

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894.

## DESCRIPTIVE TACTICS.

The tactics of the Grits are deceptive, but they are exceedingly shallow. They keep on discussing the trade question and enlarging on the benefits of free trade when they know very well there is no such thing as free trade in their policy. Their object, of course, is to lead the people to believe that if the Liberals were placed in power free trade would, by some means or other, come to the country. Mr. Laurier, to do him justice, did not promise Canadians free trade; in fact, he told them explicitly that if the reins of government were placed in his hands he could not establish a free trade policy, yet in the face of this express declaration the organs of his party talk about free trade as if it were to-day within the reach of the people of this Dominion.

These organs are so unreasonable as to complain of the newspapers supporting the Government because they do not waste their space in discussing free trade in the abstract. Why should they do so? There is no question of freedom of trade before the people. The Liberals are obliged to admit that for an indefinite period to come, no matter what Government is in power, the greater part of the revenue will have to be raised by the imposition of duties on goods imported. The issue between parties therefore resolves itself into a question as to the best way of raising the tariff. The import trade of the country must give the Government a certain sum, say twenty millions of dollars, every year. Our rulers, whether they are Conservatives or Liberals, will have to consider on what classes of goods those twenty millions can be raised. This simple question cannot be transformed into a free trade problem by any kind of political jugglery or by the most brilliant oratory. Tell an intelligent English free trader that Mr. Laurier proposes to raise a revenue of twenty millions of dollars on importations valued at \$121,705,000 by a free trade tariff and he will laugh heartily at the absurdity of the idea. It is a wonder that Grits possessing an ordinary share of common sense and a little common honesty do not see the predicament in which they place themselves by posing as the advocates of free trade under such circumstances. They cannot but see that their tariff, tinker it as they may, cannot be a free trade tariff, consequently the only conclusion which the impartial bystander can possibly arrive at is that they keep up the cry of free trade to deceive the people, to lead them to believe that they are going to have what is the power of the Liberals to give them if they pursue the policy which Mr. Laurier in his speeches has outlined.

If the Liberals were honest or even consistent they would tell the people that they did not believe in protection, and would ask their leave to carry a policy of English free trade; that is they would propose to impose duties on a few articles not produced in the country, for purely revenue purposes, and they would make up the deficiency of the revenue by levying direct taxes of different kinds. They would raise, say six and a half millions, out of a revenue of thirty millions from customs duties, and the rest by excise taxes, stamps and other direct imposts. This is the British revenue, under what is called free trade—Mr. Laurier's "Ideal"—is raised. The estimate for the year 1894-95 is \$24,175,000. Of this \$20,000,000 is raised by customs duties. Excise yields \$250,000; stamps, \$14,000,000; land tax and house duty, \$2,470,000; property and income tax, \$15,530,000. Thus we see that under free trade very little more than one-fifth of the revenue is derived from taxes on imports. Excise, stamps, house duty and income tax give \$25,000,000, or more than three-fifths of the whole revenue. Very nearly one-sixth of the British revenue is raised by a direct tax on income and property. If the gentlemen who advocate English free trade had the honesty to tell the people exactly what that system means and what it involves Canadians would, we think, admire their honesty; but they would be very apt to conclude that the system of taxation which works fairly well in an old and a wealthy country like Great Britain will hardly suit a young and comparatively poor country like Canada. As it is the Grit editors do not tell the people the whole truth. They do not tell their readers know what free trade costs the people of Great Britain, and how the deficiency in the revenue which free trade causes is made up; but this is an essential part of the British system. Why is it kept out of sight? The truth is, as we said at first, Mr. Laurier's trade policy is not free trade of the English or any other kind. The nondescript system which he advocates has been invented for the purpose of helping him and his friends to get into power and for no other.

## WILSON'S WELCOME.

The Hon. W. L. Wilson, the American statesman, when he accepted the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce, and when he made a speech on the trade question at the banquet given in his honor, it is now seen, knew very well what was in store for him at home. In a speech which he delivered the other day in Charleston, West Virginia, he said:

"Why, when I was in London two weeks ago I was honored, very unexpectedly to myself, with an invitation to the Chamber of Commerce, to be their guest at a public dinner. I was surprised to receive such an invitation because I was seeking rest and I knew then as well as I know to-day that what I would say on that occasion would be perverted and falsified,

but I did not think that I need be afraid to talk to the people of London as I talked to the people of West Virginia."

