Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1886.

THE MALOTT CASE.

The unanimous decision of the full bench rendered yesterday, declaring void the trial of the prisoner who was convicted of murder at the last Kamloops assizes before Mr. Justice Walkem and sentenced to death, is of great importance. It appears that the murder was committed in the district of Kootenay, and there being no order of court for any trial elsewhere, prisoner claimed that he could not be tried outside of Kootenay. A plea at the trial was put in to that effect, but was overruled by Mr. Justice Walkem, who held in accordance with what has been followed as the invariable practice for many years, that there were no districts or counties for judicial purposes, but that the entire province was but one district, and that the Crown had the right to try a prisoner in any place. The decision of the full court yesterday (in whice Mr. Justice Walkem concurred) shows the practice heretofore followed to be erroneous, the court holding that under the Sheriff's act of 1873 the province is divided into districts for the trial of criminal cases, and that it is the right of a prisoner to be tried in his district, unless the court orders to the contrary. The effect of the judgment is that the man has never been tried at all, and he stands remanded for trial in accordance with the provisions of the Sheriff's act, 1873.

THE HYSTERICAL NEWSPAPER.

It was Frederick the Great, we think, who had the unpleasant habit of enforcing his arguments with the toe of his boot, and who, on one occasion, when his ministers acquiesced without demur to some important question of state policy which the monarch had advanced, asked them why they did not argue the point. "Oh! sire," replied one of his advisers, "we could not think of arguing with a sovereign who wears such thick boots!" For much the same reason we decline to bandy words with our young friend of the Times over the English bay lands sale. The government have scored a triumph where the Times prophecied they would meet defeat; and our contemporary has lost its temper and indulges in coarse abuse and bad language. It is impossible to argue with such an antagonist. The Prussian courtiers wished to avoid Frederick's boots. We have contented ourselves with stating facts; and while we do not dread we are certainly desirous of avoiding a contest with a man who mistakes abuse for argument and magnanimity for pusillanimity. Life is too short and space too limited to devote much of either to a man who is suffering from hysteria or in refuting falsehoods that carry their own condemnation.

THE UNINIVERSITY QUESTION.

The letter of "W." in yesterday's issue of *The Colonist* gives a very fair statement of the reasons why, according to his experience, the proposal to establish a provincial university is at present premature. He goes into the matter as thoroughly as possible from his point of view, but nevertheless affirms his belief that public opinion demands that university advantages be given as speedily as possible. In this view he is correct; but, while the statement of his opinion may be valuable as a warning against rashly attempting too much, his whole letter is about as good an example of the comparative uselessness of old country experience, even when directed by high intelligence and culture, in matters affecting colonial education. He is quite right in saying that the number of students must at first be very small; but when he attempts to calculate the probable number and their literary requirements upon the basis of his old country experience, his action is just about as sensible as attempting to estimate the size and necessary food of an unknown boy from the measurements and table expenses of a man. The conditions and probabilities are entirely dissimilar. "W." speaks of the advantages of assistance enjoyed by poor scholars of superior ability. Well, it is not difficult to find colonial colleges with university powers which, with an average attendance of ten men in each year for a three-years course (or an average college of thirty men) and without any state aid, have provided for the wants of constituencies of no greater extent than the white population of this province is likely to reach within the next year or two, and have in each "year" given as many as three scholarships, the highest equal to a resident student's full expenses, and the lowest equal to half that amount. A careful examination of the history of such an institution, at first supplying but a good general education in the shape of classics, mathematics and English, with lectures in some departments of natural science and some or two modern languages, thence gradually extending its curriculum and increasing the number of its professors and finally bursting into the full bloom of a university in the true sense of the word, will better enable one to judge of what is necessary to be done here than any amount of experience in older and more conservative countries. The first point to be considered is the needful supply of money, first for building, library, etc., and secondly for maintenance. In old and wealthy countries this matter has not been left entirely to the state, nor is it fair that the state should be called upon to assume the whole burden. Private individuals, recognizing either in their own persons or in the persons of others more highly favored than themselves, the advantages to the community of superior culture—the fact that *"ingenuas didiciese fideliter artes emollit mores nec sinit esse feros"*—have supplied the vast resources without which a true university is impossible. State aid has been comparatively small and as for fees they are but "a drop in the bucket." Since, however, the prominence given to this question in British Columbia for several months past has elicited no public proffer of private munificence from any of the wealthy citizens of the province, it may be concluded that the first move is to be looked for from the government. The points to be considered are—first, does public opinion call for a university, and, secondly, can the public purse provide it. The former of these queries may surely be answered in the affirmative. No voice has been raised in opposition to the project and the people of the province have certainly the intelligence to comprehend that the universal example of all civilized peoples is to be followed, inasmuch as the result has invariably proved valuable, and that, though few in their individual persons can participate in the advantage of higher education, the benefit to the community at large is certain and undeniable. As to the second, while a full, blown university is impossible, and is not required by the present population of the country, still it will not cost so very much to establish a college with university powers capable of being extended in the scope of its usefulness according to our needs. Let but the management of the college be placed in proper hands and the necessary funds be provided and, though progress for some years must of necessity be slow, and tangible results must be invisible until men of the college have had time to make their mark, students will be forthcoming in numbers proportionate to the population and the ultimate benefit of the institution will be beyond question long before it will be possible to extend the scope of university teaching to many of the departments which are rightly considered to be within the province of such education. The danger to be guarded against lies in the tendency to attempt too much at first. A good general course with few options or specialities is all that can be reasonably expected at first, nor can we look, for some time to come, for the advantages of a college for *resident* students—advantages of which it is almost useless to speak to those who have not themselves enjoyed them.

