

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1891.

FORGETFUL.

The organ of the Opposition seems to have lost its memory altogether. On Wednesday it said:

"But the Tories do not want reciprocity in any shape or form. They do not propose to enter upon trade relations with any country if the effect would be to paralyze the red parlor."

On Thursday it stated:

"We are bound to presume, however, considering that both Sir John and Sir Charles had arrived at the conclusion that the day had passed for dis-throwing, that these 'modifications' and 'extensions' meant the practical surrender of the National Policy, the casting forth into a cold and inhospitable world, the pampered occupants of the red parlor."

Here we see the organ one day declaring that the Tories do not want reciprocity in any shape or form, and the very next, asserting that the leaders of the "Tory" party had made up their minds to surrender the National Policy and sacrifice the manufacturers for the sake of modifying and extending the tariff so as to meet the views of Mr. Blaine. A little further on our contemporary contradicts itself more explicitly. Speaking of Sir John Macdonald's utterances immediately previous to the late election, it says:

"Declaring that a British subject he was born, and a British subject he would die, and preaching red-parlourism at the top of his voice, he nevertheless, at the same time, was offering to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Washington, the converse of his alleged principles."

Surely our contemporary does not wish to convey the idea that, in its opinion, a Canadian statesman cannot be a loyal British subject and at the same time be a party to the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty. For its allusion to Sir John Macdonald's memorable declaration means this, if it is intended to mean anything at all, which we are willing to admit is more than doubtful. But, aside from that, the Times on Thursday proves to a demonstration that its assertion of Wednesday was wholly inaccurate—was, not to put too fine a point on it, the reverse of true.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Senator Warner Miller is now in California for the purpose of endeavoring to impress upon the inhabitants of that State, and, in fact, of the whole Pacific Coast, the importance to them of the Nicaragua Canal. The Senator knows all about that great project. He has examined the route personally. He knows what has been done and what there is still to do. He is satisfied that the work is feasible, and he is convinced that when it is once in operation it will effect a revolution in the trade of the whole Pacific Coast. The Senator has given much thought to the matter, and we doubt if there is any man in America who is better qualified to show the people of California the advantages that are likely to accrue to their State from the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. And any intelligent man can see that a waterway which will benefit California will benefit every state and province on this side of the continent.

The advantages of a canal connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic Ocean are not merely theoretical or at all uncertain. A canal which will lessen the distance between Victoria and New York or Halifax by ten thousand miles, cannot but be a very great advantage to British Columbia for all time to come. It will make a trade which is difficult and dangerous now easy and safe, and it will create and support a trade that, under present conditions, cannot exist. Senator Warner asserts that the Nicaragua Canal will shorten the voyage to Europe by as much as one hundred days, with, of course, a corresponding decrease of risk. If this is true, or anything like true, it must facilitate the trade between this coast and Europe and the east coast of North America wonderfully. In the matter of freight alone the change must be most beneficial, particularly to the countries whose exports are principally raw products. The freight charges, the Senator says, will be reduced from \$3 to \$5 a ton. Let a business man consider what this fact alone means. Would not this create a lumber trade between British Columbia and the eastern seaboard of this continent and Great Britain? Other commodities, which it would not pay to transport across the continent by rail, could be profitably conveyed on shipboard on the ocean and through the canal. In an article on the Nicaragua Canal, bearing Senator Warner's signature, which appeared in the San Francisco Examiner of Sunday last, there is to be found the following passage, which applies to British Columbia quite as well as to the State of California:

"The transportation interests of this State will be equally benefited with those of the agriculturist and the lumberman, for the long haul across the continent has never been profitable to any of the roads engaged in it. The profits to roads comes from the short haul and the transportation of passengers, and anything which increases the population of this coast must add very greatly to the revenues of the present railroad system. In short, I can conceive of no interest upon the Pacific Coast worthy of consideration which is not to be enormously benefited by the building of this canal."

Our thoughtful readers can see that the people of British Columbia are as deeply interested in the success of this great canal project as have those of any other part of the continent, and they will, no doubt, watch the progress of the work with the most lively interest. That the project will be carried on to completion we have no doubt, and we are also convinced that its completion will be productive of greater advantage to this side of the continent than can the most sanguine of its projectors imagine.

