

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892.

## THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The new Government was formed yesterday. The Lieut.-Governor called upon the Hon. Theodore Davis to form a Ministry. He undertook the task and has succeeded. His late colleagues have all signified their willingness to work under his leadership and to give him a loyal support. The personnel of the Government is therefore almost identical with that of its predecessor. The loss of the Hon. John Robson will be long and deeply felt, but his successor will take up the work that he has left and we have no doubt will exert himself to the utmost of his ability to carry it out to a successful issue. Two of the projects commenced by Mr. Davis's lamented predecessor, the Canada Western and the Crofters scheme, are of the utmost importance to the province. We are sure that all men who have the good of the province at heart, whether they are in public or in private life, will, irrespective of personal or even political considerations, staunchly support the new Premier in carrying out enterprises, on the success of which the progress and prosperity of the province so greatly depend.

There will, we believe, be no material change in the policy of the Government. It will, we are quite certain, be consistently but progressively Conservative. There is no fear of the policy of the new Premier being either stationary or reactionary. He is young, able, active, energetic, industrious, and he has his reputation to win as a leader. He will, therefore, be ready to do what he can to advance any measure which affords a reasonable prospect of benefiting the Province. He will have difficulties to meet and prejudices to overcome, but we trust he will receive from the Conservative Party, and the people of the province generally, "a fair show." Let his administration be judged by its acts.

## THE LAST SEIZURE.

We see nothing in the seizure of the Cogitiam to agitate anyone, except it may be the owner of the steamer and the sealer, which depended upon her for their summer's supply of necessities. The seizure has nothing to do with the Behring Sea question, for the very simple reason that the Cogitiam was not in Behring Sea when she was seized. Port Etches is not in or even near Behring Sea. There is, therefore, no fear of the seizure giving rise to international complications. The question to be decided is a very simple one, and one that the ordinary courts of law can easily adjudicate upon. Did the Cogitiam comply with the Customs and towing regulations of the United States? If she did, the seizure is illegal, and the vessel will be liberated, and her owners and consignees indemnified for any injury they may have sustained through the action of the officers of the cutter Corwin and the Alaska authorities. If she has acted illegally, if her papers were irregular, and if she did not comply with the Customs regulations, why she must get out of the difficulty as best she can. The questions to be decided are simple questions of fact and law, precisely of the same character as those that would have to be considered if the vessel had been seized at Seattle or Port Townsend.

It is quite probable that there has been some sharp practice in the matter, and that the officers of the cutters decided that if they could find a pretext for intercepting the supply ship and prevent her transferring her stores to the sealing vessels, they would keep them out of Behring Sea, and save themselves a good deal of trouble. The temptation to snap at any excuse for detaining her, was, it must be seen, very great, and it should have been the business of the captain of the Cogitiam not to give them that excuse.

That the Americans were not disposed to be inhospitable is seen from the fact that the sealers were well treated in Port Etches. No attempt was made to seize the vessels or to annoy them in any way. There seems to be an impression that the Cogitiam was seized while on the "high seas" more than three miles from the shore. This was not so. The steamer was in the harbor where she had been for some little time. Her captain is, in fact, accused of having discharged part of his cargo while in the harbor. This is denied, and there seems to be no doubt that he conformed strictly to the letter of the law in this respect. But the seizure was no "high-handed act" like boarding a ship sixty miles from land and taking from her arms and seal skins.

Of course the British Government will enquire into the facts connected with the seizure, and will insist upon the owners of the Cogitiam getting fair play. In the meantime it is just as well to keep cool about the matter and not attach more importance to it than it really deserves.

## THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Our correspondent, Mr. Bird, gives us some interesting information with regard to the mode of electing a President of the United States. As the matter is one that just now interests all intelligent men, whether in the United States or out of it, we reproduce from Professor Bryce's "American Commonwealth," part of the very instructive chapter, headed, "The President."