To an interviewer in Baltimore Mr. Wilson said:

"The dinner tendered to me was, I felt, too great an honor to my country and myself to be declined, coming from the great commercial chamber of the world. I accepted, feeling that I could not show my appreciation better than speaking as an American citizen exactly as I speak at home. . . . Mr. Wilson repeated that he was well aware of the use the Republicans would make of the incident, but for him to have refused it would have been ill-bred, churlish and cowardly."

As Mr. Wilson foresaw, his political opponents eagerly seized upon his London speech—which, by the way, he had taken the precaution to write out in full for the reporters—so as to make it a political capital. Mr. McKinley was not, it seems, above criticizing that speech unfavourably, giving garbled quotations from it, and the smaller fry of Republican journalists, looking upon Mr. Wilson as their lawful prey, pounced upon him and represented him to be everything but a loyal American citizen.

## NOTHING MIRACULOUS.

Our Liberal contemporaries in the East have not yet ceased to expatiate upon the wonders which Mr. Laurier is supposed to have wrought in the West. According to them there has been a notable Grit revival in these regions. A multitude of Conservatives—their numbers are not given—have had their eyes opened to see the error of their political ways and have entered, or are ready to enter, the Grit fold. We greatly fear that when they know the truth they will be sadly disappointed. They will see by-and-by that distance and the Grit newspapers have lent enchantment to the view, and that things political are in this Wild West not what they seem. If they were here they would find that the impression made by the Leader of the Opposition has been very faint indeed, and they would conclude that in a very short time there will not be a trace of it anywhere visible. The zeal of the Liberals has flickered a little, but the flame does not appear to be very strong, and as far as the Conservatives are concerned they are, as far as can be seen by the naked eye, precisely where they were before Mr. Laurier and his friends came among them. The speeches of the Grit leaders have made no impression upon the Conservative mind in these parts. How could they? There was really nothing practical or tangible in them, and worse than that, we fear that Mr. Laurier's reputation as an orator has suffered by his visit to the Pacific Coast. Many who heard him have openly declared their disappointment in him as a speaker, and many more feel that he did not come up to their expectations, but do not consider that they are called upon to express their private opinion in public.

We are at a loss to understand why the Eastern journalists should attach such very great importance to Mr. Laurier's utterances in the West. They know that the people of the Eastern provinces have for years had the unnumberable privilege of listening to Mr. Laurier, speaking in at least two languages, and they have not seen the most brilliant of his discourses followed by any very wonderful results beneficial to his party. The Conservatives of the East have listened with pleasure times without number to Mr. Laurier's silvery oratory, but they have, notwithstanding, remained Conservatives. They may have formed a high opinion of Mr. Laurier's oratory, and they may esteem him for his courteous and pleasant manner, but not one of them, as far as we have heard, has even thought of adopting Mr. Laurier's political creed. The East is and has been strongly Conservative. Cannot our contemporaries imagine that something like this has been the effect of the Leader of the Opposition's speeches in the West. We do not believe that Mr. Laurier has left a single enemy behind him in the West, but we have not yet seen any evidence that he has made a solitary convert. We are not by any means sure that his mission to British Columbia at any rate will not be followed by results injurious to the Liberal cause. Party spirit is not very strong in this part of the world, and men are more disposed to reason dispassionately on political questions than they are in the East. Hundreds of those who heard Mr. Laurier, and who read his speeches, are moved to ask: Is there anything in his policy? Do his speeches mean anything? Do they foreshadow a policy of practical free trade? There can be but one answer to these questions, and intelligent men will be certain to ask for something more definite and more substantial on the trade question than can be found in Mr. Laurier's speeches.

## JUST COMMENDATION.

Sir John Gort told an interviewer in Montreal that the principal thing that British Columbia wants is population. It has great resources and many of them, but what are needed are capital and labor to develop them. Sir John Gort is right, and we have a notion that this Province will get what it wants before very long. Sir John speaks favorably of the climate of this Pacific Province, and he seems to think that if its mildness were generally known many intending immigrants would prefer it to the less genial Eastern parts of the Dominion. Here again Sir John hits the nail on the head. British Columbia is preferable as to climate to any part of Canada east of the Rocky Mountains. Such an advantage of British Columbia known, it is clear that he and men of his standing can have no object in giving too favorable an account of this Province, and consequently

by a word from him will have far greater weight with those looking for a home on this side of the Atlantic than anything that can be said or written by persons suspected of having an object in giving this part of Canada too high a character.