INFLUENZA.

The Fortnightly Review, for June, contains an interesting and instructive article by Sir Morell Mackenzie on influenza. This eminent physician calls the disease by its old name. He does not use the words, *la grippe*, once in the whole of the article. He does not consider the disease particularly dangerous if the person attacked by it takes care of himself or herself, and keeps on taking care until the disease has disappeared. According to him, the influenza has a knack of finding out the weak spot in the patient's constitution, and if he, by premature exertion or exposure, gives it a chance, it will, by aggravating or producing some other disease, play the very mischief. Good nursing and good feeding are, in effect, what he prescribes for this disease. He says very little indeed about medicine. He candidly confesses that he knows little or nothing about what produces it. He believes it to be a germ of some kind which floats in the air, and is carried by the wind from place to place. He is of opinion that it is contagious, and that a dead body can be made a source of infection. But, according to him, what it is the fashion in these days, to call *la grippe*, is not by any means a new disease. People suffered from it, and most accurately described its symptoms, hundreds of years ago.

TOLERANCE.

The tendency of Churches in these days is to allow members a pretty wide latitude in matters of opinion. If a man leads a good life and attends to the ordinances of religion, even moderately well, the minister and the office bearers of the Church do not enquire too closely into his soundness in matters of doctrine. Of course there is a line beyond which he cannot pass and remain a member in good standing, but if he is moderately prudent he can enjoy a very wide latitude of opinion in most churches. But now and then church members are made to feel that there is a limit to the tolerance of the church, both as regards opinion and practice. There are controversies in the governing bodies of some denominations as to whether dancing, card playing and novel reading are allowable, and if allowable, to what extent? We see that the General Assembly at Detroit, the other day, denounced progressive churches. Whether this implied that other sorts of churches are allowable, and whether church members are permitted to play whist, cribbage, bezique and other games of cards, generally considered harmless among worldlings, does not appear.

We saw somewhere that a zealous testator moved in a church court that it should hereafter be obligatory on all members within its jurisdiction to be total abstainers. This motion, however, was lost by an overwhelming majority. Total abstinence in that Church is not to supersede the ordinary tests and standards just yet. The trend of opinion in certain circles and church coteries seems to be in that direction. The new commandment among them evidently is "Be total abstainers!"

One of the most singular decisions of a church court that we ever heard of was that pronounced a week or two ago by the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Old Scotch Reformed Presbyterian Church. Five of the brightest young ministers of that Church were suspended because they asserted their right to vote at elections and to hold public office if they felt so disposed. The Synod by a vote of 129 to 28 confirmed the decision of the Presbytery. Some of the ministers of the minority protested against the decision, and declared their intention of leaving a Church which denied to its ministers their civil rights and privileges. This is not a solitary case. We have seen professors of religion who maintained that a Christian could not consistently take part in political contests. They had come out of the "world," they said, and consequently should not engage in contests for place and power with worldlings. They could not be made to see that if all Christians acted in this way they would leave the public affairs of the nation to be managed by the wicked and non-Christian members of the community. They saw nothing wrong or unwise in taking this course. Politics were, in their eyes, the pitch which the Christian could not touch without being defiled. It is evident that the Reformed Presbyterians of Pennsylvania are of the same opinion.

An editorial paragraph, in a late number of the Montreal Gazette, tells us that the Methodist Conference proposes to superannuate one of its members who has been convicted of teaching the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked. This is certainly a very mild way of dealing with a heretic. To shelve a teacher of doctrine declared to be unsound, may, after all, be a better way of disposing of him than to excommunicate and depose him. His friends and admirers cannot then protest against his being persecuted, and cannot regard him as a sufferer for conscience sake.

