FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co'y, Limited Liability.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBL SHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MORDAY Par Year, (Postage Free to any part of

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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STRAIGHTFORWARD.

In a speech which the Premier made at Calgary a few days ago he is reported by the Herald of that town to have said that-

"His sole idea as the Head of the Government was to do his best for the interests of the country-whose extent and immense variety of resource he was in part seeing for the first time. He would carry out what he conscientiously believed to be best in the interests of the country even if by so doing he endangered his position, 'for' he declared, 'I would gladly end my political existence and allow others to run the Government rather than dilly-dally and shillyshally with an important question affecting the rights and religious opinions of any section of our population. . .

We have taken what we believe to be the brue course with regard to this school question, and we are prepared to argue the merits with any one at any time and will stand or fall by the position we have taken." There is no mistaking this language. The reader must see from the way in which the First Minister speaks that the stories that have been raised about the Government's receding from the ground they had taken and making bargains and compromises inconsistent with the determination they have expressed so clearly and so forcibly, are utterly without foundation.

THE LAW ENFORCED

cating drinks on Sunday. At first the sait was made by an assemblage of "hayseeds" and might be suited to and enforced too, many who were by no means friendly cities. to the liquor traffic and those who carry it [on, who believed that it was a mistake to place a law on the Statute Book which could

quite a number on the police force. The stances are considered, that the Liberals termined to extirpate the Arm-Sunday-closing law had been used by a good were badly beaten in Westmoreland on the enians, and the late outrages were many of them as a means of squeezing the 24th, and it is foolish in them to try to make the commencement of the diabolical saloon keepers. Some of the ward poli- it appear that they were not. ticians, too, greeted the change in police administration with curses both loud and deep. The Sunday law was used by them politically straight. The liquor seller who greased the palms of the police and kept on the right side of the city utterances in that distant part of the Dominpoliticians, was allowed to sell as much as ion. It is said, however, that the Manitoba he could on Sundays and to violate other who did not treat the police liberally or who "telling the people that as a French Canaact for himself at election times, was comregulations of the traffic. The anger of the the whole gang of ward politicians and their to the Protestant minority." ollowers when Mr. Roosevelt commenced in carnest to enforce the Sunday-closing law Canadians of Gaspe would understand gentle, diplomatic pressure. There

liquor is sold were absolutely closed last explain it away. Sunday. The leaders among the liquor dealers," says the New York Times, "have become convinced that the risk of keeping open on Sunday is too great, and that the fruits of the Sunday trade would not pay by their open and persistent defiance of law."

AN EXPERT OPINION.

One objection to wooden pavements is that vitiate the atmosphere in their vicinity. The 'Engineering Record," of the 24th ultimo,

are constantly being created with more or less activity; good work will only to a small extent remedy the evil. During the cold portion of the year these effects are largely mitigated, but not removed, while abtacks The inhabitants of New York City have of diseases peculiar to cold weather find fav. dent and one of the first reforms ought to be been lately exercised over the enforcement orable physical conditions of the population in the methods of selecting the jury. No of the Sunday Closing Law. The Legisla- induced by active unsanitary conditions of ture of the State of New York, composed the previous hot weather. The continuation chiefly of members from the rural districts of these circumstances, year after year, exand country towns and villages, enacted a tends the foul saturation to the earth under stringent law respecting the sale of intoxi. the pavement, and intensifies the polluting effects of the whole mass on the atmosphere. loon-keepers of New York and their friends In brief outline the preceding considerations laughed at the new law. They declared that accurately represent what is going on throughout the entire area of city streets willage, that it was not ment. It is not a matter of wonder, then, applicable to great city like New that the grippe, pneumonia, and other dis-York, and that it would be folly to attempt eases of a similar general character produce been most barbarously treated by his own to put it in operation there. There were, such ravages in New York and other large civil and military servants. Christian

THAT MORAL VICTORY.

