

The Colonist.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1895.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier is an unsparing denouncer of corruption in politics. The political opponent who is accused of acts of corruption receives but little mercy at his hands. He not only condemns the person guilty, or supposed to be guilty, of corrupt acts but he bitterly condemns the party which countenances and supports, politically, a convicted corruptionist. As late as February last he in Toronto compared the way in which the people of the United States dealt with exposed corruptionists with the manner in which politicians of easy virtue are treated by Canadians. "Go to the United States," he said, "and you will find that the moment public men have been found guilty of corrupt practices that moment their career is ended, and they have been forced into obscurity. But what do you find in Canada? Have you ever seen a public man in Canada who has been proven guilty of corruption take a back seat or forced to atone for his offences? Never, sir. I am shocked; I am astonished at the indifference of the Canadian people in this matter."

This is the proper stand for a political leader to take; but he must take care that his practice is in accordance with his professions. It would be most disgraceful if the leader who in such strong terms condemned his countrymen for condoning the offences of political corruptionists should himself take by the hand a flagrant offender, one who had been condemned by the courts more than once as being guilty of acts of bribery and corruption, and support his candidature for the representation in the House of Commons of one of the most important constituencies in the Dominion. Who could defend this preacher of political purity—this stern denouncer of men convicted of corrupt practices—if he should do his best to secure the election of a convicted corruptionist for a division of the largest, and commercially the most important, city of the Dominion? Yet, strange as it may appear, shamefully inconsistent as it is, this is precisely what the Hon. Mr. Laurier is doing at this present moment.

The records of the election courts prove that we are not exaggerating in the slightest degree. Mr. James McShane who is now, with Mr. Laurier's consent and approbation, the Liberal candidate for Montreal Centre, was in 1876 reported by Mr. Justice Torrance and Mr. Justice Mackay as being guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery. The words of the report in the former case are "that the following persons were proved at the trial to have been guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery, James McShane, junior, William Blackmore," etc. In the latter case the Judge said "that the election was null and void because of the corrupt practices of James McShane, junior."

While Mr. McShane was a member of the Provincial Government of Quebec the Laprairie election took place. The election was contested. This is part of the testimony of Mr. Bourassa, one of the witnesses. With respect to an elector named Sovel he was asked: "Did you give him any money?" "Yes. I gave him \$10, two \$5 bills. This money was given me to pay him." "By whom was this money given you?" "By Hon. Mr. McShane, who accompanied me. He got out alone and left me in the carriage. But a few minutes afterwards he came out to me to go in. Then he gave me the money and said 'Give that to the father.'"

The Court of Review, composed of Judges Jette, Gill and Loranger, reported to the Legislature the annulment of the election, and added that "because of the gross and general corruption clearly established against the persons named, it had resolved to disqualify" them. On this black list was the name of Mr. McShane. He, however, succeeded in upsetting the disqualification.

Mr. McShane was Minister of Public Works in the Mercier Government. This is the account which the Toronto Mail and Empire gives of what took place under his administration of the Department:

For special services he increased the outlays from \$177,000 in 1888 to \$335,000 in 1887, and \$530,922 in 1888. It was charged against him that one of the reasons for the growth of the expenditure was his policy of ordering work without first calling for tenders. In 1892 a Royal Commission enquired into his department. Before that tribunal Mr. J. P. Whelan, the well known contractor who built the Quebec court house, was examined as to his payments when a contractor with the Government of the province and for members of that Government. Here is a citation from Mr. Whelan's evidence:

"Now we come to the 9th item. 'To the Hon. James McShane, \$7,100.' When was this sum paid, and in what amounts?" "I gave him, on the 22nd of July, 1887, for the Laprairie election, \$2,500." "How was it paid?" "In cash to himself." "Did he ask it from you?" "Yes, as an election subscription." "Was he a Minister of the Crown at the time?" "Yes, he was Commissioner of Public Works."