A Baptist minister, in Boston, the other day, excommunicated the whole Conference because a majority of its members would not join him in censuring a clergyman who had denounced and abused the Freemasons. The Rev. Mr. Stoddard delivered an address on secret societies, in which he pronounced a severe condemnation on the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The Rev. Mr. Cleveland protested against such unjust and uncalled for denunciation, and, by a motion on a point of order, tried to censure and silence the speaker. When his motion was lost, he requested the clerk of the Conference to strike his name off the roll, and walked out of the building. We find it impossible to account for the prejudice entertained by many against Freemasonry. Those who condemn it cannot know much about its constitution and principles. The man who is a good Mason can be no bad member of society. There are,

no doubt, bad men among Masons, as there are bad men among Baptists, but they are not bad because they are Masons any more than bad men, who profess to be Baptists, are bad because they are members of that denomination. If a Baptist lives up to the principles of his church, he cannot but be a good man, and so a Mason who conscientiously carries out his obligations will do what is right to all men and in every relation of life. Knowing this, we are not surprised that the Rev. Mr. Cleveland was provoked when he heard the order of which he was a member unjustly condemned, but we think it would have been wiser in him to have made an opportunity to show that his brother minister was wrong and ignorant of the principles of Masonry, than to have acted as hastily as he did.

We see from these instances that although Christians of nearly all denominations are more tolerant and more liberal-minded than they were not very long ago, there is still room for improvement in the direction of freedom of conscience and mutual forbearance.

UNTIMELY CENSURE.

The attitude of the Montreal Star towards the new administration is not altogether fair. That paper is Conservative in its leanings, but it does not care a great deal about the Abbott Administration. It therefore speaks of it in a tone of disparagement. It says that "the Cabinet is weak" and that "the new leader inspires no confidence." Is it not rather soon for any well-wisher of the Conservative party to pronounce upon the strength of the Cabinet, or the influence exerted by the new Premier? Would it not be friendly and wise to wait a while, to see what the Cabinet is like and how it works, and to give the new leader a chance to show the metal he is made of, before endeavoring to create the impression that they are not exactly what they ought to be. We have no sympathy with those who take for granted that a Conservative Government, without Sir John Macdonald or Sir Charles Tupper in it, must necessarily be weak and inefficient. Why not give the new men and the new combination a trial? No one knows exactly what they can do, and if they do well, why not give them the credit they deserve? The doleful predictions of those who declare that, now that Sir John has gone, the Conservative party will fall to pieces, and that no one can be found to take the old chieftain's place, will be pretty sure to bring about their own fulfillment. They tend to destroy the confidence of the party in itself and in its leadership, and when confidence is gone the battle is more than half lost before a blow is struck. What the Conservative party wants just now is self-assertion and self-reliance. It needs, too, the moral support and encouragement of all who wish it well. Let those who are doubtful or despondent refrain from giving expression to their doubts and their fears; let them not do anything or say anything that is to the courage those whose duty it is to fight the battles of the party, but let them, as Lady Macdonald says in her eloquent and truly admirable letter, "stand aside by aid and shoulder to shoulder, regardless of irritation, self-interest or seeming reverse."

It is much too soon to say whether the Cabinet is weak or strong, or whether the new leader inspires confidence or not. Let us judge the Cabinet by its works, and the Leader of the Government by his acts. No possible good, but a great deal of harm, can be done by deploring the weakness of an untried cabinet, and of complaining of the want of influence of a leader who has not been allowed a chance to show whether he is capable of inspiring confidence or not. We do not wish to be offensive when we hint that the men who display weakness are not the men who continue courageously to perform their public duties, but rather those who sit with folded hands and bemoan the inevitable.

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PRODIGAL EXPENDITURE.

Three short years ago there was so much money in the treasury of the United States that the Government did not know what to do with it. It could, of course, squander the fast accumulating surplus, but Mr. Cleveland's administration strove to be honest and faithful stewards of the people, and consequently turned a deaf ear to all who suggested that the people's money should be wastefully expended. They proposed not to fling the people's money among a crowd of greedy and conscienceless applicants, but to lower the rate of taxation. Mr. Cleveland and his advisers believed that the people of the United States did not earn more money than they could expend profitably. He believed that they had a right to all their earnings, and that no more should be taken from them by the Government than was needed for its legitimate purposes. The hundred million or so more that was required, that was taken from them every year, would, he believed, do the nation more good if it were left in the pockets of those who earned it than if it were poured into the already overflowing federal treasury. A very large proportion, a majority, indeed, of the citizens of the United States, as the election showed, believed as the President did, but that majority was so disposed that those who composed it could not re-elect him President. This was a singular result in a country that prides itself in being governed by the people. The advocate of lighter taxation and economical expenditure, although he received a majority of the people's votes, was not elected President.

