

IN A DESPERATE FLIGHT.

The leaders of the "great" Conservative party have not yet recovered from the shock they met at the polls on the 7th. The party too is in a state of chaos, there being but one thing that it is united on—to let Quebec be anathema because of her refusal to give Sir Charles Tupper the confidence which he has been pining for so ardently since 1896. The Toronto World frankly confesses that the Conservative leader sacrificed all in the effort to win the solid vote of the French-Canadians in 1896, and that explains the rancour with which Quebec is being attacked at the present time. The same paper claimed at one time that the present government existed by virtue of the support of French Canada, but it is now frank enough to admit that there is practically no Conservative party outside of the province of Ontario, therefore the leadership should go to an Ontario man, by preference to Billy Maclean, proprietor of the World, and member for East York. Others claim it should go to Clarke Wallace, and some say Ned Clarke is the man. Sir Hibbert Tupper will cast his vote for Mr. Borden, his brother-in-law, if he sees he has no chance himself. The Quebec newspapers, as practically no Tory politicians survive there to give attention to the matter, think that as the present leader of the Liberals has proved such a success, Mr. Casgrain is the man who would change the aspect of affairs in that province, and it is possible that if a convention be called to make a selection all the present "leading men" may be set aside and one who can carry Quebec be selected for the post of honor. After the revivings that have been thrown at French-Canadians it would indeed be a sight for the gods to behold a leader from that province at the head of the great Conservative party. One of the curious features of the present unique state of affairs is that the name of Mr. Foster is seldom mentioned in connection with the leadership. He is far and away the ablest man in the party, and yet no one has ever suggested that he should be put at the head of it. The explanation of this also furnishes the reason for the demoralization of the party at the present time. The men who do the talking are all aspirants for the leadership themselves, and it is only by the exercise of the greatest self-control that they refrain from informing the country of the fact. Sir Hibbert suggests his brother-in-law, and his brother-in-law will probably point out Sir Hibbert as the man upon whom the mantle should be cast, while Maclean and Wallace and Clarke will all be edging round for a chance to get under the falling garment, with Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Foster standing meekly by and taking chances.

The Toronto World says: "All sorts of surmises are made, many names are mentioned, but the likely man is not yet in sight. But he must be an Ontario man. There is no Conservative party anywhere else. The Conservative party lost everything when it went down trying to carry a law coercive of Manitoba at the request of the people of Quebec. Instead of seeing Sir Charles Tupper through for the sacrifice the Tory party and its leaders made in connection with that measure, the people of Quebec have voted against them twice, the last time with more ingratitude than the first. At all events, it must be a new man, with a new and progressive programme. Nor must he be a man who antagonizes the French-Canadian race."

And so the matter stands, with the chances, if the members from Ontario can be kept in line, of one of the representatives of the city of Toronto or the county of York securing the plum. The practical annihilation of the party in the Eastern provinces has killed the chances of the younger Tupper and his brother-in-law. It is possible that the ex-Finance Minister, the one man of commanding abilities left to the Conservative party, and at the same time the least popular one of the lot, may be selected, but the chances are heavily against him. The attempt of the friends of Col. Prior to boom him for the position has fallen flat. His name has not even been considered in the East. Let any Conservative of the old school, full of memories of past triumphs, think of what the party will become with Clarke Wallace or Ned Clarke or Billy Maclean or E. B. Osker or Mr. Foster at its head, and venture a prediction as to how long it is likely to remain in opposition.

LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

No one who has read the report sent out by the Associated Press of the burning of a colored boy in Colorado by a mob will feel like disputing the proposition advanced by the press of the United States that the people there are the most highly civilized in the world. We have read somewhere that as civilization advances with the passing centuries there is a likelihood that the population of America may become too delicately organized and too fine in its feelings to discharge the ordinary duties of life. The present strenuousness will disappear, the art of war will no longer be cultivated, and the continent will be overrun by the comparatively barbarous yellow and black hordes from the East and the South. It may be comforting or otherwise, according to the light in which you view it, to know that in some sections of the continent the human "organism" has not yet reached too delicate a stage. The atrocious proceedings in Colorado were carried out with calmness and deliberation. There was

poise of the frenzy and excitement superinduced by the contemplation of a heinous and revolting crime. Murder was committed by some one, but the youth was not detected in the act; he was merely a suspect, and he was in the hands of the officers of the law when the ringleaders of the mob took possession of him. He was taken to the stake with calmness and deliberation. It was a premeditated affair, with reporters and all the accessories attendant upon a modern show. That no appropriate theatrical features should be lacking, the father of the murdered girl was asked to decide upon the manner of death that should be meted out to the accused. The parent conveniently accepted of the hint conveyed by the presence of a stake and chains, and it was his hand that set the pile in a blaze. In some parts of the United States it is true the course of the law is so uncertain that there is no guarantee criminals will ever be brought to justice. But this cannot be said of the administration of the law in the South. When colored men appear before the court and their crime is brought home to them the punishment is certain and swift. That is the reason the impression has gone abroad that the consumption of colored bodies by fire has become a sort of pastime in the Southern States, and that a terrible reproach has been brought upon the republic as a whole.

Take a glance at an American paper any day in the week and the first thing to attract attention will be the great number of murders therein recorded. For the most part the crimes are committed by reason of business misunderstandings, implying that the disputants have lost faith in the integrity of the courts and that the persons aggrieved have little hope of redress by legal methods. There are said to be in the aggregate upwards of ten thousand murders in the United States yearly, but the delays and uncertainties of the law as at present administered are such that probably not one murderer in five hundred expiates his crime in the manner prescribed by law. It is not that the judges are not men of honor and probity, but technical points may be raised with such success, and there are so many ways of staying the hand of justice if counsel be well supplied with funds, that poor men feel their chances of redress to be as near impossible to all. In drawing attention to this state of affairs an American exchange says that "if murders were punished there would be no such record as this. If the courts were prompt and legal practice accorded with the pleasing theories of legislation there would be removed one of the causes that give rise to the homicidal impulse."

STILL FROTHING.

The Colonist counsels its friends to take defeat gracefully. They cannot do it. The history of the party proves that they cannot go down like men. They must vent their rage on somebody or something. If they cannot burn down parliament buildings they will petition for annexation to the United States, and if they cannot do worse they will try to engender strife between the people of different races and religion in the country. At the present time the party with the instinct of government and the divine right to rule are busy cursing their fellow-Canadians in Quebec because they chose to cast their ballots in favor of Laurier in preference to Sir Charles Tupper. The vast majority of the people of Canada believe their choice was a wise one, and in Great Britain there is general satisfaction at the result. The Conservatives are shouting treason and asserting that the French must be put down, and making themselves ridiculous generally. As a matter of fact, an analysis of the vote shows that the French-Canadians have set the voters of Ontario an example of toleration and independence that it would be well for the latter to make a note of. It has been pointed out that of the sixty-five members from Lower Canada no less than sixteen are English-speaking Protestants, the leader of the Conservatives in Quebec, Mr. Bergeron, being defeated by a man of that faith and lineage. In the great province of Ontario, with ninety-two members, it is claimed that only two English-speaking Catholics have been elected, although there the proportion of Catholics to Protestants is much larger than the proportion of Protestants to Catholics in the province of Quebec. There has been ample proof that in Ontario the religious issue was raised and used most assiduously by the Conservatives against Catholic Liberal candidates, and Protestant candidates too, for that matter. No such tactics were resorted to by the Liberals in Quebec; but Laurier was attacked by the Tories for being too British for Sir Charles Tupper and for sending the contingents to South Africa. None of these miserable subtleties proved effective. The strong personality of the Premier held the French-Canadians true to their allegiance to the man whom they are justly proud of, and who is not only a prominent statesman in Canada but a unique figure in the British Empire. It is a great pity the Conservatives have so little regard for their own interests and the interests of the country in the course they are pursuing. It is also unfortunate that there is no immediate prospect of a change of tactics. There is no leader in sight of sufficiently broad views and enlightened understanding to set their course in a different direction.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

