

WALLACE'S OPINION.

Mr. Hugh Macdonald's Question, and Clarke Wallace's Answer.

No True Conservative in My Opinion, Should Vote for Prior.

Mr. Hugh Macdonald, of Victoria, who is an ardent supporter of Col. Prior, a few days ago conceived the brilliant idea that an expression of opinion from Clarke Wallace, late controller of customs, as to how a true Conservative and Orangeman should vote, would be of inestimable value to him in his anxiety to pursue a proper course. So he asked Mr. Wallace the following question: "Should an Orangeman and Conservative vote for Prior, who defends the government's school policy, or for Templeman, a free trader, who condemns the government's school policy?" Mr. Macdonald got his answer, but it evidently did not suit him, for when asked yesterday by a Times reporter if he had received such an answer from Clarke Wallace, he replied that he had no.

Anxious to get at the facts of the case, the Times requested John Braden, M.P.P., to wire Clarke Wallace, asking him if he had had such a question put to him by Mr. Macdonald, and what his answer was. This afternoon Mr. Braden received the following telegram from John Braden, M.P.P., Victoria: Yes, Macdonald wired me and I sent him telegram on 23rd December as follows:—No true Conservative or Orangeman should in my opinion vote for any man pledged to support remedial legislation or coercion of Manitoba. My resignation is my protest.

N. CLARKE WALLACE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT.

Certain—Eighty-Nine Ontario Men Who Dare not Support It.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—The opening of the Ontario parliament yesterday afternoon was purely formal, the proceedings comprising the reading of the speech from the throne by the Governor-General and motions in the house of commons and senate adjourning until Tuesday next. The question of passing a federal law re-establishing separate schools, when called upon by the Dominion government, and that the federal government would be asked to pass a bill to that end, is the most important before the house. The government is in serious difficulty respecting the school question. Ontario sends to the house of commons 92 members, of whom only three are Roman Catholics. All of the others represent Protestant constituencies and none of them could vote for restoring separate schools and be re-elected. There is a strong probability of the government's bill to re-establish separate schools being defeated in parliament. The government will bring in a bill this session providing for the increased duty on machinery used in saw and planing mills. The present tariff averages 25 per cent., and this will probably be increased to 40 per cent.

American News.

Lowville, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Judge Wright this afternoon sentenced John Hoe, convicted of the murder of Minnie Ingalls, to be confined in Auburn prison within the week beginning Feb. 16.

New York, Jan. 3.—The World says: Mrs. Alva S. Vanderbilt announced to friends yesterday that she was engaged to be married to Oliver Belmont, Mrs. Willie K. as Mrs. Vanderbilt is known in society, is the divorced wife of Wm. K. Vanderbilt.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3.—A new light on the actual numerical strength of the Cuban insurgent army, under the direct command of General Gomez and Maximo, and concerning the great destruction of the Cuban army, was furnished upon the arrival here yesterday of the British steamship Albatross, which sailed from Havana on December 29th. J. C. Deems, an American civil engineer, who was a passenger, was on a railroad train that was stopped by the insurgent army five miles from Cadens. Instead of being only 8000 insurgents, as reported from Spanish sources, there were, he says, at least 18,000 men under the command of General Gomez and 5000 more a short distance in the rear, commanded by General Maceo. The army had a train of 100 mules loaded with their provisions and ammunition. He says the soldiers were ragged after their march through the forests but were well armed and well fed.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

Cable News. London, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from its special correspondent at Washington, giving the hitherto unpublished correspondence between the government of Great Britain and Venezuela during the period between November, 1840, when Robert Schomburg was appointed to survey the western territory of British Guiana, and April, 1842, when Great Britain finally removed the boundary posts which he set at various points in that territory to form the so-called Schomburg line, is attracting much attention here. The Chronicle calls it "A Momentous Dispatch," and heads it "A New Face to the Controversy."

A foreign office official, referring to these dispatches, this afternoon said: "The correspondence referred to is correct, so far as it goes," and he added, "there is much unpublished, especially the letter of Senor Fortique, Venezuelan minister to Great Britain at the time. These throw a different light upon the whole matter. We might, for instance, take a portion of Secretary Olney's document and transform it into a sentiment which would be entirely antagonistic to the American side of the question."

OUTLANDERS RISING.

Report That Dr. Jameson Has Been Court-martialled and Shot by the Boers.

And a Force of Four Hundred Men Are Said to Have Been Slaughtered.

