

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 28.

THE DIVORCE FARCE.

Nearly all the striking senators of the divorce committee have gone back to work, but there seems to be no security given that the senate divorce business will in future be anything better than it has been in the past—a ridiculous farce. As far as can be known, no person has ever given any good reason for the senate being the divorce court of Canada, and the report of the committee the other day adds another to the many evidences that a change is necessary. The Montreal Witness observes: "In matters of divorce the function of the senate is a judicial one, and it seems a little absurd that cases should come judicially before a court almost half of whose members are actively opposed to the very principle of the law they are asked to administer, and give their judgment entirely on the facts laid before them, not on the basis of the law as it is, but as they think it ought to be. Another anomaly in the present state of things is hinted at by the resigning committee on divorce, namely, that there is actually lobbying for or against divorce bills. This is an outrage of which politicians naturally enough cannot see the enormity, but which would be very incongruous in another court. It seems clear, and this will probably be the early outcome of the senate committee's unprecedented act, that if divorce is to be administered at all it should not be by a special law for each case, but under a general law, and action under that law should be administered by the regular courts or by a regularly constituted court, as in England, with whom lobbying or canvassing would be hopeless." This view, we are convinced, will commend itself to a great majority of the people. Either have no granting of divorces or follow the British precedent and establish a proper tribunal for the purpose.

MORE SAULT SCANDALS.

Reference has already been made to some of the scandalous transactions whereby the Sault Ste. Marie canal has been made to cost the people of Canada an unnecessarily large sum, for the benefit of favorite contractors. Further probing by the public accounts committee has brought forth more of the same sort. It appears that four tenders were received for the construction of the power pipe. The Central Bridge Co. of Peterboro, tendered at \$42,000; Bobt. Weddell, Trenton, at \$51,000; Ryan & Co., at \$55,000; and Doty, Toronto, at \$57,000. When the contract came to be awarded a clause not in the specifications was inserted, making the contractor responsible for the unwatering of the pit. By this device all the other contractors were frightened off except Ryan & Co., who got the contract. Mr. Schreiber admitted on examination that Ryan & Co. by virtue of a clause in their main contract held possession of all the surrounding ground, and no other contractor could have laid the power pipe without their permission. Of course this gave the favored Ryan & Co. a "dead cinch" on the job, and the calling for tenders was a mere farce. When the tenders for the lock gates were called there were three sent in: the Hamilton Bridge Co. \$54,000; Ryan & Co. \$67,000 and Toms \$73,000. The Hamilton Bridge Co. was frozen out by the insertion of a clause requiring it to unwater the lock, and Ryan got the contract as before, his tender in this case being \$13,000 higher than the Hamilton company's. In this case again Mr. Schreiber admitted that Ryan & Co. controlled the ground and no other contractors could have done the work except with their consent. To crown the scandal, Ryan & Co. were paid extra for the unwatering, which the Hamilton company was to be required to do at its own expense. Such are the methods on which public works are managed at Ottawa.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The adverse vote in the British house of commons was directed against Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary for war, personally, and the success of the opposition was achieved by a "snapp vote." Nevertheless it was a severe reverse for the Rosebery government as a whole, and coming on top of many other reverses it will doubtless prove too much for that government. The other ministers cannot cut their colleague loose and allow him to sink alone. It has been apparent for the last few weeks that the final blow to the government was likely to come at any time; its majority has dwindled to the danger point. In all probability an appeal to the people will shortly follow this adverse vote, and the prospects are that the defeat of the government will result. This will not be due to any in-

herent strength in Toryism, but to the failure of the Liberal government to carry out its programme and satisfy to the full its own adherents. Notwithstanding the reports concerning Mr. Gladstone's return to the leadership that event seems very improbable, and the Liberals will sorely miss his leadership in the coming contest. If they win in the face of their grave disadvantage we shall be most agreeably disappointed. In any event we fully believe their reverse will be only temporary. There is no reason to suppose that the country will go back permanently to Toryism, or that the Unionist combination will be successful for more than one parliament.

THE PROBABLE OUTCOME.

