THE WEEKLY WORLD.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31.

TO COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.

The publishers of The World always welcome correspondence and especially so breezy items from the country. No contribution is so valuable or interesting as anything relating to any particular district in the Province. We, however, have to request that brevity be observed in every instance. Notwithstanding the immense quantity of reading matter appearing in our columns each week, fully one-half as much is omitted for want of space. Contributions not deemed acceptable, unless otherwise ordered, will not be returned. Parties desirous of acting as correspondents in localities not already represented will please address this office.

All correspondence should reach the office of publication not later than Monday or Tuesday to ensure publication in that week's issue.

Write only on one side of the paper and in as large and legible hand as possible, and, above all, remember that brevity is the soul of wit.

EXTREMELY OBJECTIONABLE.

The matter of appointing Dr. Bodington to the superintendency of the Asylum for the Insane is engaging the attention of the newspapers; those of an Opposition cast being unable to conceal their exultation, at which few wonder. While it lies within our knowledge that the Government possessed no more implacable foe—with very little influence—during the last campaign, and that he regards the Ministers as anything but capable to administer the affairs of the Province, our objection to Dr. Bodington securing the coveted position was not based, primarily, on the fact that he did his utmost to defeat our tried friends at the general election. Those who fought for the Government were subjected to venomous abuse, and maligned in every possible way, and they naturally resent the triumph of any of those who shared in such conduct. The doctor's appointment is condemned by every ally of the Government in the district, and their disgust expressed in good old Anglo-Saxon, punctured with expressive swear-words. Even his own political kidney ridicule his nomination to so important and remunerative a post. As we have said, however, we do not resent this unwarranted action so much because Dr. Bodington did not see eye to eye with us in our advocacy of the retention in power of the Executive, as because applications were not asked for in the proper manner, and because the choice between two or three, who somehow learned that a successor to Dr. Bentley was needed, fell upon an old man, 72 years of age, who is likely to find it difficult to perform satisfactorily the arduous duties connected with the Asylum. Out of the clear sky, without any warning, this septuagenarian is thrust into grave responsibilities at the period when others are superannuated! We only trust he will disappoint our reasonable expectations, bring order out of chaos, and make the institution a model one, for the sake of the afflicted inmates under his charge. There is another feature brought out by Dr. Walkem in the Legislature which it would be injudicious to discuss just now, but which is galling to a large section of our population, and of which it is possible more will be heard in the future. The member for South Nanaimo, it is understood, has obtained certain information that might well occupy the attention of the House on some leisure afternoon.

The manner in which the doctor, as a Justice of the Peace, a dispenser of the law, dealt with the case of Kitchen vs. Paisley, and the vindictiveness displayed on that occasion by the magistrates revealed a disposition trending on despotism and tyranny that shocked all familiar with the circumstances. The manner in which the jury of 12 honest men and true dealt with the case, as well as the remarks made by the learned Judge, proved conclusively the error into which the political bias of Dr. Bodington and his fellow magistrate, Mr. Bulwer, had drawn both. But it is reported that the last of this peculiar transaction has not been reached, that a much graver charge has yet to be heard of it, and that a complete and explicit explanation of the various reports in circulation will be demanded and must be made before this colossal blunder will be condoned.

A POOR ADVERTISEMENT.

