

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 26

"PRUDENT OMISSIONS."

An article in yesterday's Times in reference to Mr. Laurier's speech on the Manitoba school question commenced with the following sentences:

"Mr. Laurier in support of his motion condemning the government's course in regard to the Manitoba school question spoke quite plainly, as might have been expected, against the idea of parliament overruling the province. This part of his speech ought to have satisfied those who have professed so much anxiety to hear a declaration of his views."

Then followed a quotation from the speech. Even without the quotation it must have been plain to every reader that the Times was speaking of Mr. Laurier's speech, not his motion, but the Colonist this morning boldly twists our sentence into the following shape:

"Our contemporary the Times says that Mr. Laurier's motion with regard to the Manitoba school question 'spoke quite plainly, as might have been expected, against the idea of parliament overruling the province,' but very prudently forgets to quote the 'motion.' We will reproduce the motion in order that our readers may see how 'plainly' it protests against coercing the province."

We feel like congratulating our neighbor on its remarkable hardihood. Probably there is not another paper in Canada that would so brazenly misquote and misrepresent a contemporary in the endeavor to make a point. But of course the Colonist's own readers are pretty well aware by this time that when it resorts to this characteristic game it tacitly confesses that no other line of argument is open to it. Other papers having as little conscience and sense of honor might be deterred from use of the trick for fear of detection and exposure, but our neighbor has too thick a cuticle, apparently, for any such deterrent. At all events it seems to think the possible advantage worth the risk. Tactics of a similar character are pursued by the Colonist in respect of Mr. Laurier himself. It quotes the opinions of "Tom, Dick and Harry" to the effect that Mr. Laurier said nothing in his speech to indicate his position, yet it carefully refrains from reproducing any portion of the report of his speech. The extract we gave yesterday was evidently too much for its nerves, since it immediately took up its favorite weapon of misrepresentation. Here is another extract to which our neighbor will probably pay like attention:

"He recalled the fact that the request of Manitoba for delay at the outset to prepare their case was peremptorily refused, so great was the government in haste to follow out their policy. But after months and months, the government now again proposed to ask Manitoba for further negotiation. It might be said that conciliation was a grand policy. Yes, it would have been a grand policy at the beginning, but the government went began with coercion. Even at the end, conciliation would be welcome, but the dissenting colleagues and followers of the government do not believe in the good faith of the government; which, instead of adopting moderate language, and firm action, were bullying in language, and weak in action. Mr. Laurier charged the government with never having dealt honestly with the question. They were now reaping the result of the long game, the government had played to reconcile the orange and green."

THE ORGAN'S POSITION.

"If we had made a mistake and were disposed to apologize we would be deterred by the incivility and false accusations of our contemporary."

This is the Colonist's euphemistic way of referring to its dirty trick of yesterday and the rebuke we felt called upon to administer therefor. Our worthy neighbor can hardly crawl out of the trouble in that fashion, for the fact that it committed no "mistake," but was guilty of deliberate misrepresentation, is rather too apparent. The reference of the Times to the speech of Mr. Laurier was so distinct and plain that no man could be dense enough to suppose we were speaking of his motion. The Colonist was simply pursuing its favorite line of tactics when it sought to twist the Times' words from their plain meaning and then with characteristic impudence endeavored to create the impression that we had "very prudently forgotten to quote the motion." There was no "mistake" involved; it was a case of wilful "bearing of false witness." And as we have already pointed out, the Colonist pursues the same nasty method in respect of Mr. Laurier. It originates and reproduces all sorts of false statements in regard to his speech and his position, but it has not the moral courage to give a report of his speech, or any part of it, and let that define his position. To say that line of tactics is cowardly and sneaking is to use milder terms than the act deserves. Then with somewhat silly persistence our neighbor calls upon us to say whether "non-interference is the policy of the Liberal par-

ty." It would be a rare exhibition of presumption on our part, as the Colonist well knows, to fix a policy for the Liberal party. Non-interference is our own policy, but we cannot be impertinent enough to endeavor to impose that or any other policy on the Liberals as a body. The Times is not an "organ," and therefore its opinions are not dictated from Ottawa, as our neighbor's are.