THE WONDERS OF MODERN SCIENCE.

The experiments which have been and are being made in Germany and in this country on the five senses show that there is an especial apparatus for each in the human system. It has been proven that touch, for example, is not a function of the skin solely, as heretofore believed, but is an organization which works out its wonderful results through distinctly created machinery. This machinery registers the minutest pressure and the slightest alteration of temperature. Scientists demonstrate that there are distributed spots on the skin which are cold and hot, and that there are places intermediate between these localizations which are insensible both to pain and to cold. These epidermal spots are unequally distributed over varieties of human bodies, but are to be found in such size and localities as are best adapted to the wants of an individual; and further, that they peculiarly differ in their distribution on the body of the same person. It is stated, too, that the places intermediate between the cold and heat spots may be pierced with a sharp instrument without producing pain. All feeling, of course, proceeds from the brain, the apparatus of touch being but a register in given localities of the human organism. A gentle pressure on the hidden springs of the machinery is at once telegraphed to the brain, and the answer is sensation pleasurable or painful. Another discovery has been made, and it is that the whole of the esophagus is alive to temperature, thus evincing that the apparatus of touch is made sensitive even there by the atmospheric pressure. In fact, if the hidden organs could be reached, it would be seen that the sense of feeling variously operates upon them. It is no longer conjectured that the entire surface of the body breathes, and the onward stride of science is developing something wholly new in regard to that "fearfully and wonderfully made" animal, man, and the curious part of it is that man himself is becoming gradually but surely to attain to a knowledge of himself! Discoveries as to touch and temperature are the most recent of wonders, and the twentieth part of the mysteries of each have not yet been developed.

THE MAN AND THE DONKEY.

A local application of the following Turkish fable will be readily made by the unfortunate readers of the Times who have had a surfeit galore of Coal Harbor and English Bay brayings from that quarter ever since the government sale of lands proved so successful that the government has been advised to offer other and larger blocks at an early date. "One day a man came to Khodahah, and said, 'I need a donkey to-day. Won't you lend me yours?' 'I no longer own a donkey,' was the answer. At the same moment the donkey began to bray in his stable. 'Oh!' exclaimed the man, 'do I not hear the donkey's braying?' 'What!' retorted Khodahah, angrily, 'would you sooner believe a donkey than me?'"

Golden City Items.

GOLDEN CITY, Dec. 26, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR:—There are about 180 inhabitants at this place and within a few miles of us, yet we have had no regular mails from either east or west of us, for months; in fact the mail bags for the past two months, with all our letters, are laying at Canmore, which is about 100 miles from Golden city. We have a Dominion postmaster, who is a in Farwell, consequently there is no one to receive mail matter even if it was brought in—and instructions have been given not to forward it.

