

The Colonist

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what course Great Britain will take concerning Chief Clarence, of the Mosquito territory. The same spirit of accession was no longer under Rosebery as to Hawaii.

The superior facilities afforded under the British constitution for dispensing with the services of an administration which has lost the confidence of the people have been forcibly brought to the attention of politicians at Washington by this change of government in England, for in the same correspondence in which the above quoted interview appears we are told that "members of the Cabinet, who were seen, expressed great interest in the ministerial change and remarked upon the quickness with which the conduct of administrative affairs in England shifted and changed in response to the votes of the Commons, oftentimes, as at present, on minor questions."

AN IMPORTANT UTTERANCE. The leading article of the Ottawa Citizen of the 25th ult. contains the very important statement made by the Hon. Mr. Oulmet in an interview with a representative of that paper relative to the Manitoba school question. This what the Citizen says:

"The Minister of Public Works was interviewed yesterday as to the probability of remedial legislation being introduced this session. Naturally he was unable to say what course the government would take since the matter had not been considered in council, but he took occasion to express the opinion that such legislation could be devised as would leave the Government of Manitoba without a grievance and satisfy the Roman Catholics."

"All that the latter desire is the right to teach their distinctive religious tenets in the schools in addition to the secular branches prescribed by the local government. They are willing that the schools should be under state supervision and inspection; that the same standard of efficiency should be exacted of the teachers; that the same school-books on mental subjects should be used; that the children should pass the same examinations; in fact, that the separate schools should be in every respect national schools, with the concessions above mentioned to the conscientious scruples of Roman Catholics."

Our readers have seen what the Hon. Mr. Martin, of Winnipeg, wrote about this utterance of the Minister of Public Works. There can be doubt that both gentlemen spoke after due consideration and consultation with those with whom they are politically associated. There can hardly be a doubt that they both spoke in the character of representative men. This being the case, we are not surprised that very many, in all parts of the Dominion, attach much importance to what they said, and have been led to believe that the first steps towards a satisfactory settlement of what threatened to be a most troublesome have been made.

CANADA'S FISHERIES. Though the great importance of the fishing industry cannot fail to impress the least interested resident of British Columbia, there are probably comparatively few persons who realize how exceptionally good is the showing it makes compared with that of the other Provinces of the Dominion. A study of the very complete details contained in the annual report of the Fisheries Department will show that in a quiet way a great amount of useful work has been done by its officers, and that the product of the fisheries increases year by year in a most gratifying manner. As our readers are aware, the fact that the fishery interests of the United States and Canada are so closely interwoven made it advisable to appoint an international commission to ascertain how best they may be protected, and even these experienced gentlemen soon found that they had undertaken a far larger task than they had anticipated. The work of this commission was carried on throughout the open season of 1894 by the two commissioners, Mr. Richard Rathbun, assistant in charge of inquiry respecting food fishes, of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, on the part of the United States, and Dr. Wakeham, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, on the part of Canada. Their entire time was taken up with inquiries made on both shores of the boundary waters between Lake Champlain and Lake of the Woods. As it was found impossible to go over, with the necessary care, all the ground between the Atlantic and Pacific within the time originally allotted to the commission—that is between the 2nd March, 1893, and 2nd March, 1895—it has been decided to extend the time within which the final report shall be presented, until June, 1896. The inquiry as far as the inland and fresh water fisheries is concerned was closed, during the season of 1895. The commissioners will shortly proceed to the Pacific Coast, and take up the question of the fisheries in the waters contiguous to British Columbia.

The commissioners will find that in this young province the fishery resources are so rich that already they have been made to produce a total annual value of upwards of four million dollars, or more than a fifth of the whole production of the Dominion, British Columbia being for the past two years second in this respect only to Nova Scotia. The vessels, boats and other appliances and material used for fishery purposes in this province in 1894 were valued at close on two million dollars, and the number of persons who were employed was upwards of thirteen thousand. As a revenue producer, British Columbia leads, yielding to the department for the year 1892-93 \$40,264 against an expenditure of \$5,490 by the Dominion government on the fisheries service of this province, outside of our share of the general expenditure of \$147,000 for fish breeding and miscellaneous purposes, not apportioned by provinces in the report. The revenue from all the other provinces combined was about \$55,000. It is gratifying to note that the fishery officers in British Columbia give very encouraging reports as to the prospects of the industry.

