

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday
by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.W. H. ELLIS,
Manager.A. G. SARGENT,
Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.
Published Every Day except Monday
Per year, postage free to any part of Canada, \$10 00
Per week, if delivered, 20
Part of a year at the same rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States, \$15 00
Six months, 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.
More than one week and not more than one month, 40 cents.
Not more than one week, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50 and accepted other than for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted all ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—NOT MENTIONED ON WOOD.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION.

It has been denied that the proposition made by the Ottawa Commissioners bears any resemblance to the arrangement made voluntarily by the New Brunswick majority. It is most likely those who made this statement with such confidence knew nothing about the New Brunswick system and had not studied very closely the proposition made by Sir Donald A. Smith. The St. John Sun, after reproducing Sir Donald's offer in extenso, says: "This was the proposition made by the Dominion Government to Manitoba. The Federal Government undertook that if this scheme, which it will be seen is virtually the system of this province, the remedial bill would be withdrawn, and the rights and privileges declared by the Privy Council to belong to the minority would not be further insisted on."

It will be remembered that the Sun is a New Brunswick paper read chiefly by New Brunswickers. If it had misrepresented the nature of the Ottawa proposition in the least, if the scheme outlined in that proposition bears no resemblance to the system in operation in New Brunswick, its readers would instantly discover the attempt to impose upon them and its statement would be emphatically denied not only by the Opposition newspapers but by hundreds of its readers of its own party. In fact the Sun, which is one of the best and ablest papers published in the Maritime Provinces, would not have ventured to affirm the resemblance of the proposition of the Commissioners to the New Brunswick system if they were not in substance nearly alike. The Manitoba Government, therefore, rejected a compromise that had been voluntarily made by the opponents of the denominational school system in New Brunswick with the Roman Catholic minority—a compromise, too, which has worked well and stood the test of years.

LAURIER'S BOAST.

Mr. Laurier the other day repeated in Valleyfield, in the County of Beauharnois, P.Q., what he has repeatedly said in different forms in his own and other provinces. "That question" (the Manitoba school question) "would be settled equitably and honorably when he had the power to do so." This is as much as saying that the school question with the Manitobans is not a question of principle, but a mere party issue and that when once the Conservatives are out of the way Mr. Greenway and his Liberal friends will settle it not only without the slightest difficulty but without any reference to the wishes and predilections of the people of the province. It also implies that the proposition of the peace Commissioners, Sir Donald A. Smith and Messrs. Desjardins, and Dickie, was rejected, not because it was inherently bad or impracticable, but because it was made by men of the Liberal Conservative party on behalf of a Liberal Conservative Government. This is really what Mr. Laurier means and what his followers mean when they say that when the Liberals get into power they will settle the school question in double quick time.

The organ of the Manitoba Government, the Winnipeg Tribune, sees the dilemma in which this affirmation of want of principle on the part of Manitobans places them, and it devotes a good deal of its space in a late issue in trying to show that the Manitoba school question is not a party issue in the hands of Greenway and Sifton, Laurier and Charlton, and the rest of the Grit politicians. It says:

One of the stock claims of those who

are always anxious to find an excuse to support the policy of the Dominion Government, has been that the Greenway government refused to make any settlement of the school question, but was keeping it open to help the Liberal party in the coming Dominion elections. Such a contention will now have to be dropped, in view of the position which Sir Donald Smith, the principal one of the three federal delegates sent up here to negotiate a settlement, takes with regard to the bona fides of the local government.

The testimony given by Sir Donald to the government of this province, makes it necessary for the coercionists and their organs, who have been maligning the people of this province, to change the tune which they have been playing so long about Mr. Greenway being more concerned to help the Liberal party than to secure a settlement of the vexed question.