The Manitoba government and legislature in their reply to the "remedial order" say that compliance with that order would mean the restoration of separate schools as they were before 1890, and they point out that those schools were ill-conducted and inefficient to the point of allowing the children attending them to grow up in illiteracy. This result they say they are not willing to bring about, hence they cannot see their way to complying with the remedial order. Government organs say that in this the Manitoba government and legislature are wrong, that obedience to the remedial order would not involve the restoration of inefficient separate schools, that all the order contemplates is the restoration of the right of separate schools to the Catholic minority and that the government would be free to control and regulate these as it might choose. It is in the first place very plain that a strict rendering of the terms of the order would allow no such latitude as the government organs suggest, and the Manitoba authorities took the natural course of supposing that nothing but the "letter of the law" was to guide them. If it was intended that there should be some elasticity in the interpretation of the order the omission to indicate this was unfortunate. For there is no doubt that the Catholic minority in Manitoba and their sympathizers in Quebec take the same view of the order as the Manitoba government and assume that it requires exactly the restoration of the "status quo ante" 1890. They apparently do not contemplate the establishment of a separate school system with government control and supervision, but one under the sole control and supervision of the church, and they would be satisfied with nothing else. But, be the Manitoba government's reasons for disobedience sufficient or insufficient, the fact remains that they have refused obedience, and the terms of the order seem to impose on the Dominion government the necessity of action in the premises. The report of the cabinet committee which was adopted by the governor-in-council and sent on to Manitoba as an order said: "If Your Excellency should see fit to approve of the foregoing recommendation, the committee desires to state that it follows that refusal or neglect on the part of the legislature of Manitoba to enact remedial legislation which to Your Excellency seems requisite will confer upon parliament authority to pass such a law." The Dominion government is therefore bound by the terms of its own order to propose the passage of such a law in parliament. This is the view taken by government organs in Quebec, notably the Montreal Gazette, while it is combatted by some of the ministerial newspapers in Ontario. At all events it is the course insisted on by the Quebec following of the government, and it is hard to see how the government can evade it unless its Quebec followers consent to an abatement of their demands. Should they refuse any concession, as they very likely will, the government must yield or quarrel with them. On the other hand, compliance with their demand will alienate a large majority of the government's followers in Ontario and other provinces, so that in any event the disruption of the government seems pretty certain.

A Halifax dispatch of June 14 says: "A bye-election for the Nova Scotia House of Assembly was held in Antigonish county yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. F. McIsaac. The Liberal candidate was Mr. Angus McGillivray; while the Conservatives brought out Dr. Fraser and made a strong fight in hopes of redeeming the seat so as to give them a chance at the next Dominion election. Dr. Fraser is a cousin of Mr. McIsaac, M. P., and also a cousin of Father McIsaac, who is the only priest Liberal in politics in the county. The whole resources of the Conservatives were brought into play, but the result is overwhelming defeat. Not only is Mr. McGillivray elected, but the Liberals led in every polling district in the constituency and rolled up a total majority of about three hundred." Antigonish seems to have little use for Conservatism.

The Montreal Gazette seems to have thought it settled the question of Sir John Macdonald's greatness by pointing out that he got the better of three Liberal leaders, Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and Laurier. It can hardly have thought so much of its effort when it elicited the following crushing retort from the Herald:

"If the Gazette's great prototype really was the embodiment of greatness to the extent alleged, how was it that an intellectual and moral power so colossal had always to rely for success upon the more vicious of human devices? How was it that the people's great tribune who met the stupendous mental giants of the Liberal party and worsted them" had to supplement his powers with those other potent influences that were represented by the Pacific scandal fund, the McCreery-Langevin funds, the red parlor levies, the cowardly gerrymandering of thousands and one undue and immoral influences that notoriously had been the main reliance of his political existence.

"But we find now, on the authority of the Gazette, that it was all trickery; and that he 'taught his successors the trick.' The author and teacher of a trick is not incorrectly called a trickster. It is a melancholy reflection, and that is about the substance of what 'the new crop of critics' have been saying. It seems to not only have cost the labor and life time of a powerful individuality but all the tricks into which the cards could be varied to keep the Grits out of power. In that case it is rather hard to determine whether the great achievements were due to the powerful individuality or to the peculiar devices; but it seems now well conceded that the exigencies of the situation were such that they had to stand together. That is quite in accordance with what we thought all along."

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The Retrenchments in Newfoundland Unpopular—A Reporter's Accident.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 22.—Two of the retrenchment features of the government scheme will meet with general condemnation, namely, the reduction of the educational grant by \$44,000 and the abolition of the fisheries commission, involving a reduction of \$20,000. The former is a public calamity. The educational grant never exceeded 75 cents per head of the population, and is now only fifty cents. The government could easily keep the grant at the former figure by discharging useless officials, but not one dismissal has been made. The fisheries commission maintained the hatchery and stocked the coast with young cod, lobsters, salmon, trout, etc. It did a praiseworthy work. The assembly is pushing the business dealing with the financial question daily. The opposition now may not feature in the retrenchment programme.

Toronto, June 21.—Charles T. Lenz, a reporter of the Mail and Empire, met with a very serious accident to-day. He attempted to leap on board an island steamer which was moving out of the dock, when he fell across the deck railing and then into the water. He now lies unconscious and it is thought his spine is broken.