"Now, what was the next sum paid?" "The next sum was \$500, on the 11th of March, 1887." "What were the purposes for which that was given?" "He says he used it for a dinner he gave. I gave it to him to pay \$500 that he owed Beauvois as fees for his contested election, but he applied it for the

St. Patrick's dinner which he gave at Quebec. "What was the next sum?" "It was on the 15th October, 1887, \$3,000. I did not hand him that money personally." "What were the circumstances connected with the payment?" "I unfortunately went into the Government offices one afternoon and met him there, and he showed me a despatch. Says he, 'You are just the man I want. I want \$2,000. The despatch was from Mr. Mercier, but it did not explain anything. He showed it to me. Well,' he said, 'can you get it to-morrow?' I replied, 'I cannot give it to you. He said, 'You must get it. Of course he was Minister of Public Works, and I was a contractor. Well,' I answered, 'I am sorry I came in.' That is where we differ,' he said; 'I am glad you came in. I said, 'It's too late. It's after banking hours.' 'Oh, that's all right,' he replied, 'I will get the money.' So he telephoned James Baxter, and he (McShane) said, 'Baxter, I want \$3,000. You see, he raised it a better in the meantime. Baxter said, 'I will get it for you to-morrow.' Baxter went to the Bank of Commerce and got sixty \$50 bills out of the bank. So I presume he handed it to McShane."

It was really handed over to Mr. "Mercier." "Did you pay Baxter?" "Yes, the next day I paid him \$3,000." "Did he say what he wanted the money for?" "On account of the Ottawa county election." "Were there other payments made by you to Mr. McShane?" "Well, I discounted Mr. Pacaud's note for \$1,000 which Mr. McShane had, and I gave him the money for it." "What time was that?" "On the 14th of November, 1887. There is another \$100." "When was that?" "That was a subscription for elections. He subscribed \$500 for Montreal East, and I gave him \$100 on account of that \$500."

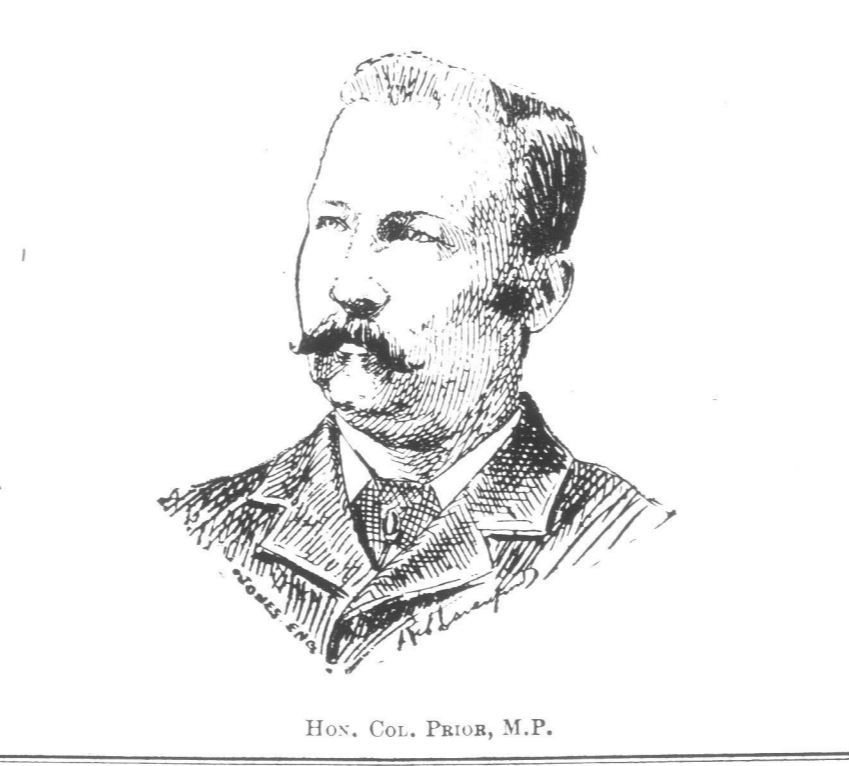
What will the reader think of Mr. Laurier's bursts of eloquence in denunciation of corruption and corruptionists, and in favor of placing clean men in Parliament, when he does what he can to further the return of such a man as Mr. James McShane. Here is a case in which actions speak louder and with greater effect than any words that can be uttered.

