The Colonist.

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NOTHING BUT CONTROLLERS.

We see by the Canada Gazette of the 18th, that neither William Paterson, of the City of Brantford, nor Sir Henri Gustave Joly is a member of the Queen's Privy Council, consequently neither of them is a member of Mr. Laurier's Cabinet. "The Honorable Joseph Israel Tarte" and "the Honorable Charles-Alphonse-Pantaleon Pelletier" are gazetted as members of the Queen's Privy Council, being considered worthy of that honor. It is difficult to see why Mr. Laurier has made these distinctions which cannot be considered other than invidious. Mr. Paterson and Sir H. G. Joly are appointed to the office of Controller—an office the Liberals contend—intended for young men who are only apprentices in statesmanship. Neither Mr. Paterson nor Sir Henri Joly is a young man, and neither of them can be considered a "green hand" in politics. Appointing them to the office of Controller is therefore contrary to the spirit and the intention of the law as it is interpreted by the Liberals themselves. Having contravened the law by appointing these gentlemen to offices intended for boys in politics, Mr. Laurier is very far indeed from mending matters by continuing to treat them as boys. It was within his power by appointing them to seats in the Cabinet to give them a position worthy of their abilities and their experience as statesmen. It is a mystery to us why he did not do so. Circumstances were such that he could give them no other than subordinate offices—offices, it is freely admitted, that were never intended for such men as they, but circumstances did not compel him to double the indignity by denying them the rank in the Government to which they were fully entitled.

When Sir Mackenzie Bowell was placed in circumstances precisely similar he acted very differently. When he found it necessary to appoint men worthy of Cabinet rank to the office of Controller he unhesitatingly gave them the position in the Government to which they were entitled by their abilities and their party standing. There are some ignorant persons who questioned the Premier's power to do this, but the present Leader of the Government is not to be placed in this category. He, as the appointments to seats in the Cabinet show, knows that the power of the Premier in choosing members of the Cabinet is practically unlimited. The theory is that he is to choose his colleagues in the Government from the two branches of the Legislature. It is to be assumed that his associates in the Administration—all its members as well as its leader—enjoy the confidence of Parliament. But Mr. Laurier has not hesitated to choose as members of the Cabinet men who were not in either branch of the Dominion Legislature. He went even further than this, for he chose two gentlemen for places in his Administration who had just been rejected by the people at the polls. If this is not stretching his prerogative as First Minister it is difficult to say what is. When we find that to make these irregular appointments Mr. Laurier passed over members of his party who had borne the heat and burden of the long day of Opposition—members who are in every respect superior to those he favored—surprise at the use which he made of his prerogative as Premier is greatly increased. Appointing worthy and well qualified men placed in the office of Controller to seats in the Cabinet would be an insignificant stretch of power compared to that which he exercised in more than one case. Even if it were considered by some hypercritical formalists irregular, its being a graceful recognition of political standing and ability as well as an act of justice, would be full justification for any departure from the beaten path of procedure.

BRITISH RULE IN CANADA.

Our Southern neighbors are beginning to find that British rule in Canada is not tyrannical. There are some among them who have found out that Government on the British side of the line is even more democratic than it is on the American side. They have just seen how quickly the people can have their own way in Canada. A little over a month ago a Conservative Government managed the affairs of the Dominion and carried out a Conservative policy. A general election was held and the Conservatives were defeated. After a delay of only a few weeks the Conservative Government handed the reins of power to their successful rivals, the Liberals, and to-day the Liberal Government is in power in Canada. When Parliament meets in a few weeks the Liberals will have control of the Legislature, and they can adopt any policy which the Liberal majority approves. This could not be done so promptly in the United States, although it is the boast of American citizens that the people are sovereign. If a Republican or a Populist President and House of Representatives are elected in November next it will be many months before the victorious party can get full control of the affairs of the Republic. The New York Herald was impressed with the ease, the quickness and the quietness with which the transfer of power has been made in the Dominion. It also directs the attention of its readers to the independent way in which the people of Canada manage their own affairs. It says:

Now, whether the system which permits of a radical administrative change so rapidly as this be a good one or not is a point well worth considering. But what we wish to remark to-day is that the events in Canada are a very striking illustration of the extreme democratic character of its Government. There is a Governor-General who reigns, but does not govern. There is a Queen across the seas, whose viceroy and representative Lord Aberdeen is. There is a Privy Council and a Colonial Office in London, with a very masterful Colonial Minister in the person of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. There is a Parliament which still, for certain purposes, has jurisdiction in the affairs of Canada. And not one of them all interferes, or dreams of interfering, in this peaceful exercise of the will of the people of Canada with respect to their rulers. Canada, in other words, though a British colony, makes her own laws, chooses her own Legislature and her own Ministers, and in all matters essential to liberty or to her social life is her own mistress. Is it, then, worth while to pretend that the existence of a great democracy of five millions of people on our northern borders is a menace to this Republic? Yet that is what some of the jingo papers have lately been saying. If they will simply print the facts, and show to their readers the Canadians in the act of determining their own destinies by their own votes, the spectre of monarchical menace will vanish out of sight. Canada, if not a Republic, is a democracy, and her citizens contrive to get their will executed much more promptly than we do under a Republican Government.

Much of what the Herald says will be news to many Americans supposed to be intelligent. They believe that the Canadian Government is under the thumb of Queen Victoria, and that Canadians must ask leave of Her Majesty before they can make any change in their public affairs that is of the least importance. The way in which some American editors speak of the malign influence which their British oligarchy exercises over Canada and Canadians is amusing to the Canadian, who from one years's end to the other does not so much as hear of the dreadful British oligarchy. The amount of compassion that is wasted on the down-trodden Canadians by good-natured and self-complacent United States citizens would, if they were aware of it, fill some Canadians with surprise.

THE SEASON'S CROPS.

The harvest in every province of the Dominion promises to be an abundant one. Here and there the crops have suffered for want of rain or some other cause which is local in its action, but on the whole the growing crop looks well and much of it is out of danger. The hay crop in Ontario is said not to be a very good one, but it is better than that of last year. Peas, barley, oats and roots, necessary for the sustenance of stock, have done well. This is important, for stock raising and dairying have become the chief agricultural industries of Eastern Canada. Wheat on the whole is a good crop, and there will be abundance of fruit in the East this year. The experimental farms are said to have had a good influence in teaching farmers how to take care of their fruit trees and to preserve the fruit from the ravages of insect pests. The news from Manitoba and the Northwest is that the crop this year will not equal that of last. Some calculate that it will be 50 per cent. and others 70 per cent. of what it was in 1895. A newspaper, however, says: "While the crop of the Red River valley belt is, without doubt, far short of last season, owing to excessive rains, yet the balance of the province will almost make up for the shortage in this district. At many points of Western Manitoba there will, no doubt, be a larger yield than even last year." If the wheat in Manitoba escapes the early frosts, then a fair crop will be harvested. The hay crop has in some parts of the Northwest been "magnificent." In this province the crops, except the fruit crop, promise well. Plums this year, from all that we can hear, will be scarce, but apples will be plentiful. We are glad to see that attention is being directed to the agricultural resources of the province.

THE RIFLE SEASON.

The money spent by the Canadian government in the encouragement of rifle shooting will be well invested so long as it brings to the fore men such as those who year after year win credit for themselves and fame for their country in competition at Bisley with the military marksmen of the Empire. It might be thought that the little team of twenty annually sent from Canada would not count for much in competition with the two thousand picked men of the British and Colonial volunteers, but the records show that the Canadians are quite equal to the task of winning some of the best prizes, even against so great odds. This year they particularly distinguished themselves by taking the Kolapore cup, defeating the best eight the Mother Country could pick against them; and in the hundred who won their way into the final stage of the Queen's, out of the host of two thousand who entered in the race, there were three Canadians.

The regimental rifle galleries and ranges are the training school for the marksmen who graduate at Ottawa for the Bisley team, and an impetus is given to the regimental work by the prize meeting held annually by each provincial rifle association. In British Columbia the provincial competition takes place this week, and those interested in this manly and eminently useful sport will learn with pleasure that the attendance promises to be the best in the history of the association. This will be especially gratifying news to the governments, the municipal corporations and the individuals who for years have been generous friends to the riflemen. British Columbia has already sent teams to the great gatherings in Eastern Canada that have won enviable distinction for this province, and out of the upwards of the seventy competitors expected to compete for the honor this week a strong team of eight should be found to go East this year.