The Tribune must now see that it is Mr. Laurier and his friends and followers, who, by the confident assertion of the ability of the Grit politicians to settle the question, throw doubt upon the earnestness and the sincerity of the Manitobans on the school question. All that the Conservative newspapers do is to give expression to the conclusion to which they are forced by the confident boasts which Mr. Laurier and his followers are continually making of the ease with which they can settle the question when they get into power. The Tribune must see that those boasts imply that the Manitobans are, in the opinion of the Grit Leader, not acting upon any fixed principle, but that they are ready, when the Liberals get into office, to sink their objections to separate schools and to forget their fear of the "hierarchy of Quebec" and make a satisfactory and a comfortable compromise with the minority. It cannot but see that it is the bragging Grits who reproach the people of Manitoba by taking for granted that they are wholly devoid of principle, and not the Conservatives, who only accept the conclusion to which they are driven by Mr. Laurier and the rest of the Grits.

CONSUL WALLER'S CASE.

Very little indeed has been heard about the case of John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, who was arrested by the French military authorities in Madagascar, summarily tried and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. If Mr. Waller is to be believed his case was one of very great hardship. Shortly after the occupation of Tamatave by the French Mr. Waller, who was a resident of the city, wrote to his wife who was in a different part of the country telling her the news generally and "particularly describing," he says, "assaults made on me by the French soldiers and also the assaults of the French soldiers committed on women at Tamatave. I said nothing about the number of French troops in the city, or anything that could be of use to the enemies of the French forces."

On March 5 Mr. Waller was arrested. He was told that he had violated the order of January 18, 1893, regarding sending any letters except through the French post, and also that he had violated one of the articles of the French code by corresponding with the enemy regarding French operations in Tamatave. Forty-eight hours were given him to prepare his defence. His counsel told his judges that the charges against him would be laughed out of a civil court. The trial took place on March 30 and it lasted just one hour. But short as it was it was a very serious trial for Mr. Waller, as the judge condemned him to twenty years imprisonment. A new trial, however, was accorded him before a court-martial composed of officers of a higher rank than those who had condemned him. The sentence of the former court was confirmed. This is what Mr. Waller says about the way in which he was treated:

"I was placed on the steamer Djennah on March 23, bound for Marseilles, a voyage of four weeks. On reaching the boat I was compelled to sit on a platform in the hold, right under the hatchway, with my ankles chained to a huge iron bar. I could not lie down.

"The rabble of Tamatave boarded the ship and spat at me and reviled me. I appealed to my guard and to the French soldiers. They only laughed. I lay all night, powerless to move, with the cold rain beating upon me. I could not eat when breakfast was brought to me. I was trembling with chill and begged for a cup of tea, but one of the soldiers drew his sabre and forced me to eat. I was released from my chains for ten minutes each morning and each afternoon. All my effects had been taken from me.

"I had no change of clothing and I had only a franc and a half. I gave this to a French soldier at Zanzibar to buy me some oranges. He told me next day that he had lost it. A corporal of a French battery at Zanzibar protested against the treatment they were giving me and my chains were removed.

"A French captain of an Algerian regiment came aboard at Obok, opposite Aden. When he saw me released he said I was an enemy of France, and threatened to cut my throat. That night he took me from my stateroom after 11 o'clock and ordered me to go up on deck ahead of him. As I preceded him up the companionway he struck me on the back of the head, knocking me down. Fearful for my life, I knocked him down. He rushed at me again and I knocked him down again and called for protection. Two of the ship's company came up, and, assisted by several French soldiers, took the French captain away.

"At Marseilles I was placed in a filthy prison. I was soon taken, handcuffed to two other prisoners, to the military prison at Clairvaux, where the food was so bad that I could not retain

it. The doctor had better food sent to me. From Clairvaux I was sent to Nismes, where I was kept in a solitary cell, but allowed to exercise two hours each day."

After being kept in prison eleven months Mr. Waller was released through the interposition of the United States Government. That he was released is strong proof that the sentence against him was unjust, as in fact it was. Mr. Waller attributes the severity of his treatment to the fact that he had received a grant from the Government of Madagascar of twenty-five square miles of land which the French wished to get hold of. "Fortunately for me," he says, "I had succeeded in sending the title out of the country on February 27, 1895. That was six days before I was arrested." If the French authorities had been able to lay their hands on it, it is evident Mr. Waller believes he would never have seen it again.

