

# The Colonist.

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TERMS:  
THE DAILY COLONIST.  
Published Every Day except Monday  
Per year, postage free to any part of Canada.  
Parts of a year at the same rate.  
Per 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  
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, sold 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.  
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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted ill ordered out.  
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.  
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Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.  
Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—NOT MOUNTED ON WOOD.

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## A TRANSFER.

Mr. Templeman's organ had not sense enough to see that Dr. Montague's appointment to the Department of Agriculture was simply a transfer and that the seat which he lately occupied as Secretary of State is now vacant. There is still a place in the ministry to which a minister's salary is attached waiting to be filled by a man from Quebec. There are many men in Parliament, and able men, too, who would rather have the office of Secretary of State than that of Minister of Agriculture, the salary of both positions being exactly the same.

## THAT KNOTTY QUESTION.

The insuperable obstacle to making a Controller a Cabinet Minister, which some who considered themselves constitutional lawyers very ingeniously and laboriously raised, has suddenly disappeared, for the two Controllers have beyond the shadow of a doubt been appointed to seats in the Cabinet. Mr. Wood, who is in Ontario, has been sworn in and has taken his seat, and nothing has hindered Col. Prior from taking the oath of office and his seat except the inconvenience of making two journeys to Ottawa between the date of his appointment and the meeting of Parliament. The Clerk of the Privy Council is the only official who is empowered to administer the oath. If the duty could be delegated to any one in the Province Mr. Prior would have taken the oath immediately after his appointment.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

Since both Col. Prior and Mr. Wood are Cabinet Ministers as well as Controllers the Ottawa and Victoria liars of the Times and its constitutional lawyers will, perhaps, give its readers a rest. We do not believe that there can be found in the history of Canadian journalism a parallel to the persistent, the audacious and the stupid lying perpetrated by the Times relative to Col. Prior's appointment. The liars and guessers of Mr. Templeman's organ must be the most shallow-witted and short-sighted gang that ever attempted to accomplish a purpose or make a point by impudent, barefaced and continuous mendacity. Even if they had any doubts as to the genuineness of Col. Prior's appointment, they, if they were shrewd, would have seen that there was nothing to be gained by lying about it. In the nature of things the whole truth must soon be known to the public, and when the exposure took place they would have to incur the disgrace of having tried to commit a senseless and shallow fraud on the electors. But they are too stupid to foresee this. So utterly senseless and unprincipled were they that they attempted to continue the cheat after it had been fully exposed.

## THE LATEST STYLE.

It is not a little singular that neither the editor of the Times nor the Ottawa correspondent of the Times has heard that the Hon. John F. Wood, Controller of Customs, has been appointed a member of the Cabinet and has taken his seat in the Council Chamber (first row). These journalists must be greatly wanting in energy and enterprise. They should not have allowed an important item of news to pass unnoted. They are not doing justice to the readers of the Times when they fail to mention them with this important fact. It is quite possible that they are of opinion that if they do not record the happening event the people can be made to believe that it never took

place. For some little time back the Times people seem to have been under this impression. And they appear to think, too, that if it is their opinion that an event ought not to occur, it did not occur, and never will occur. They will, however, find in time that they are laboring under a delusion similar to that which the silly ostrich acts upon when it hides its head in the sand, believing that when its head is covered its whole body becomes invisible. The kind of journalism lately introduced by the Times, if it were not so dishonest and untruthful, would be exceedingly funny.

## CARDWELL.

The defeat of the Government in Cardwell was not unexpected. It was once represented by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, and he ever since his defection from the Conservative party has been nursing that constituency. It will be remembered that almost as soon as he quarrelled with the Conservatives he defied the Government to vacate the seat for Cardwell so as to afford him an opportunity of showing which he is the stronger in that county, he or the Government. The test came sooner than was expected, and Mr. McCarthy has been victorious. We do not think that either he or the people of Canada will gain much by the victory.