The new Administration found no difficulty in disposing of the surplus. They spent the people's money with a lavish hand on things necessary and things unnecessary. On the pretence of rewarding the men who fought for the country when it was in dan-

ger, they gave away more money in pensions than would be required to support the largest and most expensive war establishment in Europe. Pension bills which Mr. Cleveland would have vetoed by the score were passed by Congress and signed by Mr. Harrison, and men and women who had not the shadow of a claim on the gratitude of the people of the United States were encouraged to apply for pensions. So prodigal was the expenditure of the Republican Congress that it spent the unimaginable sum of a billion of dollars in two years, and now the Treasury which, when Mr. Harrison was elected, was full to overflowing, is empty. It is apprehended that this year there will be a deficit instead of a surplus. The Republicans pride themselves on having done what the Democrats under Cleveland could not do. They have certainly done what Mr. Cleveland would not do. There is nothing easier than to waste the people's money, if a government is unprincipled enough to do it. The Democrats in Cleveland's time could have spent the surplus, but they would not. The elections last year showed that the people of the United States disapproved of the policy of prodigality and waste, and we are much mistaken if at the next Presidential election the expression of their disapproval is not equally emphatic.

BLUNDERING AS USUAL.

The Times in its yesterday's issue reproduced a statement said by a "Winnipeg reporter" to have been made by the Hon. John Robson. The introduction is suspiciously indefinite, and the statement itself, if correctly quoted, is exceedingly ambiguous. Here it is:—

"Mr. Robson does not think that Victoria can hold the commerce of the Province against Vancouver and New Westminster, owing to its geographical position. Still the capital, he says, is making great progress, and is keeping pace with the Mainland cities in many respects."

No one ever supposed that Victoria can "hold the commerce of the Province." It never did so, and it is not to be expected that it will do so now. The other cities always had a share of the commerce of the province, and Victoria never begrudged them that share. Victoria, however, always had the supremacy and, as Mr. Robson is reported to have said, still making great progress. The progress of the Mainland cities is not retarding that of the capital. This is what Mr. Robson said in effect, and it is perfectly true. If the Premier had said that the Mainland cities were progressing while Victoria was retrograding our contemporary would have some reason to complain. But what he is reported to have said, though somewhat clumsily misunderstood by the reporter, and altogether misunderstood by the Times, is the exact truth. Victoria does not hold the trade of the province, but it is making great progress. The Vancouver papers will no doubt, declare that it is not, as Mr. Robson is said to have asserted, keeping pace with the mainland cities. But this is a matter hardly worth disputing about. Reasonable Victorians are quite satisfied with its rate of progress, and believe with Mr. Robson that its commercial supremacy is assured.

It is much too soon to say whether the Cabinet is weak or strong, or whether the new leader inspires confidence or not. Let us judge the Cabinet by its works, and the Leader of the Government by his acts. No possible good, but a great deal of harm, can be done by deploring the weakness of an untried cabinet, and of complaining of the want of influence of a leader who has not been allowed a chance to show whether he is capable of inspiring confidence or not. We do not wish to be offensive when we hint that the men who display weakness are not the men who continue courageously to perform their public duties, but rather those who sit with folded hands and bemoan the inevitable.

A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

It is beginning to be seen that the civil war in Chili is really a struggle for freedom. It is a contest for supremacy between a dictator, who has violated the constitution of the country and set himself above the law, and the upholders of constitutional government and the assertions of the supremacy of law. The real rebels in Chili are the President, Balmaceda, and the men who aid him in overthrowing and setting at naught the representative institutions of the country, and in establishing in their stead the arbitrary rule of one man. The patriots are those who resist the usurper, and who are risking their lives and all that they hold dear to assert the sovereignty of the people.