DOMINION DAY. The unanimity with which Canadians in every part of the Dominion this year and every year join in celebrating the anniversary of Confederation is eloquent testimony to the success of the plan so carefully and so wisely devised by the able men who, making the interests of party subordinate to those of the state, cordially united to bring about the union of 1867. The constitution then adopted had been for four years in successful operation when on the 30th July, 1871, the Province of British Columbia cast in her lot with the Confederation, the British possessions on the continent of North America thus coming under one jurisdiction from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Had British Columbia held aloof the Canadian Pacific railway would, it is almost certain, not have been built, and the position of Canada to-day would have been one of little importance compared with what it is. Without the railway the development of this Province would have progressed very slowly indeed, and the small and isolated community settled in this Pacific colony would have occupied an unenviable position.

Vanouver, now a rapidly growing city, would have had no existence but for Confederation, and the railroad, which was built under the terms of union, would in all probability exist only in the dreams of enthusiasts. It is, therefore, most fitting that in the city which owes its existence to the carrying out of the conditions of confederation, Dominion Day should be celebrated in the most enthusiastic manner. This year, as usual, a highly attractive programme has been prepared, and we feel sure that the thousands of visitors whom it will attract will carry away with them golden opinions of the patriotism and the enterprise of the citizens of the Terminal City.

That the British colonies have already achieved their destiny few thinking men will maintain. In it not possible and even probable that many of those who to-day celebrate the most important step yet taken in the federation of colonial interests, may live to see the day when in every part of the grand old Empire there will be commemorated annually an Imperial consolidation which will add immeasurably to its strength and to its importance in the family of nations?

It is with pride and not with jealousy that the mother land regards the development of her colonial dominion, and it is cheering to see that among the most enthusiastic advocates of Imperial Federation are British statesmen of great ability and wide experience. The principle of Federation is every year gaining converts, and what was a few years ago a vague theory of a few visionaries has become the well defined aim of practical men in all parts of the Empire.

A NEW VIEW. The Montreal Gazette of the 25th ult. contains a well considered and carefully written article on the Manitoba school question, in which it takes the ground that that question in its present phase is not what is ordinarily considered a party question. It evidently believes that it is a question on which members of both sides of the House can vote according to their convictions without the Government's being affected by the result one way or the other. After referring to the Jesuit Estate case and the New Brunswick school case, a remedy for neither of which is provided by the Constitution, the Gazette goes on to say:

In the Manitoba case an entirely different state of things is encountered. Parliament has jurisdiction. It may decline to interfere with the provincial legislation in any way, or it may proceed to grant such aid to the minority as is within its competence to give, and it is this distinction which places the present question in a wholly different category from those issues affecting religious convictions and susceptibilities which have preceded it. The educational clause of the Manitoba constitution has provided three modes of appeal against legislation affecting any right or privilege which the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority enjoyed in respect of education by law or practice at the union. The first mode is that of appeal to the courts. The legality of educational legislation of the province can always be brought under review of the process under review of the courts, when if declared ultra vires the legislation falls to the ground, and the grievance is removed. If, on the other hand, provincial school legislation of an objectionable character to the minority is upheld by the courts, as appears to be the case, the Government-in-council is provided, tribunals being clothed with authority to make an order upon the provincial authorities to right the wrong complained of. Both these remedies have been exhausted in the Manitoba case without avail. The courts uphold the legality of the school legislation of Manitoba, and the Manitoba Legislature has declined to give effect to the remedial order of the Governor-in-council. What, then, remains? Obviously, the third mode of remedy must be sought, namely, an appeal to the Parliament of Canada, to which the constitution commits the jurisdiction. Now, in treating of an admittedly delicate and difficult subject of this character, it has never been contemplated that party political lines should govern. On the contrary, it is one of those questions upon which members should reach their conclusions and record their votes without regard to ordinary party affiliations. Nor does the constitution seem to require in any way that the subject should be one of ministerial responsibility to the ordinary interpretation and application of that term. At any rate, it has not been regarded in the past in connection with cognate subjects. As one stage of the New Brunswick school case, for instance, namely on May 14, 1873, the Government of the day was defeated, upon a resolution introduced by a private member of the House, and approved by the minority, yet Sir John Macdonald did not deem the circumstances one calling for his resignation, and he continued to enjoy the confidence of Parliament. And upon the subject of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law, members of the Government have repeatedly been