The small vote polled by the Liberals shows that Mr. Laurier does not stand very high in the esteem of the electors of Ontario. Mr. Henry, the Liberal candidate, did even worse in Cardwell than Mr. Gillespie did in North Ontario. If these two elections are to be considered as indicating the strength of the Liberals in Ontario, the conviction must be that they were never weaker than they are at this moment. Mr. Gillespie was within forty votes of losing his deposit, and Mr. Henry did not come near saving his. This result was not apprehended by the Liberal party. The Ottawa correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle, who, if we mistake not, is an authority in matters political with the Grit organ of this city, represents a member of the Reform Club as saying: "If the Patrons and McCarthyites imagine that the great Liberal party of Canada is going to leave the contesting of the constituencies to either of them or to both combined they make a mistake." The correspondent then goes on to state that Mr. Featherstone, M.P. for Peel, who was at the time in Ottawa and intended before he returned home to lend Mr. Henry a hand, "thinks that he will be returned at the head of the poll." This, of course, was a bit of Grit bounce, said and circulated to keep the Liberals in heart. But, admitting this, it is not likely that Mr. Featherstone or any other Liberal believed that Mr. Henry would not be able to save his deposit. There is a great deal of difference between being at the head of the poll and getting only 544 votes out of a total of 3,336 ballots cast.

## WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS.

The war talk has not ceased in the United States; but it is not so boisterous as it was a few days ago. Our neighbors are waking up to the fact that they are very far indeed from being in a position to go to war. They have neither an army nor a navy that can begin to cope with those of any first-class power, and their cities on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard are completely defenceless. Then the condition of their finances is deplorable. Their revenue for the last two years has not been sufficient to meet the expenditure, and it is calculated that there will be at the close of the current year a third deficit. The aggregate of the deficit for the three years will amount to the immense sum of \$129,000,000. Then the currency of the country is in a deplorable condition. The business of the United States on account of the unreliability of the currency has for the last three years or so been kept on the "ragged edge." No one knew when a crisis would be precipitated and the business men of the country forced to face a terrible financial cyclone. Disaster has only been averted by the courage and forethought of the President who was opposed and thwarted at every step by a gang of politicians who seem not to care what happens to the country as long as their pockets are well lined or their hobbies adopted by the representatives of the people.

A country in such a state as this is not in a position to go to war, and there are many Americans who say so frankly. They believe that their country would perhaps be victorious in the end; but they are sure that in the first year or so of the war they would lose vastly more than they could by any possibility gain by subsequent successes.

The Messrs. Cramo, shipbuilders for the United States Government, when asked how long it would be before they could build a few battleships, refused to give anyone not in authority a definite answer. But others not so cautious said that it would be at least eighteen months before two battleships could be built and armed ready to take part in a war. An active and well-prepared enemy in those fifteen months or two years would be able to do a goodly deed in a country an immense amount of harm. The British, both in Great Britain and Canada, have not been greatly excited by President Cleveland's warlike

message. They have all approved of the stand taken by Lord Salisbury. The nation is ready to back the Government up, come what may. It is pleasant to see that the Liberals approve quite as heartily of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy as do the Conservatives.

Mr. John Morley, in a speech which he made in Newcastle in the beginning of the present month, said:

The most difficult Department of Government at this moment, I suppose, is the Department of Foreign Affairs. There is no doubt that there are such complications and perplexities in that very great department that all Englishmen must wish well to any able and conscientious minister in endeavoring to steer his way through them. In old days, as we recollect, Mr. Bright said (cheers). "Yes, do not let us forget to praise the great men of our fathers that began it." Mr. Bright said that Lord Salisbury was a man of a good deal of haughty wisdom. I am bound to say that I think that Lord Salisbury has to a considerable extent purged himself of that unfortunate quality, and he appears to be pursuing a prudent and circumspect policy. He is a minister who knows the diplomatic ground thoroughly, and though he sometimes says rather unwise things, I am bound to say I believe that in the present crisis he is not likely to do unwise things.