Toronto, June 21.—Cecil A. Mahoney, the two and a half year old son of Michael Mahoney, of the Dodge Pulley Co., Toronto, was instantly killed by an electric car not provided with a fender.

Chatham, June 21.—John Bellair, 35 years old, was drowned in the bay, with a mill to-day got in the bin, was carried by the grain through the chute and suffocated.

London, Ont., June 21.—William David Welter, who was hanged with John Hendershott, made a surprising confession to a friend other than the secret one made to Rev. D. Spencer. He told Furnkey Edward Langan, just before his execution, that he alone committed the murder in the woods, but that John Hendershott, though not present, planned it. Welter says he struck his victim over the back of the head with an axe and felled him to the ground; that Hendershott staggered to his feet and started to run, and he, picking up a wedge, followed and repeatedly struck him over the head with it. The wedge, he said, he afterwards buried in the ground, which accounts for its non-appearance.

Winnipeg, June 21.—Premier Greenway expects to leave for England shortly on a trip for the benefit of his health.

Farr, the C. P. R. engineer, was arraigned at the police court for trial this morning, but on application of the defence the hearing was postponed until to-morrow. When Farr was brought into the room, he stood for a minute and gazed steadily at the young woman mixed up in the case, without a tremor or the slightest indication of agitation. The moment Miss Robinson returned his gaze her eyes filled with tears, and with a half suppressed sob she covered her face with her gloved hands and silently wept. Once she nearly fainted in her chair, but Chief McKee quickly brought a glass of water, which revived her. Farr was seated directly opposite Miss Robinson, and during the ten minutes the proceedings lasted never took his eyes off her.

Fred Hopwood, aged 22, a school teacher, was drowned in Pelican lake last night while bathing.

London, Ont., June 21.—At to-day's diocesan synod of Huron (Anglican), Rev. Dr. Beaumont, of London, moved a strongly worded resolution declaring against federal interference with the Manitoba schools and denouncing separate schools as pernicious. The motion was greeted with cries of "withdraw," and as Beaumont found no second, he reluctantly did so.

Closing out sale thware at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson sttrte. Come and see prices.

WHAT MORE CAN BE DESIRED ?

BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

The Announcement of the Defeat Created Great Amazement in the House.

Great Excitement Prevails—The Members Are Discussing Dissolution.

London, June 21.—The announcement of the figures which defeated the government yesterday caused great amazement in the house. The Conservative leader, Mr. Balfour, asked what course the government proposed to take, and the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, announced that the government would proceed with a non-contentious bill, and the house proceeded to discuss the naval works bill. The Unionists are jubilant at such an unexpected victory. The opposition only issued an ordinary "whip," but there was an immense amount of private canvassing done to bring up their supporters. The division occurred during the dinner hour and some of the government supporters had left the house. Great excitement prevails in the lobbies and members are eagerly discussing the expected dissolution.

The Times in an editorial discussing the ministerial crisis says: "Following the report upon the Gladstone incident, which the wildest imagining of the ministerial apologists cannot explain away, this defeat, it is admitted by numbers of staunch Liberals, places the government in an extremely awkward position. It is not even certain to what extent Mr. Campbell-Bannerman personally much sympathy will be felt. No course except resignation is open to him, and that must involve the break up of the cabinet. The government will gain nothing by seeking a formal vote of confidence which is not even certain to be given. It is useless to struggle ignominiously to postpone an inevitable dissolution."

The Chronicle's lobbyist says that a loud shout of triumph went up from the Conservative benches. "Following the report upon the Gladstone incident, which the wildest imagining of the ministerial apologists cannot explain away, this defeat, it is admitted by numbers of staunch Liberals, places the government in an extremely awkward position. It is not even certain to what extent Mr. Campbell-Bannerman personally much sympathy will be felt. No course except resignation is open to him, and that must involve the break up of the cabinet. The government will gain nothing by seeking a formal vote of confidence which is not even certain to be given. It is useless to struggle ignominiously to postpone an inevitable dissolution."

The Daily News (Liberal) in an editorial says: "To tell the world of our defensive resources in detail would be an act of criminal folly for which no punishment could be too severe. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's resignation cannot be accepted. If he resigns his colleagues will resign with him."

The Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, president of the local government board, were both absent and unpaired from to-night's division in the house of commons. Sir Charles Dilke, radical member for Gloucestershire, voted against the government. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was engaged in conversation with Liberal members in the lobby at the time of the division.

He feels the defeat as a personal affront and resents its instigation by the front opposition bench, to whom he had promised to give the information sought if expressly challenged to do so, although he thought such publicity not advisable. They avoided the responsibility of making the demand, yet voted against him. It is stated that several Conservatives

The merits everybody wants in a box of matches are certainty of producing a light, absence of odor, also of danger from accidental lighting.

