

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SANDISON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada. Parts of year at special rates. Published for week, if delivered, 20

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States. \$1.50

Six months, 75 cents. Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every thing of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.

Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

THE SITUATION.

It will be seen by our special telegram that the situation in Ottawa is unchanged and is likely to remain so for some little time longer. Sir Mackenzie Bowell is still Premier. Changes, however, are certain to be made in the near future. But whatever changes there may be in the personnel of the Government the administration will still be Conservative and Col. Prior will hold the seat in the Cabinet to which he has been appointed.

There are many conjectures as to what the Government propose to do, and as to how and where the changes are to be made, but our readers should be on their guard and not accept surmises and conjectures for accomplished facts. It is certain that the Conservatives are masters of the situation, and are determined to remain so. They have a majority of fifty in the House of Commons, and in the face of so large a majority the Opposition are absolutely helpless. We say this for we are confident that in the course of the day reports will be raised in Victoria that the Opposition are about doing what it is absolutely impossible that they can do before a general election. Such reports are not worthy a moment's consideration. They are simply absurd.

STILL CONSERVATIVE.

The Grits are chuckling over the domestic disagreements of the Conservative party. These disagreements are, of course, to be deplored, but they are no more than what might be expected. They are, after all, superficial and have not affected the great bulk of the party. The Conservatives from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island are as solid as ever they were on the National Policy. So strong is their faith in that policy that the Liberals have at last despaired of shaking the faith of any considerable number of them in it. They have ceased to attack it; they have, in effect, taken the free trade plank out of their platform. On this moment really nowhere. They are lying low hoping the time may come when they can attack it with some hope of success, or undermine it indirectly.

They have taken up the Manitoba school question solely with the hope of dividing and consequently weakening the Conservative party. They are insincere, as the recent declaration of their Leader the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier shows. The exigencies of the political situation in Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier compelled him to express himself clearly on that subject a week or two ago. He has declared himself in favor of separate schools for Manitoba. His declaration takes the school question as an issue between the Liberal Party and the present Government out of the public arena. This according to that declaration is one of the subjects on which they are agreed and is therefore no longer a matter of controversy between the present Government and Mr. Laurier's supporters. The men who vote in favor of separate schools. There is no getting over this. All that one has to do to be convinced that Mr. Laurier is strongly in favor of separate schools is to read the declaration which he made in Montreal Centre, which has now been before the public for more than two weeks and has not only not been repudiated, but has not been even corrected in any single particular. On the strength of that declaration two members in favor of separate schools for Manitoba, one for Montreal Centre, and one for Jacques Cartier county, were re-

turned to the Dominion Parliament. Having no policy on the trade question, and being pledged to the restoration of separate schools for Manitoba, what chance, we ask, has Mr. Laurier of succeeding Sir Mackenzie Bowell to the Premiership. A little reflection must convince any man capable of thinking that Sir Mackenzie Bowell's extremity is not Mr. Laurier's opportunity. Nothing is clearer than that the change which is about to occur will be put in the place of a weak and divided Conservative Government another Conservative Government which will be strong and closely united.

THE CONSERVATIVE WARRIOR.

If as now appears to be beyond a doubt Sir Charles Tupper becomes Premier of the Dominion, the Conservatives will get a new lease of power. The Conservatives since the death of Sir John A. Macdonald have not had a leader anything like so well calculated to advance the party in the country. He knows the country and the people. He is in sympathy with the great mass of Canadians. He is experienced in party management and is one of the best political generals alive. He will not let Mr. Laurier or any other Liberal leader outmaneuver him. The opponent who catches him napping will have to get up very early in the morning. He has clear ideas and extraordinary executive ability. He knows what the country most needs and he can supply its wants more readily than any other public man in the Dominion.