We can assure the Colonist that we are not at all concerned about the future of the Conservative party. Its destiny is fixed for some years to come. We merely desire to draw attention to the demoralized condition of the party which Sir Charles Tupper says was never in a more enviable position than now and which the Colonist believes will not remain long in opposition. The Montreal Gazette, one of the few Conservative papers with common sense and discernment, foresaw clearly what the result of an election carried on in the manner in which the late one was conducted by the Conservatives was bound to be. Now that it is over it warns its contemporary, the Star, which was in a large measure responsible for the complete loss of the victory of the Liberals, and all the other incendiary organs and leaders, that in order to insure even a chance of success in years to come there must be a complete reorganization of the party and a very drastic revision of its methods. But the advice of the Gazette will not be heeded. At the present time there are half a dozen would-be leaders striving and wire-pulling for the ascendancy. They don't want to leave the choice of a leader in abeyance in order that the most suitable man for the position may be disclosed by the proceedings in the House. The clique now dominant in Ontario desire to have the matter settled at once, because now is the time most favorable for them to secure the selection of one of their own kind. Notwithstanding the appeals that have been addressed to the organs and leaders of the party to refrain from tactics which it has now been clearly demonstrated cannot but have an injurious effect on its future, as it has been the cause of great evil in the past, the cries of French domination continue, and will probably continue for obvious reasons until a choice of a leader has been made. It does no good to point out to these Ontario mischief-makers that their cries are doing their party more harm than good. It is not the welfare of the party that concerns them at the present time. It is the political ambition of the men they favor for the leadership of the Conservatives. The struggle now to down the faction which is opposing their nominees is as fierce as was the fight against the Grits a short time ago. There has also been revealed the weakness of the Conservative party since the departure of the master hand which held all the different factions in leash. Instead of pulling together they are now all working against each other. That is the enviable position in which the "great" Conservative party is at the present time.

CANADIANS APPRECIATED.

The emigration of the flower of the young men of Canada to the United States has long been a subject of discussion in the newspapers of this country. It is pleasing to be told that "the stream has been greatly lessened in volume during the last few years, but it has not entirely ceased to flow, and it will probably continue to a greater or lesser extent for all time. In all the great centres of the world there is a constant demand for the services of the young and virile of the human race. The same conditions which disturb the observers of current events in this country obtain in Great Britain. It is well known that the journalists of London are for the most part natives of Ireland and Scotland. In the various departments of commercial and business life and in the mechanical pursuits also no doubt if the facts were analyzed the same conditions would be found to prevail. And so the great cities continue to grow and the inhabitants thereof to increase and multiply while the rural communities remain practically at a standstill.

In discussing the question of the presence of Canadians in the great cities of the United States, "Success," of New York, one of the ablest of the monthlies, admits that there is a considerable demand for the services of our countrymen in America, and points out that in almost all positions of trust and emolument they are given a preference over their American consins by business concerns. It says: "Alike in the trades, the arts and the professions, he (the Canadian) finds steady advancement. How shall we account for this preference? Is the Canadian possessed of superior wit, education, intelligence, or alertness? Surely not. The average American confessor has better education advantages than his rival from the frozen north, and for ready wit and alertness the most rabid Britisher would accord him first place. No, the explanation must be sought on other grounds. First should be cited the fact that the Canadian enjoys more robust health. Born and bred in the country, living much out of doors in an atmosphere which clears the brain in summer and in winter paints the cheeks with a ruddy glow, he comes to manhood with a full reserve and lusty health. Then, too, he frequently has come from a home where hardships, if not poverty, has taught him lessons of thrift and self-denial—to earn a little and spend a little less. He is consumed by no feverish haste to get rich at one fell swoop, but is content to climb the ladder of success by 'upward toiling in the night.' He is not afraid of hard work, nor does he scruple to begin with menial tasks; he has patience, pluck, tenacity, perseverance. He has staying qualities, in which his American cousin is weak. The Yankee can sprint, but in a long-continued test he goes under. Finally, and chiefly, the Canadian, free from the taints and temptations of city life, has established for himself a higher, purer standard of moral living, and it is character that