## THE CITY MARKETS.

An important factor in the general business of the week has been the Indian trade. Nearly every Indian trading crew which has so far returned from Behring sea is expending its earnings—in some cases amounting to thousands of dollars—in the city, the result being that every schooner which they manned during the season, and on which they are now depending for transportation home, is either loaded or has loaded heavy cargoes of all kinds of articles. The examples set by the Indian in this particular is very commendable, for he expends his money in a manner that will be of some use and comfort to him and his family. Frequently sewing machines, organs, etc., while the bulk of them consist of building material, provisions and clothing for home use, are sent to the coast.

Market supplies, as a rule, have been fully equal to the growing demand. Farmers are, however, slow in bringing in their stuff, but this may be owing to their anxiety to get their work finished before the weather continues. One of the principal crops which they have brought in of late is fresh port, which in consequence has declined a little in value. There is also a small reduction in the price of apples and pears. In the case of apples the crop has been short this year owing to the drought and early frosts. Packed eggs are also somewhat scarce and are advancing.

A recent Sydney (N.S.W.) paper contains the following market report:

1 lb. salmon	4.00
1 lb. cod	3.00
1 lb. haddock	2.00
1 lb. mackerel	1.00
1 lb. trout	5.00
1 lb. turbot	6.00
1 lb. sole	7.00
1 lb. plaice	8.00
1 lb. halibut	9.00
1 lb. salmon	4.00
1 lb. cod	3.00
1 lb. haddock	2.00
1 lb. mackerel	1.00
1 lb. trout	5.00
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## REGENCY IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—A report is current that if the Czar decides upon a form of regency while he is absent from Russia, which it is expected he will be, he will make a special declaration entrusting the Czar with the direction of State affairs, the title of "Regent" not being mentioned. It is understood, however, that the Czar's will be limited, and that the Czar will reserve to himself the right of decision on important matters.

New York, Oct. 10.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin in its weekly review of the dry goods trade says: The past week has been unproductive of any material change in the character of the market, general business again being quiet in all departments, spot transactions having fallen mostly to the operations of resident representatives of out of town houses, visiting buyers being in limited attendance and local buyers purchasing sparingly. From the road and customers direct orders have kept within moderate bounds, although reports coming in indicate a distribution from second hands still above the average for this stage of the season. Deliveries of bulk orders have been free and have kept buyers pretty well supplied with a general run of merchandise. Reports on collections are again generally favorable, and the payment from purely agricultural sections of the country, where the phenomenally low prices of most products might be expected to have an influence.

## MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Divided Opinion as to the Responsibility for Baiting the Fish Driver.

Vessels In and Out of Dock—Proposed New Trans-Pacific Connections.

The U.S.S. Mohican arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Oualak with the patients from the whaling fleet. The spring whaling catch is reported to have been a failure, as last year the whales were slaughtered off the month of Mackenzie river and the survivors have sought new feeding grounds. It is expected that half the vessels in the Arctic will come back empty. The whaling schooners Emilie Schroeder and Silver Wave, formerly reported lost, are said by one of the returned whalers to be high and dry on a sandy beach off the coast of Alaska. Captain Bain, of the Schroeder, who last season was beached established a land station at Point Hope and made a raid on the whales from the shore with his small boat. Many feasters are reported from the whaling fleet, especially from the steamer Alexander, who lost nine men in this way. The U.S.S. Bear during the season brought over 150 reindeer from Siberia to Port Clarence where they are a great success, multiplying rapidly. At Oualak, however, the deer are a failure, 200 having last season been killed by falling over precipices, the herd being reduced now to only 20. The Bear brought 17,000 lbs. of bone from the whaling fleet of Oualak.