Sir Charles Tupper has been a good friend to British Columbia. He worked hard for many years and encountered great opposition when trying to obtain railroad connection with Eastern Canada for this Province. When the defeat of 1873 greatly discouraged the Conservative party and caused them to despair of ever accomplishing that object, Sir Charles Tupper was undismayed. He showed a bold front to the enemy, and by his example infused spirit into his party. He showed them how to bear defeat manfully and encouraged its members to work unremittingly for the good of Canada. His example was infectious. There was never an Opposition that bore itself so bravely as the Conservative Opposition to the Grit Government led by Alexander Mackenzie. The Hon. Charles Tupper was a leading spirit of that Opposition. It was in great part through his exertions in Parliament and out of Parliament that the Conservative party were in 1878 in a position to defeat the Grits and capture the Government. Sir Charles Tupper is almost as vigorous to-day as he was then, and he has since acquired experience which he is able to use for the benefit of his party and his country.

VICTORIA'S SPEAKING TALENT.

The present campaign has brought out the speaking ability of the Conservatives of Victoria. Speeches replete with good sense and sound argument have been made by Victorians. They have shown that they understand the questions at issue, and are able to discuss them intelligently and forcibly. We are glad to see that there is not a single specimen of the genus blather-skite on the Conservative side. No one spoke unless he had something to say, and as soon as he said it he stopped. This is the best kind of speaking. Col. Prior's speeches were admirable. They were clear, concise, and vigorous. There have been only a few men in any Dominion Government, Conservative or Liberal, who could say what they wanted to say with better effect than Col. Prior. We have no hesitation in predicting that both in his office and on the floor of the House, he will acquire himself in such a way as to do credit to British Columbia. The speeches delivered by that veteran politician Dr. Helmecken have been admirable. No man in the Province knows better what are its needs and has a clearer understanding of the place it should occupy in the Confederation. And, we may add, no man can express his thoughts more happily and in purer English. The way in which the other speakers acquitted themselves has been a very agreeable surprise to those who take an interest in politics, federal and provincial. We hope never to hear again that Victoria is deficient in speaking ability. The great fault has hitherto been that those of our citizens who can speak, have been wanting in self-confidence. It takes an agency like the present to spur them up and to stimulate them to overcome their diffidence. It has now been proved that Victoria is under no necessity to import political speakers.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is a good man—none better. He did his duty as a member of the Government for the last seven years most faithfully and most efficiently. He has grown old in the service of his country, and deserves the gratitude of his countrymen. But he has, it appears, undertaken duties beyond his strength. This is evidently the opinion of the seven members of the Cabinet who have resigned. They are clearly of opinion that it requires a stronger and a more vigorous man to lead them and to take the principal part in the direc-

tion of the affairs of the Dominion than Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Their duty to their country and their party requires them to look around for a man who is endowed with the qualities that a leader should possess, and it seems that they have pitched upon Sir Charles Tupper the Elder, and we believe that at least four-fifths of the Conservatives of the Dominion are of the same opinion. When he is chosen by His Excellency the Governor-General to succeed Sir Mackenzie Bowell it will not be because the present Premier is not respected and liked, but simply because the infirmities of age have made him unfit to perform the difficult and onerous duties of Premier when they are much more than ordinarily difficult and onerous.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.

The election contest has ended in the return of the Hon. Col. Prior by a majority of 107. The Conservatives have had many serious difficulties to contend with in the campaign that is now so happily ended. An issue not properly belonging to politics and to which much importance was attached by many electors, was dragged into the contest and was made the most of by the Opposition. The election took place at the time of a ministerial crisis in Ottawa. No one knew what an hour might bring forth. The Opposition took every advantage, fair and unfair, of the precariousness of the political situation. They even went so far as to publish on the day of election what purported to be a telegram from Ottawa stating that the Hon. Mr. Laurier had been sent for by the Governor-General and was on his way to Ottawa to consult with His Excellency with respect to the formation of a Liberal ministry. All this had the effect of unsettling the minds of the electors, and led many of them to believe that the election would be a mere matter of form and that it was of little consequence who would be returned. The reports circulated respecting the unsettled state of the Government, superadded to what was known respecting the critical state of affairs at the seat of government, were no doubt the principal cause of the smallness of the vote polled. Very few more than half the electors voted.