THEIR "POLICY."

"No case, abuse Mr. Laurier," is evidently the watchword of the government and its organs in the Manitoba school dispute. To unload on him the responsibility for their own turnings and twistings would certainly be one way of escaping from the difficulty, but their attempt to do this will hardly be successful. The Montreal Witness very aptly describes the situation into which their blundering and time-serving have betrayed them in the following remarks:

"The Bowell government, in promising the Conservative ministers and Conservative members to enforce the order-in-council, has promised what it is not able and knows well it is not able to fulfil; what is more, a number of the ministers, as everyone knows, never intended to fulfil the promise. The government closed its last door when it gave a pledge to the French ministers on condition of their returning to the government to execute the order-in-council if the Manitoba government persisted in refusing to do so. The Manitoba government is simply unable to do so, even if it were willing, and therefore the Bowell government in giving the pledge simply gained six months' delay. An irreparable injury to the Dominion by making, and repeating again and again, promises that it does not intend to fulfil; it has educated the French Canadian Conservative party into believing that the order-in-council is the just and reasonable measure of remedial legislation, and has taught it to demand the whole order-in-council or nothing. It did this for nothing else than to make political capital in this province for its party and in order to its own continuance in power. Now it finds it has forfeited the confidence both of the French Conservatives of this province and of the Orangemen of Ontario and the Dominion by its false and impossible policy. Mr. Clarke Wallace repudiates its policy and remains in the government, because he is convinced that the government will not carry out its policy. Mr. Angers supports its policy, but leaves the government by its own act, as he declares, he is convinced they do not intend to fulfil their promises. The government's policy would be defeated were it put to a vote in a caucus of its own supporters in parliament without an opponent present, or if it were put to the people in a general election. It is probable that a bill embodying the order-in-council would be voted down inside of the very cabinet itself. It must, therefore, be plain to everyone that the government has only a nominal policy embodied in an order-in-council which was intended merely as an election dodge and never intended to be carried out. What is demanded is the present crisis is that the government itself agree upon a real policy that it is prepared to carry out. It should rescind the order-in-council which stands in the way of any other policy. Mr. Laurier's policy would then be accepted by all and would probably be practicable and successful."

As Mr. Laurier is leader of the Liberals it is natural for the Hamilton Spectator to abuse and find fault with him. Nothing he can do would be likely to find favor in the Spectator's eyes. But it is a different matter when that paper turns upon and rends the leaders of its own party and predicts their defeat because of the course they have chosen. That is a circumstance significant enough to attract attention.

The "blundering" in connection with the electric light system commenced when an outrageous proportion of the funds available was devoted to the site, leaving too little for plant and construction. There was a further mistake made when, in order to remedy the shortage, too much cheapening of the work was attempted. It would have been better to have asked for more money and endeavor to secure efficiency throughout, though it must be supposed that this proposal would have met with severe opposition. But neither device would have been necessary if the initial blunder of the site had not been committed; it was the first step that cost.

The brother of the Hon. W. Laurier is postmaster at the little village of St. Lin, where the Liberal leader was born. Though the whole revenue of the postoffice is only \$787 a year, out of which the postmaster gets a small percentage, the Conservative managers seem to have thought it worth while to scheme to oust Mr. Laurier from this valuable post and put some good party friend in his place. They therefore devised a plan whereby \$500 a year was to be paid for a building which has hitherto rented for not more than \$60 a year. The removal of the postoffice from Mr. Laurier's store would of course mean his removal as postmaster and giving the great prize to some good Conservative. In the long list of jobs of which the Conservative government has been

guilty none meaner and pettier than this appears.