tells. I must admit, perhaps, that the American youth is handicapped by the conditions and environments of American urban life, the mad hustle to get wealth, the craving for stimulation, the pleasure-seeking, self-gratifying round of excitement. But if this young Canadian countryman can keep his head amid such surroundings, why cannot we? The handicap can be overcome by guarding the weak, unsteady steps, the Micawber spirit, the lack of preparation, of thoroughness, of stay-at-it-iveness." It may be because of jealousy of his success in life, or it may be because his plotting, persevering style is held in contempt by the "rushers" on the other side, but it is nevertheless a fact that amongst his fellow-workers in the United States the Canadian is not by any means popular. We believe the opportunities for the exercise of his talents at home are constantly increasing and sincerely trust that as the years go by the exodus will continue to grow "smaller by degrees and beautifully less."

JOINED TO THEIR IDOLS.

The opponents of the railway ferry scheme have organized to defeat the by-law if possible. Perhaps it is just as well that they should disclose their identity. Not that there is anything to be ashamed of in the position they take or that they may not be actuated by motives quite as worthy as those who take an entirely different view as to what is in the interests of Victoria, but it is well known that in the past all projects calculated to free Victoria from the thraldom which has strangled her growth and prevented her from maintaining the position which she once held among the Coast cities have been defeated by the upholders of conservatism and stagnation, and it is well that the people should be made aware of the composition of these hitherto mysterious but powerful forces.

The reasons why the by-law should be adopted by the ratepayers have been very fully gone into at the council meetings, at public gatherings and in the press. There is very little to add to what has already been said on the subject. The great need is that Victoria should be put as nearly as possible on an absolute equality with rival cities in transportation rates and facilities. There is no doubt, despite all that may be said to the contrary, that in these respects we are handicapped at the present time. We do not ask anyone to take our word for it. Consult the independent merchants of Victoria, who are to all intents and purposes of one mind on the subject, and they will supply information which will remove all doubts. It is needless to point out that if this city is to recover what she has already lost and is to be prevented from falling still farther to the rear, this weight must be removed, and that speedily. It is the general belief that the passage of the by-law will accomplish a great deal in this direction, and will ultimately accomplish completely the desired end. It is not at all improbable that in order to convince the ratepayers that our merchants have absolutely nothing to complain of their attention will be directed before voting day to the fact that C. P. R. cars are standing in the E. & N. railway yards. That is an old game of the C. P. R. and its friends. Once upon a time, on the eve of an election in Victoria, the citizens were astonished by the sight of one of the Empresses at the outer wharf, right in the midst of the multitude the railway people at one time said they would never think of taking their steamers into. The purpose was to convince Victorians that from that time forth the ships would call regularly at the outer wharf. Have they done it? Has it not been demonstrated time and again that the contentions of the C. P. R. people that there was not sufficient war there are entirely without foundation? If the by-law now before the people be defeated the visits of C. P. R. railways cars to Victoria will be even more rare than the callings of the Empresses at the outer wharf.