At the beginning of this struggle for freedom and popular rights, the Dictator had great advantages over the patriots. The whole machinery of the executive government was at his command, except a few war-ships. He had possession of the treasury, and the army, such as it was, was devoted to him. The cities, too, were on his side. And from all that we can learn, the people for whose rights the patriots are contending, do not place a high value on the freedom which they have nearly, if not altogether, lost. The parliamentary party is formed of intelligent and high-spirited men, but when they began to resist the tyranny of Balmaceda, their prospects of success were by no means bright. They had very little money, they were very meagrely supplied with arms and ammunition, and, as we have already indicated, the people were apathetic. That, under such circumstances, they had the courage to resist the usurping President at all is not a little surprising. But they did begin the contest, and with some checks they seem to have been making headway steadily ever since. They have increased the number of men they had in the field, as fast as they could obtain arms from the patriots in the field, and particularly of late, greatly increased, shows that their party has been successful in many engagements. It is difficult to find out the exact position of affairs in Chili, for the means of communication with the outer world are chiefly in the Dictator's hands. But it is known that those who resist his authority are numerous, and that they

are able to do something more than hold their own.

Bolivia has extended to the patriot party belligerent rights, and men who represent Chili in other countries are urging the governments to follow Bolivia's example. The indications are that they will, before long, be successful.

Instances are given in the newspapers of the high-handed way in which Balmaceda exercises his usurped authority and stories are told of his cruelty towards the men who oppose him and their families. But such stories should be taken with many grains of allowance. The purveyors of news almost everywhere are prone to exaggeration, and those who hate tyrants and resist their authority often think it their duty to represent them as monsters of cruelty and injustice. It is said that Balmaceda's private character is good and that his general conduct is the reverse of inhumane, but little matters what the private virtues of a man are who commits the crime of depriving a free people of their liberty. This is an offence which the lovers of freedom cannot afford to forgive.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The inhabitants of Victoria may well be proud of their public schools. They are exceedingly well conducted. The school rooms are well equipped, and the teachers are properly qualified, painstaking and industrious.

It is a pleasure to attend the examinations of these schools, and we are glad to see that a large number of the citizens, ladies and gentlemen, avail themselves of the privilege that the closing days afford them. There is nothing that encourages and stimulates, both teachers and pupils, so much as to find that parents and friends take an interest in their work. If the citizens of Victoria are wise they will continue to show that they feel a lively interest in the way in which the public schools are conducted. This is the very best way to make them efficient and to keep them efficient. We need not dwell upon the importance of the schools to the children, or say that they are worthy of all the consideration and intelligent attention that can be paid to them, not only by school officials, but by every man and woman who has the welfare of the rising generation at heart.

It was more than pleasant, on Friday, to see that the high school room was literally crowded with ladies and gentlemen who showed by their smiles and their plaudits that they warmly sympathized with the pupils and their teachers. They were doing good—more perhaps, than they knew.

In a day or two the schools of the city, with their belongings, will be handed over to the Corporation. The Government has good cause to be proud of the results of its administration. The schools are in good condition, both as to buildings, equipment and teaching staff. They are well attended, and the children as far advanced as could be expected from their capacity and their opportunities. We hope that under the new system the public schools will not only be kept up to their present high standard of efficiency but will advance with the general progress of education on this continent. A firm foundation has been laid, and the civic authorities will find comparatively little trouble in keeping the schools in good working order. We earnestly hope that all connected with the schools, officially and otherwise, will do what in them lies to advance their interests, and that they will not allow party or personal considerations to stand in the way of the progress of education in this city. There is nothing to hinder Victoria's having the best schools to be found, not only in British Columbia, but on the whole Pacific Coast. Its public schools can be so conducted, and ought to be so conducted, that the pupils educated in them will not be in the slightest degree, or in any respect, inferior to those who are taught in other educational institutions of the same class, public or private, on the continent of America.

A LITTLE TOO STRONG.

