americans and Englishmen. A good feeling does exist between the men of Great Britain and those of the United States, and that feeling is growing stronger and is becoming more general as time advances. Old dislikes are getting weaker and old prejudices are fast disappearing.

AN UNFULFILLED CONTRACT.

The Chicago Ship Railway is intended to convey ships across the isthmus which connects the peninsula of Nova Scotia with the Province of New Brunswick. The Dominion Parliament voted a subsidy of \$170,000 a year to a company that should build the ship railway—the payment to begin one year after it was in successful operation and to cease whenever it failed to do its work. Relying on this subsidy and on the representations of the promoters of the project, a company was formed to build the road. The chief contractors were Messrs. Meigs. After they had expended some three millions on the road they, owing to the troubles in Argentina, failed, and the construction of the ship railway came to a full stop. It will, it is said, take \$1,500,000 to complete the road. This sum has been subscribed. But the time allowed the company by the Act of Parliament to complete the ship railway has expired. The company say they are ready to finish the road and they ask the Government to re-enact the law granting them the

subsidy of \$170,000 a year after it is completed and is in running order. There is strong opposition to the renewal of the grant, principally, we believe, because the objectors are convinced that the road is not needed and that it will be of little or no use when it is built. The question is asked, is the Government justified in refusing to renew the subsidy after men, on the faith of its promise, have invested a large sum of money in the road which will be altogether thrown away if it is not completed? It was never pretended that the ship railway would pay as a private enterprise. We have not heard that the Government have arrived at any conclusion in the matter. It is supposed by a good many that the road, so far, has been built by Government money. This is not the case. The Government have not spent a dollar on the road, and consequently will lose nothing if the work is abandoned.

RIVAL PROTECTOR.

It seems pretty clear that there is to be a war between China and Japan. Indeed, there is some reason to believe that hostilities have already broken out. The relations between the two countries have been for some time strained. Japan seems to have been the aggressor. She has been threatening and provoking her big neighbor in many ways, and her press—for Japan has a press—has been stirring up at China in the true jingo style.

The bone of contention is Korea. That peninsula is properly part of the Chinese Empire. Its geographical position and its traditions make its connection with China necessarily closer than with any other country. Besides it has always been considered a kind of Chinese dependency. The Emperor of China is acknowledged by the Koreans as their Suzerain. But the country has enjoyed a sort of semi-independence and has a King and government of its own.

There are on the peninsula Japanese settlements and when there is disorder in Korea the Japanese inhabitants of the country are in danger. This condition of things gives the Japanese an excuse for sending troops to Korea every now and then, and after one of the disturbances which took place not long ago the King of Korea entered into treaty arrangements with the government of Japan, and ever since that government has seen fit to ignore the sovereignty of China in Korea.

China, on the other hand, has never ceased to exercise sovereign rights in what has been called the Hermit Kingdom and its inhabitants have always looked in times of danger to China for protection. It is easy to understand that the Chinese Government resents the claim of Japan to send troops into Korea as often as she considers her interests in that kingdom in danger, and the King of Korea does not seem particularly grateful to the Japanese for aid and protection.

There was an insurrection not very long ago in Korea. The Tugak-to rose against the Korean Government and committed some outrages. It is maintained that the operations of the rebels were directed solely against the government and its tyrannical and extortionate officials, and that strangers in the country were in no danger whatever. The Government of Japan evidently did not believe this and sent troops into the country to protect its Japanese inhabitants. The Chinese Government also sent troops into Korea, and these troops, it appears, did not regard the Japanese intruders with a friendly eye. There has not been, as far as we can learn, as yet a collision between the troops of the two nations. The insurrection has been quelled, and the Japanese Government has now no excuse for keeping its soldiers in the country. But they are kept there, nevertheless. If they were attacked by the Koreans the other day. The Koreans, as the telegram informs us, were repulsed and the Japanese troops are still in the country, and it is clearly their intention to remain there in spite of both the Koreans and the Chinese.