The Grits are trying, as we were sure not be onforced. Better, they argued, to they would, to create the impression that doubt been full. He has been urgently rehave no Sunday law at all than one which although they were beaten in Westmoreland would be certain to be treated with con- by several hundred votes they gained a his dominions-reforms that he must know tempt both by the people and the civic moral victory in that county. Their ground are imperatively required. He has proauthorities. The law, they admitted, was a for making this boast is that in the general mised to grant the request of the Powers. good one if it could be enforced. But this election of 1891 Mr. Wood, a leading busi- Yet time passes and nothing is done. The law could not be enforced, consequently the ness man in the county and former repre- case of the unfortunate Armenians is said open disregard of it would add the demor- sentative, was returned by a majority of by witnesses whose credibility it would be alization that is caused by the habitual vio- 2,148. They forget to say that Mr. Wood's folly to doubt, to be now even worse than it martial. lation of law to the demoralization caused opponent at that time was a man of little was a few months ago when all the civilized by excessive drinking on the Lord's Day. A large number of the citizens of New erals knew that he could not by any possi- atrocities committed by the Turks on the York, however, approved of the law. They bility be elected. Everyone who has had Armenians. believed that its rigid enforcement would do anything to do with elections in this Dogood to all classes, and particularly to the minion knows what is certain to happen comes news of increasing desperation classes to which the open saloons were a when a very weak man is set up to oppose among the people. In the region of Moosh temptation and a snare. The law ought to be a very strong man, and that strong there is already famine; on the plains of that discipline are the proper objects of its enforced, they asserted, and it must be en man a supporter of the Government of the Erzeroum the harvest is good, but the operations. When it assumes to take the forced. There were others, and among them day. A walk over the course for the strong farmers dare not gather it for fear of the some of the most worthy citizens, who held candidate is in ninety-nine cases out of a Kurds; in Northern Mesopotamia the Christhat the question was not whether the Sun-hundred the result. This is just what hap tians are fleeing from the villages, and even day closing law was a good law or a bad law, pened in Westmoreland in 1891. But in the Kurdish nomads have to ask for Govbut whether or not law in the city of New previous elections, when Mr. Wood was op erament protection in going to their moun-York should be respected. It is, they con- posed by men of influence in the Libera tain pasturages; in Central Asia Miner the of the foreign Government to examine its tended, of the utmost importance not only to party, his victories were not by any means Armenian revolutionists are again creating the city of New York but to the whole of so easy. In 1882, when Mr. Wood undertook disturbance, having murdered two prethe United States, that the law should be to oppose Sir Albert Smith, who had been ent Armenians for no other supreme. If every state, every city and a member of Mr. Mackenzie's Government, pose than a desire to d every municipality permitted the laws his majority was only 432. In 1887, when disturbance and attract the notice of enacted by the different law-making bodies Mr. Emmerson, another influential Liberal, powers; and Bulgarian brigands in to be held in contempt by those who dis- was the opposition candidate, Mr. Wood's tacked one of the few remaining The liked them or those who considered them majority was 542. In 1891, as we have towns in the province of Adrianople unwise and unnecessary, anarchy would be shown, the Conservative majority owing to Everywhere from Albania to Bagdad uncersure sooner or later to ensue. The only safe the weakness of the Liberal candiway was to uphold the law as long as it was date was an abnormally large one. such tension that there is constant apprelaw, and if it did not operate for the good We think it sate under these circum- hension lest the people of all classes in sheer of the community to repeal it in the way stances to estimate the normal desperation arise en masse and strike at prescribed by the constitution. The Presi Conservative majority in Westmoreland at anything within reach, even though the only dent of the Board of Police Commissioners, between five and six hundred. But Mr. and immediate result be their own destruc-

DEFINITE AT LAST.

Mr. Laurier has been making speeches in as an agent to keep the saloon keepers Gaspe, where reporters are scarce and journalism not very highly developed. Consequently very little has been heard of his school question has been the principal subrules and regulations. But the liquor seller ject of his discourses. He is represented as showed signs of an inclination to think and dian and a Catholic he could not but render pelled scrupulously to comply with all the and should certainly see, if he came to power, that they were given equal rights orrupt policemen and the consternation of with those given by the Catholics of Quebec

It is easy to see how the French may be easily imagined. But he went on this utterance of the silver-tongued are no indications yet that the with the work of enforcing the law regard- orator, and it is difficult to imaless of the indignation and the threats of gine how the English-speaking Canathose who were opposed to its enforcement. dian Liberals of the other provinces can in-The police force soon found it to their interpret it to mean non-interference with ed, to follow them up by prompt and enererest to second the efforts of the Police Manitoba. For if the Manitobans are not getic action. It seems evident now that un-Commissioners, and as they proceeded with disposed to give the Catholic minority of the work they found that they had the their province the same rights as the Promoral support of the best part of the press testant minority of Qubec enjoy and exerand the public. Many of the saloon keepers cise, how could he "see" that such rights follow a continuation of the oppression of are glad to be relieved from the tyranny of were given to the Manitoba Catholics his Christian subjects, he will not move a the police and the politicians. We would without the interference of Federal authorinot be surprised to learn that they are benedity? This, as it is reported, is the nearest fited pecuniarily by the change, for their approach to a definite utterance on the exactions were simply enormous. "So suc- Manitoba school question that Mr. Laurier cessful have been the efforts of the Commissioners that 90 per cent. of the places where nor his journalistic friends will attempt to explicit in his statements relative to the

THE JURY TROUBLE.