We tender to you the compliments of the season, but it may be months before you receive these few lines. The construction company will start a dog train to-morrow for Canmore for the purpose of bringing their mails to the surveyors and others in the Selkirks, and if we get a few letters it will be through the kindness of the C. P. officers. I am informed that the Dominion government have refused to meet the demands of the C. P. R. in helping to defray the expense of running a dog train for the purpose of bringing forward the mails. As for a newspaper that is not to be thought of. There are numbers who would wish to take the Victoria newspapers, but they would never get them. I have left off subscribing for any paper, because for nearly two years I have not received twenty, altogether. Long ago I told the postmaster general that I was credibly informed that tons of newspapers never got through the northwest territories, but were sold for waste paper to storekeepers. It is a serious draw-back to the country. The company who are erecting saw and stamp mills at Otter Tail creek, about 28 miles from here, have shut down for the winter, solely, as the superintendent told me, because they could neither get in supplies or get their mail matter. I have been requested by the inhabitants here to send these few remarks to you, and would consider it a great favor if would kindly mention the matter in your widely read paper, so that the authorities may for certain know how we are neglected—how we are really closed in for the winter, as much as if we were at the north pole. We have had a very mild winter here and no snow on the ground; and health, as a general thing, is good throughout the district. I am sorry to say the gold commissioner, Mr. Vowell, has been very dangerously ill, and could get no doctor nor medicine. Thanks to his strong constitution he is now getting better, but far from well.

S. REDGRAVE.

An Appeal for the Starving Chinamen.

VICTORIA, Jan. 20th.

TO THE EDITOR:—Bravo, Mayor Fell! It matters not whether Mr. Mayor or Mr. Fell—the man who does not allow political asperities to smother humanity—who remembers the fatherhood of God the brotherhood of man, and is trying to do to others as he would they should do to him—to him were he a stranger in China or some other foreign clime. Let him show the poor and famishing Chinese that western civilization does not mean persecution and oppression, but freedom, mercy and charity—to feed the poor, clothe and warm the naked, and render all happy. This is not exclusively Christianity. Eastern civilization cultivates the same virtues. The quality of mercy (or charity) is not strained to Victorians, freely ye have received freely give—it will redound to your credit and prosperity. Gain their good feeling. The issue will come, and probably is not far off, when their good will will be desired. Seek it in such a good cause as charity now you have the opportunity. The Chinese will always be with us. It is high time to know how to treat them properly; to make them an advantage to the province, or rather more advantageous and, if you like, less injurious.

The Fraser is frozen fast! How are the Chinamen on its banks to live now that their scanty source of supply is cut off? Can nothing be done for them? Is there no one in authority to set a scheme of immediate relief in motion? There is no doubt about the destitution, and there is equally no doubt that there are Samaritan hearts. A leader only is wanting—another or the same Fell. Is there no Samaritan on the Fraser? There must be some; let them come forward quickly—quickly! We pity our dogs, our horses, our cattle; surely we would not do less for our suffering fellow creatures. The works that men do, live after them; and may Mayor or Mr. Fell in due season inhabit a pleasant mansion among the blest. Honor to whom honor is due.

AGNOSTIC.

To While Away the Time.

A short time since a gentleman who lived in a small town not far from Buffalo went the way of all flesh, and the burial ceremonies to be performed over his remains were committed to the charge of a local undertaker. The funeral was quite an important one, for the gentleman was prominent in his own town, and a number of his friends from the city were present. The services were held in the church, but just as the time arrived for taking the remains to the cemetery a severe thunder storm came up and it was considered best not to start until the worst of the storm was over. The wait was rather an embarrassing one, but the undertaker was equal to the emergency. Standing on the chancel steps, he shouted so as to be heard in the choir loft at the other end of the building: "The organist will please give us a little music to while away the time." Even the mourners smiled.

Sanitation and Drainage.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have condensed a few facts on the subject of sanitary drainage, which I take the liberty of presenting through your medium to a thinking people.

