

The Colonist.

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THE NEW CABINET.

Mr. Laurier's Cabinet is nearly complete. He had, no doubt, considerable difficulty in forming it, and we would not be at all surprised to hear that his selection has seriously displeased many influential members of the old Liberal party.

In the first place, Mr. Laurier has felt himself obliged to go outside the House of Commons and the Senate for not fewer than five of the sixteen members who form his Cabinet, and if Mr. Sifton is appointed Minister of the Interior, as is most likely, the outsiders will be six. They are Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Tarte, Mr. Blair, Mr. Paterson and Mr. Sifton. Of these, two, Messrs. Tarte and Paterson, are rejected candidates. Having to go outside the Federal legislature for as many as six members of his Cabinet shows very clearly that very little good material for Cabinet making was elected by the Grits on the 23rd of June last.

Old Liberals will be greatly surprised to find so able and so deserving a member of the party as the Hon. David Mills left out in the cold, and so hard a worker and so prominent a worthy a man in every respect as Mr. Wm. Paterson placed in a subordinate position. If any two men of the Liberal party deserved well of a Liberal Premier they were Mr. Mills and Mr. Paterson. It must appear very strange to an old Liberal well acquainted with the history of his party to see a man like Israel Tarte preferred to William Paterson. Mr. Tarte is placed at the head of one of the most important of the spending departments, while Mr. Paterson is relegated to a much less influential position. Liberals will, we think, be apt to conclude that if the positions were reversed nothing more than justice would have been done to Mr. Paterson and Mr. Tarte would have received more than his due.

Appointing Mr. Fielding, a new and untried man, to the Department of Finance and making Sir Richard Cartwright, the Minister of Finance of the former Liberal Government, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is open to criticism. If Mr. Laurier really intends to carry out his promises with regard to free trade, he certainly should have made Sir Richard his Minister of Finance. The latter gentleman has been a zealous and consistent advocate of free trade for the last eighteen years and more. In fact it had not been for him it is almost certain that the Liberal party would long ago have abandoned free trade.

There are many men in the new government who have shown themselves to be able, industrious and trustworthy in their respective fields of labor, and it remains to be seen whether they will win for themselves high reputations in the wider sphere which they have just entered.

The Times seems to think that Mr. Laurier has not shown any partiality for his own race in the formation of his Government. He has, we think, done very well for them and for the Province of Quebec. The French-Canadians in the Cabinet are Laurier, Tarte, Joly and Geoffroy. There are besides, from Quebec, Fisher, Fitzpatrick and Dobell. That is, Quebec has seven members in a Cabinet of seventeen, and four of the seven are of French extraction.

IMPATIENT OF TURKISH RULE.

The Cretans are not tamely submitting to Turkish tyranny. They have arms in their hands and they evidently do not intend to lay them down until they get terms from the Porte which please them or until they have thrown

off the Turkish yoke altogether. The Cretans, both Christian and Mahomedan, are of Greek extraction. Those of them who are Christians are impatient of Turkish rule. What they want is annexation to Greece. Greece is not strong or rich enough to help the Cretans openly, but the Greeks are in a quiet way giving the Cretan insurgents all the aid and comfort they possibly can. "The Greek Government," Harold Frederic says, "still maintains the semblance of neutrality but the Athenian press is quite out of hand now, and openly preaches a Cretan propaganda. It is notorious, too, that a swarm of small Greek traders are in Cretan waters professedly distributing relief, but really landing guns, cannon and munitions of war for the rebels. Stories come to-day of a disturbance on the Turko-Greek frontier. They may or may not be true, but certainly they are not surprising."

The Cretans are not without hope that something will be done by the great powers of Europe to free them from Turkish tyranny; and it does appear as if, in the opinion of the European peoples, the cup of the Turk's iniquity is nearly full. The accounts of the atrocities in Armenia made a deep impression on Christian communities everywhere, and it is only owing to the jealousies of governments that Turkey has not been punished long ere this for its inhuman treatment of Christian communities. It may be that public opinion will, in the near future, be too strong for the governments, and some of them may be impelled by an influence which they cannot resist to interpose on behalf of the people who are still suffering from the effects of Turkish oppression and Turkish inhumanity. It is quite evident that the Sultan dares not do in Crete what he has done with impunity in Armenia. European governments are on the qui vive, and if the Cretans are treated as the Armenians were, the boom of British cannon will, at all risks, be heard in Constantinople.

THE RUSSIAN PACIFIC.