The Ottawa carnival is said to have been a success, and we are pleased to hear it, though we think the citizens deserve very little sympathy in consequence of their treatment of the Queen's representative in this country. But it is open to question whether functions of the kind are calculated to do Canada good service. We pay agents to travel over Great Britain in the effort to induce population by representing to those seeking new homes that our climate is delightful, our soil productive and the opportunities for making a living varied in character. Piles of money are spent in this way every year. Winter comes and the Dominion is advertised as an ice house, located in the frigid zone, where snow and cold predominate. The benefit derived from the labor of our immigration missionaries is counteracted by the stories that go abroad of frost and chills with their attendant train of evils. Where could weather such as we are enjoying in Vancouver be excelled? On the Riviera it could not well be more exhilarating, and yet the notion goes abroad that we travel around on snow-shoes, and that tobagganing is our chief amusement. While the uprearing of ice castles bears hardly on British Columbia, they must injure its sister Provinces by the Atlantic as well, and should be done away with altogether. The Yankees are quite too cute to do anything of the kind, but those who can afford it migrate northwards to take in the sport, though the mercury drops as low in the cities whence they came as in Ontario or Quebec. Robed in furs they rush across the border in comfortable railroad palaces, and the yarns they spin at the seaside in the leafy month of June must sound with a dull thud on the ears of any Canucks who may happen to listen to the inventions of the story tellers. We are standing in our own light in the matter and the sooner our eyes are opened to the fact the better for our common interests. Flowers thrive with us in as great profusion as icicles—and if we are wise the cultivation of the one will engross our thoughts to the entire abandonment of the other.

Comment has been made on the fact that prior to 1878 Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Thomas White and many other prominent Tories of prominence were opposed to a protective tariff theory, or the National Policy. In 1878, when Sir Richard Cartwright, in order to meet the obligations which had been incurred by his predecessors in office, advanced the tariff generally from a 15 to a 17 1-2 per cent. one, the gentlemen we have named, and many others, raised a great howl about burdening the people with taxation. The fact that Sir John Macdonald never was a believer in the protective tariff, but was "bullied" into it, only illustrates what has very largely been the policy of the Tory party of this country. Sir John Macdonald was an opportunist; where Hon. Alex. Mackenzie stood to his principles and was defeated, Sir John trimmed his sails to catch the popular breeze and was returned to power. The great body of the people have now learnt that a protective tariff is no defence against depression in trade, and that the evils prophesied of protection have come true. Never in the history of the Dominion have so many of people been idle as at the present moment.

An election contest is pending at Kingston, Ont., in which there is considerable interest centered. The candidates are the Hon. Wm. Harty, Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, and Dr. Smythe, the Conservative standard-bearer. Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. George W. Ross addressed a public meeting in the opera house there on the evening of the 17th, which was the largest ever held in the Limestone city. The Premier was the recipient of an ovation. He is a native of Kingston, and the people there are proud of him. In his grand and stirring appeal for religious tolerance and his strong showing that Conservatism had largely reaped benefit from Roman Catholic support he was convincing, and completely disarmed those whose bigotry had led them to show grave inconsistency and ungratefulness. The Hon. Mr. Ross, the peerless Canadian orator won the heart of the people by his rich voice, his argumentative style and his persuasive manner. His patriotic declamations evoked great applause and enthused the audience, but it was not until he dwelt in fervid language on the blasting influences of bigotry and intolerance that he swayed the vast concourse, and cheers followed cheers as he told of the nation that had grown strong and noble because of their tolerance and Christian brotherliness. Hon. Mr. Harty was brief in his remarks, but was vociferously applauded as he dwelt on the work of the campaign and what it had developed. The boxes were crowded with ladies, who also occupied seats on the platform with the gentlemen.

Several remarkable cases of longevity have been recorded by us of late. A few days since an old lady, Mrs. A. Colquhon, of the township of Nassagaweya, Halton, Ont., celebrated her centennial birthday. There were present to congratulate her on the occasion some of her own children who had passed the allotted span of three score years and ten, and even ten score years, with grand-children, great grand-children and great great-grand-children. She is a native of Argyllshire, Scotland, and is reported to be wonderfully hale and hearty and in possession of all her mental faculties. Another striking instance recorded in St. George, Ont., where David Cope enjoyed his 91st birthday. He is the oldest living settler in that section of the country. He is a native of Hamilton, and remembers very distinctly when the site on which the Ambitious Little City now stands was a farming settlement known as Hamilton's Corners. He likewise helped to raise the first building in the city of Guelph, in which resided for a time J. M. Galt, the novelist, then Commissioner for the Upper Canada Land Company, and father to the late Sir A. T. Galt and Sir Thomas Galt, who resigned lately the office of Chief Justice of Ontario. It was afterwards known as the Priory, to-day the passenger station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is held in great veneration by the management of the company. Mr. Cope is a teetotaler as regards both liquor and tobacco. He is still bright in intellect, and has a store of knowledge in his possession concerning his section of the Province.