The evils arising from sanitary neglect are as old as civilization. Low, malignant fevers are directly traceable to violations of sanitary laws. Malarial evils cannot be counteracted, they must be removed. To correct these evils it requires a thorough system of sewerage and drainage, so that each day's sewerage of each street and of each dwelling shall be removed from the city on the day of its production, and disposed of before decomposition begins. This requires a well considered and suitable plan; its execution by conscientious and competent persons who will make it practically certain that every department shall be thoroughly and faithfully completed. Poorly constructed sewers are worse than none at all; they are a menace to health and a waste of money. Pure air, pure water, and pure soil are the three great essentials for promoting life and health. Impure air produced by decomposing matter; water impregnated with depomposing sewage, and soil saturated with the impurities from vaults, are freighted with the germs of disease, and are sure to produce a long train of evils, of which typhoid is the most dreaded. It is within the power of the authorities to correct these evils and to reduce the death-rate by enforcing a proper regard for sanitary laws and regulations.

Two hundred years ago the death rate of London was eighty per thousand; now under the influence of sanitary improvements, it is twenty-one and one-half per thousand, in spite of the enormous growth of the town and the great crowding to which many of its people are still subject. Memphis, Tennessee, in 1878 and 1879, was a doomed city; scientific investigation discovered the reason for the misfortunes of the city—the sewerage system was deficient. Before this reason for the periodical visitation of yellow fever was ascertained there had been talk of abandoning the city. One of the most perfect sewerage systems of the world was devised and constructed. The report of the board of health for 1883 sets forth that since the adoption of the pipe sewer in Memphis the death rate has decreased to an average of 22½ per cent. Numerous instances are on record of the sudden outbreak of typhoid fever; the outbreaks on being investigated all show the causes to be defective sewerage system, or, perhaps, no system at all. The tabulated results of sanitary drainage are too numerous to mention here, and the reduction in death-rate (generally one-half), wherever it is thoroughly adopted proves its benefit beyond question.

MATERIAL.

Experience has demonstrated that in order to secure the permanency and durability of sewer work, great care is required in the selection of proper material. No matter how perfectly a sewerage system has been planned, if the materials used in its construction are not first-class, in time the system will be a failure. The materials that have been used from time to time in the construction of sewers are stone, brick, cement, wood and steam-pressed iron-stone sewer pipe.

Stone and brick each are rough as well as porous, and allow the poisonous liquids and gases to permeate the ground surrounding them, infecting contiguous wells and streams.

Cement-pipe is quickly disintegrated by the action of the acids and alkalis always found in sewers, and cannot be relied upon. Wood is but short lived and requires replacing every few years—but that is generally postponed as long as the drain will hold together. In the meantime it has become saturated with the elements of disease, and done its part in disseminating pestilence. Iron-stone pipe is the cheapest as well as most durable: it never wears out, cannot be disintegrated by the action of the acids and alkalis, and presents a perfectly smooth surface, by reason of which the friction is reduced to a minimum and the capacity thereby increased over stone or brick. The cost of cleaning pipe sewers is very small, trifling, as compared with the cost of cleaning brick sewers; as the record, extending over several years, in the city of New York conclusively shows.

SIZE.

The size of a sewer should be proportioned to the work it is expected to perform. Old time sewers were built sufficiently large to be entered and cleaned out, almost regardless of the quantity they were expected to carry off; as it was taken as a matter of course they would frequently fill up with sediment from the flowing sewerage, and so they did fill up in many cases, being built twice and three times as large as there was any necessity for. In such cases there is not only a useless expense in construction, but the sewer will not begin to do the work as well as one of the proper size. If a sewer is made unnecessarily large, the depth and velocity of the sewage passing through it is proportionately reduced, and its ability to keep itself clean will be confined to high rates of inclination. It is therefore important to have the sewer as the service to be required of it will admit. There is one principle that is apt to be disregarded in regulating the size of sewers; it is, that after water has once fairly entered a smooth pipe sewer, having a fall or inclination towards its outlet, the rapidity of the flow is constantly accelerated up to a certain point, and the faster the stream runs the smaller it becomes; consequently, although the sewer may be quite full at its upper end, the increasing velocity soon reduces the size of the stream and gives room for more water. It is found possible, in practice, to make constant additions to the volume of water flowing through the sewer by means of inlets entering at short intervals, and the aggregate area of the inlets is thus increased to very many times the area of the sewer itself.