It is said by some gentlemen who oppose this scheme that they would favor it if it meant that the city were to be made the bona fide terminus of a transcontinental railway. They expect locomotives and passenger cars to be brought over on a ferry steamer and the work-shops and roundhouses and all the usual accessories of the terminus of a railway to be planted here. We are afraid the gentlemen who look for anything of that kind are just a little bit unreasonable. If some of them know as much as they claim to do about such undertakings they must be aware that locomotives are never carried on transports of that description, and that this scheme gives us all we can possibly hope for until the day arrives, which some people hope to see, when we shall be connected with the Mainland by a bridge. A vast number of railways have their termini near New York city, but with the exception of the New York Central not one of them runs into the city proper. The passengers are taken across from Jersey City, Hoboken and other places by ferry. The passenger cars are never taken over and most of the freight wagons are transferred by what have been termed during the progress of the present controversy floats and tugs. The same conditions exist at many other places on this continent which have no reason to complain of discrimination be-



The health depends upon the proper mastication of food. That depends upon the teeth. The daily use of DENTAL FLOSS Prevents decay. If you call we will explain to you its merits. 15c PER REEL Our line of Tooth Brushes in all grades is something to excite admiration. Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST, 98 Government Street, Near Yates Street. TELEPHONE 425.

cause of them. It is apparent, therefore, that those who base their opposition to the present project on the objections cited above are either ill informed as to the facts or are not acting in the best of faith. It is because we believe Victoria will secure all the advantages possible under present conditions at the lowest possible rate and that it means our commercial emancipation that the Times is supporting the by-law and sincerely hopes that it will receive the endorsement of the ratepayers.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The advantages to children of early and special training in the use of tools have been so fully dealt with lately that it is an almost hopeless task to undertake to discuss any phase of the subject that has not already been touched upon. It is not so much the turning out of "handy" men, men who will never be at a loss to make the best use of the appliances at hand in case of emergencies, as to set before the pupils the practical purposes for which they are being educated in the public schools, that special courses such as are about to be inaugurated in Victoria through the generosity of Sir Wm. McDonald, are being provided for the rising generation in all the great civilized nations of the world. It has been claimed that the great industrial advances made in Germany within recent years can be traced directly to the special bent towards mechanics given the children of that great country while they are yet of tender years. The United States is another world power that has been making great progress from an industrial point of view of late years, and it is claimed that the fact that the population there, for reasons that are apparent, is practically brought up with tools in its hands, accounts to a great extent for the success of our cousins in competing with the older nations in the markets of the world. Canada must keep up with the world procession. Nations and institutions and houses and individuals which are not up to date soon go to the wall in these times of bustle and active competition. The successful business man who in his almost boundless generosity has decided to endow schools in all parts of Canada in order to give the rising generation an adequate equipment for the great struggle of life, deserves to have his concern for the welfare of the country suitably recognized. The most fitting recognition possible is that we do our part in Victoria to make the new institution a success and its establishment permanent. No doubt the Board of School Trustees and the other authorities concerned will attend to that.

STILL TALKING.

Although he has retired from the leadership of the Conservative party, Sir Charles Tupper does not seem to be at all content to retire into obscurity. Perhaps it would be almost too much to expect a gentleman who has talked as much as he has in the course of an unprecedentedly long public career to close up too suddenly or who has made so many statements absolutely without foundation to switch so suddenly upon the line of truth. The old gentleman has been telling a correspondent of the Colonist that he does not think the Liberals will remain long in power. That is not quite so dogmatic as the statement he made after the general elections in 1896. He said then, and his hopeful son, vehemently corroborated his assertion, that the Laurier government would fall to pieces before one session of parliament was over. The Baronet, now that he is a long way from the scene of the catastrophes in which he was twice overwhelmed, repeats that old yarn that Laurier captured Quebec by promising the habitants a more drastic Remedial Bill than that of the leader of the government of that day. Here we have more evidence of the fact that it was time for Sir Charles to take a rest. He imagines that things are as they were at the beginning of his career. We out here are quite as well aware that that story is a lie as the people of the East are. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made no such promise. Does Sir Charles Tupper think we do not know that in the elections of 1896 he had the support of almost every French-Canadian bishop and priest in Canada. Would they have beseeched their flocks in season and out of season to support the Conservative candidates if they had been promised more by Laurier than Tupper was pledged to give them? The Liberal leader said it and his supporters were returned to power the School Question would be settled amicably and to the satisfaction of all concerned by those who alone had the power to deal with the matter. We all know what happened when the government of Sir Charles met the fate which it deserved. No more was heard of the School Question and the people of Manitoba are once more living together in peace and concord. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had promised the people of