We see by the Japan Daily Herald of the 30th ult., that the idea of a war with China is popular in Japan. It says:

Much of the writing in the Japanese newspapers on this subject is most inflammatory; war with China is openly and strongly recommended, and it is to be remarked that for this line of conduct no newspaper has been suspended; it is, therefore, just to conclude that it meets with the secret approval of the Government. These truculent journals call upon the Government to wipe away the stain upon the national honor of the events of 1894. They advise that Japanese troops be permanently kept in Korea. Even the more sober politicians of the metropolis urge the taking of decisive measures for the recovery of the Empire's prestige. One newspaper makes the modest suggestion that the telegraphs of Korea be placed under the control of Japan.

The loan of the sum of 2,000,000 yen to enable the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to buy more ships which are capable of being used as transports for troops, affords an indication that it is evident that the business with Korea is regarded as likely to be both formidable and prolonged, or in other words that a war with China is seriously contemplated by Japan.

There can hardly be a doubt if Japan goes to war with China and the two countries are left to fight it out without interference that the small nation will be crushed by the big one. The Japanese may be brave enough but their country has neither the men nor the wealth to enter into a long struggle single-handed with the immense Empire of China. Even if Japan were victorious in one or two campaigns China would hardly feel the defeat and would be again in the field with new armies powerful enough to crush its victorious but exhausted enemy. But it is by no means certain that the Japanese would be victorious.

Both the Chinese and the Japanese have a neighbor, vigilant, powerful and sagacious, who, when he found the time propitious, might interfere to take from the conqueror the fruits of victory. Korea is near the

Coast's dominions and it would if it were in his possession give him what he greatly needs, an unobstructed gateway to the sea.

A WIDE DIFFERENCE.

Some of the United States Senators profess to believe that Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Wilson is an unconstitutional and an inexcusable interference by the executive with the rights and privileges of the senate, and there are newspapers which say that no sovereign of Great Britain dare dictate to Parliament as President Cleveland has dictated to Congress. This sounds plausible, but it must be remembered that a sovereign of Great Britain and a President of the United States occupy very different positions. The occupant of the British throne, to begin with, belongs to no party. The Sovereign is above party. He or she takes no part whatever in election contests, and accepts, almost without question, such advisers as are indicated by the majority of the representatives of the people. It is the advisers of the Sovereign who are responsible to Parliament and the nation. The Sovereign can do no wrong.

The President, on the other hand, is the head of a party. He is placed in power by a party and he is bound to administer the affairs of the Republic according to the pledges which he, as the head of a party, has made. He chooses his own advisers and he is responsible to the people for the way in which he uses the authority which they placed in his hands. His position, in our opinion, resembles far more nearly that of a British Prime Minister than it does that of a British Sovereign. The Prime Minister represents a party. He makes promises or outlines a policy in the name of a party, and he is responsible to Parliament and the nation for the way in which those promises are fulfilled or that policy carried out.

It is evident to anyone who reads Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Wilson that he writes in his character of head of the Democratic party and not as the head of the Executive. It is about the integrity of that party he is concerned. The Democratic party, previous to the election in which he was chosen President of the United States, promised the people tariff reform. It was on the strength of that promise that he was elected, and it is but natural that he should be most solicitous, as head of the Democratic party, that its members, now that they are in power, should fulfill the promises they had made in order to attain power. It is not natural that Mr. Cleveland should, while the tariff bill was pending and when it was evident that many prominent members of the Democratic party had forgotten their pre-election promises, urge upon the gentleman who had charge of the tariff bill in the House of Representatives the necessity of keeping the Democratic party true to the principles of the presidential election platform. The letter, it will be observed, was not addressed to Congress, it was not addressed even to the Democratic party, it was a personal letter to Mr. Wilson. That gentleman considered that it should be made public, that it should become in effect a party manifesto. And he no doubt obtained the consent of the President to make it public. We hardly think that the action of Mr. Cleveland can be shown to be unconstitutional, and we are very sure that it redounds to his credit as an honest man and as the head of a political party. If a British Prime Minister who had by illness been prevented from taking his place in Parliament, had under similar circumstances written such a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer or any other prominent member of his party, no one would for a moment imagine that he had done anything but what it was his duty to do as the man who had, so to speak, the honor of the party to which he belonged in his keeping.