In the House the other day Col. Prior made a speech in support of British Columbia's claim to representation in the cabinet. At the close, according to an Ottawa dispatch, he gave some figures as to the revenue, tonnage, trade and importance of British Columbia, but apologized for the want of some figures because those he had carefully prepared had been stolen from his desk. The House was unfeeling enough to laugh at the gallant colonel's mishap, and Minister Foster, by way of a joke, suggested that if Mr. Prior could not keep his own documents better it might be urged that he at all events would not be qualified to have charge of public documents as a minister. Says the dispatch: Mr. Foster believed that an ideal cabinet drawn from all parts of the Dominion, irrespective of local claims and solely on account of fitness, could not be realized in our day. That seems to involve a confession, and perhaps the colonel will come home with the portfolio in his pocket. Unfortunately for him, the Conservative cabinet is not likely to outlive the promise more than a few months.

The Engineering and Mining Journal describes as follows a method of extracting gold recently experimented with in Australia:

"The ore is passed through a fine crusher and conveyed to an iron pan having a capacity of one ton of ore. Beneath the pan is a furnace. Water is mixed with the ore to bring it to the consistency of thick pea soup. A vertical shaft, having revolving arms to keep the contents of the pan constantly stirred, works in the caldron. The arms are fitted with carbon shoes, which form the anode through which the electric current passes through the saline liquor to the bottom of the pan, which, with a dish of quicksilver in the middle, forms the cathode. A small percentage of common salt or other chloride is added to the water; the salt being decomposed by the electric current, and the chlorine rising through the mass of pulp dissolves the fine gold it meets with and forms a chloride of gold. As the pulp circulates in the pan this chloride comes under the operation of the electric current and is decomposed in turn, the chlorine being liberated to seek more gold, while the gold passes to the mercury cathode, thus producing amalgam. In the meantime any coarser particles of gold that are too large to be dissolved by the chlorine gravitate to the bottom and are also taken hold of by the mercury. After the contents of the pan has been kept for an hour at the boiling point they were drawn to an iron trough, except the mercury amalgam. From this they were washed into a shallow trough or 'sluice' having a horizontal longitudinal movement, its object being to recover any small quantity of mercury that might be mixed with the pulp and any pyrites worth subsequent treatment. The water finally flows out into a series of pans and can be used over again. It is estimated that the first trial resulted in saving 92 per cent. of the gold out of a total content of 2 oz. 4dw. 16 gr. per ton."

A CONSERVATIVE'S OPINION.

This is Mr. Sheppard's latest comment on the situation at Ottawa on Saturday Night: "The position of the Dominion government has been rendered conspicuous in its absurdity by the playing in public of every hand held by every minister. The crisis has disclosed a situation which has nothing to do with principle. All that seems to be contended for is the possession of power. The principle has been abandoned entirely. The things that we consider sacred are being banded about as if they were job lots of old goods left over. Sir Mackenzie Bowell might just as well recognize the fact that he is at the end of his tether, and for ease and for mere continuance of power may think that he can do as he pleases until he dies or is defeated. Canada has dignity to maintain. The people are not simply the playthings of Mackenzie Bowell, and, hard as it may be, if he has pledged his cabinet to remedial legislation and a future session he has sold goods that he cannot deliver, and he is a recreant to the trust that the people of Ontario placed in him, and is a public person that must be wiped off the slate, and nothing can save him, not only from defeat, but from obloquy, from shame, from the most dreadful of all the endings to which human life may tend, being buried with the contempt of his fellow citizens. Canada reached a low level when it accepted Mackenzie Bowell as premier; it was never reached his limit of shame when it placed over his grave the legend: 'This man betrayed the order that trusted him, that made him, and became the creature and tool of those who could give him nothing but a few weeks' additional power.'"

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots, and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

Gus—How did you happen to ask her to marry you the first time you ever met her?
Cholly—Well—ah—you see, I had just been introduced to her, and I—ah—couldn't think of anything else to say.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Things on the Tood Mountain are looking lively. Mr. Humphreys is so pleased with the result of his development work on the Starlight that he will at once put in a stamp mill. He recently bonded this claim from Messrs. Buchanan and Kelly. The final payment is not due until Christmas.

Mr. McVicar, who is the head of the Nova Scotia syndicate that is at present working the No. 1 mine at Ainsworth, has bonded the Princess, a claim on the Silver King wagon road about four miles from town, owned by Messrs. Neelds. The amount of the bond is \$25,000. The ore from this claim shows a high percentage of copper.