## THE "QUADRA" WORK.

A Nanaimo special to the Colonist says: "The Dominion steamer Quadra called in here last evening from Baynes Sound. Grassy Point beacon has been re-erected in the position the black spar buoy was moored for. The two small spar buoys marking the crossing over Keip bar have been removed, and two single-pile beacons erected with lattice work in the shape of a triangle on the head of each. These beacons are just northward of the crossing marks and should be passed to the southward. Captain Walbran sounded over the crossing between the beacons and to a distance of one cable southward of each beacon, and found no less than two fathoms when reduced to a low water ordinary spring tide.

## MAINE NOTES.

The Seattle shipping people are talking of establishing new lines of steamers to the Hawaiian Islands and to Alaska, the Hawaiian Republic being on the former route and the Willapa on the latter.

## BOMBARDMENT OF HOOT-NOO-OO.

(From the Alaskan Herald.)

In 1892 the now existing Alaska Oil and Gas Company, at Killisnoo, was known as the Northwest Trading Company. The Killisnoo station was in charge of the late John M. Vanderbilt, of Sitka. One day while two of the employees of the company and an Indian doctor were out in a whaling boat testing a new gun, the gun exploded and killed the Indian doctor. Getting back to the station they reported the incident, and the Indians became excited and demanded a potlatch of 200 blankets from the company. In those days the Hoot-noo-oos were noted for their hostility.

The Indians on being refused the blankets proceeded to a lagoon, where two white men were fishing for herring, and imprisoned them. The agent, fearing that the Indians might destroy the company's property, came over to Sitka and asked protection from the captain of the man-of-war Adams. Unfortunately the Adams was undergoing repairs, but the revenue cutter Corwin, commanded by J. M. Hooley, was lying in the harbor. Hooley, by the way, was the same man who was killed by the Indians at Hoot-noo-oos. The Corwin proceeded to Hoot-noo-oos with a company of marines and Capt. Merriman aboard. On arriving at the village George Kostrometoff, who was then employed as Russian and Indian interpreter, by the naval department, went ashore and requested the chief of the tribe to come aboard. When the chief came aboard Capt. Merriman upbraided him for incarcerating the white men and demanded their immediate liberation. The Indians were intimidated and promised to release the two men, but the captain's anger was not appeased, and he decided to play a little "potlatch game" himself. For the misdeeds of the Indians had committed by the confinement of the two men he demanded a potlatch of 400 blankets, and if the blankets did not materialize he would wheel his guns on the village and clean things out. The Indians rushed in vain to raise the lost imposed on them. Several hours passed and they succeeded in raising 40 blankets only. The captain would not come down a single blanket, so accordingly he told the Indians to clear out and he then blew away at the village. The ship's crew also went ashore and set fire to every house and cabin in the village. No lives were sacrificed.

## CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The value of the exports to the States from the Vancouver district for the quarter ending September 30 was \$81,584.88.

The cholera reports for July and August show that 3,713 cases and 2,643 deaths were announced in St. Petersburg and its suburbs in those two months. The disease occurs now only sporadically.

Dispatches received in Berlin from Copenhagen and St. Petersburg concerning the Czar's condition have a more favorable tone. The Czar is said to have transacted part of the state business yesterday.

Some people laugh to show their petty teeth. The use of Ivory White Tooth Powder makes people laugh more than ever. It's so nice. Price 25c. Sold by druggists.

## ABOUT SOFA PILLOWS

SOME NEW DESIGNS FOR THESE NECESSARY ARTICLES.

Frilled Pillows Remain Popular, but Plain Ones Are Also Demanded—Agra Linens Make Desirable Covers—The New Fad of Couching Designs on Denim.

Frills still hold their own. They are shown upon some of the handsomest of pillows made, but there are some restrictions as to their use. Thin silks, soft oriental crapes and all the multitude of lovely art-muslins and cotton stuffs are eminently suited to just that finish, and all cushions so covered will be frilled. But heavier materials, such as corduroy, figured velvet and even the much enduring denim are left quite plain and are simply seamed at the edges. There is not much that is really new, but there are some fresh applications of familiar things that have all the effect of novelty, and these are reported on as follows in the New York Times:

Linen, that fabric that has so steadily gained in favor, is to be found in greater variety of colors and qualities than ever before and promises to be a prime favorite for pillows. In white and all the delicate perishable colors these covers are made in slip form and are laced at one end. They are embroidered with

silks of absolutely fast dye, and so can be removed and laundered as often as they show soil. The darker colors, of which, by the way, the agra linen shows a multitude both fascinating and sumptuous, are treated much as silks are. In any color the agra linens can be bought for 75 cents a yard and are 44 inches wide. When to these figures is added the fact that they wear like iron, it is easy to understand the reason of their favor. Their colors are so lovely that they require little decoration. One pillow, which is a model of taste, has a cover of the linen in dull red. On it are disks in twos, in threes and singly, all of which are tinted a darker tone with the flint and are then tinted with a coating of gold. It is all that the most exacting need ask, yet it is simplicity itself. A frill of India silk of the same shade finishes the edge, but were it left plain it would be sufficiently decorative.