"So far, the method of choice by electors may seem to be merely a round about way of getting the judgment of the people. It is more than this. It has several consequences, unforeseen by the framers of the Constitution. It has made the election virtually an election by States, for the present system of choosing electors by general 'tickets' over the whole State causes the whole weight of the State to be thrown into the scale of one candidate, that candidate whose list of

electors is carried in the given State. Pennsylvania, for instance, with her population of four and a half millions, has thirty electoral votes. Each party runs its list of 'tickets' of thirty presidential electors for that State, who are bound to vote for the party's candidates, let us say Mr. Blaine or Mr. Cleveland. The Republican list (i.e., that which includes the thirty Blaine electors) is carried by a majority of 473,000 against 392,000. It is carried entire, if carried at all, because it would be foolish for any partisans of Mr. Blaine to vote for some only and not for all of the electors whose only function is to vote for him. Thus, all the thirty electoral votes of Pennsylvania are secured for Mr. Blaine, the hundreds of thousands of votes given by the people for the Democratic list do not go to swell the support which Mr. Cleveland obtains in other states, but are utterly lost. Hence, in a presidential election, the struggle concentrates itself in the doubtful states, where the great parties are pretty equally divided, and in languid states, where a distinct majority either way may be anticipated, because no one makes any difference whether a minority be large or small, it is not worth while to struggle hard to increase a minority which cannot be turned into a majority. And hence, also, a man may be, even, the elected president by a minority of popular votes."

## AN UNFAITHFUL SERVANT.

Mr. Elgin Myers, who held the office of County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in the county of Dufferin, Ontario, took it into his head that Canada would be benefited by being annexed to the United States. Mr. Myers was not content to keep his opinions to himself, but straightway became an annexation missionary, advocating the transfer of Canada by its people to the United States, not only in private, but in public, not only by voice, but by pen. When this came to the knowledge of the Attorney-General of the Province, he, by the hand of his private secretary, wrote a note to Mr. Elgin Myers, remonstrating with him mildly, and showing him the impropriety and the inconsistency of an officer in the public service pursuing such a course. Mr. Myers replied to his official superior with a long, rambling answer, justifying what he had done. The Attorney-General's rejoinder was a dry official letter regretting that Mr. Myers "could see no objection to active endeavors to induce the Canadian people to withdraw their allegiance to Her Majesty and to transfer Canada to a foreign nation, being made by an officer of the Crown holding a responsible position in connection with the administration of justice, and who has taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty in order to obtain the office which he holds."

Mr. Myers evidently could not see the inconsistency of a servant of the Crown doing his best to persuade his countrymen to throw off the authority of the Crown and to transfer their allegiance to a foreign nation. He insisted upon his right to hold what opinions he pleased, and to express them in any way that suited him without reference to his oath of allegiance which, according to him, had really no force or meaning at all. "Sir Oliver Mowat did not condescend to argue with the disputatious County Attorney, or he would have shown him that his position was altogether untenable, and also that a private citizen may do and say many things without bringing upon himself any unpleasant consequences, that it would be highly improper and even scandalous for a public servant to attempt. Mr. Myers, however, was not to be convinced. He would neither cease advocating annexation nor resign his position as a servant of the Crown. So Sir Oliver was under the necessity of advising his immediate dismissal. There was, in fact, nothing else for him to do. The saying that "no man can serve two masters" is as true now as it was nineteen centuries ago. Mr. Myers cannot serve Queen Victoria and the Republic of the United States at the same time. The Canadian who advocates the transference of his and his fellow countrymen's allegiance to the United States is really no longer a true subject of Queen Victoria and should not be so mean as to remain in her service while he is declaring his preference for another allegiance. Every one knows how quickly a public servant in the United States would lose his position if he ventured to try to persuade his fellow citizens to become false to their allegiance. After the fact was brought to the knowledge of his superiors his office would not be worth one hour's purchase."

## AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

The Seattle Telegraph of July 30th contains an interesting article on the Canada Western Railway. The writer has studied the subject carefully and has formed clear ideas as to the results that will be produced by the construction of the road. This is what it says about the route of the projected railway and the country through which it is to pass:

"The proposed road will start from Victoria and follow the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, utilizing probably the present road to Nanaimo, and will run as far as Port McNeill, near the northern extremity of the Island. About midway between Nanaimo and Port McNeill the very narrow channel separating the Island from the mainland will be bridged, and the road will proceed via Bute Inlet, probably, in a general northwesterly direction to the Cariboo gold fields. Thence its course will be in a more or less direct route eastward to the prairie country, crossing the Rocky mountains either by the Yellow Head pass or a new pass further to the north. It may be remembered that the original plan of the Canadian Pacific railway contemplated a location through the Yellow Head pass and a terminus at Bute Inlet."