London, Jan. 3.—In an interview today, Montague White, consul-general of the Transvaal in England, declares that the Uitlander in Johannesburg never raised a finger to help Dr. Jameson. The Boers, he said, would treat Dr. Jameson's followers with generosity, but Dr. Jameson himself would receive a fair trial and such punishment as his crime merited. A proclamation has been issued by President Kruger to-day assuring the Uitlanders (the foreign residents of the Transvaal), that the government of the Transvaal is willing that they should submit their grievances for immediate consideration upon the part of the legislature. In order to prevent suffering at Johannesburg, the government has removed all duties on food stuffs. As a matter of precaution against any revolutionary outbreak, the government has sworn in one thousand volunteer police, consisting of people of all nations represented in the Transvaal. It will be their duty to maintain order in Johannesburg and elsewhere.

Editor Hesse of the South Africa Chronicle, says he has a cable dispatch referring to the recent events at Johannesburg, sent since Dr. Jameson's defeat, and it is of such a grave nature that he declines to publish it until confirmed from other sources. Mr. Hesse has had a long experience in the Transvaal, and his previous news regarding the present crisis of affairs there has all been accurate. In an interview to-day he is quoted as saying: "If Johannesburg is the same town I know, the city has risen and either succeeded or failed in the attempt to liberate Doctor Jameson and his followers, the British foreigners there, including the Americans, would help the English. There are practically no Boers at Johannesburg, except the armed Burgers, who are parading the streets. Beyond this I have nothing to talk, but it is evident from his manner that a rising has occurred at Johannesburg."

The Evening Standard this afternoon says it is rumored that Mr. Jameson was shot to-day after a drum-head court martial.

All kinds of rumors are current about the stock exchange this afternoon, but they lack confirmation. One report had it that Dr. Jameson had been tried by court martial and shot, but as the government are in control of the railways, little news is obtainable. The latest story circulated this afternoon was that a second body of men belonging to the British Chartered Company, numbering about 400, which it is said, started out to reinforce Dr. Jameson's troops, had been cut to pieces by the Boers. This is the force which is supposed to have been advancing from Bulawayo. Then again it was rumored, and seemingly confirmed by a dispatch received here, that there had been an uprising in Johannesburg, and it was added that many persons were killed during the disturbance. Finally Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, the well known Anglo-American member of parliament, is quoted as saying that he has heard that a body of German sailors has been landed at Delagoa Bay. Under these intencings, the stock exchange closed greatly depressed, and a substantial fall in prices was caused by adverse rumors from the Transvaal. "Kaffirs" were that and there was a general decline of from 1-8 to 1, with not much offering. Consols were 8-16 lower than yesterday.

—Dr. Shields, an eminent physician of Tennessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and I know of many wonderful cures effected by its use." Physicians all over the land have made similar statements.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MOVING ON TO HAVANA

Grave Fears Entertained That the Insurgents May Capture the Capital of Cuba.

Their System of Warfare Unique, and Battles the Spanish Commanders.

Patriots well Disciplined and Armed to the Teeth, but Badly Clothed.

Havana, Jan. 3.—News received here today leaves no doubt that the insurgents are in large force in the province of Havana and are spread over a mile wide space, their rear guard still stretching back into Matanzas province, while the vanguard is at Agucate, a town on the railroad line between Matanzas and Havana, and a little over thirty miles from Havana. Apparently the full force of the insurgents is engaged in this renewed incursion towards Havana. But they maintain the same scattered formation, divided into columns, which proved effective in carrying them into the immediate neighborhood of Matanzas, the different columns apparently knowing the whereabouts and needs of each other and thus able to co-operate with one another.

The Spanish commanders are apparently unable to cope with this style of warfare or check the advance of the insurgents, which are once more directed upon Havana. Early in the day the authorities apparently had hopes of preventing the entrance of the insurgents into Havana, but when it became known that they were gathering in force upon the borders, and two battalions of troops were stationed at Las Pales to oppose their advance into the rich valley of Guines district. The force seems to have utterly failed to prevent the insurgents passing them and reaching Aguaytina, which is, however, well to the northward of Guines district.