Quebec that he would introduce and carry through the House a Remedial Bill of greater strength than that of Sir Charles Tupper and had refused to carry out his promise, is it reasonable to suppose he would have come back from Quebec after the recent elections with a greater majority than ever? Sir Charles Tupper must take the people of the West for fools when he asks them to believe such a statement as that. Perhaps, however, he was merely paving the way for the advent in Vancouver of Mr. Clarke Wallace, the gentleman who would not support his Remedial Bill and whose place in the cabinet was filled for a short time by Colonel Prior. We have no doubt Mr. Wallace will take somewhat the same ground as Sir Charles. This gentleman, who owes his present position in the public life of Canada to the fact that he is an extremist in all matters of race and religion, will no doubt reiterate the charge that the Liberals are as strong as they are in Quebec to-day by reason of their raising the race cry. He will not say anything about Pamphlet No. 6, or "Laurier is too British for me," or the English and French editions of the Montreal Star. He will probably read a few garbled extracts of what Tarte is alleged to have said in Paris, but he will not be able to deny that not a word was uttered by one of the Liberal leaders in any obscure part of Canada which would not bear repetition in Montreal, Toronto or Victoria. Their impregnable position is in marked contrast to that occupied by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Clarke Wallace and their friends. They will not beat Mr. Maxwell in Vancouver by raising the race and creed cry.

HANDS CRACKED WITH SALT RHEUM. Mr. James McIsaac, 25 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I suffered with salt rheum for upwards of ten years, the skin on my hands cracking and breaking so as to make them useless. After trying all sorts of remedies in vain, I became discouraged and thought my sufferings would never end. Last spring I used Dr. Chase's Ointment and in a short time was perfectly cured." Dr. Chase's Ointment is of unparalleled merit as a cure for all itching skin diseases, all dandruffs.

DEPUTIES WOUNDED.

One Member Empty a Revolver at Opposition Benches. London, Nov. 18.—"A disgraceful conflict took place on Saturday at Agram, in the Croatian diet," says a dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Express. "The opposing parties engaged in a free fight and wrecked the furniture and windows. One member emptied a six-chambered revolver at the opposition benches, and his colleagues nearly lynched him. Many of the deputies were wounded."

The Fount of Life THE PURE RE BLOOD THAT COURSES THROUGH THE BODY. If the Blood Is Impure and Stagnant, Disease Holds Sway.

Paine's Celery Compound PURIFIES, ENRICHES AND VITALIZES EVERY DROP OF BLOOD. The majority of intelligent people know that rich, pure and highly vitalized blood alone can give health and build up the tissues that have been worn out. New and fresh blood carries all the materials for restoring wasted and worn-out parts of the body, and gives to the brain other materials for making nerve matter. Paine's Celery Compound cleanses and purifies the blood and furnishes appropriate food for every part of the system. It increases the appetite, perfects digestion, gives nervous energy and increased strength. If your blood is impure, if the skin has spots and eruptions, if you have an unhealthy pallor or yellow appearance, and if the eyes are showing yellowish whites, you should use Paine's Celery Compound without delay to cleanse the blood and regulate the liver and kidneys of the strain that is brought upon them whenever impure blood pours through their substance. Mr. M. D. Arthur, Chelmsford, Ont., writes as follows: "I was laid up with scars all over my face and neck, the result of blood poisoning. While in that condition, I could not sleep at night, had no appetite, and could not attend to my work. The doctors in my district and their medicines did not benefit me. My aunt advised me to use Paine's Celery Compound. In two weeks I was so much better that I could go out, and in three weeks I was able to work again. I bless the day I commenced with Paine's Celery Compound."