

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

The currency agitation is proceeding at a lively rate in the United States. Conventions are being held at which eminent men deliver speeches that are intended for not only the audience to whom they are addressed, but for the people of the whole of the United States. The one held at Memphis was most encouraging to the sound money party. It was attended by more than a thousand delegates. The platform on which they agreed is spoken of in the very highest terms by the New York Times. This is what it says:

It recognizes the imperative need of a uniform and stable standard of value, and the fact that the gold standard is the only one that fulfills that condition, and it repudiates all attempts by our Government to establish any other standard. While expressing the desire of the convention for a bimetallic standard that shall not impair the perfect stability of the currency, it declares that that can be obtained only by international agreement. In the meantime it endorses the device of withdrawing all forms of money in denominations of less than ten dollars in order that the means provided for silver coin and certificates may make it easier to keep them at par with gold. The influence of the movement thus begun for sound money is necessarily great and it will steadily grow. The delegates are of classes whose views will have great weight with all other classes. For the first time the theorists, demagogues, and fanatics of the silver inflation party will be forced to face an organized opposition to the spread of their notions, and one that will in the end overcome them.

Secretary Carlisle addressed this convention. His speech is very highly commended by those whose views it expressed, and the worst thing that the Secretary's opponents can say of it and him is that he was not always of the same mind on the currency question as he is now. The Memphis convention is important, as it indicates the views of the South on the silver question. It appears that on this question the South is, as it is on some others of minor importance, solid.

The President has written another letter, declining the invitation to attend the annual banquet of the Democratic Editorial Association. The money question is really the subject of this letter. He deals with it in his usual courteous and forcible manner. It cannot be said of Mr. Cleveland that he is afraid to express his views on any great question that the people of the United States are called upon to consider. He does not allow squibs or even considerations of official propriety to stand in the way of his giving full and free expression to his views. He makes no pretence of being neutral, of holding the scales between the contending parties. He takes a side without any apparent hesitation, and promptly places himself at the head of the men who think as he does on the subject under consideration. He did this in the trade controversy, he did this in the matter of the repeal of the Sherman law, and he is doing this on the question of the unrestricted coinage of silver. In his letter to the editors the President declares himself opposed to "the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by the Government at a ratio which will add to our accumulation of unrestrained millions of so-called dollars intrinsically worth half the amount they purport to represent with no provision to make good this deficiency in value."

The advocates of free silver are, of course, not idle. They are holding conventions, making speeches, publishing pamphlets, and writing articles in favor of their views. A glance at the American newspapers shows that the campaign of education which was promised a little while ago has now commenced and is progressing vigorously. We Canadians cannot afford to look on with indifference at this currency contest. Our interests are to a certain extent involved in it. If the people of the United States make a mistake and choose the wrong money standard, and if their business is thrown into confusion by that choice, we will be certain to suffer to a greater or less extent. On the other hand, if they make a wise choice and decide in such a way as to place business in the United States on a solid footing and to restore the confidence of the people in the soundness and the stability of their currency, we on this side of the line will be benefited as well as our American neighbors. Intelligent Canadians will therefore watch the progress of the currency contest with deep interest.

A BEGINNING.

The Duke of Argyll, it turns out, was slightly in error when he said that the Treaty Powers had neglected their duty with respect to the matter of protecting the Armenians. Those powers have, though late, been bestirring themselves. The British, French and Russian ambassadors have drawn up a scheme of reforms for Armenia and presented it to the Sultan with a request for a reply as soon as possible. The Turkish Government is not very prompt, and it hates to be hurried. But the ambassadors of the powers have named are in earnest and have acted in such a way as to show the Sultan that they mean what they say. The Sultan will not be long in considering the reply to make to their request. It is said that the scheme presented is based generally on the laws and regulations already existing in Turkey. "It is recommended," says the correspondent of the London Times, "that one-third of the officials in the Armenian provinces shall be Christians, that the powers shall have the right to veto the nomination of governors, and that a High Commissioner (not a European) shall supervise the carrying out of reforms, and remain in office until they are accomplished. The appointment of this High Commissioner is to be subject to the approval of the three Powers."