Corduroys and figured velvets and velveteens made after the style of the costly Morris velvets promise to be much in vogue for the pillows of large size and for the library couch as well as the drawing room window seat. They are somewhat severe in style, as suits their dignified use, and they are strikingly handsome in their rich dark tones. One shown was quite 27 inches square, filled with fine feathers and covered with figured corduroy in shades of tan and brown. The very fact that the figures are woven in place of embroidered, and that it is absolutely simple and plain, makes it conspicuous, and it is so strong and sturdy that it seems in its very self to assure you of rest and comfort.

Down is quite the favorite it has been, but is relegated to pillows of small size. The larger ones, that are supposed to support a weary back or make comfortable a wooden backed chair, are filled with feathers, and so are more substantial than would be the down. The softer, more yielding material is reserved for head rests and for the small pillows that fit in so well under the neck and look so tempting piled on top of the larger ones.

A really perfect equipment includes all sorts, but in default of that hair, feathers and down can be used to good purpose. Cotton chintz, art muslin, linen and denim are the best fabrics for the bedroom couch, and many of them require no decoration beyond that of the frill. A new fad is that of couching upon denim a somewhat elaborate pattern not unlike those of the old fashioned braiding. It is very effective and makes a handsome cover, with comparatively little work, but as a help to rest and repose it can hardly be commended. The ideal pillow undoubtedly is smooth and grateful to touch, and overcom-



A GROUP OF PILLOWS.

ment in the usable cushion is not to be commended. But fashion has declared in favor of couching, and couching will be used largely. On these pillows, however, that are to be admired, not enjoyed.

## How to Make Sugar Cakes.

One pound of sugar, 3 eggs, half a pound of butter or lard, 3 teaspoonfuls of ground mace, a teaspoonful of soda, a gill of sour milk. Flavor with lemon. Use flour enough to make a very soft dough and roll as thin as possible. The last direction is the secret of excellence with this kind of cake.

## HOW TO MEMORIZE MUSIC.

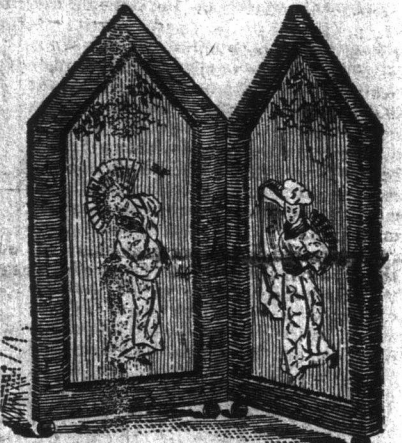
Study What You Would Memorize Both With and Without Your Piano.

"It is not not enough to know good pieces with your fingers. You should be able to remember them to yourself without a pianoforte. Sharpen your powers of fancy that you may remember correctly not only the melody of a composition, but its proper harmonies also." These words of Robert Schumann should be impressed on every music student. Study what you would memorize both with and without your piano. Observe its character, the key in which it is written, its rhythm, meter and movement—in fact, all its developments, melodious and harmonious. Analyze thoroughly, comparing passages with passages, tracing similarities and points of divergence, thus calling the law of association to your aid. The musical consciousness the full tonal worth of each note and each chord and see to it that your fingers obedient to the inner voice.

