The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1891.

A POLITICAL MARTYR.

As we expected, Mr. Mercier, the dismissed Premier of Quebec, poses as a persecuted patriot and as the champion of the constitution. His reply to Governor Angers' letter transmitting to him the interim report of two members of the Royal Commission, is studiously offensive. He denies that the report, on the strength of which he and his colleagues were dismissed, is a report at all. He looks upon it as a document drawn up by two political partisans for the express purpose of giving the Governor a pretext for dismissing his ministers. He accuses the Governor of partisanship, of being a tool in the hands of the Ottawa politicians, and of bringing about a change in the Government of Quebec for the express purpose of providing fat jobs for needy Conservatives. The letter is, of course, intended for publication. Mr. Mercier, no doubt, believes that it will have the effect of making the Liberals and Nationalists of the province of Quebec believe that the dismissal of his Government was effected by a conspiracy of the enemies of Quebec, which was hatched in Ottawa.

It would seem as if this is already the impression among the French Canadians, in Montreal and elsewhere. Monster meetings have been held in that city, in which the question of boodle has been almost, if not altogether, lost sight of. The constitutional question and the so-called tyranny of Governor Angers, were the topics chiefly dwelt upon. Every art that Mr. Mercier and his lieutenants are masters of is being brought into exercise to convince the people of Quebec that their constitutional rights are assailed, and that it is their first and paramount duty to resist what are represented as the encroachments of the Governor and those under whose guidance he has placed himself. It does seem, at this moment, as if this course is meeting with success. Moderate men who have enjoyed a reputation for honesty, Mr. Joly for instance, stand by the Government. They seem to think, when they have to choose between a politician of easy virtue and a Governor who is disposed to play the tyrant, it is best to decide in favor of the politician. On no other ground can we understand how men, who are even passably honest and who require honesty in their rulers, can bring themselves to support such men as Mercier and Langelier.

The following is a specimen of Mr. Mercier's mode of dealing with the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec:

"You assign, as a pretext for your refusal, that 'to do so would be to violate the usages and the constitutional law in such matters. The publication of State documents cannot be made except upon the responsibility of the advisers of the Crown.' You were not of this opinion when you made public the letter you wrote me on September 7 last, not only without the consent of your advisers, but even without their knowledge. I can therefore conclude that if the doctrine which you at present invoke is well founded, you have knowingly and wilfully violated the usages and constitutional law on such matters. Under the circumstances, I consider myself justified in doing without your permission, and in publishing your letters of yesterday and to-day as well as my own. You have kept me in tutorship for now nearly four months, in violation of what you term 'the usages and constitutional laws in such matters,' and you have had the audacity, pardon me the expression, to do what our august Sovereign Queen Victoria would never have dared to do in England without provoking a revolution among the English people, nevertheless so peaceable, and what no Lieutenant-Governor of any other of the provinces of Confederation would have done either."

Again:—

"You speak of the want of care of your ministers, when you autocratically reduced them to powerlessness. You speak of the dignity of the crown and the honor and interests of the province, when you yourself have been the ver, first to trample under foot that dignity with which you are invested, and to treat the honor and interest of the country with contempt. You speak of the illegality of our proceedings, alluding no doubt to the conversion of the land subsidy into money and to the issue of the letters of credit, when you yourself, after study of the question, consented to that conversion, and when you know, by personal experience as a judge, that the Courts of Appeal are frequently obliged to reverse the judgments of the lower courts, even when presided over by a man who becomes Lieut.-Governor."

Towards the end of his letter the dismissed Premier becomes even more abusive. He seems to forget he is addressing the Head of the Provincial Government, and only remembers that his business as a political agitator and demagogue is to do his utmost to blacken the Governor's character and to create the impression that he is wholly unworthy of respect. In his endeavor to make the people believe that Mr. Angers is acting as a partisan, he says:—

"These are facts, sir, which are within everyone's knowledge, and you will never succeed in making your fellow-citizens believe that it is respect for public morality that is your guide. Everybody knows it, and do not try to deny it, that it is not in the interest of public morality that you have provoked this crisis and dismissed your Ministers. It is to give to your friends the benefit of the fat contracts which you have in your mind—the construction of the Normal school at Quebec, the Central prison at Montreal, and other works of urgent necessity. Your conduct, sir, in the whole of this unfortunate business puts our political institutions in jeopardy and makes a serious breach in the autonomy of our province. Take and keep the responsibility before the country and before history. I will try to undo your nefarious work with the assistance of my colleagues and my political friends. For this purpose I will willingly expend all that I possess in the way of energy and courage, and I do not despair of succeeding in saving our cherished province from the abyss into which you and your friends have been seeking for some time past to hurl it."