A PRACTICAL VIEW.

It has been asserted that the candidates for election in the counties of Cardwell and North Ontario have been trying to deceive the electors as to the merits of the Manitoba school question and as to the course which the Government propose to pursue with regard to that question. There is not a particle of truth in the statements made by the opposition newsmongers. Both Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Willoughby have been perfectly candid and truthful in all that they have said on this delicate subject. They have not shirked the question neither have they attempted to give it a false coloring. What Mr. Willoughby, the candidate for Cardwell, said at a late meeting on the subject is so clear, so correct and so much to the purpose that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the Montreal Gazette's report of his speech for the benefit of those of our readers who desire to get a fair and sensible view of the subject.

He proclaimed his belief that, although the law might only recognize one system of education, there would still be separate schools, because Catholics believed in religious education for their children. That was demonstrated by history in the United States. There were, therefore, two fundamental principles which many of them would admit. First, that the interest of education, it was desirable to have only one system of education; secondly, that no matter how much the majority might desire to abolish separate schools in Manitoba, that desire could not be brought about unless with the consent of the Catholics themselves. All, he said, would welcome such a result as that. Personally, he was willing to live under the constitution. As he understood it, up to a little while ago, the restoration of separate schools for the minority in Manitoba, meant a return to the old inefficient system that prevailed prior to 1880. That was the impression he gathered, and which was supported by the speeches of Mr. McCarthy and Attorney-General Sifton; but it appeared that he had been following false teachers. Frankly say, the speaker observed, "that if it be the policy of the Government to restore in Manitoba the system of schools that existed prior to 1880, I could not regard it as a satisfactory one; I could not see my way clear to support their policy. I believe it to be the duty of the State to give a satisfactory education to every person, and I do not believe the system in Manitoba, prior to 1880, did give satisfaction. The people have a right to demand that, when public money is expended for the purpose of education, it shall be surrounded by safeguards that will ensure efficiency. In this case the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided that the Catholics have a grievance under the constitution, and, although I am an Orangeman, and am proud of it, I shall not take from any person, be he Roman Catholic or a member of any other sect, any privilege the constitution grants him. Whether it tallies with my own preconceived notions or prejudices, whatever they may be, I shall deny to no man what the constitution grants him. If our Roman Catholic brethren in Manitoba can establish that they have a right to redress under the constitution, and redress is refused them by the Legislature—the body which properly should deal with the matter, and which I should like to see ask in hand—I, for one, shall be willing to support the policy of any Government that will bring in reasonable legislation to remove any grievance. But I reserve the right—as every aspirant for parliamentary honors should reserve the right—when that bills come before Parliament, to say if it is one that meets with the views I have expressed."

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.



HON. COL. PRIOR, M.P. THRIFT IN MELBOURNE

The Popular Victoria Member Is Offered and Accepts a Seat in the Cabinet. Exhortations to the Use of Beer and Tobacco Issued on the Postal Cards. The Postmaster-General Explains That the Advertising Is Being Well Paid For.

"The Victorian Postmaster-General," so says the Sydney Morning Herald, "has a pretty quarrel on his hands. In preparing a new postal card issue it was determined to use part of the front, or address portion, for the display of advertising matter. Presumably the department did not treat with individual advertisers, but accepted a tender or offer from an outside firm for arranging the business. The firm, in pursuance of the arrangement, placed divers notices upon the cards, chiefly, it would seem, exhortations to the use of beer and tobacco of stated brands. Much dissatisfaction has been the outcome. The clerk of the South Melbourne Presbytery in summoning that reverend court together, employed, as was customary, the official post cards, but covered up the offending notices with paper, so as not to lend them the countenance of the Kirk. Conceivably the risk of spreading a worldly and luxurious spirit by means of post cards is small in the case of presbyters, but the clerk is prepared to be a martyr. The postal department takes in bad part the defacing of its cards, and intimates that receivers had with them last January. Just before. But the cards offend a large section of the population, and it has become common to hide the advertisements with strips of gummed paper. A deputaion from different bodies has already been arranged in protest, ministers' associations have pronounced against the use of the official cards, correspondents to the press complain of being obliged to spread the vogue of beer and tobacco, and it is said that 3,000 members of temperance organizations will be prevented from using the new cards, not to speak of thousands more, such as adherents of the Salvation Army, who are not only opposed to intoxicants, but to tobacco as well."