One hundred tons of ore has been purchased for the smelter from the Noble Five mine. It will be shipped via Nampuss and Robson.

The Kalispell has sent a sample lot of 2 1/2 tons to Omaha.

Among the highest assays of ore received this year is that from the IXL, a recent location between Twelve Mile creek and Springer creek. The returns were 774 ounces in silver and \$105 in gold. This claim is on a branch on the left side of Springer creek, about 2 1/2 miles from the lake.

Mr. F. Ffolliott, the manager for Messrs. Foley Bros. & Guthrie, the contractors of the Kaslo-Slocan line, denies the report that the staff of men at work has been reduced. He says that they are still vigorously pushing the work forward and that it will be ready for traffic by the end of October.

All the big mines are preparing for increased staffs of men and at many of them the heaps of rich galena are growing on the dumps. The Slocan Star, Noble Five, Deadman, American Boy and others will commence shipping right away. Messrs. Mann Bros. will have the haulage of a large part of the output. The concentrator at New Duluth is in excellent order. The tramway is nearly ready for work. The rails are laid, the cars are on the ground and the wire rope is being adjusted. The work reflects the greatest credit on the B. C. Iron Works Company. A quantity of ore is ready for shipment at the head of the whole of the company's works are in full swing, say by the end of September, they will employ 500 men.

The Great Northern railway is making preparations to hold its end up at Bonner's Ferry in the competition for the Kaslo-Slocan line is in working order. A new spur from the main track and a wharf has been constructed at Bonner's Ferry and a warehouse is to be built.

ROSSLAND.

A strike of considerable value has been made on the Iron Horse, one of the four claims bonded by Mr. A. E. Humphreys. The lead on this claim had the usual iron capping. At a few feet depth it began to show traces of gold. In the twenties the value of the gold had increased to as many dollars. The shaft was then abandoned and a tunnel commenced to cut the vein at about 60 feet. The junction has now been effected and the vein reached, from which ore has been taken that assays as high as \$57 in gold. The report that the vein consisted of nine feet of solid ore was not quite correct.

TRAIL CREEK.

Two companies will shortly construct lines to and from the mines to Trail and it is rumored that the engineers of a big railway concern are making observations in the same direction.

CAMP MCKINNEY.

It is creditably reported that Mr. Monahan and his colleagues have made in one year out of the Cariboo its working expenses, original cost, the price of their 10-stamp mill and its freight to McKinney (no slight sum that last) and a very comfortable cheque for pocket money besides, and that mine is now bonded for \$175,000. This mine is very busy and, as usual in British Columbia, there are practically no English or Canadian miners in it. The Americans are not only conquering Kootenay, but acquiring British Columbia.

NEW DENVER.

J. Whittaker and J. Lynch have a property near Jardine's camp that assays \$14.50 in gold, 9 oz. silver and 8 per cent. copper.

The foot wall of the big ledge on the I. H. was struck last week. Contrary to expectation, the rock assays close to \$100 in gold.

Spokane is reaping a harvest from Trail Creek, and Vancouver and Victoria will have to hustle if they want the trade of that district.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, July 23.—At the council meeting last evening Ald. Pleace introduced an amendment to the fire limit by-law and also alluded to the necessity of imposing strict measures to prohibit, if necessary, the bankrupt stocks from Vancouver being disposed of in this city without the payment of the usual trade license.

Mayor O'Connell asked the aldermen last evening to discontinue all work on the roads as \$1,000 had already been spent beyond the estimated appropriation on the streets.

The Knights of Pythias intend to have a grand reunion on the Caledonia grounds on Saturday, August 4th.

AQUATIC.

THAMES AMATEUR CHAMPION.

London, July 23.—Vivian Nickalls today won the Wingfield sculls, beating the Hon. Rupert Guinness by sixty lengths, and retaining the amateur championship of the Thames. Guinness was leading at Hammersmith, but he caught a crab and sprained his wrist.

THE DURRANT MURDER TRIAL.

Streets Black With People Until Long After the Opening of the Court.