It is very much to be regretted that Governor Angers gave Mercier the opportunity to act the part of a persecuted patriot. It seems to us that the Government of Quebec was precisely in the position of an unconvicted offender who wants but a little more rope to effect his own destruction. It would have been wiser to have given them that rope.

If the report of the Commission had been regularly handed in and thoroughly discussed in the press and on the platform, the people of Quebec must have seen that there was something extremely rotten in the administration of their public affairs. The people's attention should not have been diverted from the Baie des Chaleurs and other scandals. They would, before long, have seen how utterly corrupt the Government was, and they would be prepared to consider the baseness of the conduct of the Ministers coolly and dispassionately. An appeal to the people in the regular way would then effect the ruin of Mercier and his gang of boodlers. Instead of giving the people a chance to judge the boodlers simply as boodlers, Governor Angers has given them the opportunity to drag not one red herring, but a thousand, across the track, and he need not be surprised if the electors completely lose the scent, and, instead of driving the corrupt politicians from power in disgrace, send them back to the places from which they have been dismissed in triumph.

From present indications this result does not seem by any means improbable. It is too soon to predict the outcome of the agitation now going on, as there is one powerful element in all Quebec movements about which little or nothing has as yet been heard. It is not known what part, if any, the Roman Catholic clergy will take in the contest. If they espouse the cause of honest government, and use their influence to punish the corruptionists, Mr. Mercier will find that the task before him is beyond his strength. The Quebec clergy are naturally Conservative, but Mr. Mercier has done much to gain their favor. He has been ostentatiously devout and zealous, and he has been unusually generous to the Church and to institutions in which the Church takes an interest. He has, therefore, gained the good opinion of many priests, who, when he came into power, viewed him with distrust, if not with dislike. It will now be seen whether he will be able to retain their good opinion. Much depends upon the way in which he and his acts are regarded by the Catholic clergy of Quebec.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua Canal project has not, it seems, found favor in the eyes of the moneyed men of the United States. They not only do not put their money in the enterprise, but many of them do all they can in a quiet way against it. For reasons of their own they are not anxious to see the Atlantic and the Pacific united by a ship canal.

This appears to the uninitiated to be not a little surprising. The canal, if it does not cost too much, will no doubt pay. It is said that it can be built for less than one hundred millions of dollars. This is a great deal of money, but there can be no doubt that the canal will pay a high rate of interest on that sum, large as it is. The canal will be a boon to the commerce of the world, the value of which it is hard to overestimate. We cannot help thinking that if the capitalists of the United States had not some very strong motive in opposing the construction of this canal the money would soon be found to complete it without asking aid from the state. This is what the San Francisco Examiner says about the prospects of the Nicaragua Canal as a commercial enterprise:—

"The probable tonnage to pass through the Nicaragua canal is large enough to insure a good return for the money it will cost to build it. In 1888 the tonnage passing through the Suez canal was 8,183,313 tons; in 1889, 9,606,000 tons. The working expenses at Suez are only 11½ per cent of the revenue. The latter, in 1889, was 69,000,000 francs—over $13,000,000—and all expenses, including interest on bonds, repairs, etc., amounted to only 32,000,000 francs, leaving 37,000,000 francs for net profits. The dividend declared in 1890 was 18 per cent. With such a showing for the Suez canal, the prospective value of the Nicaragua canal to capitalists can be seen. The Nicaragua canal will, in time, control a far larger commerce than goes through Suez."

With such a prospect it is indeed surprising that there should be the least difficulty in raising the money to build the canal. If, however, Congress acts upon the recommendation contained in the President's message, and guarantees the Company's bonds, no amount of opposition can prevent the speedy accomplishment of the work. Having the Government of the United States as security, the Nicaragua Canal Company's bonds will be as good as wheat, and investors from all parts of the world will hasten to purchase them.