Then the Grits were most energetic from the beginning to the end of the campaign. They exhausted their ingenuity in devising schemes to deceive and mislead the electors. From affecting to doubt the genuineness of Col. Prior's appointment to a seat in the Cabinet at the opening of the campaign to the circulation of the lying telegram declaring that Mr. Laurier was called to Ottawa by the Governor-General at its close, the Grit policy was one of falsehood, trickery and deception. That policy has no doubt deceived many, but, as the result shows, it was not entirely successful. Many of the Conservatives understood the tactics of the Grits too well to be deceived by their inventions and they were too strongly attached to their principles and too loyal to their party to desert it when it was in difficulties and most needed their support. Mr. Prior's committees worked hard and continuously and when the day of election came every part of the district had been thoroughly canvassed. What a good organization could do to ensure the return of a candidate was done by Col. Prior's committee.

It was found by the canvassers that on the distinctive policy of the Conservative party ever it was, and that if the Manitoba school question had not been dragged into the contest the Liberals would not have had the ghost of a chance of getting their man returned. But the Hon. Col. Prior has been returned in spite of strenuous opposition and the dishonest devices of the Liberals. British Columbia has now what it has long been agitating for—representation in the Cabinet of the Dominion—and it has won it in spite of the opposition of the Liberals of Victoria backed up by the Liberals of other parts of the Province. This should not be forgotten.

TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

The Transvaal troubles seem, for the present at any rate, to be at an end. It is now seen that the British Government had not only nothing to do with Mr. Jameson's invasion of the little Dutch Republic, but that it was conceived and carried out in direct opposition to that Government's South African policy. This being the case the message of the German Emperor to President Kruger has really no national significance. We are, in fact, surprised that the message gave such offence in England, and was made the text of so many indignant newspaper articles and such a number of alarming telegrams. Here it is:

"I express my sincere congratulations that with your own people and without appealing to the help of friendly powers you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard defence of the country against attacks from outside."

WILLIAM. As the British government had nothing whatever to do with the invasion of the Transvaal we do not see what there was to take exception at in the Emperor's congratulatory message. Dr. Jameson's raid was altogether unjustifiable. No British subject has a right on his own responsibility to invade the ter-

ritory of a nation with which his nation is at peace. Such an invasion, no matter what may be the pretext for it, is a very serious crime and may be followed by consequences most injurious to the nation.

It was not to be expected that the Emperor of Germany was aware of the way in which British subjects are treated in the Transvaal, and even if he was he might easily conclude that there are many better ways of redressing their grievances than by a filibustering expedition.

It seems to us that the course pursued may be the one least calculated to improve the condition of the Uitlanders in that little republic. It might be thought that as the Uitlanders outnumbered the citizens of the republic—the burghers—three or four to one, they might safely be left to obtain a redress of the grievances of which they complained. There is no doubt that they are treated unjustly by the Government of the Transvaal. They are denied the rights of citizenship; they are compelled to pay more than their fair share of the taxes; they do not get from the Government the advantages for which they pay heavily, but they live in peace and pursue their avocations without disturbance and their property is protected. They are not subjected to any cruel form of oppression.

The Government is tyrannical, and its tyranny may be hard to bear, but the Uitlanders are strong enough to throw off the yoke when they find it to be unbearable. We are not sure that some of them would not resent outside interference. These are by no means anxious to deprive the republic of its independence. The ambition of many of them is to liberate it and to make it stronger. What they want is to be made citizens of the Republic on something like British terms. They know that when they are once invested with the powers and privileges of citizenship they will soon be able to get all the reform they want.

The work of liberating the Boers had commenced and would no doubt continue, and there is a prospect of them getting all they ask for by peaceful and constitutional means. The interference of an armed force in their favor will, no doubt, have the effect of putting a stop to the change that was almost insensibly going on among the Boers, and have the effect of making them more exclusive and more intolerant than ever, and perhaps make it necessary for them to resort to arms to maintain their position in the country, and to obtain their rights as citizens.

Very little is known as yet about Jameson's invasion of the Transvaal. When fuller information reaches us, it may be seen that the raid was not so unjustifiable or so impolitic as it now appears to be.

UNITED STATES WAR TALK.

