

WEAK PATCHING.

Another curious revolution of the political wheel has brought back into office at Ottawa all the bolting ministers except Tupper the Younger. The latter's place is taken by his father, who, it is said, will replace Sir Mackenzie Bowell as premier at the close of the session and before the general election. It is plain from all this that the bolters have thus far triumphed over Sir Mackenzie, but nobody will believe that reconstruction on the lines reported can save the government from a complete smash-up.

BRILLIANT FALSIFIERS.

The dispatch sent to the Toronto Mail from Victoria on the night of the bye-election bears strong internal evidence of having been written by the Colonist's own special liar. Here is a portion of it: "Hundreds of enthusiastic Victorians are to-night cheering themselves hoarse in honor of British Columbia's first cabinet minister, while bands and staunch Conservatives are parading the streets in the pouring rain to the music of 'Col. Prior's Grand March'." It was a hard and bitter fight, but Victoria stood firm to the principles she has endorsed in years gone by, returning Col. Prior with a safe majority. The official count gives the victor 1504 votes and Templeman 1457. The vote polled was disappointingly small, due in part to the hard rain that fell all day and partly to the inconvenient arrangement of the polling stations. In Metehosin, the one country station upon which even Liberals counted, Col. Prior was practically solid. But thirty-three votes were polled, Mr. Templeman securing three of these."

It would be hard to cram more falsehood into the space than appear in that paragraph. The "hundreds of enthusiastic Victorians" were manufactured out of a few scores, chiefly boys, and the "bands" were similarly magnified. No rain fell on election day until long after the polls were closed, and the vote polled was not "disappointingly small," being in fact a larger percentage of the total than is usually recorded at elections. It is a fact, however, that the Liberals would have been able to poll more votes if they had been as well supplied with conveyances as their opponents were. One statement the Mail correspondent makes with an approach to truth, namely, that Col. Prior's salvation was his appointment to the cabinet, which had necessitated the election. It is undoubtedly the case that many were led to vote for Col. Prior because of his alleged cabinet ministership who otherwise would have voted against him. The statement in regard to Metehosin will perhaps be considered the most absurd of all, and the most creditable to the correspondent's imagination.

The Mail, not to be outdone by its Victoria correspondent, goes into the business of lying on its own account. In an editorial article on the election it says: "Mr. Martin's speeches were couched against the Roman Catholics, coupled with appeals to the doctrine of provincial rights." The hundreds of Victorians who heard Mr. Martin will fully appreciate the grossness of this falsehood. The Mail further on insinuates that Mr. Laurier "sent Mr. Martin to Victoria" to "call for the condemnation of that which he invited Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier to expect." Mr. Laurier had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Martin's coming to Victoria, but perhaps it is as well for the Mail to lie boldly when it is in the lying business. The Colonist will have to put on an extra spur to keep even with the chief organ in the race for the Ananias prize.

WEST HURON.

Probably the Bowell government, in its present condition of utter demoralization, will not feel very keenly the blow inflicted upon it by West Huron. It has been so vigorously kicked and flouted by its own friends and members that this additional touch from the toe of the West Huron boot may fall to make any impression on its calloused anatomy. Outsiders, however, will be apt to see the significance of Mr. Cameron's election by so large a majority in a district that was so villainously gerrymandered for the purpose of making it solidly Conservative. Mr. Cameron was able to carry West Huron in 1882 by a small majority. In 1887 he was defeated by Mr. Porter. In 1891 he was again elected by the constituency, but was unseated for bribery by agents, and in the bye-election he was defeated by Hon. J. C. Patterson, who had just become a member of the government. The means used to defeat Mr. Cameron in that contest were among the most despicable that could be devised by the meanest member of any political party, and included the invention and circulation of an infamous story affecting his personal character. He has been an uncompromising opponent of the successive Conservative governments, which fact has made him the target for offensive epithets from the more blackguardly supporters of those governments who have not brains enough to carry on any other than the 'thug's style of warfare.' West Huron

is the only Ontario district where a bye-election has been fought on straight party lines and in connection with that contest the Tory organs will hardly repeat their silly assertion that the Liberals are losing ground. Six bye-elections have been held within the past two months, and out of the six seats the government has lost four. No wonder it has gone to pieces.

ONE FOR MORGAN.