As no part of the world will benefit more by the construction of the Nicaragua Canal than the Pacific Coast, its inhabitants ought to do all in their power to help on the enterprise. It is impossible to foresee the benefit it will be to every sea port on this coast to have the Eastern shore of this continent and the continent of Europe brought nearer to it by the union of the two oceans. Not many years after it is completed the cities of this side of America will, in the extent of their commerce, vie with the most flourishing of the Atlantic ports.

Falling Fast.

DEAR SIRS—My mother was falling very fast after three months suffering from dropsy, being swollen from head to foot, but after she had used one bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters it was removed, and she felt quite well. We think there is no better medicine, and are true friends to it. B. B.

MISS LAVINIA TAYLOR,
177 James n Av., Parkdale
Toronto, Ont.

The wisdom of the C.P.R. company in appointing J. Macrae purser of the Empress of India, is generally recognized, he being regarded as the most considerate and courteous of men.

A DISGRACE.

The true Briton has a very good opinion of himself and of the race to which he belongs. He honestly believes that there are no people on the broad earth to be compared to the British. As a colonizer, particularly he considers his nation brilliantly successful. That no people in the world know how to deal with the inferior races as well as the British, and that they are better able to develop the resources of a new country than the men of any nation, ancient or modern, who ever tried to plant a colony, are articles of his creed which, in his opinion, are incontrovertible. To tell the truth, John Bull is, in this matter of colonization, just a little bit of a Pharisee. He believes that he is not as other men are in this respect, and if he does not thank God for his superiority in so many words, it is because he is not demonstrative and does not think sanctimonious bragging "good form." But there can be no doubt that, as a manager of the inferior races, black, yellow, dusky and copper-colored, John Bull is very well satisfied with himself.

We are far from hinting that he has not good grounds for his self-satisfaction. It is undeniable that he and his descendants have done wonders in redeeming the wilderness lands of the earth, and in keeping in subjection the savage and semi-savage tribes that inhabit them. But there are circumstances which, when he sees them and thinks over them, must cause him to doubt whether he is quite so successful as he formerly believed himself to be. When he contemplates the condition, moral, social, religious and intellectual, of the races which he has held in subjection, and over which he has exercised an influence, he is forced to admit that if he had managed somewhat differently, better results might have been produced.

An Englishman, a Mr. F. Buxton, a civil engineer, has written a paper for the December number of the Fortnightly Review, which will, we think, have a tendency to disturb the self-complacency with which the English people generally regard their colonising and converting schemes and enterprises. Mr. Buxton visited the British settlements in West Africa. He landed at Dakar, a French town on the Senegal, and proceeded thence by rail to Saint Louis, some 240 miles, which journey he made in twelve hours. According to Mr. Buxton, St. Louis is a little bit of paradise. He says it is a Paris in miniature without the vices of Paris. It is clean, with wide streets, shady walks, pleasant gardens, handsome boulevards, tempting cafes. This city of the desert is well governed. Everything is in apple-pie order, and the peace is undisturbed. The native population are happy and properous, and the schools and churches are full of black worshippers and students. This English traveller who tells the reader incidentally that he is a Protestant, speaks of the "Brothers" and "Sisters" who manage these educational institutions and teach in them, in a manner which is not at all evangelical. He says:—

"What a hold of love these Brothers and Sisters have on the natives! The refining influences of the French have turned these wild heathens into scholars and gentlemen. They have charmed these savages into civilization just as they have charmed the arid desert into a land of enchantment, and built upon it a fairy town, with all the requirements of modern civilization—a sylvan abode of elegance, ease and luxury—a paradise of repose and gladness, a home on whose peaceful, golden-sanded shore I sighed to settle far from the madding crowd."