found voting on both sides of the question. It is arguable, therefore, that the initiation of the next proceeding in the Manitoba school case may fairly be left to Parliament.

The Gazette is of opinion that Parliament should not be in a hurry in coming to a decision in the matter; that every means of settling the difficulty should be exhausted before the Federal Legislature resorts to the extreme step of interfering with the legislation of the Province. As the subject is at this moment one of surpassing interest, it will be perhaps best to quote the remainder of the Gazette's article:

It will be admitted that the reply of the Manitoba Legislature to the remedial order is conciliatory in tone; and, for another thing, that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty can best be effected by the voluntary action of the provincial authorities to whom the care of education is committed by the constitution. It seems, then, to follow from these propositions that every effort to redress the just grievances of the Roman Catholic minority by the Legislature which created those grievances ought to be exhausted before legislation of doubtful utility and certain to cause prolonged litigation, besides arousing dangerous passions, is proceeded with. A brief delay, during which an investigation into the actual state of education in Manitoba is effected, and the difficulty can be settled, to enable Parliament to intelligently legislate upon the subject, would not, it seems to us, prejudice, but, on the contrary, would promote the ultimate interests of the minority. The Manitoba Government has not shut the door in the face of conciliation by the Legislature. It has rather held out the olive branch. If Parliament should now reject the opportunity of further conference, and should proceed to impose upon Manitoba a school system not presently concurred in by the free will of the great majority of the people of that province, the danger is to be apprehended that the Roman Catholic minority will reap no practical advantage from that course, but rather suffer thereby. Time is the best solvent of such questions as this school difficulty. Precipitation is only too apt to provoke resentment and defeat its purpose.

As the Gazette is believed to be in the confidence of the Government, some will perhaps conclude that the course outlined in the above article is the one which the Government proposes to pursue. Whether this is so or not we have not the slightest idea; but we do hope that, in the interests of the people of the whole Dominion, the Government will act in this matter with the utmost prudence. So far its action has, in our opinion, been fair to all concerned and most judicious, and we trust that in its further proceedings with regard to it wise and moderate counsels will prevail.

AN UNPREJUDICED OPINION. Principal Grant has been interviewed on the Manitoba School Question. He is a liberal minded and truly patriotic Canadian. He is also a man of uncommon ability, who has an extensive knowledge of Canadian affairs. Therefore what he says on any Canadian question is well worth hearing. Speaking of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council he said:

"Their decision—looked at broadly—seems to me reasonable from an Englishman's or a Scotchman's point of view, though to Canadians it seems inconsistent with their former decision. For instance, there have been national schools in Scotland for centuries, but since by statute they were to be what we would call separate schools, that is, schools in which the secular branches are taught, inspected and assisted under public control, and where in addition Roman Catholic or Presbyterian or Anglican religious instruction is given. Naturally it would seem an easy matter to the Privy Council that the public school system of Manitoba should be supplemented in some such way."