VENTILATION.

It is especially important that all sewers and house drains should be thoroughly ventilated. Experience shows that sewer gas is present in all sewers, and is dangerous to health and a pestilence to life itself. It is imperative by providing ventilation, to dispose of or neutralize the effects of its deadly influence.

"Sewer gas" is the general term applied to all the gases found in sewers. These gases emanate from waste matter undergoing decomposition in the absence of free air and light, and in the presence of water, whether in a sewer, house drain, cesspool, vault, or in a foul, wet and unventilated cellar. The unventilated space under many houses in this city serves for the accumulation of this gas. Ventilation is the greatest safeguard against its evil effects, lessening its production and by combining it with sufficient pure air so dilute it as to prevent its doing serious harm. In obedience to a natural law, all sewer gases accumulate at the highest point of a sewer. This is why the highest and best portion of a town often become unhealthy. At these high points are discharged the accumulated gases of perhaps miles of sewer.

CLEANING AND FLUSHING OF PIPE SEWERS.

It is an important consideration of all properly constructed sewers that they should be kept at all times entirely free from sedimentary deposits and from the adhesion of foul and slimy matters to their side walls. This is effected by a simple and expeditious method where pipe sewers are used. In cases where from a lack of flow or from any other cause pipe sewers do not keep themselves clean with their natural flow, the addition of a few hundred gallons of water to the flow once or twice a day would be sufficient to remove the sedimentary deposits and also prevent the sides from being coated with slime. Owing to the scarcity of house drains that connect with the first few hundred feet of lateral sewers of small pipes at their upper end or head the accumulated flow of water is not great enough to carry forward the heavier matters introduced through the house drains, they should therefore be flushed daily to carry away these sedimentary deposits.

At a very small cost an automatic flushing tank can be placed at the head of each lateral sewer, and can be so regulated as to flush the sewer once in 24 hours or often if needed.

HOUSE DRAINS.

The drains connecting building with the street sewers are another subject. They require to be thoroughly trapped and ventilation provided for. By the latest modern methods all waste matter is quickly carried away and all danger from sewer gas averted.

JAS. A. MAHOOD.

Victoria, Jan. 21, 1886.

A Provincial University.

TO THE EDITOR:—My attention has been called to "Immigrant's" criticisms on the project to establish a provincial university, and I have just perused your editorial in reply. Your correspondent's objections, as stated by him, certainly admit of the rejoinder you have made to them, still I consider their forebodings not unreasonable. It is not to be expected, however, that any unfavorable comments will have the effect of preventing the execution of the scheme, when as many influential persons are in favor of it. I suppose the people have made up their minds on the main point at least, that a university must be founded,—because they are already beginning to squabble about details. Some desire that the building should be erected near the "geographical centre" of the province. According to that, the college would be located at some remote uninhabited place up the Fraser. Others more plausibly claim that the building should be situated near the capital, the centre of population. "Immigrant" thinks that the university would not be a success, owing to the difficulty of supplying a sufficient number of students; in this opinion I concur, but on grounds somewhat different from those he has given. Suppose we estimate the population of this province at 30,000 whites, 10,000 Chinamen and 30,000 Indians, we need only consider the whites, because they alone would supply candidates for matriculation. How inadequate such a population would be to supply a sufficient number of students, may be easily illustrated. One of the schools where I received my education was the public grammar school at Halifax, Eng., a town estimated, at that time, to contain from forty to fifty thousand inhabitants. Now this school which was taught by university graduates, and had scholarships at one of the colleges, did not send more than three students annually to the universities. Of course is is possible that some youths of the town might have attended other schools before matriculating; but I think I should have heard of them if such had been the case. Moreover, a number of pupils attended the school from other parts of the county. The students remain at the University between three and four years, yet I am sure there were never more than ten of us there at once. If in the proposed provincial University women are admitted, then according to this calculation it might be possible to collect twenty students—enough for one small college, not for a university. If the proposed university is to be at all worthy of the name, there will be required a far stronger tutorial staff than in a mere college. There would have to be separate professors for mathematics, classics, modern history and literature, experimental philosophy and, perhaps, several other subjects. To whom would these gentlemen deliver their lectures, if the number of students were only what I have supposed?