Mr. Buxton bade adieu to this elysium and abode of delight after a sojourn of three months, with regret, and proceeded down to Gambia, Sierra Leone and adjacent British possessions. The contrast between the French town he had left and the British settlement he had come to visit was, from every point of view, humiliating and disheartening. Speaking of Freetown, the metropolis of Sierra Leone, he says:—

"Instead of the charm, the cleanliness and prosperity of St. Louis, I found this English settlement a filthy, forlorn, and uncared-for Darkest England, in the land of sunny fountains; a town of misery and crime, and wretchedness, under barbaric English misrule. The town is innocent of even the most elementary principles of sanitation, each tenement emptying its filth so that it is absorbed into the wells or left to decompose and to undergo fetid fermentation wherever it may happen to be thrown."

The condition of the native population he found to be unspeakably bad. "There are," he says, "some revolting points, however, the direct outcome of British rule, on which I must, in decency, drop the curtain." What is the cause of this fearful demoralization? The visitor did not wait long, or go far to get an answer to this question. The curse which makes British rule in Western Africa worse than French, worse even than Mahomedan, is RUM. The importation of ardent spirits is encouraged by the authorities because of the revenue derived from it. The negro, when he gets rum, cares for nothing else, and will buy nothing else. This is what Mr. Buxton says of the treatment which the native receives at the hands of his rulers:

"Unhappy wretch! with our left hand we give him the Bible, with our right, the bottle. Statistics of crime through drink, out of which the Government reaps so great a revenue, are not to be had in Africa, but, to form some idea of the effects of our dastardly sin, one has only to see as I did, the ghastly sights in the vicinity of the police courts when the poor bedevilled human wrecks, male and female, are being dragged, howling and cursing, to Her Majesty's gaol to expiate crimes, solely due to the poison we have ourselves supplied to them."

The prevalence of the drinking habit was everywhere visible. Mr. Buxton says:

"The very air of Africa reeks with rum and gin imported by us. Every hut is redolent of its fumes, gin bottles and boxes meet one at every step, and in some places the wealth and importance of the various villages are measured by the size of the pyramids of empty gin bottles, which they erect and worship. Over large areas drink

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be operated on commercial principles? Will the Government be able to eliminate politics from their management, and run them not to increase the influence of the party in power, but to pay? To do so will put to a severe test the political virtue of the men composing the Administration. Government ownership of railroads, canals and other works of public utility places a large amount of patronage in the hands of the men in power. They will be tempted to use that patronage for party ends rather than for the public good. So sure as they do this those works will deteriorate. When a man knows that he owes his position to the political influence of himself and his friends, and that, no matter how he performs his duties, the Government will be most reluctant to discharge him, he will not be as zealous and careful as if he knew that his term of office depended solely upon his industry and his efficiency. When this feeling pervades the whole working staff say, of a railroad, from the manager down to the brakesman, the chances are that the public will not be well served, and that the road will not be operated either economically or efficiently. State socialism is on its trial in Australia. If it succeeds there it will no doubt be tried in other parts of the British Empire. There are many who believe that the State should own and operate the railroads and the telegraphs, and if it is found that government ownership of railroads works well in Australia the success there will stimulate the state socialists of other countries to fresh exertions. The railroads of New South Wales have been built by the State with money advanced on the credit of the State. It is now to be proved whether the State can operate the roads so that it can pay the interest on the borrowed money and at the same time give satisfaction to the electorate.

Sensible Statement.

SIRS—Having used your Burdock Blood Bitters successfully for some time past, I must state that for my complaint of biliousness and acid stomach I have never found an equal, and I continue to use it and recommend it to my friends and neighbors.

W. SUTTON,
36 Thomas, Ont.

VACANCIES.

The number of seats vacant in the Dominion House of Commons was, on the 11th inst., twenty-three. Eleven Liberals were unseated by the election courts and seven Conservatives. The Liberals are Trow, Perth; Gibson, Lincoln; Borden, Kings, N.S.; Forbes, Queen's, N.S.; Spohn, East Simcoe; Tarte, Montmorency; Truax, East Bruce; Bowers, Digby, N.S.; Brodeur, Rouville; Barron, North Victoria; Hargraft, West Northumberland.

The Conservatives are: Henderson, Halton; McDonald, Victoria, N.S.; Miller, Prince Edward, Ont.; Ingram, East Elgin; Gillies, Richmond, N.S.; Marshall, East Middlesex; Dyer, Brome.