No one knows better than Principal Grant that separate schools are looked upon with great disfavor by very many in Canada, and that in the denunciation to which he belongs are many of the most uncompromising opponents of the denominational system. The consciousness of this state of things, however, did not prevent his saying:

"I am inclined to think that some Protestants lose their heads whenever they hear the term Separate Schools. They seem to think that these schools are inconsistent with national unity. But surely there is national unity in Britain. The fact is, everything depends on what we mean by the term Separate Schools. As they are today in Halifax, N. S., in St. John, N. B., and what would have been the case in Ontario had not the Legislature in Toronto made questionable the amendments to the confederation pact, they are by no means a bad thing. They are along the line of the British system; but Separate Schools controlled by the church, taught by non-certificated teachers, not inspected by independent inspectors and not using the same text books as the other schools yet all the time paid by the State, are a bad thing—bad for the community, and especially bad for our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens."

It would seem that the Rev. Principal has in his mind some such settlement of the school question as has been indicated by the Hon. Mr. Oulmet and Mr. Joseph Martin, although his interview with a representative of the Toronto Globe preceded in point of time the utterance of the Minister of Public Works and that of the representative of the House of Commons. With respect to the merits of the question itself and the most judicious way of settling it, Principal Grant does not seem to be in doubt. He went on to say:

"It seems to me that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have a positive grievance, and one which could very easily be removed. It would be in my opinion necessary that we should know what the exact amount of grievance is. The Government of Manitoba say that there was not available to His Excellency in Council information on that point, and they offer to assist in making a full investigation. Why should the Dominion Government not embrace that offer? They will put themselves fatally in the wrong if they decline to do so."

Then you think that the Ottawa Government should appoint a commission of experts to make a thorough investigation? "Certainly," it seems to me the only reasonable thing to do. Extreme men on one side clamor for remedial legislation which will restore the system that prevailed from 1871 to 1890; extreme men on the other side deny that there is any grievance. In this state of matters hasty legislation is the one thing to be deprecated. Let there be investigation by a competent commission, with recommendations by the best way of remedying any grievance or making compensation for any injustice. That is the line in which the resolution of our General

Assembly looks. It hopes that conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments will lead to a happy solution, and the only way by which it is to be effected is along the line of a thorough investigation. Better to wait a year or two if necessary than to legislate in haste.

It is more than probable that the "extreme men" of both sides will condemn Principal Grant as a trimmer or a time-server, but their denunciation will not take from his advice any of its virtue. The question is one of very great difficulty, and the opinion as to the best way to settle it of able and disinterested men like Principal Grant, is well worth the serious and earnest consideration of all who desire to see it disposed of happily and promptly. It is to be feared that, if the extremists of either side have their way, a long and bitter agitation prejudicial to the best interest of the country will ensue.

CANADA'S PROGRESS. A passage in the address of Mr. Hague, the very able general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, shows very clearly the steady and substantial progress that Canada has made during the last forty years. It must be remembered that this statement was not made by a politician for a political purpose, but by one of the most clear-headed and, politically speaking, one of the most unprejudiced financiers in the whole Dominion.

In respect of progress, said Mr. Hague, there is one department in which the country is steadily gaining ground, and I think nothing demonstrates more plainly how steadily this country is improving—and not retrograding—than the constant increase in the deposits made with the banks and the government.

When I first entered a bank in Canada in 1856 the whole deposits of the country were about \$15,000,000. In 1878 these had increased to 80,000,000. In 1890 210,000,000. In 1891 230,000,000. In 1892 and 1893 254,000,000. In 1894 270,000,000.

These figures include, of course, the deposits in loan companies and savings banks, both government and incorporated. The mercantile loans and discounts of the banks have grown during the same period from about \$35,000,000 to \$203,000,000 and demonstrate that the increase of deposits has not been the consequence of stagnation and want of enterprise, but has been accompanied by an equal mercantile development.

And further, this steady and extraordinary rise in deposits and discounts has been accompanied by just as steady a development in the way of opening up lands, improvement of farms, construction of railroads, public works, development of shipping and navigation, improvement of harbors and lighting of our coasts, the growth of settlements into villages, and of villages into towns, and of towns into cities; all of which many of us here present have seen with our own eyes. If this statement is not enough to convince the most obstinate pessimists amongst us that the country is steadily progressing, in spite of all drawbacks, he must be hard to convince.