It will be seen from this that a beginning

has been made, that something has been done; and the indications are that the people of England will not permit their Government to be dilatory in this matter—that if it is inclined to be so, they are evidently in no humor to permit any more dawdling in this Armenian business, and as the election is at hand, the Government will naturally be inclined to take such action with regard to Armenia as will recommend them to the electors. The Government cannot afford to be more unpopular than it is. Indifference to the sufferings of the Armenians would completely discredit it in the constituencies. A bold and an energetic policy with respect to Turkey and Armenia might do a very great deal to restate the Liberals in the esteem of the people.

A DESPONDENT PARTY.

The British Liberals are despondent. They see now very clearly that the country is not with them. The certainty of defeat when they appeal to the people stares them in the face. The result of the bye-elections has greatly discouraged them. They have lost some seats and they have carried others by considerably diminished majorities. "Looking roughly," says the Times, "at the electoral returns, it appears that whereas at the general election of 1892 the votes recorded for the Gladstonian candidates in ten constituencies which have been contested since the close of the last session of Parliament showed a majority of some eleven hundred against the Unionists, the difference is now seventeen hundred the other way. The aggregate vote on the Unionist side has largely increased, while the Liberal vote, on a heavier total poll, has slightly diminished."

When the gains and losses are counted the result of the late bye-elections seems to us still more disheartening: "Eleven seats in all have been fought for in Great Britain since Lord Rosebery's impassioned appeal for popular support in a revolutionary policy he did not take the trouble to define. Of these four—Forsyth, Brigg, Mid-Norfolk and Walworth—have been won by the Unionists, while they have lost only Colchester, and that under conditions which preclude the necessity for any explanation."

LET THEM ALONE.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle is evidently sorry to see Newfoundland drifting from the Dominion again. It is clearly of opinion that Canada should take the "old colony" in tow, even on hard terms. It says:

There is a growing impression that the Newfoundland question must be re-opened. And it has been suggested that at the next party, Great Britain be allowed a representative. The British Empire is deeply concerned in the fate of Newfoundland, and the Imperial Government is very keen to have the Island become a Province of Canada. The Island is rich in resources, but it has grave responsibilities of a material character to meet. While Canada is in no position to assume extraordinary burdens, yet it must deal more liberally with Newfoundland than it has thus far proposed. Canada's statesmen think that they have offered to make sacrifices of great moment to Newfoundland, in order to get her to join forces with the Dominion. Perhaps they have done so, but all the same, we might do more to help a weaker sister out of a serious trouble.

THE RIGHT PLACE.

The Canadian Gazette (London) of the 16th instant says:

It is, we are told, quite understood in Nationalist circles that Mr. Blake intends to retire from the British Parliament at the end of the present session. When similar reports were in circulation some months ago Mr. Blake told his supporters in South Longford that if he were re-nominated he would certainly stand for re-election, but he felt that his family ties in Canada, where his home still was, would not allow of his devoting so much time as heretofore to attendance at Westminster. Mr. Blake, it is interesting to note, has during his services in the Imperial Parliament gained a foremost place as advocate before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It may be for this, if for no other reason, he is not getting along very well together. Mr. Blake is not in the least "mercurial," and he is not tolerant of clamorous agitation. He is intellectually fastidious and the methods of the Home Rulers as a class must be distressing to him. And the great majority of the Irish members must have found Mr. Blake most ungenial. It is said that they dislike him heartily, which is not surprising, for they have very little in common.

A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

Germany has for the last eight years or so been engaged in the construction of a great work about which the world has heard very little. This is the cutting of an immense ship canal to connect the North sea with the Baltic sea. Such a work was very greatly needed. The only entrance to the Baltic sea was by narrow straits studded with islands. The rocks and shoals and currents in these channels make navigation difficult and dangerous. The shipwrecks in these passages have been numberless, and the loss of life immense. "Since 1858," one account says, "there are records of 3,500 total wrecks and about the same number of mishaps of a less serious character, all, however, destructive to commerce. Since 1877 more than 1,000 lives have been lost. No skill, no provision, can secure the mariner against the sudden squalls, ice fields, rocks and natural impediments that bristle in the system of narrow straits that surround the Jutland peninsula." That peninsula itself is a very serious obstacle to navigation. In order to reach the Baltic ports of Germany and Russia ships, to get round it, must make a wide circuit, and thus much valuable time is lost and, as we have seen, great danger is incurred. A canal cut across the peninsula will make the voyage to those ports very much shorter and infinitely safer. This canal has just been completed. It is from Holtzman, near Kiel, on the east side of the peninsula, to Brunsbuttel, near the mouth of the Elbe, on the west side. The distance between the points is 63 miles. The direction of the canal is southwest. It is 317 feet between bank and bank at the surface and 86 feet wide at the bottom. Its uniform depth is 30 feet. There are basins at intervals along its whole length to accommodate the shipping. The largest warship afloat can pass through this splendid canal, which is solidly and skilfully built. A host of laborers and artificers have been at work during the last eight years at this canal. They have removed 67,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, and have built locks, harbors and bridges. Four railways cross the canal and ten roadways. The bridges are built so that the largest vessels can pass under them or sail through them. The highest span is at Grunenthal, near the level terminus; it rises 137 feet above the level of the canal. Sixteen new ferries have been provided for the accommodation of local travel and traffic. The cost of this great work has not been more than \$38,000,000. It is said that it has been built with the greatest economy. Not a dollar has been misapplied and none of the work has been slighted or scamped.