The Telegraph is of opinion that the region between Bute Inlet and Yellow Head Pass possesses great capabilities as an agricultural country. The climate, owing to the length of the summer day, is favorable to the growth of wheat. The land of much of the region is low-lying, and the winds from the Pacific Ocean make the climate much milder than inland states and provinces much further south. Our contem-

porary has formed a high opinion of the Peace River district, which the Canada Western will bring within easy reach of the Pacific coast. It does not say much about the mineral resources of the region which the new road will open up. They are, without doubt, very great—so great that no one need feel surprised at the discovery that will be made and the riches of nature that will become available.

The Telegraph believes that the construction of the Canada Western will facilitate, and therefore hasten, the project of a railway to Asia through Alaska. This is the concluding paragraph of the article:

"This railway will give easy access by means of a northern spur to the head waters of the Yukon, and will be a long step toward the realization of the project, which is by no means a visionary one, of a railway to Asia via Alaska. It will also tap the tributaries of the Mackenzie river, one of the greatest waterways in the world, and navigable for fully 1,500 miles during half the year at least. The best information available is that in the region between the Yukon and Mackenzie there are many large and valuable deposits of precious minerals. There are many valleys quite well adapted to some description of farming. Indeed, of all projects now before the public, none has more interest than the proposed Canada Western. That it will be a very early day hardly admits of a doubt."

Many people smile at the idea of uniting Asia and America by a railway, but almost as wonderful things as that have happened in our own day. If anyone twenty years or so ago had said that Eastern Canada would be connected with the Pacific Coast by a splendid railroad, on which a journey across the continent could be made in less than six days, he would be looked upon as a lunatic.

## THE PATH OF DUTY.

The organ of the Opposition makes merry ever what it calls the sharp curve which the Colonist has turned. The Colonist has turned no curve. It proceeds on the straight line of political duty. It supported the Government of which the Hon. Theodore Davis was a leading member, although it disagreed with that gentleman on matters that were private and personal, and it continues to support what is virtually the same Government, having the same policy, when Mr. Davis is its leader. There is nothing inconsistent in this—no curve, either sharp or gentle.

If, for reasons that were private and personal, the Colonist had deserted its political friends and had turned round and opposed the policy it had advocated and supported, it would have pursued a course that might appropriately be called devious, inconsistent and unprincipled.

There is a class of politicians who can never separate persons from principles. Their brains are too small and their natures too narrow to permit of their making this distinction. They see no good in those with whom they quarrel, and they will not sacrifice their personal feelings for any cause, no matter how important it may be. If all men were like these small-minded, spiteful creatures, political organization would be an impossibility, or, indeed, co-operation for a purpose of any kind. As it is, every man who has any experience knows what trouble these people, who are so full of themselves and their little spite and dislikes, give. They not infrequently put a complete stop to the transaction of business and their stupid stiffness and malevolent obstinacy bring defeat upon many a good cause.

The Colonist, by sinking its differences with the new Premier and by giving him its hearty support in advancing the public welfare, is doing what every intelligent and right-minded man must see is proper and consistent, and it can afford to despise the senseless jeers and the ill-natured taunts of the Opposition organ, which is doing its best to prove to the world that it has not the slightest conception of what the terms "principle" and "public spirit" mean.

## THE SHUSWAP & OKANAGAN.

Mr. Van Horne, when he last visited the Pacific Coast, paid a visit to the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway. What he thought of it is seen in the following letter to its president, Mr. P. Larkin:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of the 7th, informing me that the Shuswap & Okanagan railway is now complete, and that your company is now prepared to transfer the route to this company at once. I understand from Mr. Abbott before leaving British Columbia, that it was understood that the road was to be taken over by the latter instant. I have telegraphed him to make sure that there would be no delay about it.

I take pleasure in repeating what I said to you on our recent trip over the Shuswap & Okanagan, that we were exceedingly well pleased with the character of the work, and that in point of construction, it is the best line we have yet taken over from any company or contractor—Yours very truly,

W. G. VAN HORNE.

It must be conceded that Mr. Van Horne is as good a judge of a railroad as there is on the continent. When he says that the Shuswap & Okanagan is in point of construction the best line that his company has yet taken over our readers may depend upon it that it is well built. As this road was constructed under the inspection of the Department of Lands and Works, the head of that Department, the Hon. Mr. Vernon, is entitled to great credit for having looked so well after the interests of the Province as to have it constructed in such a way as to serve such high praise from Mr. Van Horne, who would not have hesitated to condemn it if he had found it faulty in any respect.