The question which the indignant Senators have raised is to political students an exceedingly interesting one, as it brings into prominence one of the main points of difference between a British Sovereign and a President of the United States.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—Wheat did not record any smashing nor was there what might be called an active trade. There was absolute indifference on the part of many operators and a rather steady tone to prices during most of the day. There were temporary weak spots and occasional rallies and the close was only so under yesterday. One of the depressing factors of the market for the past two days has been the loading of several cargoes of wheat at Toledo for shipment to Chicago upon the cry that the premium at this point will permit of more advantageous sales than elsewhere. No reference is made to the possibility of the wheat not grading. Whether the operation is intended as a lull or as a test of the market in good faith is for the future to determine. The highest quotations were established around the opening to-day and at the close almost unchanged, with Berlin and Paris higher. September wheat opened at 53½¢ and sold between 53½¢ and 55¢, closing at 53½¢. Cash wheat was steady. The offerings were large and the demand good. Prices were unchanged. The receipts at the principal Western points were 1,060,709 bushels, and the shipments 453,959 bushels. Closing prices: Wheat, No. 2, July, 51½¢; September, 53½¢; December, 56½¢. Corn, No. 2, July, 44½¢; September, 45½¢; October, 48¢; May, 49½¢. Oats, No. 2, July, 31½¢; August, 27½¢ to 28¢; September, 27½¢ to 27½¢; May, 31½¢. Meal, No. 2, July, 80½¢; September, 81½¢. Lard, July, \$12 52½; September, \$8 85 to \$8 87½. Short Ribs, July, \$6.00; September, \$6 55 to \$6 57½.

Pembroke, July 25.—While bathing at Allumette Island near this town, Miss Mary Shannon got beyond her depth. Samuel Shannon, her father, jumped in to rescue her, but sank immediately. He never rose again. The corpse of father and daughter were recovered about an hour afterwards.

A MAJORITY GOVERNMENT.

Is What the Election Returns Plainly Show That of British Columbia to Be.

A Close Contest in East Yale Which Resulted in Mr. Vernon's Defeat.

With the single exception of Cassiar, all the districts of the province have now selected their representatives in the new legislative assembly. East Yale, the last to be heard from, returns Mr. Graham, who, as will be seen by the appended telegram from the returning officer, Mr. Leonard Norris, polled 417 votes to the 404 cast for Hon. Mr. Vernon:

VERNON, July 23.
The local count gives Graham 417; Vernon, 404, with eleven spoiled ballots.

Latest information indicates that a mistake has been made in classing Mr. J. Fred Hume, of West Kootenay South, as an opposition man. The Kootenay Mail (Revelstoke) thus refers to Mr. Hume's position: "It is said that Mr. Hume's committee informed the Premier, when he was at Nelson this week, that Mr. Hume's candidacy should not be looked upon as a condemnation of the government's policy in Southern Kootenay, as the candidate was in full accord with the government and would sit on the government side of the house; that the contest was strictly a personal one between Messrs. Hume and Buchanan."

With only one district yet to be heard from—Cassiar—the distribution of the members elect is therefore as heretofore: Government, 21; opposition, 11.

| Government. | Opposition. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Comox.....HUNTER |DAVIE |
| Cowichan-Alberni.....MUTTER |HOGGINS |
| Requimalt.....POOLEY |BRYDEN |
| North Nanaimo.....WALKER |KID |
| South Nanaimo.....WALKER |KID |
| Nelson City.....MORRISON |KID |
| North Victoria.....BROTH |KID |
| South Victoria.....BROTH |KID |
| Victoria City.....TURNER |KID |
|RELMAN |KID |
|BRADEN |KID |
| Cariboo.....ADAMS |KID |
| Cassiar.....BAKER |KID |
| East Kootenay.....SMITH |KID |
| East Lillooet.....SMITH |KID |
| West Lillooet.....SMITH |KID |
| Kootenay West (N.).....KID |KID |
| Kootenay West (S.).....KID |KID |
| N. Westminster City.....KENNEDY |KID |
| Westminster.....KID |KID |
| Chilliwack.....KID |KID |
| Delta.....KID |KID |
| New Westminster.....KID |KID |
| Richmond.....KID |KID |
| Vancouver.....KID |KID |
|KID |KID |
| East Yale.....KID |KID |
| North Yale.....KID |KID |
| West Yale.....KID |KID |