When a political opponent—one of the ablest of Mr. Gladstone's and Lord Rosebery's colleagues—has such confidence as this in the Prime Minister it may be imagined how he is regarded by the intelligent men of the nation who have not been actively engaged in politics. They all believe that the honor of the British nation is safe in Lord Salisbury's hands; that he will deal with the United States Government and every other Government as becomes the ruler of a people who, while they are ready to accord to all countries, weak as well as strong what they believe to be their rights, will not permit any nation to bully them out of what they are convinced is justly and legally theirs.

## THE GRITS AT CARDWELL.

In view of the very poor show that Mr. Henry, the Liberal candidate for Cardwell, made, the Grits are trying to create the impression that they made no efforts to get him returned. But this was not the case, Sir Richard Cartwright and several other prominent Grits stumped the county for him and the Toronto Globe said what it could for him. On the eve of the election it warned the Cardwell Grits to beware of rorbsachs on the eve of election and went on to say:

In Cardwell, as in North Ontario, the Liberal candidate will remain in the field. All reports that he will retire and all reports that it is the desire of the Liberal leaders that Liberal votes should be cast for any other candidate will be absolutely untrue and deliberately designed to weaken Mr. Henry's candidature. Mr. Henry will go to the polls on Tuesday, and if the Liberals of Cardwell give him a united support he will be elected. Vote for the Liberal candidate, against coercion and for tariff reform and honest administration. The Grits no doubt did their best to get their candidate returned in Cardwell. It is not to be supposed that the Globe and the Grit leaders would deal treacherously with Mr. Henry, pretending to be doing what they could to get him returned while at the same time they were playing into the hands of the McCarthyite candidate.

## OPPOSITION ELECTION YARNS.

The Grits are doing all they can to induce Conservatives to support their exceedingly gritty candidate. Some of their electioneering agents are trying to convince electors who are not well posted in the Manitoba school question that the Government proposes to pass a law which will make every school in Manitoba a sectarian school. To use their own expressive phrase, they are going to shove sectarian schools down the throats of the Protestants of Manitoba.

It is needless to say that the Government does not propose to do anything of the kind. They have not the remotest intention of altering the schools supported and used by the Protestant majority in the slightest particular. Those schools will be for all time to come exactly what the majority choose to make them. No one desires to interfere with them in the very least. They can make their schools secular or sectarian, denominational or undenominational, religious or non-religious. All that they ask is that the Roman Catholic minority shall have schools of their own, such as they had for nineteen years in Manitoba and for a great many more years in Ontario; and such schools as the Protestant minority have in the Province of Quebec. No school of any kind is to be shoved down a Manitoban Protestant's throat, and it is not sought to make any change in the schools of Manitoba's majority.

Again, it is said by the canvassers that the Government are going to set up in Manitoba a system of inefficient schools, poorly equipped and taught by men and women not qualified for their business. This, too, is both untrue and absurd. The Government of Manitoba is not asked to set up bad schools, and it would be the fault of the Government if they allowed bad schools to exist in the province. That Government must have control of any system of schools in that province which is established by law and towards whose maintenance the public money is given. If those schools are badly built and inadequately furnished, and if the teachers are not well qualified to do their work the fault will be the

Government's. The law should be such as would compel the ratepayers to build good schoolhouses, to equip them with all necessary apparatus and to have the men and women who teach them examined by a board appointed by the Government. The sensible men of the minority would uphold the Government in doing all that is necessary to make their schools efficient and those that grumbled might grumble, but they would have to pay. There never was a more untruthful statement than that made by some of the Grits, that the Government intended to set up in Manitoba a number of poor schools, in which the children would be inefficiently taught. Those, therefore, who say that the Dominion Government intend to shove sectarian schools down the throats of the Protestant majority say what is not true. That majority, as far as the Dominion Government is concerned, can have what schools they please. The other story that the Dominion Government intend to establish for the minority in Manitoba a lot of miserable schools badly taught and not inspected at all is quite as far from the truth. In fact the Dominion Government does not want to interfere in the educational affairs of Manitoba at all. They would infinitely rather that the Manitobans themselves would redress the grievance of the minority than that they should take a single move in the matter.