## NOT A PROPHET.

Every one who has paid the least attention to the predictions of the Times knows that as a prophet it is an utter failure. Its predictions almost invariably turn out false—worse than that, the very opposite of what it foretells generally comes to pass. But in spite of failures innumerable it is not only keeps on prophesying. Its article on the new Government is prediction varied

by abuse. It predicts that the succession of Mr. Davis to the leadership will drive the present party from power and it prophesies that the Premier will be "powerful for evil." As the prophecies of the Times, like dreams, generally go by contraries it is safe to conclude that Mr. Davis will be a successful leader and that he will administer the affairs of the country in such a way as to gain the approbation of the people of both parties, and of all parts of the Province, and also that he will make such a use of his position as to be powerful for good.

Our contemporary should take the shrewd American humorist's advice and never prophesy unless it knows. If Mr. Davis's administration turns out to be a good one, and if he makes for himself the reputation of being a far-seeing and patriotic statesman, the Times will prove itself to be foolish and short-sighted, and all for the gratification of having a slap at a man it does not like.

## PERTINENT REMARKS.

In his annual address, the general manager of the Bank of Commerce, under the head of "state of trade," makes the following remarks, which may, perhaps, be applied locally:

"There seems to be little in these conditions to warrant a feeling of disappointment. But there are other conditions. We are suffering from a wide-reaching depression, the sudden decrease in building operations has thrown large numbers out of employment, and the supposed profits from real estate operations have in many cases disappeared. Many people are clearly not so well off as they imagined, and a general disposition, and in some cases inability, to spend money as freely as heretofore is the natural result. Not only have the imaginary profits of past speculations disappeared, but there are at the moment no captivating suburban ventures, nor can the dealers in city lots trade with that certainty of a steadily rising market which has been so much the cause of the activity in business during late years. We have danced, and we must pay the piper with what grace we may."

It is to be hoped that this depression will soon pass away, and that the experience which is now being gained, will teach prudence and caution to those who are inclined to be imprudent, and even reckless. If it does this, it will be a blessing in disguise.

## OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The pardon, which we announced had been granted to the Rev. Father Chiroux, whom our readers will remember had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for authorizing or assisting in the whipping of a young Indian girl, who had rendered herself amenable to punishment by an adopted custom of the band, will, we are sure, give general satisfaction. There can be no doubt that the system of discipline which had by the priest's sanction, been so severely condemned by one of our converts was not in accordance with the treatment enjoyed by British subjects generally, but on the other hand, it seemed rather hard, that after a tacit acquiescence on the part of the Government for the last thirty odd years, an Indian teacher who was apparently held in great respect by Christian Indians should, without warning, be made the victim of an unusually severe sentence. At Metlakatla, which for a quarter of a century was perhaps the most prominent Protestant mission centre in the province, whipping under the direction of the Council and missionary in charge was an ordinary form of punishment, and not only was no notice taken of it by the authorities, but under the old Colonial Government the hands of the missionary were strengthened by the frequent appearance of a ship of war, and the Indians were often compelled to submit to edicts of the missionary and rules of the Council, which, if tested at any time, could not have been justified by the law. There were exigencies in those days to be provided for, which caused such proceedings to be regarded with tacit approval. In view of this, it seemed to us, as such a custom had been permitted, that a reprimand or warning would have been sufficient in the present instance, and we are, therefore, exceedingly glad that the Minister of Justice has extended a free pardon to Father Chiroux.

The silver lining to the cloud is that this incident has directed public attention to our Indian policy and the hope that some good results may attend an endeavor to improve it. The moral discipline of so-called Indian Councils, which in most instances are directly guided and governed by the missionary, their rules and regulations, to which we may add the system of Governmental Indian agencies, the special treatment of Indians so differing from that of other subjects of Her Majesty (if we except the law for enfranchising them), the massing of Indians upon large tracts or reserves of land to which practically and individually they have no claim, their pauperization by supplying them with gifts of food, money and clothing, are all part and portion of a policy calculated to delay their absorption into the population, and prolong their dependence, isolation and irresponsibility. The best step that the Government has taken, looking towards the abolition of such a system—winning Indians from old and barbarous customs and supplying them, instead, with enlightened ways and means of earning a livelihood, is the establishment of industrial boarding schools.