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

Is it wise in the Times to take for granted that all that a discontented Bella Coola colonist says is the undeniable truth? Would it not be fair, not only to the Government but to the Province, to make a few inquiries before it gave what may be the groundless complaint of an unreasonable settler its editorial sanction? If it had tried to find out how much truth there is in the statement of a "Colonist," it would have found that the men of the Bella Coola Colony had been generously dealt with by the Government, that some $15,000 had been spent on the colony, and that the whole, or nearly the whole, of that sum had gone into the pockets of the colonists in the shape of wages. The Government paid them for opening a road, building bridges and a wharf, all for their own convenience and for the improvement of their own property. Men who go into a new settlement cannot, or should not, expect the Government to do everything for them. They ought to try to do something for themselves. There are two sides to the Bella Coola settlement story, and the Times will do harm, and harm only, by telling only one side of it.

THE PLEBISCITE.

The Toronto Mail and Empire does not hold the plebiscite in very high esteem as a means of testing public opinion. It, however, sees that the Liberals are clever enough to make it serve their ends. This is what it says:

As a matter of fact, the plebiscite is but a means of winning a reputation for doing something, although nothing at all is being effected. It is necessary under our system, plebiscite or no plebiscite, to come down to the Parliamentary vote in the end. The Liberal prohibitionists have made, and are still making, crafty party use of the question. But the genuine workers need not despair. Their labors in the cause of temperance have already had a marvellous effect in the stamping out of drunkenness, and the general improvement in the habits of the people stands very largely to their credit.

H. M. PRIVY COUNCIL.

MONTREAL, July 28.—A special cable from London says: "Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has secured the sanction of the government to the appointment of Canadian, South African and Australian judges to the judicial committee of the privy council. The chief justice of the Cape is already appointed. The government here is waiting to receive Mr. Laurier's nomination of a Canadian judge. It has been suggested that it would be fitting were Hon. Mr. Blake's talents and services recognized."

One Honest Man.

If written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise perfect secrecy. Please address, simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont. *

'GOVERNORS GENERAL'

Hon. Edward Blake's Speech at the Dominion Day Dinner in London.

Their Functions—A Double, a High and at Times Very Difficult Task.

Among the speeches made at the Dominion day dinner in London was one by Hon. Edward Blake. In proposing the toast of "the Governors-General past and present," he said:

"I am fortunate, if anything about after-dinner speaking can be called fortunate, in the character of the toast I am invited to propose, because it is a toast which can be offered and, I am sure, will be received, not merely with good humor and politeness, but with absolute sincerity and truth. If, for example, I had been asked to propose the toast of the past and present and, let us add, the coming ministers of Canada, I have no doubt that toast would have been received with good humor and politeness, but we should all have had a certain sense of unreality in dealing with it, recalling as it must do the fact that there were a good many of those administrations to which we have wished an early death (laughter), that there were some which we helped to kill, and that there was one, perhaps, that some of us had wished should die before it came to birth. (Renewed laughter.) My happier lot is to propose a toast on which we can agree ex animo to join—the toast of those gentlemen past and that gentleman present who have from time to time, as the representatives of Her Majesty and the constitutional rulers of the country, been charged with the responsibility of accepting and placing full confidence in those advisers whom the wisdom or the folly of the nation from time to time has imposed upon them. (Laughter.)

REMINISCENCES OF LORD ELGIN.

However short my experience may have been of governors-general in the capacity of adviser, this qualification, at any rate, an advanced age has allowed me—I have had the honor and happiness of knowing no less than eight constitutional monarchs of my country. It is forty-eight years since I first as a lad made the acquaintance of a Governor-General of Canada—a Governor-General of pre-Confederation Canada, it is true, but Canada for all that. He was a man who had a great opportunity, and who rose to that opportunity. I refer to the late Lord Elgin, a ruler not unfit to be mentioned on equal terms with any other Governor-General of that country. (Hear, hear.) It was his good fortune to be called upon to set upon firm foundation the great principle of responsible government, to which we owe our political content with reference to our management of our own local affairs and with reference to our relations with the Mother Land. (Cheers.) His business it was, and admirably he fulfilled it, to lay upon solid foundations that principle. He assumed, in the phrase which will not soon be forgotten, the position, with reference to contending parties, of dignified neutrality, and he found himself and placed himself constantly in the position to receive and be received by all parties in the country upon a footing of equal kindness, confidence and cordiality. (Hear, hear.) He lived in stirring times. The world revolves and opinions revolve too. We hear a great deal to-day of