## IN PERFECT AGREEMENT.

Mr. Laurier and his first lieutenant, Mr. Tarte, have formed pretty nearly the same estimate of Orangemen. Mr. Laurier is reported by a French-Canadian newspaper in his Chicomini speech to have devoutly thanked Heaven that there are no Orangemen in the Liberal party, and Mr. Tarte rebuked Mr. Devlin for not attacking Sir Mackenzie Powell because he was an Orangeman. Here is how the incident is mentioned in the Toronto Mail and Empire: "Mr. Devlin, who spoke before me," observed Mr. Tarte at the soher Park meeting at Montreal, "told you that he did not attack Sir Mackenzie Powell because he is an Orangeman. I here differed from him. I oppose him because he is an Orangeman. The party, he added, had always antagonized the Orangists, and 'our policy is just the same.' The Buckingham address to Mr. Laurier adds that, 'your French origin and your ecclesiastical connection with the great historic church, of which you are a devout and distinguished communicant, specially fit you to be at the head of the Dominion Government.' Now, why should all this be said in a campaign that is not sectarian? Why, in a free country, should different treatment be extended to races and creeds?"

## QUERIES FOR THE ELECTORS.

Will free trade in Canada open a new factory anywhere in Victoria or anywhere in Canada, and if so, where?  
Will it enlarge an old factory, or give its employes more work, and if so, how?  
Will it increase any workman's wages, and, if so, in what lines of employment, and why?  
Will it put money into the purse of anybody who makes his living in Victoria?  
Will it add a cent to the price of a bushel of wheat, or peas, or oats, or barley, or any kind of grain?  
Will it increase the price of cheese, or butter, or create a demand anywhere for an extra pound of either, and, if so, how and where?  
Will it add a fraction of a dollar to the value of a cow, or a sheep, or a horse, or a pig, or even a chicken, or a British Columbian farm; and how?  
Will it not permit the importation of the cheapest of foreign products, both of the factory, the farm and the workshop, and so lessen the consumption in Canada of Canadian goods to the extent of the importation?  
Will this not tend to decrease the price paid in Canada for Canadian made or raised articles and goods in general use, and of Canadian labor?

## MONTREAL KNOWS HIM.

Mr. Laurier, to show how much he detests a boodler and a corruptionist, took his place on the platform of one of Jimmy McShane's meetings and spoke of the Grit candidate as his "friend, McShane." Having to speak in McShane's favor, Mr. Laurier found himself in a difficult position, for he could say nothing good as a politician of the man he was recommending to the electors of Montreal Centre. It seemed impossible that anything that even he could say would make such a very black political sheep look white. But Mr. Laurier was equal to the situation. He turned to the Liberal candidate in whose behalf he had come to speak, saying, with one of his sweetest smiles, that his audience knew Mr. McShane better than he did. The Montreal Gazette's comment on Mr. Laurier's introduction of his candidate is:

Mr. Laurier was right. Montreal knows Mr. McShane. As Mr. McShane has himself remarked, his record is before us. It is written in the journals of Parliament and the Legislature, and the archives of the election courts. It shows, among other things, the following: That Mr. Mackenzie, Liberal M.P. for Montreal West, was unseated for bribery and corruption practised by Mr. McShane and others; that Mr. McShane was reported to the Speaker of the House of Commons by Judge Torrance as a briber, and his name appears in the Journals of Parliament as that of a corrupt person.  
That Mr. Devlin, Liberal M.P. for Montreal Centre, was unseated for cor-

ruption practised in his behalf by Mr. McShane and others; that Mr. McShane was reported to the Speaker of the House of Commons by Judge Mackay as a briber, and his name appears for a second time on the Journals of Parliament as that of a corrupt person.

That in the election to the Legislature in Laprairie in 1887, Mr. McShane was guilty of bribing and intimidating voters, that the election was annulled because of his illegal actions, that he was reported to the Speaker of the Legislature Assembly as a corrupt person, and that for his repeated offences he had sentence of civil disqualification passed upon him by the Court of Review.