The other seats to be filled, are those of Sir. John Macdonald, Kingston; of Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Laval, vacated by his acceptance of a seat in the Cabinet; of Sir Hector Langevin, Richelieu, who has resigned; of Mr. Jamieson, North Lanark, who was elevated to the Bench, and of Thos. McGreevy, Quebec West, who was expelled by the House of Commons.

There will, no doubt, be a good many more vacant seats before the election courts have completed their work. The bye-elections to fill these seats will be watched anxiously by the whole country. The state of parties in the House of Commons is such that the change of a comparatively few seats will make a very important difference in the relative position of Conservatives and Liberals in the popular branch of the Legislature. The Conservatives look forward with confidence to those elections. They believe that their position in the country is such that they will gain many seats. Some of those vacant were lost to them by very narrow majorities, and they believe that the electors, having had time to consider their action, have found that in electing Liberals on their present platform, they have made a serious mistake. The probability is, therefore, that the Government will meet Parliament, this winter, considerably strengthened.

A SORE BLOW.

The defeat of Davitt must be a sore blow and great discouragement to the Home Rule party. Nothing was expected of the Parnellite faction, but it was hoped that the section of the party led by Mr. Justin McCarthy would soon be as strong in Ireland as the brigade led by Mr. Parnell himself used to be. Michael Davitt was supposed to be one of the strongest men, if not the very strongest man, among the Irish agitators. His popularity seemed to be unbounded. It was believed that he had only to present himself on the hustings to be returned in any Home Rule constituency by an overwhelming majority. To see him beaten, and well beaten, by a comparatively weak man like Redmond, must be most mortifying, not only to Davitt but to every man of the party to which he belongs. There are, no doubt, other places as well as Waterford where the men who are by many in Ireland held accountable for the political fall and even the death of Parnell. The defeat of Davitt will not make the breach between the two factions of the Home Rule party easier to be healed. The quarrel between them was bitter enough before the Waterford election, and the feeling engendered by that contest will make it still more bitter. The supporters of the Government do not rejoice because Redmond, who is neither liked nor respected by them, is returned, but because they see in the result of the Waterford election an indication of the demoralization and speedy disintegration of the whole brigade.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE mercantile community will be glad to learn that the Patterson Customs's case was decided by Mr. Justice Burbidge in favor of the importer. It will be recollected that Patterson had imported a number of watch cases, consulted with the Montreal appraiser as to the legality of entering them at the price he had paid for them, and, after getting his ruling, entered them regularly and paid the duty. After Patterson had believed that the Customs Department was satisfied and the whole transaction concluded fairly and honestly, and, according to law, the Customs pounced upon him and seized the goods. The judge found that the importer had not tried to defraud the revenue, and that consequently the goods were not liable to seizure.

TO THE SALVATION LASS.

Like a passing bird, with a wild, sweet song,
Thou hast come to this pleasant land;
And amid the noisy, crowded streets
Of the stranger thou dost stand.
And thou pourest forth an earnest lay
How the home by a Saviour given
Sheds its rich, ripe fruit and sheltering leaves
In thine own beloved heaven.

Proud singer, I see thy flashing eyes,
Thou art thinking on that river;
The rush of its waters deep and strong
Shall dwell in thine ears for ever.
Thou art standing, in dreams, by that stream afar,
And, in dreams, a wreath you're given
Of the happy flowers that for ever blow
In thine own beloved heaven.

J. R. B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON, C. A. HOLLAND.
Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw

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—IN—
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ANNUAL DRAWING.

2064	3240	698	1807	2841
3165	2201	378	3558	1935
2863	2661	1287	3128	1424
1951	932	386	3132	1602
968	2466	2705	1210	176
39	2653	3910	3823	3044
1751	3405	371	3119	498
1648	3003	141	1988	1405
3286	817	164	2846	3651
1875	11	2056	288	754

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BOOTS.
Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, 132 Gov't St., cor. Johnson St.