We observe that some of the American newspapers are disgusted with the way in for the fine and other expenses attendant which juries are chosen in the United graphs: upon their arrest, and the game is not worth | States. They see how abourd it is and how the candle. They have also discovered that detrimental to the cause of justice to spend Mr. Laurier's projected settlement of the the feelings of the respectable portion of the five weeks and to exhaust a panel of 3,600 matter would be after the Greenway-Martin community were being aroused against them in selecting a jury of twelve men. They non-intervention plan, or on the lines desired freely acknowledge the superiority in every way of the English practice. But they do would support Sir Mackenzle Bowell should not blame the judges of the trial courts or he submit to Parliament legislation in favor the lawyers for the obstructions that are of the Roman Catholics. if they are not very carefully laid they placed in the way of having justice done in answered that he wanted legislation on the criminal cases. This is what the San Fran-cisco Examiner says on the subject of "The that Mr. Martin did not speak for the Lib-Jury Trouble":

The trial court and the prosecution and "The fact has long been known among the attorneys for the defence are in no way anitary engineers that street washings are to blame for the travesty on justice that has no improvement in character over ordinary been going on. The methods followed have sewage, and occasionally the latter liquid been those laid down by the Supreme court, may have the advantage. Single block new trial in case of a conviction. The laws pavements as ordinarily laid are full of open | barring qualified citizens from jury service ings between the blocks, which persistently are almost entirely the creation of the appelhold dirt saturated with the foul liquids of late courts of the country. The statute the street, and under the action of the sun by the English laws on which the jury systhe most unwholesome vapors are con- tem is founded. The fact that in England stantly being discharged into the atmosphere. However well laid such pavements may be, these unsanitary conditions ments may be these unsanitary conditions.

ists in California is more successful than the as Sir Mackenzie Bowell. jury system as it is found in England or France. On the contrary, the system is more often a failure here than elsewhere.

INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

The Sultan has disappointed those who believed that he is a man of good intentions and that he needs only the opportunity to covered with ordinary single block pave- be a considerate and a humane ruler. That opportunity has been afforded him. It has been proved that some of his subjects have Powers have taken care that the details of these atrocities should reach his ears. The information that he has received respecting the outrages committed in Armenia has no quested to institute reforms in that part of

"From every part of the empire

was good or bad, to carry out the Sunday- in? It must be remembered, too, that Mr. forms with courteous words and plausible Killam was considered by his party and by promises, yet he allows the abuses to con-This determination of the President of the his opponents an exceptionally strong man. tinue without taking a single step to lessen Police Commissioners was not good news to The plain truth is, when all the circum them. It is said that the Turks have dework. It was said that the Sultan knew nothing of this horrible scheme, but his allowing the oppressors of this unfortunate people a free hand looks very much as if he is not as ignorant of it as he is represented

> tion of reform, if he does not attempt to put a stop to the outrages that are still being committed on his Christian subjects, what do the powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, propose to do? The Leader of the British Government has spoken in no uncertain tone on the subject of the Armenian outrages. Does he intend to go no further? We have not heard what the Czar has said on the subject; and, as far as we know, the statesmen of France have gone no further than to protest officially and to apply in their language, or have shown that they are prepared, if their protests are disregardserious to himself and his Government will

PRETTY CLEAR.

At Grand River, in the County of Gaspe, Manitoba school question than he had been in other parts of the country. A telegram to the Montreal Star, in which the proceedings of one of Mr. Laurier's meetings are described, contains the following para-

An elector, Dr. Ennis, then having obtained leave to put a question, inquired if by the Manitoban Catholic minority. He also asked if Mr. Laurier and his party

To the direct question Mr. Laurier eral party, and that he, the leader of the Liberals from Vancouver to Halifax, would support Sir Mackenzle Bowell's readjustment of this thorny question if settled in accordance with the just demands of the Roman Catholics.

This is clear enough, and shows that Mr. Laurier takes the Quebec view of the question. It appears that he considers that his Quebec compatriots are the proper judges of what are "the just demands of the Roman Catholics." This is clearly involved in the previous statement, " that he wanted legislation on the lines suggested by the people of Quebec." There is some hope now that before Parliament meets the country will Mr. Laurier, when that question comes up before Parliament, voting on the same side

"THE WALLER CASE."

The United States has what promises to be a somewhat serious dispute with France. A French court martial in Madagascar tried, convicted, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment an American citizen, who was also an American consul. If Great Britain had done this American newspapers from one act has been committed by France they are wonderfully quiet.