The folly and the wickedness of the war talk of the Americans appear in a very strong light when the defencelessness of the United States is taken into consideration. The country has no army that would be in any European country worthy of the name. Its navy is small and utterly unable to cope with that of any of the great powers, and the whole of its seaboard, on which lie its richest cities, is utterly defenceless. Before the United States could carry on a war with any country that possesses a standing army and a well equipped fleet of warships it would have to create an army, and an army composed of raw recruits is little better than a mere mob when it has to meet well drilled and well disciplined troops that have seen service. It would have to build the greater part of its navy, and it would have to fortify its seaboard and lake cities. All this would take time, and time is very precious to a nation that provokes hostilities when it is wholly unprepared for war. While it is making the preparations that are absolutely necessary an enterprising and fully prepared enemy could inflict upon it the most serious losses. All this is now seen by the Americans themselves, and many of them are astounded at the rashness of President Cleveland in making what is a quarrelsome nation would feel itself justified in regarding as a declaration of war. An article from the New York Commercial Advertiser tells the American people what they must do before they can hope to carry on a war with any chance of success:

"Let us fortify our exposed cities and build up our navy so that we may neither have nor fear wars," says ex-Minister White. There is a whole volume of sound patriotism and common sense in this brief declaration. No man the walls of a lunatic asylum will call Andrew D. White a jingo. His breadth of view, long experience in public life and intimate knowledge of international politics combine to give great weight to his opinions on matters of this sort. But ex-Minister White is by no means alone among eminent public men in his stand for adequate measures of national defence. It is now recognized on every side, with a substantial unanimity hitherto unprecedented, that the safety and honor of the United States demand the thorough protection of our rich ports from seaward assault. In the past the course of this country in neglecting the most obvious means of self-defence has been one of reckless folly. It has been our good fortune not to suffer from that fatuous policy of Congress during the past generation, but the time has now come when, in the interests of peace and of our own security, we must take effective measures to guard the immense ac-

EQUAL TO THE BEST SWISS MILKS.



IT IS the excellent quality of the grass, peculiar to a certain section of Nova Scotia, that makes this milk so rich and good.

The Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co., Limited.

HOLIDAY SALE NOW ON

Big Reductions on all Lines. Bargains in Christmas Goods.

B. WILLIAMS & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.

The Occidental Hotel,

Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets, Victoria.

THIS popular and well known Hotel was re-opened on November 15, under the management of Wm. Jensen, its founder, with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as of former years, aiming to make it homelike for guests.

accumulations of material wealth on both our seaboard."

It would take many months and a great deal of money to make these necessary preparations. This shows what madness it would be for a United States President to calculate too closely on the timidity or the forbearance of any nation which could be put in a condition to go to war on short notice.

There are indications that the sober second thought of the American people has convinced them that it is a very risky business for a nation to assume a warlike attitude when it is very far indeed from being ready to go to war.

As it is the message which it is boasted took the President an hour or two to write has caused the people of the United States a thousand millions of dollars and has precipitated a return of financial difficulties from which it was hoped and believed the country had happily escaped.

S. A. STODDART,

WATCHES

68 1/2 Yates St.

Continued from Former Advertisements.

Stemwind Elgin B. W. Raymond, ruby jewelled, double sunk second dial, adjusted to heat, cold and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15 Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19. Elgin, 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 year cases \$28.50, in Silver cases \$ 5, Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20, Elgin 7 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$8, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 years' guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40.

Diamond and other Precious Stone Rings from \$2 up. Eight day striking Clocks in Oak or Walnut cases, visible pendulum, from \$4 to \$5. Eight day Cathedral Gong Cabinet Clocks \$5; with gold inlaid dials \$5.50. Nickel Alarm Clocks from 70c. The largest stock in the city to choose from. Ten per cent. off Watches and Jewellery till Christmas.

S. A. STODDART,

68 1/2 YATES STREET, no 27-st-w

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN who would KNOW the GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our wonderful little book, called "PERFECT MANHOOD."

For any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.



Fire at Drummondville.

DRUMMONDVILLE, Jan. 4.—This town suffered severely from fire yesterday, but the burning of the telegraph office prevents full particulars being learned.



Groceries and Provisions

FRUIT. Currants, 8 cents per pound. Raisins, 5 cents per pound. Peel, 20 cents per pound. TEA. 5 pounds M.M. (genuine), \$1.35. FLOUR. Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$1.35 per sack. PORK. Long Clear, 11 pounds for \$1.00. Long Rolls, spiced, 15c. per pound.