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are preserved in JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
An invaluable food for all who need strong nourishment in an easily-digested form.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a tract of land, situate on the bay behind the Indian village on the Kemskwit River, Dean's Channel, Coast District: commencing at a post marked "F. J., S. W. corner," planted at the north-west corner of F. Jacobson's claim, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains to foot of mountain, thence west following the foot of mountain to coast, thence following the coast line south to initial post, containing 160 acres, more or less.
FRANK GRANTHAM.
Kemskwit, B. C., November 4, 1891.
no27-2m-w

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres, more or less, of Crown land, situated at the head of Alice Arm, B.C., commencing from a post marked W. H. Robertson, about two miles from the head of the Inlet, on the east side of the Inlet, running 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, or to the shore of the Inlet, thence along the shore to the point of commencement.
W. H. ROBERTSON.
Metlakahtla, B.C., Nov. 7, 1891. no20-w2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 250 acres of land, more or less, commencing at a stake on Ship Channel, Barclay Sound, thence 80 chains west, thence 40 chains south to A. Jackson's N. E. post of claim, thence 40 chains east to line, thence following meanderings of coast to point of commencement.
RODERICK BEGG.
Victoria, October 29th, 1891. no27-2m-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a tract of land situate on the bay behind the Indian Village on the Kemskwit River, Dean's Channel, Coast District, B.C.: commencing at a post marked "F. J. S. W. corner," planted at the north-west corner of Geo. Cunningham's claim, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following the coast line south to initial post, containing 160 acres, more or less.
FILLI- JACOBSON.
Kemskwit, November 4, 1891. no27-2m-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tracts of land situated in Quatsino district: Commencing at the north west corner of section six (6), Quatsino district; thence running south eighty (80) chains; thence west to sea shore on Forward Inlet; thence following sea shore in a northerly and easterly direction to place of commencement, and containing 100 acres more or less; also six (6) small islands situated in said Forward Inlet, containing one hundred acres more or less.
JOHN RENWICK.
Nanaimo, Nov. 3, 1891. no13-2m-wy

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that I intend applying to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following tract of land on Ucuiset Arm: Commencing at the S.E. corner of the Indian Reserve, running 10 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence to the shore, and thence to the point of commencement.
C. SPRING.
Victoria, B.C., 6th Nov., 1891. no7-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make an application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase 160 acres of land situated and described as follows: From a stake marked H. R. R. on the north coast of Moresby Island, ("Queen Charlotte group,") on the shore of Gumshewa Inlet. Thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence west 40 chains along the coast line to place of commencement.
PETER ROSMUSSEN.
Victoria, Nov. 30th, 1891. de6

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at S. E. corner Indian Reserve next Forbes Island, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence following meanderings of shore to point of commencement.
F. G. RICHARDS.
Dated December, 4th 1891 de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land commencing at a stake one half mile north of Kelp Inlet Ship Channel Barclay Sound, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement.
A. J. JACKSON.
Dated December, 4th 1 91. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, Barclay Sound, commencing at Mr. C. Bryant's N.W. corner post, thence north 40 chains, west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.
H. T. COLE.
Dec. 4th, 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, Barclay Sound, commencing at A. J. Jackson's N.E. corner post, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 west, 40 south, 40 east to point of commencement.
J. H. WARNER.
Dec. 4th. 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at their next sitting, for a renewal of my license to the Horse-Shoe Hotel, Chemainus.
MATTHEW HOWE.
Dated Nov. 12, 1891. no26-w1m

THE CHILIAN SITUATIO

Nothing New Known in Washing
but Rumors "as Thick as Lea
in Valambrossa."