A very large deputaion, representing all the leading Protestant churches and temperance organizations, waited upon the postmaster-general to protest against the larger beer and tobacco advertisements. The deputaion complained that the cards were decidedly inartistic, and that the advertisements printed upon them were obnoxious to a large section of the people, whose scruples regarding the use of beer and tobacco were entitled to consideration. Mr. Duffy, in reply, admitted that the cards presented an inartistic appearance, but that could be remedied in future. As to the other objections, he desired to say that, acting as a trustee for the whole of the people of the colony and not for any section, he was using his utmost endeavors to reduce the loss upon the working of the department. He had been offered a considerable amount for the privilege of advertising upon the postcards, and he felt bound to accept it. However, he would carefully consider the matter, and put it before his colleagues in the cabinet.

About a week ago a deputaion waited upon the Victorian Minister of Education and asked him to order that the exercise books supplied to school children should be free from advertisements. In the postal department a remarkable proposal is still clearly remembered. It was thought that a revenue might be obtained by selling the right to print notices on the gummed side of postage stamps, and the idea was a good deal discussed officially before general ridicule overtook it and made its realization impossible. The New South Wales railway commissioners having been approached with a view to utilizing the backs of tickets, for a few months the tram tickets displayed on the reverse sundry recommendations, much akin to those now disturbing the conscience of good Victorians. It illustrates the perversion of mankind that so much zeal should exist for getting advertisements where they are not usually intended, while official mediums expressly designed for the enlightenment of the community are eschewed with careful diligence."

NEWS OF THE DOMINION. (Special to the Colonist.) TORONTO, Dec. 14.—(Special)—Notwithstanding the appeal made by Dalton McCarthy at Bolton, last night, the Liberals will not withdraw their candidate in Cardwell; neither will E. F. Clarke yield to the pressure of his friends and take the place of Stubbs as the McCarthyite nominee. It will therefore be a fight to the finish with Willoughby, (Cons), Henry, (Liberal), and Stubbs, (McCarthyite) as contestants. David Cooper was this morning sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for having counterfeit bills in his possession. Celebrations were the order of the day yesterday all through North Ontario. The whole population appeared to go fairly wild and the enthusiasm found vent in a monster procession, organized at Cannington, which marched to Beaverton and then went on to Sutherland.

MONTRÉAL, Dec. 14.—Hon. Mr. Laurier has gone to Quebec, where he will arrange for the bye-election in Charlevoix. He is much pleased with the situation in Montreal Centre and expects Mr. McShane to be elected. HAMILTON, Dec. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Sir John Macdonald Orange lodge of this city, Grand Master Nicholson expressed his highest satisfaction with the course taken by Mr. Wallace, and the lodge passed a resolution commending the said course. If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. PETERBORO, Dec. 14.—A mass meeting of Orangemen was held here last evening and a resolution passed expressing gratification at the election of Mr. McGillivray and pledging support to Premier Bowell and his candidates. The residential buildings at Mr. George McRae's dairy had a close call from destruction by fire a few evenings ago. A window blind catching from a too convenient lamp was the cause of the trouble, and possibly \$100 worth of damage resulted.

LATE EUROPEAN GOSSIP

London's Great Agricultural Show—Royal Triumphs—Albert Day Memorial Services. Lord Dufferin a Jonah—Hengler's Circus—a Thing of the Past.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The great annual cattle show at the Agricultural hall, Islington, has attracted more attention this week than affairs at Constantinople. This popular exhibition of fine animals has attracted to London the usual crowds of country cousins, and other crowds besides, for the show is by far the largest ever held in Islington, which is saying a great deal. This display was remarkable. Queen Victoria's wonderful heifer, Fredericka, reared at Windsor, which swept all before it at other shows, won \$4,000 in specie and cups at several shows this week, including the celebrated Queen's challenge cup, valued at \$750. Lord Rosebery's black heifer was a good second. Her Majesty's exhibits also won prizes in other classes. The Prince of Wales triumphed with South-downs, and the Duke of York won with a display of Red Polled cattle and Berkshire pigs. The Prince and his son won four cups. This was the Duke of York's debut as an exhibitor, as he has only recently started breeding at Sandringham cottage. The Queen, Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present to-day at the service at Frogmore, this being