It may be claimed that a much larger percentage of the community would attend the university here than in the case I have cited; but I do not see how this can happen. There were probably as many wealthy people in Halifax as in the whole of this province. In some cases the sons of rich parents did not go to the universities, because they were destined entirely for commercial pursuits, but the same thing would occur here; and there are certainly as great facilities in England for persons of limited means to send their boys to the universities as in any part of the world, and greater, perhaps, than in any new country. "Immigrant" says that the university students in England are drawn from a few great public schools, and a multitude of private ones; but this, I believe, is a mistake. I have known hardly any university men who had been prepared in private schools. Outside of the great public schools, such as Harrow, Rugby, etc, the chief sources of supply for the universities are the public grammar schools, which are to be found in nearly all the towns of England. These schools, which are quite free (no fee being exacted), have existed for several centuries, as is shown by their names—Queen Elizabeth's school. Edward the Sixth's school, and the like. Besides these free high schools, there are a mass of sizer ships, servitorships, exhibitions, scholarships, etc., many of them expressly reserved for the poorer class of students. A large number of the most learned men that England has produced have obtained a university education by this means. It was by such assistance that Sir Isaac Newton entered the university of Cambridge. Among living persons that have received such aid, Dr. Benson, the present archbishop of Canterbury, and archdeacon Farrar, may be mentioned, who were both sizers at Trinity. It is certain, then, that a university education would not be within reach of a larger class here than in the mother country. The difficulty suggested by "Immigrant," that there are no schools for preparing students for the university, might easily be met by adapting schools to the purpose—if the population were here; but for sparseness of population there is no remedy except time. The establishment of a university would be the legitimate completion of the system of public education; if the population of the province were at least three times as large as it is.

W.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—Rev. Father Lacombe, of Calgary, and at present in the city, has received letters from the cure of St. Laurent intimating that many of the half-breeds in Batoche district are bordering on starvation, and asking that an effort be made to render them immediate assistance. Yesterday the rev. gentleman interviewed several members of the government with reference to the matter, and it is understood that he will shortly be apprised of the course the Government intend to pursue.

The three year-old girl of G. Hurtuboise, of Gatineau Point, who, it was thought, had died from the effects of a pin sticking in her throat, showed signs of animation after being prepared for burial and the physicians have brought her around and removed the pin.

KINGSTON, Jan. 14.—A constable was sent out to Sydenham to bring an alleged insane woman to the asylum. On his arrival there he found the village in a state of excitement. He was immediately surrounded by nearly all the women in the village, who told him they were determined not to allow him to take her away, as she was not as represented. Her husband, who was with the policeman, and against whom strong feeling existed, was attacked, and had to flee for safety. The official was compelled to return to the city at once.

STRATFORD, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the City Council last night they were notified by the chief of the Fire Brigade that they hydrants throughout the city are frozen, and not of any use in case of fire.

A report finds credence in Kingston that "A" Battery will shortly be ordered to the Northwest.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, being highly concentrated, requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered. dw

HON. EDWARD BLAKE

On Riel and the Alliance of the Grits and Bleus.

Not Quite Certain on Either Topic.

At the London, Ont., banquet, Mr. Blake said:

I think we should have the evidence on which government has charged the whites of Prince Albert with being guilty, more guilty than the Metis. If so, they should be exposed. Indians and whites should not bear the brunt while guilty whites go free—(cheers)—and the relation of these whites to Riel may have a serious bearing on his case. We should have further information as to Riel's demands for money. As government states the case, his conduct was base and venal, and a strong impression has naturally been produced. But the statement is involved in contradictions, for I find in the memoranda of the minister the following extract from the evidence: "He (Riel) said also that if he got the money he would go to the United States and start a paper, and raise the other nationalities in the states. He said: "Before the grass is that high in this country you will see foreign arms in this country." He said: "I will commence by destroying Manitoba, and then I will come and destroy the northwest and take possession of the northwest." Now, however wicked, absurd, or indicative of a disordered mind may have been those words addressed to the man he was soliciting, they are inconsistent with venality. More light is wanted here. I now come to a more important part of the case. The question of Riel's mental condition is one to which I am at present disposed to attach greater importance than as, I judge, does the general public. But I think all will agree that we are clearly entitled to have before us, besides the papers, the instructions of the so-called medical commission which is referred to by the government. You will rember the conflicting statements as to the character and results of the enquiry. Though there is much on which we can and ought to reach conclusions independent of the medical testimony, yet this is part of the case without which we should not decide. I think, also, we should have a statement of the grounds on which the government decided against the recommendation to mercy, a course which may have been perfectly correct, but which ought to be explained. And here I may say that I regret that we do not know the grounds of that recommendation. We should also learn something of the reasons for the last respite, of which several accounts have been given, one of an extraordinary nature. Fuller information seems to be required as to the grounds on which the government thought the execution of Riel necessary. Warm supporters of the government have alleged that it shamefully betrayed and deceived them; we want the evidence of this. They also allege that the government acted to gratify the thirst for vengeance in respect of the Scott murder of one section of their supporters, and on a cold-blooded calculation of gains and losses in the counties, rather than on general considerations of public justice, mercy and policy, (Cheers.) On this grave charge we want light. I will go no further. I have come to the conclusion that in this complicated case, where each of several branches may affect the general result, it is just that the materials for decisions on every branch should be available before finally forming and announcing a general judgment and therefore, much as I should have personally wished to communicate to you my individual impressions, I believe I shall best discharge my duty which, as you will have seen, I consider to be as much judicial as political, by abstaining at this moment from the expression of opinions which would be, at best, but partial, prima facie, hypothecal, and subject to correction and review. It is with all the facts and circumstances before us, and in the presence of the government whose action has been assailed, and of their accusers, that our deliverance may best be made. To some partizans on either side who think nothing is to be said on the other, my view may be—will be—unsatisfactory. But those who are willing to seek for the truth, and casting aside prejudice, to strive for just conclusions, will, I hope, recognize its propriety. Much has been said about political alliances and compacts in this connection. I know of none. To none am I a party, (applause.) I have had no communication with any one outside of my constituency. I have never wished for office. On the contrary, I dislike it. Nor was there ever a time at which it presented in my view so little to attract; so much to deter. As to the union for political purposes of one race or creed, irrespective of political principles, I am not now to speak for the first time my mind. In 1871, when expressing the strong opinions I felt and feel on the subject of the murder of Scott, I deprecated any attempt to divide the question on the ground of nationality or religion. In 1877, when protesting against some ill-advised pretensions on the subject of undue influence, I declared that I should struggle to preserve to each one of my fellow-countrymen, whatever his creed, the same full and ample measure of civil freedom which he now enjoys under those laws which enable him and me, though we may be of diverse faiths, to meet on the same platform, and to differ according to our own political convictions and not according to our religious faith, or to the dictation of any other man, lay or clerical. (Cheers.) And during the last few years I have more than once warned my fellow countrymen of an insidious attempt which has been made to effect a so-called political union of all the French throughout Canada in the interests of the Quebec tory leaders. I have pointed out that this was an unpatriotic step, fraught with danger to the Dominion, and with special danger to those who, being the minority, were asked to work together as a unit, apart from the questions of opinion.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

Bringing Gladness.

To millions, pleasing their palates and cleansing their systems, arousing their livers, kidneys, stomachs and bowels to a healthy activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Sample bottles free, and 50c. and $1 bottles for sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. 7-dw.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. J. LANGLEY & Co. d&w

A Freeze in Old London

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The lakes in Regent's park have been crowded with skaters during the recent freeze. To-day there was an unusual number of persons on the ice and the throng was so great on one of the ponds as to break the ice, and at least 100 men, women and children were given a very cold immersion. There was intense excitement but the water was shallow, and beyond the discomforts of a cold bath, nothing serious happened.

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Great Variety

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5 Cent Boxes,

Love's Messengers,

The Hand-Painted Plush & Ivory,

Calculated to Win.