Opinions of Officials—They "
Want to Fight, but by Jing
if They Do!"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—At the Stat
Navy Departments, to-day, the usual
swer to inquiries for news from Chili
made. "We have received nothing"
this did not prevent the circulation
good-sized crop of lively rumors conce
the situation, especially Minister E
failure to attend the inauguration cerem
of President Montt, at Valparaiso, on
urday. The officials at the State De
ment had no explanations to give of
Minister's course. He had been advise
use his own judgment in the premises
in high official circles, the belief prevail
the minister felt that it was not consi
with his own self-respect and the digni
his position, to say anything whateve
the absolute danger to his person there
in appearing on the streets to attend
ceremony, in view of the manner in w
he had been treated since the revolu
ended. The was a short conference
tween Secretary Blaine and President
rison, at the White House, this mor
before the Secretary reached the de
ment; but the result of it is not defin
known. It was said that the situation
not changed. The intimation in
quarter is that there is a division of s
ment between the President and mem
of the Cabinet upon the subject of the
ference with Chili meets with no acc
ance by those who are in a position
know the facts. It is asserted
in every step taken in the matter the C
nel has acted as a whole, and the Presi
and Secretary of State have the full c
dence and support of their associa
Around the State Department little c
dence is put in the report that Chili will
to have the controversy settled by arbi
tion. At least that is not a probabilit
the near future. Before such a step we
be reached in the progress of negotiat
between the two nations a long way m
be traversed, and Chili's record is not s
as to warrant the basing of lively h
thereon. In the International Ameri
conference, it will be remembered,
Chili's delegates voted against the prop
agreement to settle troubles by arbi
tion, and that the country has taken
steps to palce herself in line with ot
American nations in this respect. It is
impression among officials that Chili
either apologize or fight, and it is also
that, for some undefinable reason, a p
wave seems to have swept over the S
and Navy departments, to-day, and
feeling that a bloodless solution of
situation will be found is growing. At
same time, however, the authorities are
laxing none of their efforts to be fully p
pared for any emergency that might oc

This morning Secretary Tracy, Com
dore Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Na
gation; Commodore Wilson, of the Bur
of Construction, and Lieut. T. B.
Mason, who is to be executive officer of
New York, when she is put in commiss
had a conference with Mr. Cramp,
builder. He told the officials, it is s
that if work on the other vessels in
yard were stopped the New York could
completed and made ready for servic
six months. Whether orders to proceed
this manner were given or not did
transpire. Shortly after noon, Se
Pedro Montt, the Chilian minis
after waiting for the Nicarag
and British ministers to conclude th
business with Mr. Blaine, began an int
view with the secretary which lasted m
than an hour. What it was all about,
course, was not made known, but it is s
that it was largely devoted to a statem
by the minister of the desire of the n
government inaugurated at Valparaiso,
Saturday, to continue in amicable relati
with the United States and renew to
secretary the assurance of his own reg
and esteem. General Grant, the act
secretary of war, said, to-day, when ask
for an explanation of the unusual activ
in army circles, "it is nonsense to talk
war with Chili. Why do they not talk of
with Italy? The situation on our Mexi
border seems serious to me. I think th
is positive danger of our getting into trou
with Mexico. They may complain of
permitting Garcia and his band to p
back and forth across our border.
must have troops to prevent this. It beg
to look to me as if Garcia might succeed
getting up a serious revolution.
situation is serious, and we have to l
out for things all along the Mexican borde
Gen. Grant also said that the War Depa
ment was exerting itself to prevent furt
violations of the neutrality laws by Garc
band of revolutionists. It is believed
the War Department that Garcia's mo
ment is gaining strength.

Secretary Tracy was busy for an hour,
day, in consultation with Senator Camer
chairman of the Senate on Naval Affai
Senator Hale and Butler of the same co
mittee; Senator Frye, of the committee
Foreign Relations; Chief Engineer M
ville, Captain Phillips, of the new cru
New York, and others. All these gen
men did not see the Secretary at the sa
time, but their presence in his priva
office gave rise to rumors that the Chil
situation was the topic of conversatio
but the Navy Department officials de
that there is the least speck of
war cloud in sight. At the War Depa
ment neither Acting Secretary Grant
Major General Schofield, who would c
tainly be in a position to know had any
formation of the intention to appoint G
eral Miles to command the army in
event of war with Chili. In fact, the o
sign of warlike preparations visible at
Executive Departments consisted in
order issued for the immediate preparat
of the new twelve-inch guns, just complet
at the Navy Yard here, and their transp
tation to California, together with 42,
pounds of prismatic powder and 11,000
inch shells.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

Another Engagement on the Pamir Frontie
The Natives Abetted by Bodies of Cossack

LONDON, Dec. 28—A dispatch from C
cutta, this evening, gives an account
another engagement on the Pamir front
and of another display of gallantry upon
part of a British officer. According to t
despatch news has just been received
Calcutta from Gilget, the most northe
outpost or agency of British India, to
effect that Lieut. Manners Smith, at
head of a body of Kashmirs, in
British service, has scaled a precipice, op
site Fort Nilt, recently so gallantly take
and that the lieutenant, after a desper