ALBERT DAY the most important in the year for Her Majesty, being the anniversary of the death of her husband, the Prince Consort, (Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha), who died Dec. 14, 1861. All the arrangements were carried out in melancholy splendor. Her Majesty deposited the national wreath on the cenotaph, and anthems and hymns were sung by the boys of St. George's choir. It is reported on good authority that the Prince of Wales made an enormous lot of money when the South African market was at its height, a few weeks ago. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Robinson the South African millionaire, and several other important personages in the South African market are said to have given His Royal Highness valuable tips at the proper time. In connection with Lord Dufferin's coming visit to the United States it will be interesting to know why the original syndicate formed to build the Valkyrie III did not remain intact. The syndicate originally formed consisted of Lord Dufferin, Lord Wolverton, Lord Lonsdale and Mr. Henry McCalmont. There can be no question as to the accuracy of that as the members of the syndicate themselves confirmed this in interviews with them last January. Just before the Valkyrie III went to America it was found that Lord Wolverton and Lord Lonsdale had retired from the syndicate, and Mr. Robinson had taken their place. It is probable that the two noblemen who retired, who were both good yachtsmen and member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, were not content to sit at Lord Dufferin's feet and let him have everything to say about the new boat. Of course this is mere conjecture, but it is the most probable version of the affair. It is remarked by the way that Lord Dufferin seems to be rapidly developing into a Jonah. His presence on the Valkyrie III and II when they were beaten respectively by the Vigilant and Defender—in fact he was on board the Valkyrie II when she was sunk by the Satanita in the Clyde—and lastly his presence on board the White Star liner Germania when she ran into and sank the Scotch coasting steamer Cumbrae, would seem to lend color to this report.

LORD WOLSELEY. Since his elevation to the post of commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley has been in great demand to assist at public functions. On Thursday he has consented to open the Soldiers and Sailors' Institute, recently erected at Norwich. The old and popular Hengler's circus, on Argyle street, is now a thing of the past. The building has undergone a complete transformation, and will open next Monday as the National Skating Palace. There is to be a flooring of ice, covering a space of 11,200 feet. The place has been handsomely decorated. Prominent among the fashionable weddings which will be celebrated early in the new year will be that of Captain Cotterell, of the 1st Life Guards, to Lady Evelyn Gordon Lennox. This will occur at St. Peter's church, Eaton Square, on Saturday, January 4.

To celebrate the tercentenary of the visit of Sir Walter Raleigh to British Guiana, Sir Maunde Thompson and Dr. Garnett are arranging an exhibition at the British Museum, to consist of relics, pictures, documents, etc., bearing upon Sir Walter's expedition. The exact date has now been announced for the opening of the new opera house in the Haymarket, which will occur on the night of May 24, the Queen's birthday. The building will be known as the Imperial opera house, and Col. Mapleson, the manager, has already made contracts with leading continental artists who will appear at the first performance.

One Honest Man. DEAR EDITOR.—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, —Mr. Edward Lambert, P.O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

Wanted—Help. RELIABLE MEN in every locality—local or travelling—to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences, and bridges throughout town and country. \$65.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars apply to THE WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., London, Ont., Canada.

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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 \$6, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 year 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 27-21-w

CALL EARLY. If you wish to secure copies of the Christmas Papers. We have to hand the following: Graphic, London News, Sporting and Dramatic Young Ladies' Journal, Puck, Figaro, Harper's Magazine, Yule Tide, Ladies' Pictorial, Pears' Annual.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO., Nos. 69 and 71 Government Street.

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Ashcroft to Okanogan. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ashcroft for Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays. Special Stages. Furnished on special notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares only will be charged. These specials make regular stage time, changing times during the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Past freight by special. For further information apply to B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD. Ashcroft, B.C. jess&w:t