A paragraph in the Montreal Gazette represents Mr. N. P. Leach, a well-known writer in "Forest and Stream," as saying, "that pheasant, mountain and California quail, ruffed grouse and black-tailed deer are found in abundance in Mount Tmolie Park," and that "good salmon and trout fishing are to be had in the bay and arm of the sea within a short distance of the proposed summer hotel." This is coming a little too strong. There is a delightful view from Mount Tmolie, and the country near and around it is very beautiful and exceedingly desirable in many respects, but as it is within a half-hour's drive of Victoria it can hardly be expected to be, as the Montreal Gazette describes it, a Sportsman's Paradise. There is still some shooting on and near the mountain, but black-tailed deer and grouse, quail and pheasants are not often found in abundance in the vicinity of towns of twenty-five thousand inhabitants. We think it a pity that Mr. N. P. Leach should lead sportsmen in the East to believe that the suburbs of Victoria are a Sportsman's Paradise. It would be almost as reasonable to expect to find deer and game birds plentiful on Mount Royal, as on Mount Tmolie. We can see the latter mountain from the window of the room in which we are writing, and can count the trees on its summit. The intelligent reader will be able to judge what chance game have of living and increasing on land so situated.

It is to be regretted that Victoria should be misrepresented in this way in the cities of the East. Those who place faith in the statements of the Gazette will be sure to be disappointed, and the deceived people will, in their indignation at being gulled, be blind to Victoria's real attractions, and will be

able to spread a bad report of the city and its surroundings.

Victoria is the most beautiful city in the Dominion of Canada, and a most desirable place of residence, summer and winter. It needs no puffing. All that those interested in recommending it to the people of the East need do is faithfully to represent its many advantages. When it is known in Montreal that there is a Canadian city on the shores of the Pacific, where the weather is never unpleasantly hot in summer and where in winter the temperature is hardly ever more than three or four degrees below the freezing point, hundreds of well-to-do people who feel the scorching summer of the East to be most unpleasant and enervating, and who, as their years advance, experience an increasing dread of the severe cold of the Eastern winter, will be glad to find a place of residence at home and under the British flag, where the climate is so mild and beautiful and the scenery so beautiful. A cottage and a bit of ground near Mount Tmolie, or indeed anywhere in the vicinity of Victoria, would make as pleasant a home as anyone need wish to have. The wealth of roses which Victoria at this season, and indeed all through the summer, displays would, of itself, be an irresistible attraction to many Eastern people of refined tastes.

CHEAP SUGAR.

The Times tries very hard to be funny when commenting upon the remission of the sugar duties, but it only succeeds in being silly. The newspaper that makes light of the fact of the Government's giving back to the people three millions and a half a year hitherto taken from them as a tax on sugar cannot be regarded as either very intelligent or very patriotic. This sum amounts to nearly seventy-five cents a head of the population. If the householder is not a consumer of spirits, high-priced wines and tobacco, he will get the whole benefit of the diminution of taxation. When the housewife gets fifteen or twenty pounds of sugar for a dollar, instead of ten or twelve, as she does at present, she will look with contempt at the drivel of those who try to show her, by prating about the saving on a few spoonfuls, that free sugar is not such a great boon after all. It is a great boon, and it will be felt to be such by those to whom the saving of two or three cents on every pound of sugar they buy will mean a great deal. Sugar in the United States was put on the free list only on the 1st of last April, and already the wage-earner can get twenty pounds of sugar for a dollar, where he could get only twelve before the change was made in the tariff. The same result will no doubt follow in Canada. Already, we understand, the managers of the Vancouver sugar refinery have reduced the price of sugar from one and a half to two cents a pound; the refiners, to take place in about a fortnight. Similar reductions have no doubt taken place in the East, and the end is not yet. Competition, as we have already shown, will give the people who pay the taxes the full benefit of the three and a half millions taken off sugar. And the people of Canada are not very rich that they look upon three and a half millions as a trifle, not worthy their consideration.

Those who talk about a free breakfast table are not so far from the truth as the Times tries to make out. Free tea and free sugar go a long way to make the whole breakfast free. British Columbia can raise its own oats and its own hogs. It should not import a pound of butter or a pound of any of the fruits which our neighbors mention. We think that mine host of the Poodle Dog could now get up a breakfast which would delight even an epicure without having on the table a single article of food on which duty was paid.