There is no doubt that an Indian can be reclaimed most effectually by "catching him young" and entirely separating him from the tempting surroundings and unrestrained freedom of camp life. His youthful mind absorbs with facility, and it is astonishing what can then be accomplished by a judicious training of three or four years. The trouble comes when, at the end of this period, he is allowed to return to the reserve, where he is met by the jeers of the old peo-

ple. In nine cases out of ten he returns to the old style of living, and adopts old customs as readily as a "duck takes to water." In the case of a young girl, who returns from school to camp, she probably becomes affianced to some untutored and wayward lover.

"As the husband is the wife's; thou art mated to a clown."

And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag her down." So, she quickly adapts herself to the freedom and habits of her surroundings, to which she has a strong hereditary tendency. One has only to visit any of the reserves to find pumbers of examples of this kind, and an attendance at one of the large "potlaches" will convince any sceptic of the readiness with which a young Indian who speaks, reads and writes well, can take part in a barbarous custom which, so far, the law has been unable to prevent.

We are of those who think that industrial school work might be made more efficient by some wise endeavor to prevent the "outpour" from returning to camp life and partial idleness on a poorly cultivated reserve, which is held in common. If the graduate has been taught a trade, why not enfranchise him, and persuade him to make a proper application of the handicraft he has acquired by seeking independence as a white brother would when emerging from a similar training institution? Should he understand farming, why not give him a piece of land, separate and distinct from his tribe, in lieu of his claim to a reserve, of which he can make little practical use? The system of allotment by ticket, by which an Indian may acquire a life lease of a portion of a reserve, is a very unsatisfactory makeshift, and gives no object to the laudable ambition of an enlightened Indian, who desires to make an independent and enjoyable home, which he knows will be a source of comfort and competency to the loving ones he leaves behind when called hence.

On the Songiah Reserve, which is such an eye sore to our otherwise charming environs, there may be seen some praiseworthy attempts on the part of young, industrious Indians to isolate themselves from the filth and commonality of the rancherie, and found little homes for themselves. There is not one of these boys who would not give a quit claim of his interest in the reserve for a separate homestead to which he could have sole and exclusive right.

We can readily understand the unpopularity of a proposal to purchase a large reserve elsewhere to which they all should go. But let these young men be treated with separately, and those that are fit offered each an independent holding or homestead to purchase it and there would soon be very few of the old men left, who have legitimate claims to the reserve to be dealt with. We have merely instanced the Songiah reserve, *en passant*, but the object of the present article is to call attention to the existing unsatisfactory social condition of the Indians, owing to the fact that the way their lands are held in common their nomadic customs are encouraged and perpetuated. Nor are they as a class benefited generally by large reservations, for the lands are mostly controlled and monopolized by a few influential Indians, while the large majority are poor and unable to utilize what the rich ones leave them. We believe that the present industrial school system can be greatly extended, and attendance made compulsory to the young within a certain radius of such an establishment. Let the graduates of these training centres be aided and followed into outside avenues of industry—not to be found on their reserves—and it can be only a question of time until all the difficult problems, involved in the administration of Indian affairs, which are so often mal-administered will solve themselves, and then many of the unenlightened reserves now essential to the development of the Province, will be utilized and absorbed, without injustice to any one, but with great benefit to all.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We understand that Inspector Fletcher has been advised that the salaries of the post office staff will be as formerly, dating from July 1st. It is to be hoped that the department will also find a way by which to pay the supplementary allowance in full for June, for the poorly paid officials can ill afford to lose the small sum deducted. The excuse that the appropriation for the allowance had run out, is a poor pretext for depriving them of a portion of their wages.

## TO BE PROTECTED.

The East African Company has determined to withdraw from Uganda, which, as our readers remember, has been the scene of unusual strife between Protestants and Catholics. The Company is under an obligation to remain in the country until December.

It is somewhat singular that although the French Government has had long and detailed accounts of what had happened in that part of Darkest Africa from the White Fathers, neither the East Africa Company nor the British Government has heard anything from Captain Lugard. That officer does not know what has been said about him in Paris and in London, neither does the East Africa Company know precisely where he is, what he is doing or what is his condition. It is presumed that he has got the best of it in his struggle with his opponents, but as the Catholics in that part of the world are much more numerous than the Protestants it is impossible to tell at what moment the tables may be turned.