Dishonest and hypocritical politicians are the great curse of the United States, and one of the chief among them is Senator Morgan, of Alabama. It is a serious misfortune to any people when a man of his stamp is able to climb to a place of power and influence among them. Of course his success is disagreeable to the respectable part of the community, but unfortunately the sort of material amenable to his methods of working is only too abundant in the country; there are very many of our neighbors whose prejudices allow no place for good sense or good morals. What is thought of Morgan and his ways by honest and reputable men and newspapers of his own country is well shown by the following rebuke which Harper's Weekly administers in its last issue:

In Lord Salisbury's dispatch setting forth some inconveniences of arbitration he took occasion to say that the task of insuring compliance with the award when it is made is not exempt from difficulty. This appears to be a general and casual remark, but no well-informed American who reads it can have any doubt of what the author was thinking, or what moral he intended to point. The United States and Great Britain had agreed to refer to a mixed commission, in which they themselves were represented, the questions relating to the seal fisheries in the North Pacific which had been the subject of the controversy. The two nations had expressly bound themselves beforehand by treaty to treat the decisions of the tribunal "as a full, perfect and final settlement of all questions submitted to the arbitrators." The case it was submitted embraced five points. Upon two the decision was unanimous. Upon another the two American arbitrators dissented from the majority of the commission. Upon two more the only dissentient was one of the American arbitrators, Senator Morgan, of Alabama. Upon every point, however, a decision was reached, and upon every contested point the decision was adverse to the claim of the United States.

The tribunal was composed of judges, so to speak, and not of a jury—that is to say, while it was to report its findings upon questions of fact, it was not to find a verdict in the sense of assessing damages. That function was reversed in the treaty providing for the mixed commission, for "future determination." But the liability of the United States to the damages having been established by the commission of which the American members were appointed by President Harrison, and the "future determination" falling upon the administration of President Cleveland, the matter was settled, as was supposed, by the offer of Secretary Sherman to pay the amount in satisfaction of the British claims, and, after some negotiation, this sum was fixed at \$425,000, not very much more than half of the British claim. Unfortunately, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, was one of the American members of the mixed commission, and, also unfortunately, a member of the Senate committee on foreign relations. He found it becoming actually to resist the passage of the appropriation required to pay what had been decided by arbitration to be in principle a just claim, or, in other words, to resist the enforcement of the decree of a tribunal of which he had been a minority, and in some points in a minority of one. The scrupulous delicacy of the part this ex-arbitrator chose to play was enhanced by his manner of playing it, and his appeal to the Senate to dishonor the country by refusing to submit an award to which the country had promised in advance to submit must have disgusted the country, but they have been successful with the body to which they were addressed.

No blame for this breach of the national good faith can be imputed to the President. The appropriation having failed last year, he made another appeal in his annual message, either that it should be made, or that another arbitration should be had to fix the amount due. "The government is bound," he said, "by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims." But these considerations have no weight with the Morgans of Congress. They have put it into the power of Great Britain, when we demand that she shall settle an international difficulty by arbitration, to remind us that such an insistence does not come with good grace from a nation which submits a controversy to arbitration, and when the arbitration goes against it, refuses to pay. For that is exactly what Lord Salisbury's polite and diplomatic language comes to.

THE CRAZY GOVERNMENT.

The formal announcement to parliament yesterday that the Bowell government had been temporarily repaired is the latest of a peculiar series of incidents. Nothing like the disruption and patching up of this "crazy quilt" ministry has ever before been recorded in Canada, and all friends of the country will undoubtedly pray that the like may never again happen. A comparison of a few of the utterances of men concerned in this affair shows how utterly unfit for governing is the combination which Sir Adolphe Caron yesterday announced to be again ready for business. A few months ago a Conservative meeting was held at Smith's Falls, whereat some of the ministers made speeches. Here are two extracts from the report that appeared in the Mail: Mr. Foster—They had perhaps learned, also from the Grit press, that their government at Ottawa was disunited and demoralized. Having reassured him, as they had, that the Conservative

party outside of Ottawa was in good health, he was there to demonstrate to them, with his two colleagues that were present and also for those that were not present, that the Conservative government was a good old, worn, but a genuine one, which was united on its different lines of policy without one shred of disunion.

Dr. Martineau—For seventeen years Sir Mackenzie Bowell had been an honored member of the government, who had successfully administered the affairs of his department. During all these seventeen years not one mark could be placed against Sir Mackenzie's honesty either as a minister or as a public man. Not only that, but the premier had always favored the broadest lines of policy and had always supported plans for Canadian progress and development. In addition to that, first as minister, and now as premier, he had invariably supported the strengthening of the ties which bound them to the dear old motherland.

Let these be compared with the following portion of the statement which Mr. Foster read in the commons on Tuesday of last week on behalf of the seven bolters:

"Though with many misgivings we finally agreed to enter the government under Mr. Bowell in succession to Sir John Thompson, we have nevertheless unitedly and loyally striven to the best of our ability to make it strong and efficient and it has been with growing regret that we have seen our efforts result in a measure of success less than that for which we had hoped and strove to attain. We are of the opinion that the Liberal-Conservative ought to be represented by the strongest government possible to be secured from its ranks. That the necessity thereof was never greater than under existing circumstances and that the government could have been formed without delay if the bolters had repeatedly urged upon the premier with the result that we found ourselves face to face with parliament, having a government with its numbers incomplete until the present day. Under the circumstances we thought our duty to retire, and in this manner to pave the way if possible for the formation of a government whose premier could command the confidence of all his colleagues. We are of the opinion that the Conservative party, through its elements were at its head, could impress the country that it had a government which was united and had a power to govern."