The work of constructing the Russian Pacific Railway is going on quietly but steadily. Every month St. Petersburg is being brought nearer the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Before very long the journey across the continent of Asia, hitherto considered so toilsome and so dangerous, will be almost a pleasant trip of a few days. The road is being constructed from both ends. From St. Petersburg east already 2,673 miles of it are fit to be travelled upon. This is what we find in Bradstreet's about the progress of the stupendous work:

Newspaper accounts from Russian sources furnish information regarding the progress made with the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The line is being constructed in sections simultaneously, and the first, at the European end, is completed, so that it is possible to travel direct from St. Petersburg to Omsk, a distance of 2,673 miles. "On the next section of the line, that from Omsk to the Obi river, 384 miles in length, the rails are laid the whole distance, but the earthworks are not complete. On the next section, that from the Obi river to Krasnoyarsk, 487 miles, the rails are also laid, and a beginning has been made of the iron bridge, nearly half a mile long, across the Obi, that is to join the two sections. On this section many of the smaller bridges are built and half the earthworks are completed. The next section is to Irkutsk, a distance of 672 miles, and it presents many difficulties, the most important of which, however, have been overcome. Nearly two-fifths of the earthworks are finished. Beyond Lake Baikal the distance to the head of the Arner navigation is 701 miles, and in this section work has been begun from the Pacific end; but the difficulties are very great and much tunnelling will have to be done, as the line has to rise to a plateau over 3,500 feet high. The next section, however, presents the greatest difficulties, as the line has to be carried through a marshy region which, during the heavy rains, is often completely submerged. The line from Vladivostok is completed for 250 miles; but there can be little doubt that Russia is aiming at a post of the Pacific coast which will be open the whole year through, so that her forces may always be at her command. How this is to be obtained is one of the problems in the far East, and its solution may be more difficult than the building of the Trans-Siberian railway."

According to the zone system of tickets adopted by the Russian Government, it will cost only twenty-five dollars to travel from Moscow to the Pacific third class. Here is what the St. Petersburg correspondent of a German commercial paper says of the cost of travelling by rail across the continent of Asia when this Great Russian railway is completed:

The Siberian line from Cheliabinsk, the western terminus, to Vladivostok will have a length of 7,122 versts. The direction which the branch to the Yellow sea will take is not definitely decided upon, but the total distance from Cheliabinsk to the Yellow sea will be shorter than to Vladivostok. The journey from Vladivostok to Moscow will cost by third class 90.60 marks, by second class 139.90 marks, and by first class 223.50 marks. If we reckon 30 versts per hour the journey from Vladivostok to Moscow will take 303 hours, or 12 days and 15 hours, and as the express trains run 40 versts, only 9 days 11 hours. With an eventual speed of 60 versts per hour the journey will take only 7 days and 14 hours. The tickets from Vladivostok to Moscow hold good for 23 days, and in consequence the journey can so far be made ad libitum. If we compare these charges and length of time with the hitherto exclusively employed steamer routes from Western Europe to Eastern Asia, via Suez Canal, or across the Atlantic ocean, on the American

Pacific railway lines and the Pacific ocean, the enormous advantages of the Siberian line become evident. The quickest possible trip from London to Yokohama, via Brindisi, and from there by steamer through the Suez Canal round Southern Asia, takes at least 28 days; in 10 days less Yokohama can be reached across the Atlantic ocean (8 days) to Quebec by the Canadian Pacific line (6 days) and the Pacific ocean (14 days), or in all 28 days. From Bremerhaven to Shanghai takes at least 47 days, and from Marseilles to Yokohama 40 days. This is furthermore lost by the fact that the steamers only run at certain intervals, while the railway trains start every day. Bremerhaven to Shanghai costs by first class 1,550 marks, second class 950, and third class 440 marks; Marseilles to Yokohama, first class, 1,475 marks, and second class 600 marks. The Siberian railway will, therefore, on account of speed and cheapness, become of enormous importance, and the fact that Russia exclusively rules this grand route of communication will be of incalculable political significance.