When you can fully orient yourself in the composition, close your eyes, that you may look only within, and try how much you can recall mentally. Then, with eyes still closed, try how much you can play. If your fingers stumble over a passage, repeat this several times, first with eyes fixed on the notes, again with closed eyes, that the muscular memory may contribute toward fixing the impression. Repeated combined action of the inner and outer forces tends to produce clearness and accuracy of image and permanence of possession. Do not give yourself a greater task to memorize daily than can be accomplished without fatigue. To overstrain your powers is to enfeeble them. If you study intelligently, you can single out certain phrases, sentences or periods and know where it is proper to stop. It is a good plan to write down from memory what you have committed, even to transcribe it at times into other keys, both in writing and at the piano, says the author of the foregoing in Harper's Bazar. A child can readily be interested in music if taught intelligently. Let him build scales, form chords and learn the why and wherefore of each step taken, and memory will be a master of thorough comprehension. Youth is the time to begin to memorize, but a well stored memory will continue to strengthen throughout active existence.

## A Lamp Screen.

A table screen for keeping the wind from a lighted lamp will be found very useful. The frame of the model, described by Modern Priscilla, is made of



A LAMP SCREEN.

heavy millboard. Each panel is made in two pieces, which are covered separately with dark plush neatly glued in place. The Japanese crane pictures are then glued smoothly in place, and after all is dry the front and back of each panel are sewed together. The two completed panels are then joined by sewing to form a hinge, and large, round brass buttons or gilded wooden balls are attached for feet.

A screen of this kind would be very pretty with panels of painted bolting cloth, or pressed autumn leaves could be used between glass panels. In the latter case the frame should be of wood, as the glass would be too heavy for a cardboard frame.

## Preserved Plums.

The following rule is equally good for either damson or green gage plums, the damsons being particularly nice to eat with meats. Make the sirup for all the plums to be preserved at one time, allowing a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit and a gill of water to a pound of sugar. Boil for 10 minutes; then put in the sirup only enough plums to fill two or three jars. Cook until they can easily be pierced with a straw; then can and put fresh fruit into the boiling sirup. If there is any sirup left over from preserving the plums, put in enough sugar to make it jelly and cook a little longer. This makes a delicious jelly.

## Maple Sugar Sauce.

A good liquid pudding sauce is made by scraping half a pound of maple sugar and dissolving it in a cupful of cream or rich milk. Let it boil a few minutes at the side of the range until it has the consistency of thin sirup, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. Butter, dings, or, in fact, any puddings which have no decided flavor of their own, are much improved when served with this sauce.

## Household Brevities.

Try pouring boiling water over tea, coffee and fruit, before putting the fabric stained in the sud.

Begin grating nutmegs at the stem and in order to keep them solid.

New bread and butter plates of silver are perfectly round but for a little scallop on one side designed for the butter.

The rubber rings of fruit jars will recover their elasticity if soaked for awhile in weak ammonia water.

## CABLE.

Earthquakes in Italy Throughout the Spect to

Marriage in the Genation to Canada ship 1

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Re through Central Am

Two dynamite bomb Regio, near Leghorn, was done.

Romero, the Mexico Mexico will never again conquer.

The Hungarian house finally rejected by 109 men of the Jewish religion.

It is reported at Panama that George G. agent, and that Col. River incident of the road, w of the company as engine

Conn. Eisenberg, pr emian ministerial council, Emperor William direct returns to Berlin. T the rumors that Chanc Eisenberg will resign.

The inhabitants of Delagoa bay are in fear attack by Kaiser's Hoes to be within a mile of stores are closed. Eve bearing arms has been in the defence, and the b strengthened.

The police of Rome covered an anarchist by the whole of Italy, orga notorious anarchist. An has been found upon the police barracks at Milan distinguished before an e Several arrests have been

The Spanish govern with the Bas of Spain 10,000,000 pesos in Spain replace Mexican dollars, drawn from circulation i new governor general will Rico to replace Leant-Ge measures are intended to

The procession held in commemoration of the death of well was the largest on were political societies fr country, every county in

Timothy has genized the procession brother and sister, John mond, and other I House of Commons, the l lin, the Mayor of Cork an corporation of both cities, ogy, took part in the p bands were in T packed with spectators th for the procession to mov cemetery the parade descri beautiful wreaths on F feature of the day was men who wore ivy leaves in their hair.

The United Press cor thely from the German that the bill concerning p will have a clause fo attend political meetings, rejects the bill it will be

The Volks Zeitung p William's order command superior officers to contr their men. Hereafter an may not be made depende of the place where the be sentenced. The Empr the practice of discrimi Protestants and against wishes to see the fewest po the way of the soldier's m

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