The Company complains that it is short of funds, that the utmost that it could get in England was half a million of pounds sterling. This, its officers say, is not sufficient to enable them to carry on operations

in distant Uganda. They expected that the Imperial Government would give them power to raise taxes, but it has not seen fit to extend to them that power. They are, therefore, too poor to protect the Protestant missions and the Protestant converts in a region so distant and so difficult of approach as Uganda, and they are compelled to leave the defenceless people to shift for themselves. They propose, after this, to confine their operations to the coast. This may be a mere feint to stimulate the British Government and the philanthropic people of Great Britain to come to the aid of the company. Will the good people of England and the Imperial Government permit Uganda to be abandoned? The Times makes a strong appeal to both the public and the Government to prevent such a summation. A writer, with the editorial sanction, says:

"If, then, the company withdraw from Uganda, what is to be done? It is terrible to contemplate what would happen if the small but restraining British force were withdrawn. We should probably have another Khartoum added to the history of our interferences in African affairs. Are the company bound by the terms of their charter to maintain their position in Uganda? If the half, or anything like it, that one hears on the street about such matters. We trust there will be no cause for complaint in the future. Isolation, strict and continued, until all danger is past, is the proper, and, indeed, the only precaution that can now be used. Let the authorities act with decision. If they do what is right they will be supported and strengthened by every intelligent man and woman in the city. If what has been told us is true the very first step that the city authorities should take is to shut up the Salvation Army's place of meeting and confine the members of the corps to their barracks until it is seen that they are perfectly free from contagion."

## COMPLAINTS.

It is said that the civic authorities are too slow in taking measures to prevent the spread of the smallpox. This is a serious complaint. The authorities cannot be too zealous, too energetic, and too stringent in their endeavors to keep those known to be suffering from the disease, isolated. Wherever the disease appears a rigid quarantine should be immediately instituted. Not only the patient, but those who have been in contact with him, should be placed by themselves and not allowed to have communication with any one except those authorized by the authorities, until it is proved that they have not caught the disease.

There should be no shilly-shallying in this very important matter. There should be no foolish indulgence shown to any one. The preservation of the public health requires that the authorities act with promptitude and firmness.

Within the last twenty-four hours we have heard stories that have surprised us not a little. We cannot believe that they are true. In fact it is not safe to believe the half, or anything like it, that one hears on the street about such matters. We trust there will be no cause for complaint in the future. Isolation, strict and continued, until all danger is past, is the proper, and, indeed, the only precaution that can now be used. Let the authorities act with decision. If they do what is right they will be supported and strengthened by every intelligent man and woman in the city. If what has been told us is true the very first step that the city authorities should take is to shut up the Salvation Army's place of meeting and confine the members of the corps to their barracks until it is seen that they are perfectly free from contagion."

## THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The result of the British elections on Tuesday cheered the hearts of the lovers of Union. At the close of the polls, the Government's majority was 32; on the evening of Monday it was only 17. The Unionists returned were 95, while the Gladstonians were 63. This makes good what we said on Tuesday, to the effect that if the elections continue as they have begun, Gladstone's solid Irish contingent will avail him but little.

The Liberals were cruelly disappointed in the London constituencies. They had hoped that those who had voted for the Progressive candidates at the county elections would vote for the Liberals at the general election. But they had to find out that men who desire reform in the working of municipal institutions, are loyal Conservatives when the question of the preservation of the integrity of the empire comes to be considered. Something like the same thing is seen here in Canada. Men who assiduously support the National Policy of the Conservative Federal Government have no hesitation in supporting a provincial Government that calls itself Liberal. The questions to be considered by both Governments are essentially different, and there is, therefore, nothing inconsistent in the course which these men pursue. The matters that come before the London County Council have nothing whatever to do with Home Rule in Ireland, and, therefore, it was a matter of perfect indifference to the intelligent London County Council voter whether the candidate he supported was or was not in favor of Home Rule. But the Liberals, before the election, did not make the distinction we have pointed out, although it must have been obvious to any one capable of reflection. They believed that as Liberals, under the name of Progressives, were returned by large majorities to the County Council, Liberals who were Separatists, would be returned by as large majorities to the Imperial Parliament. The conclusion they came to was not reasonable. It is more than probable that their judgment was blunted by their desires.