Everybody here remembers Duncan C. Fraser, M. P. for Guysborough, N. S., whose rattling speech in the Market hall during the Laurier visit charmed all hearers. James Gordon Forbes, barrister, of St. John, N. B., native of the county, had been nominated to oppose him at the general election in the Conservative interest, but he has been steered into a County Court judgeship, safe from defeat. At the last election Mr. Fraser polled 1,145 votes and Mr. Ogden 1,059, a majority of only 86. Evidently things have changed in the fine old constituency since then, or Mr. Forbes would not have funked just on the eve of a campaign. Fraser will go in at a canter.

The death of Senator Tasse leaves 11 vacancies in the Senate. There are two for Ontario, one for the places vacated by the deaths of Senators John Macdonald, Toronto, and B. Flint, Belleville. In Quebec there are four to fill the places caused by the death of Sir John Abbott, G. G. Stevens, William Henry Chaffers and Joseph Tasse. In New Brunswick there are three in the places of A. E. Botsford, John Glazier and W. H. Odell. In Nova Scotia there is one vacancy, and in Prince Edward Island one. The latter vacancy is for the place of Senator Howlan, who became Lieut.-Governor of the Province.

The World is pleased to observe that the Council of the Board of Trade last night considered the matter of shipbuilding in this Province, and that steps were taken to induce the Government to consider favorably the desirability of encouraging the industry by granting a subsidy ranging from $6 to $7.50 per ton, according to the size of the vessel, to owners of vessels when completed and ready for deep sea voyages. We have discussed the desirability of establishing such a line of steamers in British Columbia, and we hope that united action will be taken by all the Boards of Trade, the cities and others who desire to see the business fostered in our midst.

A POOR ADVERTISEMENT.

The Government of Ontario's succession duty in the W. C. McLeod's estate, of Woodstock, will aggregate $49,000 to $50,000. A similar law is in force here. The late Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, left behind property valued at over a million dollars, which comprised interests in this Province.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The following is the text of a bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Kennedy:

Whereas this Province is part of a distinctively Christian nation, and it is one of the tenets of the Christian religion that the day called Sunday shall be set apart for the worship of the Almighty; and whereas there is a growing inclination on the part of some corporations and individuals to encroach on the above named day and to cause their employes to lose the rest and quiet of that day by carrying on much unnecessary work; and whereas it is desirable that every one of Her Majesty's subjects should have secured to them the rest and quiet necessary to a proper observance of said day: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Sunday Observance Act, 1895.

2. It shall not be lawful for any merchant, tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman, laborer or other person whatsoever, on Sunday, to sell or publicly show forth or expose or offer for sale any goods, chattels or other personal property, or any real estate whatsoever, or to do or exercise any worldly labor, business or work of his ordinary calling except the conveying by land or water of travelers, with their baggage, and Her Majesty's mail, the selling of drugs and medicines, and other works of necessity and charity.

3. Sunday excursions by steamboats plying for hire, or by railway, or in part by any such steamboat and in part by railway, and having for their only or principal object the carriage of Sunday passengers for amusement or pleasure only, and to go and return on the same day by the same steamboat or railway or any other owned by the same person or company, shall be deemed unlawful and shall not be deemed a lawful conveying of travelers within the meaning of this Act: (1) The owner of any steamboat or railway by which any such Sunday excursion is wholly or partly made, shall, for each offence against this section forfeit and pay the sum of $400, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction in civil cases to that amount by any person suing for the same under this section and for the purposes thereof; (2) The action for the recovery of any penalty incurred under this section must be brought before a court having jurisdiction, as aforesaid, in the place from which the steamboat or train employed in the unlawful excursion on which the action is founded started, or through or at which it stopped in the course thereof. (3) The word "owner" in this section includes a corporation: (4) This section shall not apply to ferries: (5) The captain or other person in charge of any steamboat, and the conductor or other person in charge of any train used for the purpose of any such Sunday excursion shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by this act for violations thereof, and the said penalties shall be recoverable and applied in like manner as other penalties under this section.