To these features the E. B. EDDY MATCH adds that of low price.

regret the outcome of the vote. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman being very popular on both sides of the house. Lord Rosebery came to town to-night and the cabinet meeting began in Sir William Harcourt's room in the house of commons and was continued at Lord Rosebery's residence until nearly midnight, the Liberal whip being present. It is understood that the cabinet discussed the possibility of reversing to-day's vote in the report stage of the bill. Although it is doubtful whether Mr. Campbell-Bannerman could be persuaded to remain in the cabinet, that body meets again to-morrow for a decision.

The general belief expressed this evening is that the defeat of the government means a crisis. The business of the session can be wound up in short order. The result of the division was so unexpected that when the paper was handed to the opposition whip, Mr. Akers Douglas, to read the figures, he returned it to the government whip, Mr. Edward T. Ellis, who had about read it when he saw it was a defeat and returned it to Mr. Douglas, who, as the opposition had won, was entitled to announce the figures. Mr. Douglas read them amid prolonged and vociferous opposition cheering.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Criminal Escapes From Jail in a Garbage Can.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 22.—At the inquest held yesterday afternoon upon the body of W. Kern Good, the evidence supported the theory that Good fell into the river from the International Bridge, near Buffalo. In the judgment of witnesses the body had been in the water several months. The jury found a verdict accordingly. A talk with the insurance people pretty well established the fact that Kern Good carried \$25,000 insurance at the time of his death, and that a policy of \$7,000 had been dropped when he took out the \$5,000 held at the time of his death.

Meadville, Pa., June 22.—A most remarkable escape from Meadville jail has just leaked out. Golden Phillips got into a garbage can early in the evening and allowed himself to be covered with potato parings and other garbage. He remained in the can until morning, when he was carried out by two companions and dumped in the general garbage vat. He escaped and is still at large.

Detroit, Mich., June 22.—City Assessor Frederick E. Farnsworth was to-day sentenced to 30 days in jail for refusing to testify in the council hoodie investigation.



Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FURSTLER, Newmarket, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

THE LAST STONE

The Emperor Placing Touches to North Sea

Accident to Ucle - Comments of the Emperor

Holtenau, June 20.—The Baltic and North Sea fete. It is difficult to the general enthusiasm. One must imagine the fifty war vessels, large and sailing nearly all nation the blue waters of Kiel shining brightly, the mast ships flying countless pennants, and their sides rife and smoke in honor fire, who was standing calm, upon the bridge of the yacht. To the ordinary eye as if all the nations of sea sent their warships here the Emperor of Germany that the squadrons had gathered here to celebrate the op waterway between the B sea appeared to the Emperor. The Emperor's presence was especially by the man ashore, who proudly checked again with wild emotion Hohenzollern steamed to with the emperor bowing side as the beautiful yachtsman wharves, and the naval salutes by touching his hat. After the Emperor anchored, dinner was served and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimars and the German Emperor appeared. The Emperor congratulated the Emperor of Germany was not present the Hohenzollern.

One of the features of the warm and friendly reception French gunboat Sarrebourg through the canal in the French flag was cheered and the bands played La Marseillaise. The French ship went by a ticeable feature of the celebration was the dining room of the Hohenzollern. The French flag ship who had entertained the yesterday. Upon the latter German commander toast president at the same time the German Emperor, of the international feeling of sailing among naval men cover. The French commander Menard, at the dinner table, the Hoche, responded to toast which was victorious and so the utmost good-will to prevail on all sides. The Emperor William appears to be successfully engineering a bridge in which he did not the water of the canal was safe to imagine that his proudest days of his life.

Great excitement prevailed. People first caught sight of the Hohenzollern coming canal with the emperor's white hand stood high on the vessel gracefully entered of the last lock of the canal. Some time elapsed while the ed out of the sluices, the sinking slowly, but grand as the water of the last gates of the lock were Hohenzollern steamed out into the open water. Shots were fired in rapid succession. The signal to begin. A deafening roar commenced almost before the last gun from the fleet appeared, the noise of the tremendous outburst of the arose from tens of thousands as His Majesty the Emperor was seen standing alone of the Hohenzollern, in uniform of an admiral, of breast brilliant with orders won by the broad orange order of the Black Eagle. The British royal yacht was seen standing alone of the Hohenzollern, in uniform of an admiral, of breast brilliant with orders won by the broad orange order of the Black Eagle. The British royal yacht was seen standing alone of the Hohenzollern, in uniform of an admiral, of breast brilliant with orders won by the broad orange order of the Black Eagle.