The above prices are STRICTLY SPOT CASH.

R. H. JAMESON, 33 FORT STREET, del2-s-w VICTORIA, B.C.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

SCHOOL BOOKS

10%

Discount for Cash on School Books

T. N. Hibben & Co.

WHAT BETTER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CARED" Very Old BLACK BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with Metal Capsules (FINE) One Star (GOLD) Two Star (GOLD) Three Star (GOLD) OF ALL DEALERS.

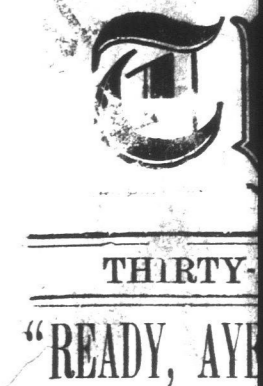
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—C. DAY & CO., LONDON

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COLIC, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 36 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 1/2d., 3d., 4d., &c. sec-7



THIRTY- "READY, AYE"

Great Excitement in and Military Preparation Any Continent

Britain Determined to Caught Unprepared Worst Contingency

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The officers of the different regiments have been ordered to leave their quarters by the men in command expressing a desire for active service. At afternoon it is stated that the British Empire had called at Cape Town before. All that is necessary their commanding officers drafts at the Cape. It that a detachment of the way to Cape Town troops there, the latter to remain at the Cape. No doubt these forces at Cape Colony, best troops now on passage landed there shortly. to be in any way seriously said that the hovering over the British people of all classes the attitude of the governing the attitude of Great Britain. The in its approval of the the naval and military the newspapers all agree in which the attitude must be met.

The Globe, for instance afternoon: There is difference of opinion as their keen resentment of provoked affront put up land by the Emperor's fool-hardy counsellors. King England harm with the Emperor's insolent it revived the feeling of making easier the friend of the Venezuelan question. Great Britain is evidently not to be caught unprepared. The report that orders to Portsmouth, Devonport for the immediate commencing squadron in was formed this afternoon and found impossibly in sailing squadron, it is said for sea by January 27.

It will consist of the following: The Revenge, first-class 14,150 tons, four 67-ton 6-inch quick firing gun armor, speed 17 1/2 knots. The Gibraltar, first-class 7,700 tons, 2 twenty-two six-inch quick firing gun quick firing guns, speed 14,150 tons, 4 six-inch six-inch quick firing gun armor, speed 17 1/2 knots.

The Themis, first-class 7,350 tons, 2 twenty-two six-inch quick firing gun quick firing guns, speed 14,150 tons, 4 six-inch six-inch quick firing gun armor, speed 17 1/2 knots. In addition, Admiral George Bedford reported from Cape of Good Hope at stations has been ordered Delagoa bay on board George, first class steel same tonnage and equipment. The naval reserve at Delagoa bay on board stations has been ordered Delagoa bay on board George, first class steel same tonnage and equipment. The naval reserve at Delagoa bay on board stations has been ordered Delagoa bay on board George, first class steel same tonnage and equipment.

Admiral Bedford has reported to report immediately what is necessary to reinforce. Besides these preparatory activity is displayed at yards, in making ready for commissioning of more ships needed. The naval reserve prepared for emergency authorities no longer conceal the fact that the preparing for the possible.

All the regiments of the reserve, volunteers, will be ordered to make up of their strength for now as yet, no further step necessary. Among the militia there is a strong of active service. On greatest enthusiasm is seems to be considered Britain has endured all way of studied opposition of Germany, even if the by France and Russia, considered by any means certain. Despatches from Berlin that Emperor William has conference with Dr. Kaiser German colonies in order. Further despatches have between Berlin and Pretoria Emperor, it appears to land a force of Delagoa Bay, in order the Boers against the only d-district from so he learned of Dr. Jameson capture. This, it is claimed that his message to Pretoria, that he had the British, and that his repeated announcement to Leyds, secretary of state vyaal, that Germany over Britain's superiority were well weighed over a suit of a pre-arranged plot

It was reported here