The curious thing about this Waller case is that so little has been said about it by the American press. Had British officials, civil or military, used a United States consul in the way Waller was used, there would have been a long and a noisy agitation, and whether Mr. Waller had been to blame or not, the whole British nation would have been sweeping condemned by the indignant Americans. How is it that the French authorities, who treated Mr. Waller, to say the least, harshly, are hardly censured by our neighbors?

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

The Vancouver News-Avertiser, in an article on the coming campaign, comments good-naturedly on the rose-colored prognostications of the Liberals, and at the same time shows how little ground they have for the confidence they so effusively express. It winds up by saying:

Without a policy, the Liberals are still without a leader on whom all will unite. A few months ago we were told that Mr. Laurier had the entire confidence of the party. Now it is not denied that such dissatisfaction prevails that Mr. Laurier himself has been to Toronto to urge Sir Oliver Mowat to assume the leadership. Two years ago we were told that the Liberal premier of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would both abandon the Provincial for the Dominion field, so assured were they that they each carried a Dominion Cabinet position in his political knapsack. Now, not only has all such talk died out, but the press of the Maritime Provinces is lamenting the hopeless outlook for the Liberal cause in those parts. In Ontario no less than five prominent Liberals have declined the nominations of local conventions, preferring to look on while others go to sure defeat. A leaderless party without a policy is not a spectacle to enthrall the electors. Although the Conservatives will not have the Old Chieftain at their head, the policy which he gave them will still guide them to victory on the day of election.

FANCIFUL FIGURES.

So it seems that Messrs. Templeman and Milne do not depend entirely on the blue books to find out how much this Province contributes to the Dominion Treasury and to Eastern monopolies in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes. In those blue books, as every intelligent man knows, is set down every dollar that the province pays to the Dominion Treasury and every dollar it receives in return. There is no room for any play of the imagination in making a computation from them of what British Columbia pays and what she receives. But when the Grit candidates reject the blue books and drift into the region of conjecture there is no telling where they may land. It depends upon the guessing capacity of the figurist whether the sum total is two millions or twenty. Sir Richard Cartwright tried his hand at this sort of guessing and he arrived at conclusions that were so clearly impossible that the Grits themselves laughed at them. Let the gentlemen who seek to represent the electors of Victoria in Parliament stick to the blue books. The data they supply are known to be reliable, and the ability of the calculator being admitted the results of these calculations will be entitled to respect. But, when they go to guessing and making fanciful calculations, based upon imaginary data, it would be folly for them to expect any man of intelligence to pay the slightest respect to their theories. Generally when a man leaves reliable figures and, to make a point, deals in hypothetical rates and amounts, it is generally understood that he does so for the purpose of deceiving and bewildering those who have the patience to listen to him. Consequently when Messrs. Templeman and Milne tell us that they base their calculations on figures not contained in the blue books they lay themselves open to the suspicion of having designs on the credulity of the electors.

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

The Montreal Gazette in its quiet way says: "Mr. Laurier at Valleyfield again promised that if he was returned to power the Manitoba school question would be quickly settled. This is another reason for thinking that the whole difficulty is a put up affair of the Liberal party. Liberals passed the Manitoba school laws; Liberals began the agitation against it outside of Manitoba; now Liberals want to be given the job of settling it."

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for biliousness, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

A SET OF
DE ROQUES
BY FRANK BARRETT

(Copyright, 1896, by Macmillan & Co.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

A week before the promised month was up Moll and her husband came back to the court, and lest I should imagine that her pleasures had been curtailed by his caprice she was at great pains to convince me that he had yielded to her insistence in this matter, declaring she was sick of theaters, riddots, masquerades and sightseeing, and had sighed to be home ere she had been in London a week. This surprised me exceedingly, knowing how passionate fond she had ever been of the playhouse and diversions of any kind, and remembering how eager she was to go to town with her husband, and I perceived there was more significance in the present distaste for diversion than she would have known.