It is learned that Gomez now intends to extend his incursion into the western province of Pinar del Rio, and the incursion is considered exceedingly grave in view of the great activity that has been manifested by the local bands of insurgents in Pinar del Rio ever since Gomez advanced on Matanzas. It is known that Gomez is a man of great energy and notwithstanding the designation of mere bandit by the authorities as mere bandits, an advance into Pinar del Rio would have the effect of practically surrounding this city with the insurgent sympathizers. The authorities, however, maintain their confidence, and the evidence that the insurgents will not dare to attack Havana, and that the new movement is merely a raid.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3.—Fresh tidings of the Cuban revolution were brought here to-day by Capt. Walker, of the steamship Arlan, from Havana with a cargo of sugar and mail from that country. Affairs on the island, according to Captain Walker, are rapidly drawing to a crisis, and there is no doubt that Cuba will gain her independence. The insurgents seem to have matters well under control. The whole island is visible for miles out to sea by reason of the masses of flames which arise from the sugar plantations where the cane has been set on fire by instruments. The insurgent army on Christmas day was 18,000 strong. It was composed of men well disciplined and armed to the teeth, but almost destitute of clothing.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Personnel of the Boundary Commission Meets With General Approval.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The personnel of the Venezuelan commission was commended today by members of the house who take particular interest in international matters, regardless of party affiliations. The gentlemen selected were considered entirely competent to conduct what the President in his message expressed a wish for, a judicial examination of the evidence relating to the boundary. It was also pointed out that while several members of the commission have participated in politics, they are not considered strong partisans at this time, that so far as domestic affairs are concerned they would not be likely to enter upon their work with any party ends to serve.

In speaking of the Venezuelan question an authority on international affairs pointed out that the present hostilities in the Transvaal furnished a direct and most opportune parallel to the South American dispute. The note of the German government to the British government, requesting an explanation of Dr. Jameson's expedition into the Boers' territory, and protesting against it, he thought, would tend to fortify the arguments of the United States in justification of the action regarding the Venezuelan boundary. The conditions of the two cases are not unlike. The Transvaal is nominally an independent republic, and Germany does not claim to maintain a protectorate over it, any more than the United States over Venezuela, yet Germany assumes a right to interfere to check British aggression. Nor can the German government claim that its own safety is in any way menaced by any steps which the English

might take against the Boers; it can only assert a right to interfere on the ground that its interests are involved, which are those of many to be the only tenable ground upon which the government can base its right to be considered a party to the dispute between Venezuela and a British dependency. There is no doubt that proceedings in this territory will have an interest for this government which they otherwise would not, because other possible application to the Venezuelan boundary correspondence.

GETS A SENATORSHIP

The Defeated Candidate in Montreal Centre Has Been Made a Senator.

Lord Aberdeen Personally Pardons Shortis—Ottawa Customs Collections.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—For the first time since Confederation the parliament of Canada met to-day for a sixth session. The two previous parliaments held five sessions, three held four sessions and one two sessions. The precedent which the present parliament created is not likely to be repeated for many years to come. Had it not been for the Manitoba school question, it is a fair inference that the present parliament would have been dissolved before this. Although convened for a special purpose, it is to be a regular session, and the bill which the government will present will be found to be the most important one.

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Toronto, Jan. 2.—The man killed on Tuesday night turns out to be a bricklayer named James Read. He leaves a widow and twelve children.

The total duty collected in this port for the past year is \$4,090,180.31, an increase over the preceding year of \$383,562.65.

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—A private dispatch from the North Dakota authorities has the boundary line—B. C. states that F. H. Lyons, formerly a commercial traveler of this city, was killed on the track there Tuesday.

Jacob Aaron, the man who escaped from the North Dakota authorities and an officer while resisting arrest, was removed from the hospital to Winnipeg jail Tuesday night. Aaron was wounded while escaping, and has since been under surveillance at the hospital. He is still very weak, but will stand trial for extradition.

COUNT TOLSTOI AT HOME.

Count Tolstoi is a firm believer in the maxim that work is a sacred duty, says Harper's Weekly. He always devotes four hours of every day to manual labor of some kind, either mending the fields or making shoes. And he laughs at the ideas of those who despise toiling with their hands. The village shoemaker is a chosen clum of his, and they are accustomed to work together in the evenings, when his literary labors Tolstoi expends great pains, both from an intellectual and a mechanical standpoint. His manuscripts are full of interlines and erasures, and the handwriting is small, fine and hard to read.

So lives Leo Tolstoi, the master mind of Russian thought, and one of three or four great thinkers who stand alone in the intellectual record of this century above and beyond all others. Thus the man's humanity to man. His bare rade house is never closed to the hungry of the wanderers.

In person he is of giant frame. His face is a strong one. From beneath a massive wrinkled forehead blue-gray eyes seem to look you through and through, to scan at once your outer and inner man. Powerful hands, which he uses in literary labors Tolstoi expends great pains, both from an intellectual and a mechanical standpoint. His manuscripts are full of interlines and erasures, and the handwriting is small, fine and hard to read.