The record shows that Mr. McShane, while a member of the Legislature or the Government, received from J. P. Whelan, contractor for the Quebec court house, sums aggregating over \$7,000, which he used to pay political and personal expenses, among the latter being \$500 for the cost of a dinner he gave at Quebec in honor of St. Patrick's day.

As Mr. Laurier says, Montrealers knew Mr. McShane. They know that in public life he has been a man without principle and without scruple, a briber, a bull-dozer of poor voters, a profligate, a boodle transactions, as rank as any that ever disgraced even this province, and an incapable administrator of a provincial department. They know that his election to Parliament would be a disgrace to the constituency, to the city of Montreal, and to Canada's public life.

## AHEAD OF THE TIMES.

The Monetary Times, a non-political paper, a week ago, when the Times was strenuously denying that Col. Prior was a Cabinet Minister, knew all about the appointment, and noticed it in the following complimentary terms:

Col. Prior has been appointed Comptroller of Customs. Unlike the late occupant of this office, Mr. Clark Wallace, he will not be outside the Cabinet. While there is no doubt of his ability to fill the position, he owes his appointment to the fact that British Columbia was the only Province of the Dominion without a representative in the Cabinet. To the demand that this exception should cease to exist, the Premier has yielded. In a speech made in the Senate last session, he admitted the necessity of all parts of the country being represented in the Cabinet; but he did so in an apologetic tone, as if desirous of making a distinction between the different parts of the country and the provinces. This accounts for the dignity of Cabinet membership, previously withheld, now being added to the office of Comptroller of Customs. We have seen that an outside member of the Government can, on occasion, assume a position of opposition to the policy of his colleagues, which would not be permitted to a member of the Cabinet. This may have been felt as one reason for the change.

## SMART—VERY.

Because Col. Prior held a meeting at Spring Ridge last night the Opposition journal declares he was afraid "to meet the issue." The writer of this taunt very likely knew that Col. Prior had given notice of that and other meetings before the public were informed when the Opposition meetings were to take place. To appoint a meeting in the Victoria theatre for the same night in which it is known that Col. Prior is to hold a meeting somewhere else and then accuse the Colonel of being afraid to face the issue may be very smart, but is it honest?

## VICTORIA FREE TRADERS.

To THE EDITOR.—I would like to have a plain statement from any one of the so-called free traders of Victoria as to what they mean by "free trade." At the last election it was unrestricted reciprocity with the States. That is to say, we were to adopt the United States tariff, a higher one than our own, and to have that tariff changed as often as congress pleased, without our being consulted on the matter. That may sound like free trade to the Times and Mr. Marchant—to men of sense it would mean slavery.

The next make-belief is a revenue tariff. Now, sir, if these so-called free traders would sit down quietly, and study political economy, they would find a revenue tariff must be protective in its operation. By the present arrangement, the government of Canada picked out certain trades which they thought might prosper in Canada, if given the assistance of a protective tariff. They did not pick out a certain number of persons and say, enter into any trade and we will protect you; but they said to all the people, such and such trades will be protected, enter into these lines of business if you please. Protection in England was a very different thing. Practically, it was a system to protect those engaged in the easiest of all trades, the owning of land, and the various corn laws were enacted when the land owners controlled the legislature. These corn laws were swept away because England could not grow food enough for her population.

Now, sir, I would like to say a word on the revenue and tariff cry. It is sound, empty sound, and nothing else. By the present arrangement certain likely trades, such as cotton manufacturing, are protected. By a revenue tariff many trades now unprotected would be protected. That may be free trade for the Times, but it is not Adam Smith's idea. The tariff under such a system would be at least 25 per cent. ad valorem. That would afford more protection than is enjoyed by many important trades now. Again, is that a step toward free trade or from it? The Times and Mr. Marchant should think a little more before they speak.

A large portion in this self-styled free trade party think subsidies to public works contrary to sound policy; that, for instance, the C.P.R. should have been built by private companies and that the country should have waited till there was population enough in it to make the road on such lines, that is to say, for ever. They have the same hostility to subsidies to steamers, and probably will be averse to aiding the construction of the Australasian cables. I may say they are generally in favor of a stand-still policy—a policy of masterly inaction, with Laurier and his friends drawing salaries.