And I observed further (when the joy of return and ordering her household subsided) that she herself had changed in these past three weeks more than was to be expected in so short a time. For, although she seemed to love her husband more than ever she had loved him as her lover, and could not be happy two minutes out of his company, 'twas not that glad, joyous love of the earlier days, but a yearning, clinging passion, that made me sad to see, for I could not look upon the strained, anxious tenderness in her young face without bethinking me of my poor sister as she knelt praying by her babe's cot for God to spare its frail life.

Yet her husband never looked more hearty and strong, and every look and word of his bespoke increasing love. The change in her was not unperceived by him, and often he would look down into her wistful, craving eyes as if he would ask of her: "What is it, love? Tell me all." And she, as understanding this appeal, would answer nothing, but only shake her head, still gazing into his kind eyes as if she would have him believe she had naught to tell.

These things made me very thoughtful and urgent to find some satisfactory explanation. To be sure, thinks I, marriage is but the beginning of a woman's real life, and so one may not reasonably expect her to be what she was as a thoughtless child. And 'tis no less natural that a young wife should love to be alone with her husband rather than in the midst of people who must distract his thoughts from her, as also it is right and proper she should wish to be in her own home, directing her domestic affairs and tending to her husband, showing him withal she is a good and thoughtful housewife. But why these pensive, distrustful looks, now she hath her heart's desire? Then, finding I must seek some better reason, I bethought me she must have had a very hard, difficult task in London to conceal from one, who was now a part of herself, her knowledge of so many things it was unbecoming she should reveal.

At the playhouse she must feign astonishment at all she saw, as never visited one before, and keep constant guard upon herself lest some word slipped her lips to reveal her acquaintance with the players and their art. At the riddots she must equally feign ignorance of dancing—she whose nimble feet had tripped to every measure since she could stand alone. There was scarcely a subject on which she would dare to speak without deliberation, and she must check her old habit of singing and be silent, lest she fall by hazard to humming some known tune. Truly, under such conditions strain (which none but such a trained actress could maintain for a single day) her spirit must have wearied. And if this part was hard to play in public, where we are all, I take it, ac-



Moll, near at hand, watching him.

tors of some sort and on the alert to sustain the character we would have our own, how much more difficult must it be in private when we drop our disguise and lay our hearts open to those we love! And here, as it seemed to me, I did hit rightly at the true cause of her present secret distress, for at home as abroad she must still be acting a part, weighing her words, guarding her acts—forever to be hiding of something from her dearest friend—ever denying him that confidence he appealed for—ever keeping a cruel, biting bond upon the most generous impulse of her heart, closing her heart where it was bursting to open to her dear mate.

Soon after their return Mr. Godwin set to work painting the house at Sybil, which the lord of Hatfield House had commanded, on the recommendation of Sir Peter Lely, taking Anne Fitch for his model, and she sitting in that room of the court house he had prepared for his workshop. Here he would be at it every day as long as there was light for his purpose, Moll, near at hand, watching him, ready to chat or hold her peace, according to his inclination, just as she had done when he was a painting of the ceiling, only that now her regard was



ASKED FOR

Is the best recommendation any goods can have.

"Reindeer Brand"

Condensed Milk

IS IN CONSTANT DEMAND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ITS SALE IS STEADILY INCREASING.

Granby
Rubbers

It is no wonder that rubbers, which are not the same shape as the boot, should be uncomfortable. It costs money to employ skilled pattern makers but the result is a satisfactory fit. Each year new patterns are added, to fit all the latest shoe-shapes, and Granby Rubbers are always "up-to-date." They are honestly made of pure rubber, thin, light, elastic, durable, extra thick at ball and heel.

Don't Draw the Feet
They Fit the Boot

The Occidental Hotel,

Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets, Victoria.

THIS popular and well known Hotel was re-opened on November 15, under the management of Wm. Jensen, its founder, with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as of former years, aiming to make it homelike for guests.

EASTERN
TAILOR-MADE SUITS FIT & FINISH
(TO MEASURE) GUARANTEED.

\$14.50 - - UPWARDS - - \$14.50

New Spring Samples
just to hand.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Clothing and Hatters.