THEIR PORTS WILL NO LONGER BE IN THE TRACK OF THE TRADE OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY, BUT THE INJURY TO THESE COUNTRIES MAY NOT BE NEARLY SO GREAT AS IS APPREHENDED BY TIMID DANES AND NORWEGIANS.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

"What a nation must do to become prosperous is to increase its imports," is the sublime conclusion arrived at by the Times, after further reflection upon its very original argument that an increase in exports "really represents a loss" to the exporting country. This latest doctrine if coming from a less conspicuous source might perhaps be set down as an idiotic confusion of cause and effect, but it is evidently the product of unwonted mental activity induced by a desire to substitute home-made political economy for hand-me-down campaign literature.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

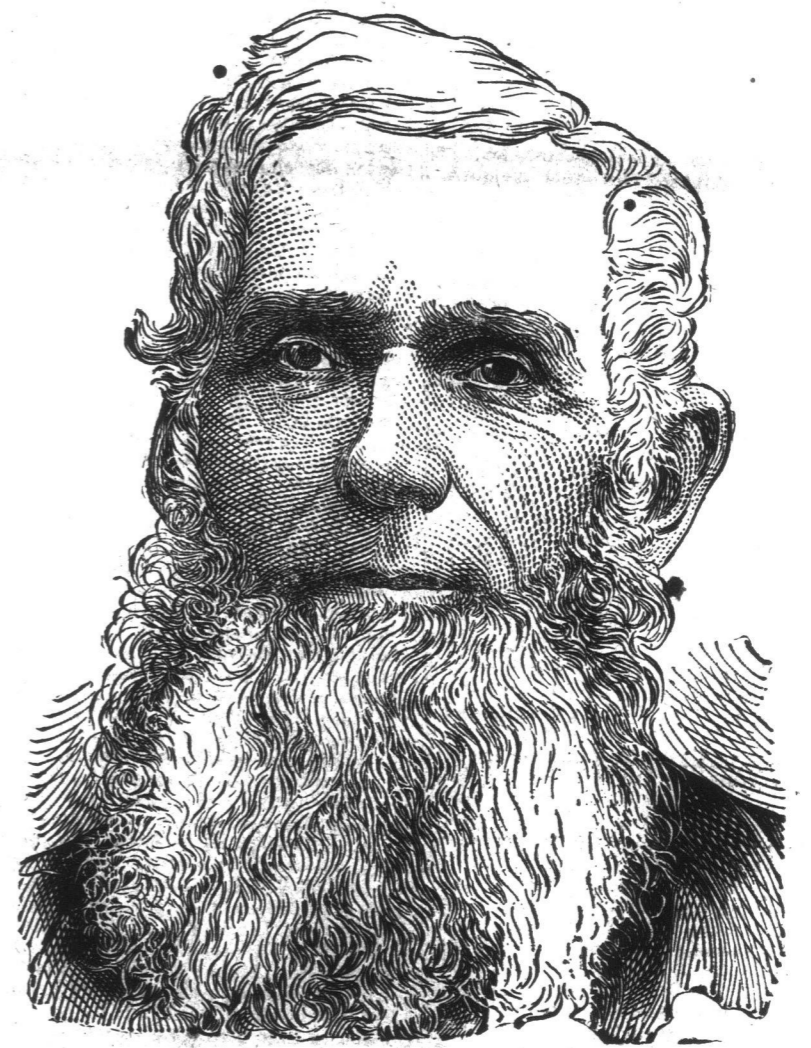
A murder trial lately completed in Toronto will be one of the causes celebres of this Dominion. Two brothers, Dallas T. Hyams and Harry P. Hyams, were accused of the murder of William C. Wells. It was charged that the murder was committed on the 16th of January, 1893. The motive was to secure the amount of \$30,000 for which the life of Wells was insured. The Hyams brothers—who by the way are twins—were doing business in Toronto. They hired a warehouse in which there was a lift. Wells was in their employ. In the morning of the day named above young Wells was killed, either accidentally or by design, by the weight of the lift falling upon him and crushing his skull. The prosecution maintained that there was no accident, but that the death of Wells was the outcome of a plot concocted by the Hyams brothers. The evidence was wholly circumstantial. There was no one in the warehouse when Wells was killed except one or both of the brothers. The prosecution contended that it was impossible for the weight to become separated from the hook from which it was suspended unless it was taken off by design. The defence tried to show that the lift was a rickety concern, continually getting out of order, and that young Wells when using it was careless.