This evening at the Lyceum, corner of Pandora and Broad streets, the Hon. Joseph Martin, M. P. for Winnipeg, will reply to the statements made by Mr. Laxton in re the Manitoba school question. Mr. Laxton has been brought to Victoria to defend the position of Col. Prior, and in order to allow him every facility to accomplish that purpose he is especially invited to attend the meeting at the Lyceum this evening, and upon the same platform with Mr. Martin, instead of a refutation of the gentleman's argument. Should he desire that instead of coming to the meeting called by Mr. Templeman, Mr. Martin should attend Col. Prior's meeting, Mr. Martin will be most happy to attend.

William Templeman, the opposition candidate, E. V. Bodwell, Senator McInnes, Dr. Milne and others will also address the Lyceum meeting. This will be the last opportunity afforded the electors of Victoria to hear Manitoba's representative, and there will not be a very large attendance.

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

THEY SEE THE END

The Ontario Conservative Journals Predict Disaster for the Government.

The Coercion Policy Will Bring the Bowell Administration to a Smash.

It May be Necessary to Construct a Government Uncommitted to Coercion.

Ontario Conservative newspapers see clearly from the results of the bye-election that the government's coercion policy is driving it on the rocks. After the Montreal Centre election the Conservative Hamilton Spectator said:— "When the government took its 'decided stand' upon the Manitoba school question, and determined to 'constitutionally' restore separate schools in the prairie provinces, it was not done to please the non-Catholic people of Canada. The government candidates very well knew that the people were opposed to the separate schools; but, notwithstanding the fact, it hastened to announce its intention to restore the schools. This was a course, to please the French and Irish of the province, and to please the Roman Catholics of the other provinces. In Montreal Centre a Catholic was put up as the government candidate, that the French and Irish of the riding might have an opportunity of voting for a candidate belonging to their own church, pledged to support a government pledged to restore the separate schools in Manitoba. The riding at the last general election gave a Conservative majority of 2,214. Moreover, the Conservative candidate was a man whose character is above reproach, while the character of the Liberal candidate was such that the principal Liberal journal of Montreal—the Witness—repeated him as being too unclean for the party. Again, and this is no unimportant matter—Montreal is a National Policy city, strongly in favor of the Liberal-Conservative trade scheme. Under these circumstances the government ought to have won. But the result is that the big majority is wiped out, the good man defeated, and McShane is elected by a handsome majority! An analysis of the vote shows that the French Canadian and the government were repudiated by the government. It was a repudiation of what was done in Vercheres, in Antigonish, in North Ontario, in Cardwell—the Catholics refused to be captured by the government's promises to restore separate schools in Manitoba. The government has utterly failed in its endeavor to please the French and Irish; it failed to please the other people of the country when it began its 'coercion' on the 1st of July, 1896. It has failed to please the French and Irish of the province, and it has failed to please the people of Manitoba.

"Liberal-Conservatives, these are the facts. The lesson taught by Antigonish, Vercheres, North Ontario, Cardwell and Montreal Centre is plain. The correct interpretation of that handwriting on the wall. What are you going to do about it?"

"The Conservative Toronto World said:— 'The result of the election in Centre Montreal is not altogether surprising. Quite a number of Conservatives in Ontario expected it. The present government is committed to a policy of remedial legislation. Since it announced that policy it has seen bye-elections take place in Vercheres and Antigonish, and these two, one of which returned a Conservative in the last general election, and which are both Catholic counties, declared against a Conservative government committed to remedial legislation. In that case, what are the government to think of their remedial legislation policy, and what are they to think of that same policy in the light of the vote in North Ontario, and in the light of the vote in Cardwell, hitherto considered two Protestant Conservative ridings? It is true North Ontario was carried by a Conservative candidate, but it is not at all certain that the Conservative elected will vote for remedial legislation; and as for Cardwell, it declared directly against it. There seems to be substantial ground for the belief now spreading that the Roman Catholic electors of Ontario and Quebec are not hithering much about remedial legislation. If they are concerned for it, then they are ungrateful.

The advocates of remedial legislation need not, therefore, be surprised if the Conservative and Protestant members from Ontario take them at their word, as indicated in these general bye-elections, and vote as the great majority of their electors think on this school question. In that case, the present government must go under. For they are committed, big and little, to remedial legislation. But it does not follow that Mr. Laurier will be given the task of administration. The Conservatives of the Dominion are in a big majority and in thorough accord on every public question, save the one. It may be necessary to construct a Conservative government under a man not committed to remedial legislation, and who, at least, will not seek to force a measure through parliament that seems distasteful to both Catholics and Protestants, and directly antagonistic of a great and growing province. The fate of the government is in the hands of those who

have been clamoring for remedial legislation."