NOT CHIVALROUS.

The comments of the Times on Lady Macdonald's letter, besides being flippant and foolish, are harsh and heartless. In the first place, the letter is one which any Liberal, who is endowed with either good taste or good feeling, would refrain from commenting upon. It is not, in a wide sense, a public document. It was written by the widow of the Conservative leader, to the Conservative members of the Senate and the House of Commons, in reply to a letter of condolence. It was a letter from a Conservative to Conservatives, and, if any exemption of a Conservative should be predicated from harsh and hostile criticism, this letter written by Lady Macdonald in the first days of her mourning, to her husband's friends and supporters, should be exempt. The exhortation to be steadfast and to stand firm, at which the Times takes its carping exception, was timely and appropriate and did not imply any reproach upon those to whom it was addressed. We could point to an exhortation in many respects similar, addressed by an apostle to those whom he spoke of as his "brethren." Did he, when he besought them to be steadfast and unmovable, mean to say that they were torn by dissensions and were vengeful and unfriendly? "Stand fast," he said, "shoulder to shoulder." It is good advice to any body of men, who have combined for a lawful purpose, and does not imply that those who are so advised are weaker or more prone to divide than are the generality of mankind.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken up by your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? It is so said at once, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It is the best remedy for all the ailments of children. It is pleasant to the taste and is for sale at all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

A PATHETIC APPEAL.

Lady Macdonald Asks the Conservative Party to Stand Firm.

The following is the full text of the letter from Lady Macdonald which was read at a recent Manitoba caucus:

OTTAWA, June 17.

I received and read with proud satisfaction the address you forwarded me from the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament, conveying in words that are each one a comfort and consolation to me, their sense of my loss and their own. Will you do me the favor to say to these gentlemen, with what a swelling heart I dwell on their loving testimony to the greatness of him whose useful, kindly, high privilege to remember. I thank these dear friends with tears, not those of sorrow, for such a life and such a death are beyond the reach of common sorrow, but with tears of gratitude and affection in acknowledgment of their love and faithfulness to him through many years and many battles. Will you tell me that at some time where all can hear that a widow, and broken-hearted in my loneliness and desolation, venture to ask from her husband's dear memory, to be a tribute shall be a firm and united support to the policy and principles that our great leader, and died to maintain and carry out. I appeal to them with all the power my words can convey to us, and to the future what they and I know would be my husband's wish and desire could those lips, silent on earth for ever, speak in this or any other crisis of our country's history. To stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, regardless of self-interest, self-love, or seeming loss of goal but Canada's welfare and Canada's success, to follow in the splendid example left to us, and to do so without any sign of division or faltering the plans and purposes that lay near Sir John's heart. I shall watch so long as my life lasts with anxious anxiety the progress of public affairs in this country as for the past twenty-five years I have been proud to do, and pray as I have always prayed that the mighty Ruler of all men would of His mercy grant wisdom, foresight and firmness to the policy and counsels of the great Conservative party. Believe me your sincere friend, AGNES MACDONALD.

NELSON NEWS NOTES.

(From the Miners.)

Work was commenced this week on the McGillivray Tunnel under the corner of Stanley and Bluff streets. The work will be in charge of Mr. Mowbray, while E. E. Phair, will manage the hotel when it is completed.

A mining man who recently visited Coast River District says the Alice is a fine looking prospect, with a ledge carrying fully 80 inches of good galena ore. It is estimated that its owners hold it at \$50,000. The smelter at Revelstoke will be blown in as soon as the ore now sacked at the Number One mine, in the Hot Springs district, can be got through to Revelstoke. The owners of the mine have at last arrived at the conclusion that if the smelter is to be run, the ore must come from the Lake country.

Interest in the Tyanchoe, the second easterly drift of the Ingham, was purchased by R. G. Taylor, of the whole of the Blackfoot by Richard Ashworth, of Billings, Montana, for \$500. The former claim is in Toot Mountain district, the latter in Hot Springs district.