It is interesting to note how the vote of the electors has been recorded in producing this result. It was a standard cry of the opposition in the last house that the government did not represent a majority of the people—that if the total number of voters actually represented were taken into consideration it would be found that the opposition members had more electors at their back than had the government. The result of the present contest deprives the opposition of any excuse for this contention. In two districts, Requimalt and Cowichan-Alberni, the opinion of the electors is unanimously in favor of Premier Davis's administration; that there was no talk whatever of a contest; these districts, therefore, can only be taken as the solid ground of government supporters, the contest in each being upon the individual merits of the men.

| Gov't. | Oppn. |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Victoria City (4).....9,311 | 2,946 |
| Nanaimo South.....148 | 121 |
| Nanaimo North.....148 | 121 |
| Comox.....374 | 133 |
| Victoria North.....374 | 133 |
| Westminster.....374 | 133 |
| Requimalt.....374 | 133 |
| Cowichan-Alberni.....374 | 133 |
| Chilliwack.....374 | 133 |
| Delta.....374 | 133 |
| New Westminster.....374 | 133 |
| Richmond.....374 | 133 |
| Vancouver.....374 | 133 |
|374 | 133 |
| East Yale.....374 | 133 |
| North Yale.....374 | 133 |
| West Yale.....374 | 133 |
| Total.....18,904 | 12,762 |

Independent (B. Greer, Vanc.).....208
Two small polling divisions not included; cannot change the result materially.
*Election not yet held.

THE ELECTIONS.

The final count of the votes in the North riding of West Kootenay gives Mr. Kellie a majority of 92, the vote standing, Kellie 217, Brown 125. The Colonist has already given the results in Revelstoke, Hellsburg and Glacier, the latest addition being:

| Kellie. | Brown. |
|----------------------|--------|
| Trail Creek.....5 | 3 |
| Robson.....20 | 2 |
| Fire View.....20 | 2 |
| Trout Creek.....20 | 2 |
| Nelson.....20 | 2 |
| Hot Springs.....20 | 2 |
| Hall's Landing.....4 | 1 |
| Thompson's.....4 | 1 |
| Trout Lake.....4 | 1 |
| Carnie Creek.....2 | 3 |
| Dawson Creek.....2 | 3 |
| French Creek.....2 | 3 |
| Total.....114 | 68 |

No later news than that published yesterday has been received from East Yale, where there are ten places still to hear from.

The nominations for Cassiar takes place to-day.

The relative standing of the parties is as shown in the appended table, the totals being: Government, 20; Opposition, 11:—

TERMINAL CITY.

VANCOUVER, July 25.—(Special)—Judgment was entered in the celebrated McLean-Richmond case to-day for \$2,000. The Richmond municipality were given until Saturday to put in a defence and did not do so.

Tracklaying was commenced on the Moodyville railroad to-day. Burnaby lots were put on the market to-day by Registrar Beck. Those are small holdings offered by the government on easy terms. Two-thirds of them were sold before the day was out. The rest will go tomorrow.

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| Loggers' Supplies. | Farm Machinery and Implements. |
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| Mechanics' Tools. | Pumps. |
| All kinds of Blacksmiths' and Carpenters'. | In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS. |
| Wagons. | Pipe. |
| Team, Farm and Spring Wagons. | Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods. |
| Carts. | Iron and Steel. |
| Dump, Road and Speeding Carts. | Plates, Bars and Hoops. |

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Italy's Intervention of Russia

Trial of Co Troops

LONDON, July 25.—The debate in the House of Commons on the intervention of Italy in the Balkan Peninsula, in favor of the Balfour leader in detail.

Rt. Hon. John Balfour, said in his speech that the intervention of Italy in the Balkan Peninsula was a matter of great importance. He said that the intervention of Italy in the Balkan Peninsula was a matter of great importance. He said that the intervention of Italy in the Balkan Peninsula was a matter of great importance.

It is officially announced that the Italian troops at Mindanao, in the Philippine Islands, are being withdrawn. The Italian troops at Mindanao, in the Philippine Islands, are being withdrawn. The Italian troops at Mindanao, in the Philippine Islands, are being withdrawn.

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