JAMES ANGUS.

# SANDON'S RAILWAY WAR

The K. & S. Railway Co. Tear Up the Tracks of the N. & S.

Destruction of the Buildings—The Matter to Be Fought in the Courts.

(From the Nelson Tribune.)

Ever since Mr. Justice Drake dissolved the injunction restraining the Canadian Pacific Railway from entering upon the lands of the Kaslo & Slokan company at Sandon, the representatives of the former company have been prosecuting the work of construction, with little or no regard for the rights of the narrow gauge road. A warehouse was erected across the old wagon road, and a plank road built on stilts, for its own convenience, completely shutting off all access to the new building erected by Messrs. Giegerich and Byers, by permission of the Kaslo & Slokan company. A station and freight building for the use of the Canadian Pacific was also being built on lands of the narrow gauge road, and was in a forward state. This condition of things could not last, and the local managing director of the narrow gauge road resolved to put an end to it.

Early on Monday morning, shortly after midnight, an engine of the Kaslo & Slokan road rolled into Sandon as noiselessly as possible without a headlight, and with no screeching announcement of its coming. From out the passenger coach attached to it quickly came some thirty-five or forty strong fellows fully equipped with axes, sledges, picks and crow bars. Two bunk cars of the broad gauge road were loosened and with their sleeping occupants run upon a siding of their own road. Then the fun began. The warehouse across the wagon road was demolished. The elevated plank road taken up and scattered and the rails, spikes and fishplates dumped over to their own ground. It did not take long to accomplish the work, and the train returned to Kaslo with its crew in time for an early breakfast.

On Tuesday morning, by the regular train, another crew was sent out, which, as soon as it arrived at Sandon, offensive operations were begun against the remaining building. Sledges and hammers rattled against the outside and the inside, not the least effective work being done by the managing director himself, sledge in hand, and vigorously wielded. The work was slow, and quicker means of demolition were soon devised. A hawser was run through a dormer window and out another, and then around the end of the house. Securely fastened the end was made to the locomotive standing on an adjacent track, the lever was pulled, steam was let into the cylinders, the engine moved and with it the building, which toppled over a complete wreck. The work was done.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

The whistle of the large engine of the N. & S. was now heard, and shortly afterwards the train came into the yard. Messrs. Marpole, McGillivray, Lawrence, Johnson and a few passengers descended and quietly viewed the scene. Superintendent McGraw shouted to his men and told them to line up and throw anyone back who attempted to cross the line at point E, but no attempt was made to do so. After looking over the ground and apparently giving directions for the rearrangement of the tracks, etc., Mr. Marpole left about 3:30, and shortly afterwards the K. & S. train pulled out with the officials for Kaslo, leaving all quiet at the seat of war.

Mr. Marpole was seen, but had nothing to communicate for publication. The courts would no doubt settle the difficulty. It was a pity such a great destruction of property had taken place, as an undertaking could have been given to leave things as they were until a legal decision was arrived at.

Mr. Follott was also seen. He said he regretted the destruction of the property, but had acted throughout on legal advice sent from Victoria. Had the N. & S. people agreed, when asked on Monday, to give an undertaking not to trespass until the matter could be decided in the courts, the pulling down of the station of the N. & S. would have been avoided; but he could get no promise and his instructions had to be carried out, the K. & S. company had bought the ground claimed and were fully entitled to it, and he could not see what right the N. & S. Ry. could possibly have to the property in question. It was vital to the proper working of the K. & S. that they should be able to make sidings, which they could not possibly do if the N. & S. were allowed to divert the wagon road as they wanted to do.

At Sandon the feeling seemed to be that the K. & S. people were in the right, but at the same time it was thought that some arrangement might easily have been arrived at which would have prevented the destruction of so much valuable property.

The whole case will now doubtless be fought out in the courts and the lawyers engaged will have plenty of work before it is finally settled.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.