PREFERENTIAL ADVANTAGES

about which smooth words are said, and we see something of strong acts at the same time perpetually forbidding the importation of live stock. (Cheers and laughter.) But some of us who talk of these things and see these things done, do not perhaps remember with equal vividness that fifty years ago Canadian corn and Canadian timber had preferential advantages over the corn and timber of the Crimea and the Baltic. (Hear, hear.) Aye, but they were taken away and, of course, as in all commercial changes, great temporary injury, disadvantage, and discontent ensued; and it was with that condition of things—so active and acute that it promoted a wish even for political change—that amongst other disturbances Lord Elgin had to deal. He had to deal also with a political convulsion no less acute, occasioned by an act which at this distance of time we may speak of without any dread of rekindling party passions. The houses of parliament were burned, and Lord Elgin was stoned in the streets because he believed it to be his constitutional duty to assent to a bill passed by the house, and he had to overcome odium, insult and attack on that account. He showed, under these conditions, a dignity and patience, firmness and consideration, toleration and forbearance, beyond all praise, so as in a very few years to gain the confidence, aye, and the attachment of the whole people of Canada, including those most prominent in those early attacks. (Hear, hear.) He also showed great qualities with reference to the commercial and fiscal condition of our country, though it was seriously impaired by the changes to which I have referred. He was entrusted with the duty of negotiating a treaty for promoting trade relations between the two neighboring countries of Canada and the United States, and he succeeded by his tact, his capacity and powers of persuasion, in negotiating a treaty of advantage to both countries, but naturally, perhaps, of more advantage to the smaller than to the greater.

THE USES OF A GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Of all of Lord Elgin's successors I have, as I said, known a little, and with some of them I have had the honor of a more intimate acquaintance—names so well known in our country as Elgin and Head, Lisgar and Monck, Dufferin and Lorne, Lansdowne, Stanley and Aberdeen. (Cheers.) The more things became settled with us, the more plainly and clearly the path of responsible government was traced, the easier, no doubt, and plainer also was the path of the head of the executive with reference, at any rate, to domestic affairs. But with reference to foreign and Imperial affairs, the Governor-General always has a double, a high and sometimes a very difficult task. It is his duty to have regard to the interests of the country, and the advice of his ministers and also to imperial interests, and it is his business—and often difficult and delicate it is—to attempt to reconcile these sometimes apparently conflicting interests so that all things may work smoothly. I can recall incidents in the case of almost every one of these constitutional monarchs of considerable difficulty and complexity, in which the highest qualities were required and were as a rule exhibited; and there are numerous occasions of which the public know nothing in which the Governor-General has had a function to discharge all the more important because done silently, in privacy and the end accomplished without any notice or public agitation whatever. (Hear, hear.) Our Governors-General in one sense, and happily, from my point of view, are the weakest heads of constitutional executives in the world, and the most dependent on their advisers. They come

ABSOLUTE STRANGERS

to the people over whom they are to rule. They come for a comparatively short period of time. They come without the advantage of connections or the opportunity of giving honors, without the advantage of a concentrated population to whom their presence and capacities may make ceremonious address, and therefore, you may add, without any of those advantages which belong ordinarily to the head of a constitutional executive. But they come, on the other hand, with the good-will pre-engaged of the people over whom they are to rule—(hear, hear)—pre-engaged because they come as the representatives of that Sovereign during whose beneficent reign the large liberties of the Canadian people have been acquired and enlarged (cheers), because they come not as the friends of one party or the other, but as the real friends of all parties, prepared to deal equally and fairly by all, and to accord a like measure of confidence to every statesman of whatever side whom the voice of his country may recommend. They come as the rulers of a people without hereditary distinctions, without any marked differences of social scale, rank or wealth, but who enjoy to a large extent that old blessed lot "give me neither poverty nor riches," who have long loved and cherished the blessings of political freedom. And they have an unequalled opportunity of one kind. There is no such platform as the Governor-General of Canada has among a people uncommonly fond of listening to public speaking (laughter); and if I have one word of complaint to make it is that they have used it too frequently for indiscriminate laudation (laughter) and not as often as I could have desired for a little wholesome advice. (Renewed laughter and hear, hear.) They have all had opportunities—some greater than others—and they have generally used these opportunities well. They have seemed to me to be sincerely impressed with a high sense of public duty, and more and more we have seen their rule, enlarged, strengthened, confirmed and maintained under the great blessing of local self-government according to the British system. (Cheers.)