In the view of these Conservative newspapers the Victoria Conservatives are being asked to help smash the government by electing a man who would support any coercive measure the government chooses to bring down.

WALLACE'S COURSE.

It is Warmly Approved by His Conservative Constituents in West York.

The Government's Policy on the School Question Cannot be Supported.

A meeting of West York Conservatives was recently held at the village of Weston, to meet their representative in the Commons, ex-Controller Clark Wallace.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, upon rising, was received with an ovation, and it was some time before the speaker was allowed to proceed. He said: I am pleased to meet so many representatives from the various parts of the riding at this annual gathering to-day, because it gives me an opportunity to come back to my constituents and to give to them a statement of my position, and ask, are you satisfied with the course I have taken? As you know I have been controller of customs for the past three years, and resigned that position because I could not agree with the course the government is pledged to pursue in regard to the Manitoba school law. From the time that Manitoba was admitted into confederation until 1890, a system of public schools and separate schools was in vogue. The people thought it was better to work with one aim and one common idea and a system of public schools, non-sectarian, was inaugurated. A minority became dissatisfied and an appeal being made to the privy council the act was declared constitutional. Under another clause of the B. N. A. act it was urged that there was dissatisfaction among the minority, then the government had the privilege to interfere, if it chose to do so. This claim was also conceded to be legal; but is it a good thing for the Dominion government, which knows little about the wants of the people of Manitoba, to compel them to adopt a system of separate schools in order to satisfy the dictates of a minority? I believe that this is a wrong step for the government to take. We are not to be a school for the children educated to the highest degree possible, which can alone be done through the public school. Let all keep up their own church and church institutions, I say that it is wrong to give any money for public education to church schools. We helped out the church of England schools and separated the church and state, and it has been best for the church. There should be a separation of the Roman Catholic church from the schools now. If the stand I take I am not prepared to support a government that forces separate schools upon any province. Car. It is a mistake to say that I believe in the views of the Conservative party in Ontario, which, I think, coincide with the views I embrace. The resolution proposed to be forced on Manitoba is embraced in three sections:— (A) Gives power to build, manage, equip and maintain Roman Catholic schools. (B) Entitles Roman Catholic schools to share in grants of public funds. (C) Exempts from taxation for public schools and gives separate schools the right to collect taxes.

I say we have no right to force such legislation upon Manitoba, and yet such will come up at the next session. The last time I was with you, you left the matter to my judgment, though you were not to change them, as the school matter was unsettled, and there was hope of an amicable arrangement being arrived at. I remained until the government tied their hands inseparably. I remained until three members left the government, because the government was not pushing the matter speedily forward on the lines desired by the people of Quebec. They spoke to the government and the result was that two of the members left the government only on one condition. This was not a mere pledge of the government personally, but they pledged themselves in parliament, and to the course they would take and in 1896 would call a session and press to a conclusion an order on the lines of the clause just read to you.

Some persons had said, "Oh, you should have resigned before." On the 12th of July I was placed in a very awkward position. I spoke to the premier in regard to addressing an Orange celebration, and, it not agreeable, offered to write out my resignation and to resign. He said that in two minutes. He did not desire me to resign, and at that demonstration I said what I thought, and have always thought since. There was hope of a settlement. Now there is none. The government of Canada has given their bond, and those to whom they have given it are holding them to it. That bond was demanded, and we are face to face with a separate school act to impose that system on Manitoba. I come to-day before you and ask your confidence and support, which you have never refused me. (Loud cheers.) I found myself in a false position, and desired that they should become a free and independent man on this question; the men who have fought Conservative battles in the past are here to-day and I am glad to receive the endorsement of my remarks. In conclusion, I said this was the most important matter coming before the country since Confederation, and upon an order on the lines of the clause just read to you.

E. E. Shepard, Mayor Bond of Toronto Junction, Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P. J. W. St. John, M. P. E., and others endorsed Mr. Wallace's action, and a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring: "That we take this earliest opportunity of placing on record our full endorsement of the action of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, our representative in the Dominion parliament, in resigning his position as a member of the government and controller of customs, on account of his inability to agree with the policy of the government forcing upon the province of Manitoba a system of separate schools."

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

HONEST HELP.

Thousands of men are suffering because they lack the courage to make known their early errors and to endeavor to remedy them. Nervous weakness, loss of manhood and the many ills due to early indiscretions, excesses or overwork can be quickly, successfully and permanently cured, if you will only let the right people know what ails you. Write to me in confidence and I will tell you, free of charge, how to get cured. I have nothing to sell, but an desire of honestly helping you. Perfect secrecy assured. Describe your case and address with stamp:—L. A. Edwards, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.