We who dwell on the Pacific Coast of North America have a direct and it may prove a very deep interest in the completion of the railway connecting the cities of European Russia with the shores of the Pacific ocean. No one can foresee the changes which the completion will bring about or whom they will affect, but they will without doubt be very great, and it may be that the destinies of millions who do not even dream that such a work is under way, will be affected by its construction.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

We are told that a wonderful speech was made at the Chicago Convention—a speech that carried its members by storm. That speech, it is said, will make a young man, comparatively unknown, President of the United States. When one begins to read the speech noticed in such terms of enthusiastic commendation, and which produced such a wonderful effect, he expects to be charmed by a masterpiece of eloquence. He feels sure that the orator has not wasted words in frothy declamation or in meretricious embellishment. To the reader who possesses either good sense or good taste, the much-lauded speech of W. S. Bryan is a great disappointment. It is not elegant or even vigorous in diction, it is weak in argument, and its declamation is turgid and in the worst taste. The orator must have a wonderful personal charm, and his audience must have been greatly prepossessed in his favor when they could be carried away by such a speech. We are not alone in wondering how Mr. Bryan's speech could have an unusual effect on an audience composed of men of even average intelligence. The editor of the Portland Oregonian, who, it must be admitted by his opponents as well as his admirers, is a man of far more than average ability, says that Mr. Bryan "carried the convention by an inflammatory speech, too contemptible to be subjected of examination or argument." And he describes the character of the orator as "that merely of a shallow, reckless and windy demagogue, too young yet even to have partially subdued, with the first lessons of reflection from study and experience, the heat and flame of an extravagant and distempered enthusiasm of the partisan zealot seeking political notoriety and advancement."

In order to give our readers some idea of the orator's style and the taste and capacity of his audience we reproduce below the passage of his speech that elicited thunders of applause: "We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of a business man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. If a man in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in the great metropolis. The merchant at the cross-roads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and tills all day, begins in spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of grain. The miners who go 1,000 feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs to get from the bowels of the earth precious metals to be poured into the channels of trade are as much business men as the financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world. We ask for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not a word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast, but those hardy pioneers who have braved all the dangers of the wilderness; who have made the desert to blossom as the rose; those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have erected school houses for the education of their young and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where they sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country."

The orator, we see by the report, was twice interrupted by storms of cheers when giving utterance to the above string of platitudes and truisms that everyone has heard hundreds of times not only without admiration but with something like weariness. The above, we presume, was intended for oratory; we will now give our readers a specimen of what Mr. Bryan no doubt intended for argument. In reply to an argument of a previous speaker, who said that the platform of the Convention was opposed to the national bank currency, Mr. Bryan said: "We say in our platform that we believe the right to coin money and issue

money is a function of the government. We believe it is a part of the sovereignty and can no more with safety be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or levy laws for taxation. Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentlemen who have addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of a bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them, and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government, and that the banks ought to go out of the government business."

We presume that the speaker and his hearers both knew that governments which would not dream of extending to private individuals the power to make special statutes or to enact laws for the imposition of taxes, have permitted private individuals to "issue money" and that the privilege has been found to be of the greatest advantage to the community. But with orators of the stamp of Mr. Bryan, fact let them be ever so well known, and experience, let it be ever so well grounded, are of no avail whatever when opposed to any theory which they happen to favor and by the aid of which they hope to be hoisted into power.

This man, who is nominated as candidate for the presidency of a great nation, so far forgot his own dignity and the importance of the occasion as to pander to the prejudices of his audience by alluding to the fancied resemblance of Mr. McKinley to Napoleon Bonaparte in connection with the fact that he was nominated as the candidate of the Republican party on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

The peroration of this extraordinary speech is as fine a specimen of fustian as can be found in the whole range of literature intended to be serious. Here it is: "It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when 3,000,000 in number, had the courage to declare their independence of every other nation on earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of the people. Therefore we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bi-metallicism is good, but we can never have it till some day we defend the gold standard as a good thing and let England have bi-metallicism because the United States has it. If they say to come out and in the open defend the gold standard as a good thing we shall fight them to the utmost. Having behind us the commercial interests, the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for the gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon the cross of gold.'"

The fact that Mr. Bryan's bombastic and illogical speech had the effect of winning for him the favor of the Democratic Convention shows in a very striking way the intellectual standing of the silver party in the United States. The only effect which such a speech could have on an audience of well-informed thinking men would be one unfavorable to the speaker.

BELIEVES LAURIER.

Conscientious Canadian French Catholics are fully convinced that the main object of Mr. Laurier's Government will be to restore to the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba their separate schools. This is made plain by a speech which the Rev. Father Greiner, O.M.I., of St. John the Baptist day. The good priest said: "We pray the glorious St. Jean Baptiste, whose fête we celebrate to-day, to bless you, to bless your wives and your children, and to bless your work. We pray to St. John the Baptist, for we know that if in temporal matters you have different points of view, from the points of view religious and national you are one. We pray then for you, Mr. Laurier, and those who shall be charged to preside over our destinies, to render justice full and complete to our brethren in Manitoba, that they may enjoy all the social and political rights which our separated brethren in Quebec. Nothing should be more just, nothing more reasonable, nothing more conformable to the constitution. Vive Laurier! Vive the Catholic schools of Manitoba! Vive our beautiful language, which we learned at our mothers' knee, and which we will conserve until our latest breath!"