4. Any person convicted before a Justice of the Peace or police magistrate of any act by section 2 declared not to be lawful, upon the oath or affirmation of one or more than one credible witness, or upon view had of the offence by the said Justice or police magistrate himself, shall for every offence be fined in a sum not exceeding $50 nor less than $1, together with the costs and charges attending the proceedings and conviction.

5. The prosecution for any offence punishable under this Act shall be commenced within one month after the commission of the offence, and not afterwards.

Do you know why you feel tired? It's biliousness. Take Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. They will put new tone in you.

TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

In an interview Timothy Healy, M. P., emphatically denied that he intended to found a third Irish party or to oppose the re-election of Justin McCarthy or other Nationalist leaders. He further said that he was only trying to prevent the assertion of a calamitous individual domination of the party which denied the right of criticism and insisted upon committing the party without prior consultation to movements which afterwards it was too late to repudiate. He would persist in opposing every adventurous policy put forward as sanctioned by the whole party, when it only emanated from individuals unauthorized to speak in the name of the party. He favored the greatest latitude where individual pronouncements were obviously personal opinions. Mr. Healy concluded by declaring that he had always supported and would continue to support Mr. McCarty's chairmanship of the anti-Parnellite section of the party, and would cordially resist any attempt to defeat the Government on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech opening the coming session of Parliament.

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HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, writing to a friend in this city from Athabaskaville, P. Q., on the 17th inst., says that he had just recovered from a bad attack of bronchitis. His visit to the coast did him an immense amount of good. I wish, says he, that I could take a trip this, and every year to British Columbia to spend a whole month in that glorious atmosphere. What a lovely country your Province indeed is, and what glorious prospects are in store for its inhabitants. He desires to be remembered to all with whom he came in contact, and states that the hospitality and kindness extended to himself, Madame Laurier and the other members of the party accompanying him will never be forgotten. Tuesday, the 22nd inst., he was in Montreal, where he addressed an immense gathering on the issues of the day.

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Another pioneer has gone in the death of Thomas Wall, of Northfield. Deceased was a miner by trade, but for over 20 years has been engaged in the hotel business, first in Nanaimo at the Nanaimo and Britannia hotels, then at Wellington in the early days, when the Wellington hotel, formerly Chantrell's, on the banks of the Diver Lake, was the only hostelry in that vicinity. On the completion of the E. & N. Railway to Wellington, he was the first lessee of the present Wellington hotel, near the railway depot. In a short time he gave this up and started the present one at Northfield, in which he expired on Wednesday morning. Deceased was a native of Staffordshire, Eng., aged 57 years, and came to this country about 8 years ago. He leaves a wife and several grown up children to mourn his demise. The funeral took place yesterday.

POLICY OF THE LIBERALS

ENUNCIATED BY LIBERAL LEADERS IN MONTREAL.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat and William Paterson deliver able Addresses on the Fiscal Policy of Canada.

The Liberal meeting in Montreal on the night of the 22nd inst., was a huge success. Among prominent men present were J. D. Edgar, M. P., James Sutherland, M. P., Julius Scriver, M. P., and Hon. P. G. Marchand. The anti-Parnellite section of the party, and would cordially resist any attempt to defeat the Government on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech opening the coming session of Parliament.

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A CLERGYMAN'S LETTER.

HE SHOWS HOW RHEUMATISM CAN BE CONQUERED.