The dispute between C. W. B. and Joshua Davies with regard to a mill-site at Balfour, which threatened litigation that would have seriously retarded the growth of that town, has been amicably arranged. Mr. Davies acquiesced in the question, and will immediately proceed with the clearing there. He will also build a wharf and warehouse at the eastern corner of the property; and in the near future there is little doubt that the Davies-Sayward saw and door factory will be established there.

KAMLOOPS.

(Special to The Colonist.)

The people here are rejoicing over a few showers of rain, which we have had within the past couple of weeks. The mountains and hills all round are looking beautifully fresh and green in consequence, and the feed on the range is much improved. In the agricultural districts the rain came just in time to save the crops, which suffered much from drought.

The waters of the Thompson are falling steadily, and anglers are having a good time of it. The comparatively cold weather of early spring kept the snow on the mountain peaks from melting as rapidly as usual, and hence the river was not so high as it generally is at this season under less favorable circumstances. Fourteen car loads of good stock were shipped for the coast markets on Tuesday last. There were 300 head of cattle in the consignment, in splendid condition. A better breed of stock than heretofore existed on the local range has been introduced, and the good effects are being experienced.

The race between Mayflower and To has been called off, by the backers of the latter. Mayflower is still here in the hands of the trainer. Active preparations are being made for a grand day on July 1st. An excellent programme of sports has been arranged by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, which promises to fill in well. It includes aquatic and athletic sports, horse racing, etc., and a grand ball at night.

Mr. Justice Walkem is in town, and in excellent health. There is quite a sentiment in town in favor of incorporation. The general feeling is that the time has come when the local capital should have its own mayor and council, with all its advantages and set-offs. Dr. S. J. Tunstall has left for a brief and well-earned vacation, in consequence of ill-health. He is enjoying Harrison Springs, and his numerous friends hope to see him return quite restored.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

SOUND AS A DOLLAR.

Workmen employed at the Jubilee school, Johnson's Bay, unearthed a piece of V.I. water-main, laid down from 1832 to 1833 years. The wooden pipe, a hole five inches in diameter, 16 in. was, when taken up, as sound as it was laid.

Coming and Going. The Jubilee school, of the Reform school, has returned from New Westminster, and the Mrs. Cridge, have left town for holidays. Rev. C. E. Dobbs will have his summer rest now, leaving Fraser, where he will spend this morning.

The Firemen's Tourney. Preparations for the approaching Firemen's Tourney are proceeding actively, and upon the whole towards it are being cheerfully. Seven teams are expected to compete. The winners will be in the city, and the prize is the Driving Park.

Glass Factory at Saanich. An experienced glass manufacturer, who has been in the business for many years, is about to start a glass factory in Saanich. He has offered good inducements to dentists, and the necessary machinery is ready to hand. The factory will be in the city, and the venture which he contemplates is a first-class one.

A First-Class Cargo. The American schooner Ruby will complete a cargo of lumber and stave wood at Spruce's wharf, on Monday morning. It consists of 90,000 feet of lumber, and the same quantity of stave wood. The entire cargo, shape, there being a knot in it.

New District Churches. The projected new district church, at Oak Bay, are now on for the completion of the deed of construction. A meeting of the trustees of the church was held yesterday night, and the trustees of the church prepared at once, so that they may build this summer.

The Census.

The census returns for Van Victoria were sent to Ottawa, a few days ago, but it is impossible to learn about the results, the commission strictly prohibited from furnishing information. A steamer has been chartered to convey the census returns to the mainland, and other distant points.

Lands and Works Department. The British Columbia Gazette, containing the following appointments to the Lands and Works Department: Barclay McKay, to be draughtsman; Tom Kains, promoted; Cecil M. to be first assistant draughtsman; and Fred H. to be second assistant draughtsman. Cathcart, to be clerk and typewriter.

More Wharf Accommodations. The announcement is made that the structure of wharves and warehouses, neighborhood of Laurel Point, will be taken in the course of the next week by a local company, behind whose auspices one of the American theatrical railway companies is working. The new whar