Only Jurors, Attorneys and Reporters Admitted—Change of Venue.

San Francisco, July 23.—Hundreds of people surrounded the county jail yesterday morning eager to see William Henry Theodore Durrant taken to the new city hall to be tried for the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams in Emanuel church last April. The waiting crowd were disappointed. At 8:45 Sheriff Whalen sent his private buggy to the county jail and Durrant and Jailer Sattler started alone for the city hall. No one saw them except the deputy jailers. The pair attracted no attention as they drove through the streets. The early hour disappointed the watchers at both ends of the journey. All the streets in the city were black with people until long after the hour for opening court. The court deputies guarded both doors of the court room and admitted none but jurors, attorneys and newspaper men, who occupied all the seats in the room, all of chairs being taken. Judge Murphy temporarily ordered that none others be admitted.

Durrant's father was early at the court to meet his son. The two sat in quiet conversation. When Durrant was first arrested his mouthache hid his mouth, and his long hair gave him the appearance of a student. Now his closely cropped hair gives him a criminal appearance, and his clean-shaven lips reveal the coarse sensuality of his mouth. The three months' confinement in jail has made his naturally colorless complexion even more pallid and pasty.

When Judge Murphy said: "Case of W. H. T. Durrant, murder." District Attorney Barnes said: "Ready for the people." Attorney Dickinson, the defendant, moved for a change of venue, stating that if it should appear that it would be impossible to secure an unbiased jury or should such a state of feeling be developed as would render a fair trial improbable, he would reserve the right to renew the motion which he asked the judge now to pass upon. In support of the motion Mr. Dickinson said he would submit affidavits of the defendant, Charles G. Garner and P. J. Perkins. The judge insisted that the affidavits should be read, although counsel said that the reading would occupy today and to-morrow. Durrant's affidavit stated that owing to publications in the local press, the mind of the public had been inflamed against him and the press would be had been violently prejudiced so that he believed that he could not have a fair trial. In support of this statement Durrant read as part of the affidavit excerpts from the three morning and evening papers published in San Francisco, including practically everything that has been written about the Durrant murder. The reading of the affidavits with newspaper clippings occupied the court without interruption during the afternoon.

BALKAN CRISIS.

Britain, Germany, Austria and Italy Will Work Together.

London, July 24.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says it is reported that yesterday's council decided to mobilize all the reserves along the whole seaboard of the empire and in all the European villages. This measure, entailing great financial sacrifices, is only explained by the acute sense of the critical situation of affairs in several different spots.

A Vienna dispatch to the same newspapers says the Macedonian insurgents defeated the Turkish troops on Wednesday and Thursday at Peradagh. The victors, numbering 1,500, now intend to fight their way to Strumnitza and to destroy the railway in the Vardar valley in order to prevent the advance of reinforcements of the troops. There is no doubt that the Macedonian movement is now so serious that it deserves the attention of all interested in the peace of Europe.

The Daily News has a dispatch from Vienna in which its correspondent says that he is informed that the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, Rome and London will perfect an entente with regard to Macedonia. Austria is entrusted with the mission of taking a leading part in the affair. Austria, first of all, is to prevent the insurgents from possessing any part of the road to Salonica.

LANGDON ABSCONDS.

Wagner Car Co's Superintendent at Montreal Skips the Country.

Montreal, July 23.—Frank H. Langdon, superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Co. for the Dominion, with headquarters at the Grand Trunk depot here, has absconded with a sum of the company's money, besides leaving creditors in the lurch. Mrs. Langdon is almost heartbroken, as everything belonging to her has been seized. She did not know her husband was in debt. It appears he gambled his money away.

"You said you would lend me 50 francs and you have only given me 40."
"I am keeping 1 franc to pay the postage on letters I shall have to write in order to get my money back."

Judge-Friester at the bar, you are charged with breaking into the complainant's store and carrying away a large amount of goods. What have you to say in your defense?
Burglar—I did it, your honor, out of compassion. He had a sign up that he was selling his goods at less than cost and by taking them I saved a big loss—see?—Boston Transcript.