97 Johnson Street.

ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATORS,
SPRAY PUMPS,
PLOWES, HARROWS, SEED DRILLS,
FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
BUGGIES AND CARTS,
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
MILL AND MINING SUPPLIES.
LOGGERS' SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE BY

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, April 21.—(Special)—Work on the new Dauphin railway will probably begin at once. Attorney-General Sifton says the contract for building the road has not yet been signed, but does not deny that Mackenzie & Mann will be the contractors.

Dubreuil, who disappeared while driving from St. Boniface several days ago, has been found. He is in a critical condition, and it is feared his mind has been affected.

F. Armstrong, of Regina, has been arrested at Portage la Prairie on a charge of forgery.

A Dauphin correspondent writes that the water in the Wilson and Valley rivers is very high and a flood is feared. A man named Alex. Carlson was killed at the Sultana mine, Rat Portage, last night. It is not known how the accident occurred. The night gang found his body at the bottom of the shaft this morning. Carlson was recently presented with the Royal Humane Society's medal for gallant conduct in saving life during a fire at the Sultana mine.

Japanese Consul Noose with headquarters at Vancouver, is in the city on his way West after a six week's trip in Eastern Canada.

A. McMillen announces himself as an independent candidate for Winnipeg at the approaching elections.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MONTREAL, April 21.—A serious accident happened to Beaton's immigration special on the Canadian Pacific from Halifax. It went through a culvert near Lovelltown, which had been undermined by water. Three boys standing on the platform when the accident happened were killed. The bodies were fastened between the platform of the second and third class colonist coach. Their names are Kund and Hamers, aged 10. They were going to Fisher, Minn. Ralton, aged 20, was going to Halton, Dakota. All are from Bergen, Norway; a man who also was killed is supposed to be from Norway.

FOR SALE—A good general purpose brood mare, sound, works well; will fall soon by first-class stallion. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort Street.

THIS
BRITISHIt was a Bad
the Eng
WOnly by a
Possibly

CAPETOWN,

communicat
established
other break,
only tempora
is somewhatfacts seen w
British have
countered larg
inflicted more
suffered some
at one time in
and finally reThe official
the British for
were quietly c
alarming the
force of about
Napier and D
rapid firing g
firing gun bel
George, m
defence. The
tion of rum, a
as the enemies
clattering acco
with cloth an
composing the
bagged—coverThe first str
could be seen
within striking
who had quiet
topped earthw
Matabele had
to within abou
but, contrary
thrown out su
surprised, a si
the alarm, th
than the troops
shot down man
This was the s
the main body
topped forward
port of their c
this time it wa
the Matabele
line.At the Britis
ceived by a sea
the earthwork
charged right
spurred their
places. Then
troopers. The
force and drove
Being met by
Bulawayo force
400 yards on
This was kept
when a retreat
the fact that
being wasted.
on either side
though the Mat
worst of it, esp
and Hotchkiss
play to cover
was again mud
tion and two ra
to work, and fo
hour were made
position in fronWhen the rig
to arrive a char
was a prolonged
at close range
guns, assegais,
knives clashed
rapid firing gun
fear of their l
ceased. Both s
was a case of
whites against
armed Matabele
fighting for th
children in the
Bulawayo, the
sided to be a
land, for Bulw
King Lobengula
Matabele. Sir
pressed forward,
numbers almost
who, to avoid
fighting foot b
steadily back-w
was quite out
itself by a brill
Matabele coroll
Eventually the
pressed, losing
again assumed
back the swarn
slow but well d
the turn of the
and a squad of
number cheer, th
and the British
the upper hand
enemy lack-ward
treat was order
fall back and B
Bulawayo, whic
considerably the
tear.Much heroism
visual British tr
in rescuing the
The loss of the
been very great,
could be made, b
between four hun
The loss of the
However, it is
vere than the col
are willing to ad
The unofficial
there was a great
lay in getting th
Bulawayo and it
when they start
Minn. they encount
found the latter
ceives them. De
both sides at clo
the British, wh
re to the victo
loss of many kil