On the 30th of May last he arrived in Hongkong—not as Billy Waters, the champion, but the Honorable William Waters, Formosa minister of war and right supporter of the noble President Tang, whom his soaring flight over the Republic had a little longer, might have compelled him to replace.

His entry into the great English-Chinese city was in strong contrast with his exit only a few months before. He had left to avoid the penalties of the vagrancy act; he returned as the victor of a glorious and magnificent campaign of his own designing, and he absolutely declined to drink. He was, it was explained by his servants, returning from Nanking, and as his private yacht, he utilized the Chinese government transport Arthur, formerly the Cass and now flying the flag of the Genji. Contrary to his custom he had nothing to say to "them blokes"—the newspaper men.

From the lips of his honorable secretary it was learned that the Honorable William had gone up to Nanking from Tamsui to conduct important confidential and diplomatic negotiations with the Generalissimo Chih-tung, on behalf of President Tang and the Formosan government. It was from this source that the materials of war were obtained by Tang and his associates, besides the large amount of money required to institute the carry on the republic for the three months and to offer resistance to the Japanese occupation.

"Billy is very mysterious," says a well-informed correspondent, writing from Shanghai on June 1, "and unfortunately for the enlightenment of the world, he is at present a strict teetotaler—otherwise everything would soon be made clear."

For some days after his arrival in Shanghai Minister Waters was in constant communication with the local officials, the Taotal and the Chinese customs authorities, with reference to the despatch of a steamer to Formosa, the raising of funds and the purchase of implements of war. The publication of the fact that the Formosan government was to proceed to Formosa appears to have frustrated his mission for a time, for she discharged her cargo at Shanghai and on June 1 had only the money on board. There were two high Chinese officials on board from Nanking, disguised as ordinary traders accompanying Hon. Mr. Waters; but the latter's authority was supreme and undoubted. He had unlimited power to act on behalf of the Formosa republic, to charter ships and to raise and spend money, the latter experience being something he had never before enjoyed in his varied and eventful career.

Waters' connection with the new-born and short-lived republic dated back only a few months, when he obtained employment at the Taipei forts as instructor. It was his pugilistic prowess that brought him into prominence. One night some Chinese man had attempted to take the unduly with Billy's prerogatives and the English pugilist promptly laid them out and handed their body guard in the same free and easy fashion. His value from a military point of view was immediately recognized by the Governor.

"Billy, save Formosa," he said. "Aye, aye, sir," replied the hero, and since that date Minister Waters has been master of the situation, enjoying more of the confidence of the Chinese power behind the throne than even the nominal President Tang.

There is no concealment at Shanghai of the fact that the Republic of Formosa owed its existence to Chinese scheming and Chinese money.

When an eighteen-year-old girl says her mother won't let her accept an invitation to a party, it is certain that the wrong person has asked her.—A. Ashdown Globe.

Personal.—An ugly man without money wants to meet an ugly woman without means. Object, to discuss the financial question.—New Haven Palladium.

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THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE FAMOUS CURE FOR DYSPEPSIS. USE IT FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, MUSCLES, PAINS AND ACHES. MENTHOL MASTER. EACH AIR TIGHT TIN BOX 25¢. CONTROL PLASTER.

THE PROGRESS OF A PUGILIST

Billy Waters, Ex-Victorian and Coast Champion, Becomes Formosa's Minister of War.

He Leaves Shanghai to Avoid the Vagrancy Act and Returns on His Own Warship

When Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan are in need of material for a new comic opera they may with advantage turn their attention to the Island of Formosa in the year of grace 1895, and utilize facts for fiction. The latest news from this infant republic (now filling its little grave) received by the Express of China yesterday, reads like a story book, but were the incidents that make up Formosa's current history to be presented as the framework of a stage production, there can be no doubt about it—they would be laughed at as grotesque impossibilities.