He is Released From Suffering of Years' Duration and Gladly Tells the Story that Others May be Equally Fortunate.

From the Syracuse News.

Few men of modern times are characterized by such distinct personality as the Rev. S. R. Calthrop, pastor of the May Memorial church of Syracuse. Over seventy years of age, with hair and beard as white as the driven snow, his figure is as erect and symmetrical as a youth of twenty, while his step is as light and every movement as active as in the first flush of early manhood. He is a familiar figure in the streets of this city, and no man is more universally respected, for he has shown that it is possible to combine the beauties of true Godliness with the practical wisdom of a broad-minded man of the world.

Some time ago Dr. Calthrop was troubled with rheumatism, and suffered from it at intervals for several years. At times the pain would be so great as to almost prevent him from walking. Many remedies were tried without success, and friends of the clergyman had about given his case up as hopeless, when it was reported a cure had been effected, and the disease completely driven from his system. When the fact was reported the News assigned a reporter to interview Dr. Calthrop, and learn from him the truth of the matter, with the result that the doctor put his statement in the form of the following letter:

To the Editor of the Evening News:—Dear Sir: More than 35 years ago I wrenched my left knee, throwing it almost from its socket. Great swelling followed, and the synovial juice kept leaking from the joint. This made me lame for years, and from time to time the weak knee would give out entirely, and the swelling would recommence. This was always occasioned by some strain like a sudden stop. The knee gradually recovered, but always was weaker than the other. About 15 years ago, the swelling recommenced, this time without any wrench at all, and before long I realized that this was rheumatism settling in the weakest part of the body. Fortunately, the use of salicine was known to me, and I found that it reduced the swelling very quickly. The trouble came so often, however, that I was obliged to carry salicine in my pocket everywhere I went. I had generally a packet in my waistcoat pocket, but in going to a conference in Buffalo, I forgot it, and, as the car was damp and cold, before I got to Buffalo my knee was swollen to twice its natural size. I had seen the good effects that Dr. William's Pink Pills were having in such cases, and I tried them myself, with the result that I have never had a twinge or a swelling since. This was effected by taking seven or eight boxes.

I need not say that I am thankful for my recovered independence, but I will add that my faith is far stronger than it has been for 35 years.

I gladly give you this statement.

Yours,

S. R. CALTHROP,

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark, the wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

CHURCHILL PASSES AWAY.

Biography of a Noble who Once Cut Quite a Swath in Politics.