We think, too, that another grievous disappointment is in store for the Liberals. They counted upon as large a non-conformist vote as was cast in their favor in 1880 and previous elections. We are mistaken if it will not be found that they have grossly miscalculated. Their co-religionists in Ulster have been active and urgent in trying to persuade them to vote against Gladstone and Home Rule, and it will be indeed singular if their appeals have been without effect.

## ADVANCING.

The cholera is making its way westward. It started from its home in the filthy cities of India, traveled in a northwesterly direction to Persia, passed through that country, and now we hear of it being in Russia. It will find in the debilitated population of the famine-stricken districts an easy prey, if it once gets a foothold in the country. The Government is, we find, taking every precaution to prevent its spread, and it is hoped that it will not do much harm, even among those who are least able to resist it; but it is not wise to count upon its ceasing its westward progress on the confines of Russia. The probability is that it will continue to advance in the direction in which it has started. The governments of the countries of Europe appear to have come to this conclusion for they are taking precautions which are to prove effective to prevent the disease doing harm when it does come. This is the only prudent plan. It is too late to take precautionary measures when the cholera has arrived. The proper time to provide against it is when it is far off. If the cholera does come, so much the better. A general cleaning up is never out of order. Its consequences are always pleasant and beneficial. Owing to the general observance of sanitary law it is not likely that the cholera will, in civilized nations, be ever so deadly as it has been, but it may, nevertheless, create much alarm and destroy many valuable lives.

## THE WHEEL.

Toronto, July 6.—David Nasmyth, of this city, broke the Canadian hundred mile bicycle record, riding from Kingston to Belleville and return in six hours and 43 minutes.

## THE COMING WINTER.

H. E. Potter, the British Columbia cyclist who swept everything before him at Tacoma, returned to Victoria, which he will soon call his permanent home, last evening. He is a racer of stamina and distinction, and is good for either a quarter mile or a quarter century.

## THE KING.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The Pacific Athletic Club cabled Chayakali at London, offering a purse for a match between him and Goddard.

## CABLE NEWS.

Italy Hard up for the German Laws.

A Titled Suicide—Paris. "Affaire D'Hon Prospe"

Trinity's Ter-C-DUBLIN, July 6.—The three hundred anniversary of Trinity College by the reception of guests from all countries. Con-

vice was held in the cat forenoon, a garden party followed. Trinity College was Prof. Brigg Seminary, New York. Probably never before surpassed as a gathering of me letters and science.

The Galliotine PARIS, July 5.—Mach victed at the Drome Assi the murder of Frere De of the Trappist monas-

was, to-day, executed by Djaber was the execution

Wm. O'Brien DUBLIN, July 5.—A-A state that Jno. Sheehan, of striking Mr. Wm. O'Brien with a stone, and some folk as to the result of his

The Mob in MADRID, July 5.—A m the convicts in prison required several regiments prevent it. Martial la

Paris Visited by PARIS, July 5.—Fresh d have occurred in the racks of the city are r scandalously filthy condi

The Pope's l PARIS, July 5.—The P letter to the Bishop of G the relations between the in France. His Holiness greets that some Catholics rebellious in regard to the Church on the pretext th

tions are of a political further says he hopes the to appreciate that the Ch for the co-operation of all task of overcoming secta which is compassing the ruin of France. The nat

cognize its true friends, formed will bow to the w

Vladimir in St. Petersburg, Jul

Galland, Duke Vladimir, of military court of inspect arrived at Tver, and to the saloon carriage in whi

flow open, and the Grac leaning against it, fell

disappeared. The station rendered unconscious, o over his face. The doct him, found besides his st

tions on his head, dialo arm.

Pearl Relief-Ex St. John, Nfld., July 5

expedition sailed from her the steamship Kite. F

members of the expedition a crew of seven were. Cap that Greenland will be re

As the Kite steamed away in port saluted.

A Divorce and Ducl PARIS, July 5.—The F

announced that the famo Reake, was to marry M

divorced wife of Count M day the same paper publi

report, and it is surmised slightly more than one, may false announcement.

Secretary of Silver Rome, July 5.—Compl

be received by the govern growing more scarce in al

Italy. Efforts to pu export of coin have thu

effective. In the past t country has been deple

million lire by exports. the state reserves of sil exhausted.

Recruits Sho Bremen, July 5.—Five