NOT TRUE.

The Province, in an article on "The Mayor and the Doctor," says: "We find it impossible to reconcile this line of conduct with the high opinion we entertained of Dr. Duncan as a man. He pleaded guilty to the charge which was brought against him of disregarding the regulations of the Health By-law." This is simply untrue. Dr. Duncan did not plead guilty of having disregarded the regulations of the Health By-law. And, further, the Mayor stated specifically that "Dr. Duncan had not acted contrary to the law, for, as a matter of fact, the Health By-law gave the medical health officer discretion in the matter."

The Mayor was perfectly right. Section 10 of the Public Health By-law reads as follows: "The Medical Health Officer may further isolate or remove all persons who may have become exposed to the contagion, and no such person shall go, be permitted to go, abroad until the Medical Health Officer permits, nor until the clothing or effects worn or carried by him have been properly disinfected, if the same have been exposed to contagion." The Province owes both the public and Dr. Duncan an ample apology for having stated what was grossly untrue respecting a public trial, and what at the same time is injurious to a gentleman who was being persecuted by malicious persons "dressed in a little brief authority."

TIMIDITY AND SLOTH.

[From the Hamilton Spectator.] The Grit party will discover its policy in the course of a few years. Acting upon the advice of that slowest of mortal men, Sir Oliver Mowat, the Grit leaders have determined to appoint a commission to inquire into the workings of the tariff. In other words, the Grit leaders have determined to let something about the business of the country, that they may be enabled to do their gradual cutting down of the duty intelligently. Commissions are everywhere slow, and it will most likely be a year hence before Sir Oliver's commission is ready to report. Then— if Sir Oliver the Slow and Mr. Laurier, the cutter off of dog's tails an inch at a time, have control of the cabinet— some reduction will be made in the tariff on certain lines of goods, and having taken one bite at the cherry the cabinet will take a rest and wait until the country is "ripe" for another bite. In the meantime manufacturers will be on the ragged edge of alarmed expectancy. They will be unable to make up their minds whether to close up their establishments entirely, or to go ahead blindly, trusting to luck and the wisdom of Sir Oliver and Mr. Laurier to enable them to get rid of their goods. In certain quarters Mr. Laurier gets a great deal of credit for the "statesman-like caution" he has exhibited in announcing that he will do nothing hurriedly; but will work the tariff down by degrees. That is the very worst course he could pursue. Better, far better, knock the tariff down to what he considers to be a revenue basis at once and have done with it. Manufacturers and merchants would then know exactly what to do. The country would have an opportunity to discover the merits or demerits of the proposed tariff-revenue system, and the system could be approved or amended as the needs of the country dictated. But Mr. Laurier, not having any definite trade policy, talks vaguely and promises to do nothing hastily. Here is his last deliverance on the subject, written in reply to a letter from a Toronto firm: "DEAR SIRS,—I have your favor for which I accept my very sincere thanks. I can renew you after the fight the assurance which I gave during the fight, that the tariff will not be inconsiderately tampered with, but that due consideration will be given to all interests. I would also like to impress upon the business community that no hasty change is to take place, and that no opportunity should be lost of developing trade in every direction during the coming season. Yours very sincerely, WILFRED LAURIER."

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If change be necessary for the benefit of the country, why should it be delayed? One cannot have a good thing too soon. He is cruel who says to a hungry man, 'You have been starved; you need refreshment; I'll appoint a commission to inquire into your case, and then I'll give you a bite, having previously given you plenty of warning that the bite is coming. I'll give you other bites later on, increasing them until you are full fed and fat.'

SUGAR FROM QUEENSLAND.

The News-Advertiser says in referring to the negotiations that have taken place between Captain Bird, as representative of the owners of the Canadian-Australian line, and the government of Queensland, with the object of making Brisbane the last outward and the first inward port of call in Australia, that "according to a Sydney telegram, the Canadian Pacific company has contracted to carry ten thousand tons of sugar annually from Australia for the Vancouver refinery." This statement is incorrect, no such contract having been entered into. There have, however, been communications made with Queensland, with a view to obtaining sugar from that colony for the local refinery, which under the existing Dominion tariff, could take all the sugar the Canadian-Australian steamers could bring up from Australia. Beyond this thought, no definite progress has yet been made. The position, therefore, is that the R.C. Sugar Refinery Co. would, so long as the local market was supplied by the conditions admitted of their doing so, purchase all the sugar Queensland could sell them, but whether business will result remains to be seen.