If these statements had not been on record people might be reluctant to believe that two politicians with pretensions to respectability could so stultify themselves. Next we take the comments made by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the senate next day on Mr. Foster's statement. The premier said, in part:

"You will note, however, one sentence in this explanation which might leave a false impression upon the minds of the readers in the country. I refer to this paragraph: 'This we have repeatedly urged upon the premier with the result that we found ourselves face to face with parliament having a government with its members incomplete, and with no assurance that the present premier could satisfactorily complete it.' Under the circumstances we thought our duty to retire, and in this manner to pave the way if possible for the formation of a government whose premier could command the confidence of all his colleagues. We are of the opinion that the Conservative party, through its elements were at its head, could impress the country that it had a government which was united and had a power to govern."

My examination proves that you will never amount to much as a soldier. The bump of combativeness is unusually small. On the other hand, mildness, humility and religion are extremely highly developed. I feel certain that if you carried the sword for the soldier and the uniform for the priest's coat, you will become a cardinal." "A short time after this meeting the captain resigned from the army and entered a monastery, and the prophecy of the 'old man' was fulfilled. The captain is a cardinal—for I was the captain."

Ladies, Be Guarded! A Little Attention on Your Part Will Save You Annoyance and Trouble.

The ladies should remember that Diamond Dyes are always twice the strength of inferior and imitation dyes. Diamond Dyes will always give you your money's worth of pure and never fading dye stuff that is simple to use, and that will do just as represented. Do not be deceived by big packages that imitators put up. Their dyes are mixed with salt, alum, and other worthless adulterations. In a word, beware of the dealer who tries to sell you something that he represents to be just as good as Diamond Dyes. Experts say, Diamond Dyes are the best in the world.

CARDINAL CASCAJARES.

Why the Prince of the Church Exchanged His Sword for a Stole.

The principles of phrenology as laid down by Gall, Lavater and other teachers, have their ardent disciples as well as their detractors; but whether they be true or false, phrenology is a cardinal member of the present college, who ascribes to their theories the crowning success of his life. Some weeks ago Don Antonio Cascajares, archbishop of Valladolid, Spain, called upon Senor Bosch, the Spanish minister of public works, to announce his elevation to the rank of cardinal and receive his minister's congratulations. They were heartily given and the new cardinal then made the following explanation of his rise: "I wished you to be the first to congratulate me. I shall tell you why. One day, when you, Senor Bosch, were about twelve years old, your father, Miguel Bosch, was in the workshop of a magnificent house near Marsellos. She has all manner of articles covered with beautiful silk. Autographs are written on this with special pencils, and then needlework of various colors worked upon the lines. One of the features of her collection is a splendid white wood mantel-piece, which is one mass of autographs, the mirror above it being scratched all over with diamond-cut signatures. The white wood and paper-mache surfaces are most in demand, and we have two tables of this kind in hand for varnishing now. One of these consists of quotations from plays written in different hands, and is the property of Mrs. Patrick Campbell; the other is covered with small sketches of different artists, and belongs to Mrs. H. M. Stanley. Quite a number of society hostesses during the past season got on their distinguished guests to sign on these tables, and the result is most interesting."

AUTOGRAPHS ON TABLES.

"The autograph furniture fair is not exactly new, but it is decidedly interesting," said a furniture dealer who exhibited a beautiful drawing-room table, on the cream-white top of which appeared hundreds of face-similar autographs of celebrities, these being literary and dramatic. These signatures are not genuine, but the correct scheme is to get them direct from your visitors. They are written on a peculiar kind of Brazilian white wood with special ink; but in many cases the surface to be written on is simply good cardboard or paper mache, and in all cases the autograph covers parts are varnished over, and we can get such a surface that the autographs are fully protected without glass. The idea is not American, but French, and I believe that the best collection of autograph furniture is that of Mrs. Honnessy, who is connected with the great brandy distilling firm, and lives in a magnificent house near Marsellos. She has all manner of articles covered with beautiful silk. Autographs are written on this with special pencils, and then needlework of various colors worked upon the lines. One of the features of her collection is a splendid white wood mantel-piece, which is one mass of autographs, the mirror above it being scratched all over with diamond-cut signatures. The white wood and paper-mache surfaces are most in demand, and we have two tables of this kind in hand for varnishing now. One of these consists of quotations from plays written in different hands, and is the property of Mrs. Patrick Campbell; the other is covered with small sketches of different artists, and belongs to Mrs. H. M. Stanley. Quite a number of society hostesses during the past season got on their distinguished guests to sign on these tables, and the result is most interesting."