ALL PRICES!

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These Goods were bought at almost half the usual price and our Customers shall reap the benefit.

J. B. FERGUSON & CO.

ja3 dw

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JACKSON'S

BEST

NAVY TOBACCO.

We call the attention of Consumers to the superior chewing qualities of this most excellent Tobacco. Samples will be sent free by applying to L. A. W. WERTHEIMER, 306 AND 308 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

The goods are for sale by all the principal jobbers in British Columbia. y4dw

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You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with particulars mailed free, by addressing

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

no29dw1m

The Inland Revenue Department having recently allowed regulations permitting "distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the product of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our

FINE OLD WHISKIES

bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle having Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to age, which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our celebrated

CLUB WHISKEY OF 1879

And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1879, 1880, and 1881, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS

DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

AGENTS—TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA, B.C. eod dw

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES WILL commence March 1st, 1886. For particulars address R. A. McLEAN, M. D., Dean, 632 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. ja30dw1m

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THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS FOR THE Pacific Slope for the popular and superior manufactures of above Company, have constantly on hand:

SAIL DUCK, ALL NUMBERED

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HYDRAULIC DUCK,

DRAPER AND WAGON DUCK,

From 30 to 120 inches wide, and 2½ inch Duck from 7 cts. to 15 cts., inclusive.

MURPHY, GRANT & CO.,

San Francisco, Cal.

Importers of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions, etc. no23dw3m

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICE

PRIVATE BILLS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TIME limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on the

FIFTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1886.

THORNTON FELL,

Clerk Legislative Assembly.

de19dw

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the protection it affords from the dangers of pulmonary disorders, cannot be overestimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely regained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, Excelsior Printing Co., New York, writes: "Influenza became epidemic in my neighborhood. Several members of my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and were cured by it in a few days. It is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Too much cannot be said in its favor."

E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell, Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, and have always kept it in my house since that time. I consider it the best remedy that can be had for these complaints." Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a number of years, and have no hesitation in recommending it. It is an admirable preparation, and well-qualified to do all that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Germanton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I ever saw. It gives instant relief."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases, I consider it a wonderful remedy."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

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LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING

AT LOWEST RATES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE filed in the Land Office for a license to cut timber on a tract of land containing 1000 acres and bounded as follows:—Commencing at the junction of the Nanaimo and Nicomo Railway line with the southern boundary line of the railway land belt, near Niagara Canyon; thence along said boundary line, bearing S. 64° 15' W., a distance of 120 chains to Waugh's Creek; thence down Waugh's Creek to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway crossing; and thence along said railway to the point of commencement.

ja9w3 JOSEPH HUNTER.

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During 1886 it is the intention to improve and extend the usefulness and circulation of the several publications issued from The Colonist office. The reduction in rate now announced is the first step towards that most desirable end.

Subscriptions may be sent by Money Order, Stamps or Cash.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

oct6dw

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oct1dwm

SALE OF UNSURVEYED LANDS OUTSIDE RAILWAY BELT.

TAKE NOTICE THAT I, THE UNDERSIGNED, intend to make application to purchase a block of land forty chains by eighty chains, lying north and south on the shore, at the west extremity of Cowichan Lake, across the trail, to Nitinat for forty chains, back from the lake shore as duly staked out and notified on the said land in my name; as also, one of the four small islets of some seven acres, more or less, towards the west end of the lake, near the south shore.

ARTHUR EDWARD McCALLAM,

Maple Bank, Esquimalt, B.C.

Oct. 8th, 1885. oct7w

IMPERIAL

FEDERATION LEAGUE

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

THE OFFICES OF THIS BRANCH OF THE Imperial Federation League are now open at CHICAGO BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL. All Colonists passing through Liverpool are cordially invited to make use of the rooms of the branch for writing, meetings and other purposes.

The publications of the League may be sent there and all Colonial papers received are filed for reference.

The Committee will be glad of communications upon all matters of Colonial interest. Information will be gladly offered by the Hon. Secretary respecting Colonial Exhibition of 1886; the doings of the National Association for the promotion of Technical Education; the Movement for Imperial Federation