London, Jan. 24.—Lord Randolph Churchill died at 5:15 o'clock this morning his death being peaceful and painless. Dr. Dawson Rose and Keith and all the members of Lord Randolph's family were at his bedside. Lord Randolph had been unconscious for 30 hours. His wife and mother remained with the dying man throughout the night. Early this morning he began sinking rapidly and at 6 o'clock Dr. Roose was summoned. Fifteen minutes later he died. The body will be buried at Woodstock. The Queen and Prince of Wales were at once informed of Lord Randolph's death.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill, M.P., was the second son of the Duke of Marlborough by his marriage with Lady Frances Anne Emily, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Londonderry. He was born Feb. 13, 1849, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. He represented Woodstock from Feb. 1874 until April, 1889, and again from that time—when he was returned with a diminished majority—until Nov. 1885. He then stood for Birmingham, but was defeated. South Paddington, then in point of population a mere hamlet, gave him a seat in the House of Commons. From 1874 to 1880 he was almost silent in the House; but from 1880 onwards he made himself conspicuous by and on the political platform by the violence of his speeches against the Liberal party, and he was the chief member of that small section of the House known as the Fourth Party. On the accession of Lord Salisbury's Government to office in 1885, Lord Randolph filled the post of Secretary of State for India. He was by this time looked upon as a leader of the Tory party, and great expectations were formed for his future. In the country, indeed, he was regarded as almost, if not quite the leader, and it was commonly said that the mantle of Lord Beaconsfield had fallen upon the young, able, irrepressible, unscrupulous, but acute and hard-working chief. His short tenure of office was marked by the annexation of Upper Burmah. Departmental work, however, did not prevent his taking a great part in the struggle, which, at the general election of Nov. 1885, again returned the Liberals to power. He resigned office with Lord Salisbury only to return six months later, not as Secretary for India, but as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. This position he occupied but a very short time, for he suddenly resigned office in the winter of 1886, and had been on the wane. His health broke down and he went to South Africa in quest of big game, writing from there a series of letters to the Graphic, which were received with much indignation by the people of the Cape, who received the impression gained by one who had only spent a few months in their country. Returning to England Lord Randolph was very erratic and uncertain in his courses, this and a scene he created in the House, proving fatal to his further success. He loomed up again, however, espousing a sort of Tory democracy, but soon fell into the background. His health by this time had become very much shattered, and last year he decided upon a trip round the world to recoup. Starting from England he visited the Eastern States, then passed through Canada to this city, where he embarked for the Orient. He had not been long gone from here when it became imperative that he should return home. This was done and he landed in Vancouver, apparently weaker, until it was seen that he could not recover, his death being a matter of time only. Lord Randolph married in 1874 Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York, daughter of Laurence Jerome.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Editor World: I noticed in your issue of Friday last an article upon tuberculosis, and as I feel a great deal of interest myself at present in this disease, would you permit me to give your readers the benefit of a little experience I have had along this line. When I lived in the East I owned a very valuable Jersey cow. In the fall of 1888 it showed signs of this disease, and, not knowing much about it, and not paying much attention to it, it soon became necessary to consult a veterinary surgeon, who after some few visits, determined that it was certainly the dreaded disease. At this time the cow had become ill and he advised me to dry her, although just previous to this she had been making 8 to 10 lbs. of butter per week, though only 2 1-2 years old, and had calved about eight months. When I heard that it was certainly tuberculosis without any doubt, I concluded to have the milk analyzed, fearing my family might have contracted the disease, for the milk had been freely used in the house. I sent samples to a friend, J. T. Donald, of Montreal, a professor of chemistry, as he had directed me. I received a certificate from him which I have to this day and it reads as follows: "Having made a careful examination of this milk I am unable to detect the presence of any substance that could render it unfit for food. It is an excellent milk and may be used with perfect safety. I would be glad to have such for my own house." The cow died three weeks after the analysis was made and upon examination we found the lungs badly diseased. Furthermore, although the stable was thoroughly disinfected, two other cows developed symptoms so much so that I made away with them. The gentleman who attended my animal was a graduate of the Ontario College of Veterinary Surgeons, and was considered an AI man in his profession. His opinion was that Jersey cattle were more subject to it, especially the cows, than other breeds, in consequence of their extra quality in milk and butter being a greater drain on the system, and that one of the best tests to apply was to run the animal down a hill, and if it coughed at all there was good reason to suspect the presence of tuberculosis. I think the disease is misunderstood in this country, if analysis counts for anything. The question then would naturally arise: At what stage of the disease does the milk become unfit for food? In conclusion, allow me to add that the veterinary surgeon, as soon as he became satisfied that the trouble was tuberculosis, said the cow would not recover, but I was loath to part with so great a favorite, consequently I treated her on to the very last. A. Q. St. GEORGE.

Vancouver, Jan. 22.

A NEW RECTOR.

On Saturday last Rev. Hubert E. Bowers, M. A., late of St. Bartholomew's church, Buffalo, arrived in the city to assume the rectorship of St. Paul's, Hornby street. Mr. Bowers is a graduate of Hertford College and adds one more to the Oxford men in the city. Under his charge yesterday the services at St. Paul were conducted to large congregations. On Wednesday evening a reception will be given the reverend gentleman in the vacant store in the new Vernajoya block, Granville street, beginning at 8 o'clock.

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