A GINSHOP IN LONDON, 1834.

"During this time (morning) a woman, almost in a state of nudity, with a fine infant at her breast, the only dress being a nightgown, followed by another child about eight years old, naked except a nightgown, and without either shoes or stockings, followed a wretched-looking man into the house. I saw them struggling through the crowd to get at the bar; they all had their gin; the infant had the first share from the woman's glass; they came back to the outside of the door, and there they could scarcely stand; the man and the woman appeared to quarrel, the little child in her arms cried, and the wretched woman beat it most unmercifully; the other little naked child ran across the road; the woman called to it to come back; it came back and she beat it; they all went into the shop again and had some more gin, apparently to pacify the children. That was between 7 and 8 in the morning on an ordinary Sunday in July, 1834. Later in the same day we get the following edifying scene: "Last Sunday morning I had occasion to walk through Broadway at a few minutes before 11 o'clock; I found the pavement before every ginshop crowded; just as church time approached the ginshoppers went forth their multitudes, swearing and fighting on the pavement; some were stretched on the pavement senselessly drunk, while every few steps the footway was taken up by drunken wretches being dragged to the station house by the police."—National Review.

AN OBEДИENT CHILD.

"Mamma, may I speak?" "You know that you must not talk at the table." "May I not say just one word?" "No, my boy; when papa has read his paper you may speak."

Papa reads through his paper and says kindly, "Now, child, what is it?" "I only wanted to say that the water pipe in the bathroom has burst."

Mr. Scraper—No, my son, you can't go to college; I didn't go myself, and get along just as well. Young Scraper—I know, father; but you are only a business man, while I am going to be a sport.

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect—play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

DOGS RESCUED BY DOGS.

One of the most peculiar incidents in the annals of animal instinct occurred at Santa Fe, a small village near Peru, Ind., the facts of which are reported as follows: Squire Thorpe, of the village mentioned, is one of the best known characters in this part of the state. A few days ago he missed two of his best hunting dogs, and his general supposition was that they had been stolen. Yesterday, however, he was surprised to see one of his pet dogs walk into the house, followed a minute later by the other, both wearing the appearance of utter destitution. Investigation revealed the following facts: While out hunting, William Hahn, a neighbor, came across a broken bank on Pipe Creek, and two of his dogs showed uneasiness at a hole in the ground. "Nothing he could do would induce the dogs to leave the spot, and he finally secured a spade, and began digging for the cause of the trouble. Eight feet of earth was dug away before the cause was found. Then he exerted the two dogs buried in their own excavations in endeavoring to chase a rabbit. They had been there for thirteen days, and were nearly famished. On their return to the Squire's house they were followed by the two animals who had rescued them, and which treatment saved the lives of both.—Chicago Tribune.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

CABINET COM

Premier Bowell's Around Him Time at

The Ministers Talk Office, Col. Prou

Caron's laughable House Why the ed to Com

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The sent six ministers who Bowell, Daily 12:30 Mr. Foster came Mr. Ives; Me Montague were next The bolters joined in the and his faithful he to the Governor-General side Sir Mackenzie Tupper, sr. While Lord Aberdeen's office up and went in with bolters took the oath Aberdeen, and Col. of privy councillor, and Sir Charles Tu oaths of office. So your father went to the cabinet is composed of folios being filled, in the case before signed. The solicitor ever, is still vacant, for the present.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—ature is called for

THE PARIS B Police Are Making Gentry.—A

Paris, Jan. 14.—making arrests in Lebadou blackmail also been making it is stated that the ed has involved so including a general According to a ba obtained one million from Lebadou; and 200,000 francs. L'Evnement offer enthal, otherwise St. Cyr, the writer correspondent here a received more bringing about the p inspired articles in Le Matin also u police are on the Lebadou's banker, blackmailing the who absconded, b amounting to 6,000,0 2,000,000 are said the Lebadou estate

RECIPROCIETY America Will Do nness on a 18

Albany, N. Y., of Insurance Piers produced last n partment to cauce eign insurance co countries debate. He said that the b reciprocal policy of Every state is in "If our companies with foreign coun them intrude here

THEY'RE QU Boundary Line Chile and Arg

Washington, J from Santiago de to the effect that can army had be pass on the Ande time reports of matic circles her the authenticity of the The boundary Chile and Argent At one time the At one time the rity was disposed to ritory east of the of the dispute bet treaty, between C was agreed that appoint commissio rry, and in eve cent, to submit impartial arbitrat ions have been have arisen to an

THE ALAS Senate Comite penses—Amer

Washington, D senate to-day M two reports from vigan relations. ve to the bill the United State titles, decorations nations. Mr. S returned to be no legislation, and bill was therefor ed. The second rep the passage of a riating \$75,000 f commission exp boundary line bet