BEFORE USING THE COMPOUND HE WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN SLEEP OWING TO PAINS IN HEAD AND STOMACH.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Cures Mr. James McCord, of Prescott, Ont.

BEFORE USING THE COMPOUND HE WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN SLEEP OWING TO PAINS IN HEAD AND STOMACH.



A noted physician asserts that dyspepsia is the bane of our modern civilization. This assertion, unfortunately, is too true, for it is well known that over three fourths of our Canadian people suffer from some form of stomach derangement that must develop into serious and distressing ailments, unless the utmost vigilance and care is exercised. This modern cure of our refined and boasted civilization is brought on by a vast variety of causes; the following are amongst the commonest:—Nervousness, despondency, exhaustion of the vital powers, want of exercise, sedentary habits, too long continued mental application, irregularities in diet, late hours and excesses of various kinds. The terrible results show themselves quickly. Distress after eating, head aches, bloating, pain in pit of stomach, rising of food, want of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste, sluggish and torpid bowels. Prudence and wisdom should direct all dyspeptic sufferers to that fountain of health, Paine's Celery Compound, where sufferers are sure to find a cure, and banish forever their load of misery and pain. Thousands in fact have found a new life, and now enjoy the full pleasures of perfect digestion, sweet sleep and rest, and sound bodily health, after using Paine's Celery Compound.

Mr. James McCord, of Prescott, Ont., whose portrait appears above, recently sent the following testimony:—

"For over five years, I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia, and have used a great variety of medicines, without any benefits or good results. I was advised to use your Paine's Celery Compound, and now, having just about finished three bottles, I feel it my duty to announce to the public the great benefits I have received. For over a year I was unable to sleep at night, owing to pains in my head and stomach, and my appetite was gone; now, I can sleep well, and I am always ready for my meals; thanks to your Paine's Celery Compound. I cannot recommend it too highly to those suffering from dyspepsia."

\$800 a year, was insured for the sum of \$34,000, he would have decided that an inquiry into the circumstances of his death was necessary? And if an inquiry had taken place at the time many matters that are and must always remain obscure could doubtless then have been definitely and decisively settled one way or the other.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-Office Inspector, will be received at Ottawa until noon on the 28th June, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way between Horley and 150 Mile House, from the 1st August next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post-Office of 150 Mile House, Lac la Pêche and Horley, or at Mr. J. P. Pollack's, of the Agent B. C. Express Co., at 150 Mile House, and at this office. Tenders will be received from parties who would prefer to carry this mail from Lac la Pêche or 150 Mile House, the point of departure to be distinctly stated in the tender. E. H. FLETCHER, Post-Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 17th May, 1895.

PUBLIC HIGHWAY, LAKE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following highway, 40 feet in width, is hereby established, viz.:—Commencing at a point on the west side of the new West Saanich Road, situated in section 78, range 1, east, Lake District; thence following the centre line of the road south 67° west magnetic 1,697 links to the line between range 1 east and 1 west, and distant 215 links north from the post at the corner of section 78, 80, 128, and 126 thence south 67° west 214 links; thence north 67° west magnetic 300 links; thence south 67° west magnetic 2,819 links; thence south 17° east magnetic 1,200 links; thence in a south-westerly direction to the boundary line between Lake and Highland Districts, and having a width of 30 feet on each side of said line. G. B. MARTIN, Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 2d May, 1895. my17-45