It is admitted that if Mr. Waller, for that is the unfortunate ex-consul's name, had been tried by a properly constituted civil court there would be nothing more to say. Civilized nations are bound to respect the decisions of each other's courts are tried before them. But this, the Americans contend, is not as a matter of inter-

"There is no dispute about the principle,"
the New York Times says, "that the decisions of the civil courts of one country are not subject to review by the Government of another country. But it is evident that the in hesitating to comply with the demand of her brilliant exhibitions with Mars. Jupiter case is different with courts-martial. A the United States Ambassador, but it is and the moon will live among the delightfu court-martial is primarily a means of maintaining military discipline, and persons who place of the civil law, it is because there is no other than martial law within the sphere of its operations, so that as a tribunal it is necessarily provisional and unsatisfactory.
When a court-martial undertades to adjudicate the offences of foreigners, it undertakes very ticklish business, and it is the right proceedings in order to ascertain whether justice has been done. It is the demand for this examination upon which our Amassador to France has been ordered to insist and which the French Government has man commits to deserve such a punishment evaded so long as to increase the presump-tion raised by the circumstances of the case." In the course of its argument the Times

speaks in very plain terms of the nature of States Government has taken a determined the French expedition to Madagascar. It stand in this matter. was in Madagascar that the offences for which Mr. Waller was tried and convicted are alleged to have been committed, and it was in that country he was tried by a court martial composed of officers of the French

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Note what Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, says: If the Sultan takes no step in the direc

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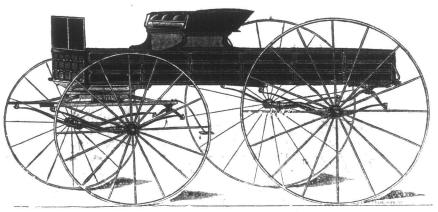
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upon Siam. This is what all the world be- from the British Trade Journal may be of ieves about these French schemes of con- interest : quest. No civilized power opposes them, end of the United States to the other would because no such power has any interest that be screaming with indignation, but as the would warrant opposition. But when it but private persons (who would be allowed appears that in the prosecution of one of to erect mills and carry on the manufacture these piratical adventures a citizen of such a power has been sentenced to imprisonment will not do so, for if the value of silver were but the duty of the nation concerned to insist upon satisfying itself of the justice of the procedure, in favor of the nation concerned to would be unable to compete the nation of the procedure. of the procedure, in favor of the justice of which there is no presumption whatever."

It can be very readily understood that an American citizen accused of committing and to presume that justice is offences in Madagascar against French done to all, whether native or alien, who martial law would have very little favor shown him by a French court martial. The demand of the United States Government national courtesy, to be presumed of courts- to examine the proceedings in the case to find-out whether justice had been done a citimore than reasonable. The French Govmore than likely that it will before long recede from the position it has taken. If hesitation culminates in refusal it is hard to say what aspect the dispute will take. The people of the United States are very tenacious of their rights when the life or the liberty of an American citizen is concerned, and they will go to almost any length to p.m. on the 15th. have what they consider justice done.

The sentence pronounced against Mr. Waller is a very severe one. If he is a man past middle age it means most likely imprisonment for life. The offence which s must be very serious, and it must be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. We are, therefore, not surprised that the United

THE COTTON TRADE.

To THE EDITOR :- Your article in Sunday's paper under the heading of "Un-looked for Competition," struck me as being at variance with other reports as supplie Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, was of this opin.

Powell's majority was the other day to an advantage of the civilized world" by correspondents representing English journals of trade and ommerce. With the says the Times, "is that the present journals of trade and ommerce. With the view of placing before your readers reliable considerably over 600. Where, then, the part of France a wanton aggression, a linformation regarding the cotton trade and industry of China, the following item taken

"The cotton mills, which are a monopoly the present margin on the coarser kinds not being very large. Manchester would have little to fear, it is believed, in Shanghai if the silver dollar could be established on a permanent basis of 75 per cent. of its nominal value."

THE HEAVENS IN SEPTEMBER.

Venus will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 19th. After that time she zen whom it is bound to protect, seems to be no will be a morning star. She will move then received by The French Cor. 4:40 a.m. on the 30th. Venus has given us ernment no doubt believes that it is justified a rare entertainment as an evening star, and memories of the spring and summer of 1895. Mars is near the sun, and sets at 6:29 on the 15th and 5:48 on the 30th.

Jupiter as morning star rises at 1:04 on the 15th and at 12:18 on the 30th. Saturn is lew in the west and sets at 7:47 on the 15th and 6:51 on the 30th Arcturus is beginning to show his luster in the Western skies. He sets at 10:02

Altair is climbing high toward the merid ian in the early evening. He passes the meridian at 8:07 p.m. on the 15th.

The astronomical feature of the month is the total lunar eclipse on the 3rd (to-night.) The moon will then be 252,400 miles from the earth, lacking only 500 miles of being as her greatest distance. The eclipse will be total on a grand scale, the magnitude being 1 55. The earth's shadow is 5 700 miles thick at the moon's distance on the 3rd, and the moon then passes within 580 miles of the axis of the shadow. The first contact of the moon with the shadow will be made at a point 36 degrees north of east, on the moon's disc. The last contact, 20 degrees south of west. The moon enters the shadow at 8 o'clock p.m., and leaves it at 11:54 p. m., Pacific Standard time.

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