Such a term exists not, however, in the vocabulary of the Formosa hero of the hour—Billy Waters, of Victoria and San Francisco, pugilist and bar-room bouncer—the Honorable William Waters, if you please, Minister of War and Vice-President of the Republic of Formosa.

True is the saying that while some are born great and others achieve greatness, there remain the lucky few who have greatness thrust upon them. The Hon. William Waters ornaments the latter division.

He was until five or six years ago a torpedo instructor in the British navy, and came to this station on H.M.S. Swiftsure, on which he won distinction as a boxer of considerable ability. His sphere of usefulness widened while the flagship was in port, and when his time expired he signed off here to accept of the invitation of the Hon. Bay bartender and bonner of the Bay View saloon, a waterfront resort at that time much patronized by oft-times disorderly longshoremen. Waters then signed himself "professor of pugilism" and was ready to meet all-comers in the roped arena. With a few exceptions, his talents for the natural expansion of his place, he travelled to Helena, Tacoma and San Francisco, taking part in a series of fights, and subsequently appearing in Honolulu as the "champion of the Pacific coast."

Hong Kong next knew him by the same proud title. Then came a blank in the record of his fame.

On the 30th of May last he arrived in Hongkong—not as Billy Waters, the champion, but the Honorable William Waters, Formosa minister of war and right supporter of the noble President Tang, whom his soaring flight over the Republic had a little longer, might have compelled him to replace.

His entry into the great English-Chinese city was in strong contrast with his exit only a few months before. He had left to avoid the penalties of the vagrancy act; he returned as the victor of a glorious and magnificent campaign of his own designing, and he absolutely declined to drink. He was, it was explained by his servants, returning from Nanking, and as his private yacht, he utilized the Chinese government transport Arthur, formerly the Cass and now flying the flag of the Genji. Contrary to his custom he had nothing to say to "them blokes"—the newspaper men.

From the lips of his honorable secretary it was learned that the Honorable William had gone up to Nanking from Tamsui to conduct important confidential and diplomatic negotiations with the Generalissimo Chih-tung, on behalf of President Tang and the Formosan government. It was from this source that the materials of war were obtained by Tang and his associates, besides the large amount of money required to institute the carry on the republic for the three months and to offer resistance to the Japanese occupation.

"Billy is very mysterious," says a well-informed correspondent, writing from Shanghai on June 1, "and unfortunately for the enlightenment of the world, he is at present a strict teetotaler—otherwise everything would soon be made clear."

For some days after his arrival in Shanghai Minister Waters was in constant communication with the local officials, the Taotal and the Chinese customs authorities, with reference to the despatch of a steamer to Formosa, the raising of funds and the purchase of implements of war. The publication of the fact that the Formosan government was to proceed to Formosa appears to have frustrated his mission for a time, for she discharged her cargo at Shanghai and on June 1 had only the money on board. There were two high Chinese officials on board from Nanking, disguised as ordinary traders accompanying Hon. Mr. Waters; but the latter's authority was supreme and undoubted. He had unlimited power to act on behalf of the Formosa republic, to charter ships and to raise and spend money, the latter experience being something he had never before enjoyed in his varied and eventful career.

Waters' connection with the new-born and short-lived republic dated back only a few months, when he obtained employment at the Taipei forts as instructor. It was his pugilistic prowess that brought him into prominence. One night some Chinese man had attempted to take the unduly with Billy's prerogatives and the English pugilist promptly laid them out and handed their body guard in the same free and easy fashion. His value from a military point of view was immediately recognized by the Governor.

"Billy, save Formosa," he said. "Aye, aye, sir," replied the hero, and since that date Minister Waters has been master of the situation, enjoying more of the confidence of the Chinese power behind the throne than even the nominal President Tang.

There is no concealment at Shanghai of the fact that the Republic of Formosa owed its existence to Chinese scheming and Chinese money.

When an eighteen-year-old girl says her mother won't let her accept an invitation to a party, it is certain that the wrong person has asked her.—A. Ashdown Globe.

Personal.—An ugly man without money wants to meet an ugly woman without means. Object, to discuss