SOME COCK-AND-BULL STORY.

I only mention in order to dismiss as an outrageous calumny some cock-and-bull story which I have read in the newspapers of some Governor not long since having been told by his advisers that they could not offer him any advice upon some matter for which they were responsible, and of some Colonial Secretary having told him that, instead of seeking advice where he could find it and until he had found it, he should act himself under these circumstances upon his own judgment. This cannot be true. Such doctrines belong to remote days long since past and exploded, and as untenable and impossible in Canada as in this country. I ask you, then, to drink the health of the Governor-Generals past and present. As to the present Governor-General, I have had the honor of his friendship for some years, and I have had the honor of knowing his amiable consort, and I believe it may be said of both that there are no two persons of high station and great rank who are more absolutely impressed with the consciousness of the duty which they owe to their station and rank and of the responsibility which accompanies power, and who are more assiduous in the effort according to the best of their ability to devote to the public service the power with which they are entrusted. (Cheers.) We have here present one of the past Governor-Generals whose friendship, if I may say so, I have had the honor to enjoy. He also, with an absolute sincerity, with a cheerful alacrity, with a love which seemed to grow for the country in which his lot was temporarily cast, did his duty by Canada, and to him who is a descendant of that Duke of Argyll who was the first to state fairly in the legislature of this country the priceless doctrine of responsible government, to which I have more than once alluded—to him who brought to our shores the beloved daughter of our beloved Queen (cheers)—we are indebted not only for what he did for us while he was with us, but for that interest in, and affection for, the country which he has exhibited since he left our shores. (Renewed cheers.) He has been promoted since then to the House of Commons—(a voice, "Is it promotion?")—to a post which cannot be obtained and cannot be kept "without dust and heat, without sweat and occasional tumbles," and I have not the least doubt in the world, though I confess I was not there to see, that he was up till half past eight on Tuesday morning passing the tellers in the division lobby instead of passing orders in council in the cabinet chamber and sustaining an administration by his vote instead of creating ministers by his mandate. (Laughter and cheers.) Thus, as in his former occupation, he plays his part according to his light in that great theatre which is the centre of political interest the world over, in that assembly which, with all its faults and failings, is the most interesting in the world—(cheers)—which is at once the most important and interesting, the most dramatic and emotional, the most wearying and fatiguing—(laughter)—the most excited and unrestrained, the most dignified and self-contained, the most far-reaching and effective among these greatest of all organizations for the advancement of mankind—the popular assemblies of the world. (Cheers.) I give you the Governors-General of Canada, past and present, and I ask you to couple with it the name of the Marquis of Lorne. (Loud cheers.)

Mining Companies' office stationery a specialty at the COLONIST office. x

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all bowel Complaints.

PAIN-KILLER is THE BEST remedy known for Sea-Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

PAIN-KILLER is UNQUESTIONABLY the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings SPEEDY AND PERMANENT RELIEF in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN-KILLER is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and SAFE TO USE internally or externally with certainty of relief.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; 25c. big bottle.

MEN OF ALL AGES

may be cured. We treat all sexual disorders of men. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. The dread alarm of Impotency, the exhaustion of Spermatorrhœa, may be CURED in *strict confidence* at *moderate expense.*

Send for our *free* sealed book, "PERFECT MANHOOD."

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally.

"I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Ball, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

Many people suffer from rheumatism. Bad blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a sample case:

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wills, of Chesley, Ont. "He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 25 c.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25c. jy10-dy&wy

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with

White Star Baking Powder

WHICH ALWAYS

PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Honour the Administrator in Council has been pleased to direct that, for the purposes of the "Placer Mining Act, 1891," and the "Mineral Act, 1896," Texada Island be transferred from the New Westminster Mining Recording District to the Nanaimo Mining Recording District.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
20th July, 1896. jy24-d&sw-1w

WANTED—Three general agents for a block of Counties; also five canvassers for each. A big thing, and those who get territorial rights will be in luck. Can also employ several bright ladies at their own homes. The Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., 49 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont. jy11