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The hurry, worry, bustle and excitement of modern life in business circles and society, is producing untold misery in our midst. We see the results in nervousness, prostration, insomnia, mental depression and dyspepsia. These troubles developed to an alarming extent during the intolerable heat of summer, when thousands are thrown on beds of sickness and suffering. For the benefit of such as are now suffering, we confidently recommend Paine's Celery Compound as an unfailing and sure health-giver. It strengthens the nervous system, quickly purges the blood, and gives that sweet and regular sleep that conduces to permanent health. When dyspepsia is the bane of the stomach, and acts as a tonic and stimulant to all the organs of digestion. The great medicine gives clearness of brain and intellect; it gives that vim, snap and energy of disposition that is required in the workshop, office, countinghouse, and in the home circle. It makes the weak strong, by bracing up unstrung nerves, building up a failing constitution, and in summer, every trace of disease is banished, and every prevailing pestilence and plague is avoided.

OUR MAIL.

Our mail brings us every day dozens of letters about Burdock Blood Bitters. Some from merchants who want to buy it, some from people who want to know about it, and more from people who do know about it because they have tried it and been cured. One of them was from Mr. J. Gillan, B.A., 39 Gould Street, Toronto. Read how he writes:

GENTLEMEN,—During the winter of 1892 my blood became impure on account of the hearty food I ate in the cold weather. Ambition, energy and success forsook me, and all my efforts were in vain. My skin became yellow, my bowels became inactive, my liver was lumpy and hard, my eyes became inflamed, my appetite was gone, and the days and nights passed in unhappiness and restlessness. For some months I tried doctors' and patent medicines of every description, but received no benefit. Being advised by a friend to try B.B.B., I am glad to have the opportunity of testifying to the marvellous result. After using three bottles I felt much better, and when the fifth bottle was finished I enjoyed health in the greatest degree, and have done so from that day up to date. Therefore I have much pleasure in recommending B.B.B. to all poor suffering humanity who suffer from impure blood, which is the beginning and seat of all diseases. J. GILLAN, B.A., 39 Gould St., Toronto.

Chamberlain—Further Crucial London, political who the Irish yesterday's the measure's taints as to Mr. John leader, thin bill are brig Mr. Dillon's it will not anxious in its pr still 250 am will sit on S ation cause which the b Chief Secret charge of the cision of the position of it that time, if erment to pass the bill, ask for a s adjournment mons and p sittings. An edito (Liberal), pr lain will se lead to the "Already," has pushed Mr. Goschen dent that Mr and misman to retire to t Radical Jose of the landlo and a wonder of time. The Times tical outlook ceedings in p redound to it is to be h Balfour resp he will ske would be a persist to the and difficu done in five into a single ment. The Times ment predicts landlors to disagree Dilworth on the withdrawal. An importa tive associat ers of the Co ing to the for ment, Sir Mi Imperial pol istry, said t the am greater and Pr that they had

See Our Prices.

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R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that he had been sworn to—Times, July 13, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COLIC, CHOLERA, STOMACH CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "suffice" and "fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 25 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 1/2d., 2s., 9d., 4s.

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SALE OF CROWN LANDS, PENDER ISLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that subdivisions of fractional Sections 1 and 3, Pender Island, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Lands and Works office, Victoria, 12 noon, on Saturday, 25th July. W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 7th July 1896. jy20

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Great Unc Two Hu

Chamberlain—Further Crucial

London, political who the Irish yesterday's the measure's taints as to Mr. John leader, thin bill are brig Mr. Dillon's it will not anxious in its pr still 250 am will sit on S ation cause which the b Chief Secret charge of the cision of the position of it that time, if erment to pass the bill, ask for a s adjournment mons and p sittings. An edito (Liberal), pr lain will se lead to the "Already," has pushed Mr. Goschen dent that Mr and misman to retire to t Radical Jose of the landlo and a wonder of time. The Times tical outlook ceedings in p redound to it is to be h Balfour resp he will ske would be a persist to the and difficu done in five into a single ment. The Times ment predicts landlors to disagree Dilworth on the withdrawal. An importa tive associat ers of the Co ing to the for ment, Sir Mi Imperial pol istry, said t the am greater and Pr that they had

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