THE LION AROUSED!!

His Awakened Wrath as Described by the Metropolitan Newspapers.

The Transvaal and Other Perplexing Questions Discussed by the British Journals.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The very serious nature of the position in which Great Britain finds herself with respect to more than one of the European Powers, and particularly Germany, as a result of Dr. Jameson's raid in South Africa, forms the leading topic in the weekly cable letters of the London correspondents of the New York papers. The strange silence of Hon. Cecil Rhodes is also commented upon.

Ballard Smith cables to the World from London: As the night's darkness comes down upon London this evening it seems indeed the blackest hour for England in all her eventful history. The hand of the whole civilized world is against her at this moment. To-morrow, the day after, next week, or even before this cable despatch is published, it may be that the armed hand of Germany or of Russia may strike. These are not the mere words of a newspaper correspondent. What I have is the quotation is brief of every morning and afternoon newspaper in London, of the earnest and urgent conversation on the streets, at the clubs and in every gathering. It is impossible for an American descendant from this people not to sympathize with them in this day of their great tribulation, not to fail to admire their dogged acceptance of isolation and danger."

The Telegraph, the organ of the masses, thus bluntly phrases their determination, referring to this morning's chorus of various threats from Berlin, Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg: "It may prove in the long run dangerous sport to bait John Bull too hard and too unanimously. That is the disposition of all England to-day—a baited bull, forced to the wall, dying in his tracks, but furiously fighting to the last. Even Italy, counted upon as steadfast in any crisis, turns upon her ally."

"The English policy, telegraphs the Times correspondent from Rome to-day, discussing Premier Crispi's known friendship for England, is at this moment at a discount and if a serious disaster in Africa should occur, and it should be traced by public opinion to the indifference of England, where she might have helped Italy, that policy will go overboard completely and Baron Blanc will have to retire. President Cleveland's message two weeks ago was called everywhere 'a bolt from the blue,' but it came no more suddenly, no more unexpectedly to England than the Kaiser's telegram to Oom Paul, yesterday. It is not one of his impulsive utterances, but a deliberate message framed at a meeting of the German cabinet. It is everywhere accepted by the press to-day as an insulting challenge to the English." "This is, says the Times, an unqualified recognition of the independence of the Transvaal republic, and thus plants the suzerainty on Great Britain. It intimates German readiness to respond to the appeal of the Boer republic for help."

This evening's St. James' Gazette, the staunchest of Lord Salisbury's newspaper supporters, says of it: "The Emperor's message is nothing but a bitter insult to this country after a naval council of war. Let us understand that, and understand also that the despatch in which the Kaiser exults over the defeat and death of Englishmen was absolutely uncalled for and gratuitous, and we shall conclude that there is matter here which may well give every Englishman something to ponder over in the Sabbath lull of the next 48 hours.

"Austria has again plainly intimated her hostility to any dismemberment of Turkey, which seems only the logical result of Lord Salisbury's policy if carried out. Russia's readiness to seize upon any favorable opportunity to make headway to the ocean by way of Port Arthur, the Persian gulf and Dardenelles, is so thoroughly recognized as being her definite purpose that England has armed herself against it for half a century.

"While six months ago England seemed safe in her secret understanding with the Triple Alliance, its most powerful member to-day openly mocks her and the other two members are lukewarm to-wards her, if not hostile. France's enmity is avowed and she obviously is restless of restraint. But threatening as is this isolation and the venomous hostility of Europe, England is confronted to-night with a possibility which she decides perhaps more than any other. It is not talked about in the press, but is discussed everywhere else in London—the strange silence of Cecil Rhodes. This is the fear that Cecil Rhodes may have declared the United States of South Africa independent of the mother country. Up to this hour nothing has been heard for five days from Rhodes from Capetown. A week ago the London mining market was receiving hundreds of telegrams daily from Johannesburg. For five days not a single message has come to the millionaire operators nor any one of their followers from anywhere in the Rand country or from the Cape."

Barney Barnato said this afternoon that he has no word from South Africa. His rival and enemy, J. B. Robinson, protests like absolute ignorance. The latest editions of the afternoon papers, like the great morning dailies, have not a scrap of news from the troubled country, except meagre items from the colonial office or through Berlin.

Yet there is a cable to Capetown, where Rhodes is supreme. The silence seems inexplicable, unless it is indeed a part of a settled plan of the South African dictatory, whose hand is everywhere from the Cape to the Zambesi, and whose intimate and trusted agent is Dr. Jameson.

"Two years ago, when Mr. Gladstone's government showed a disposition to check the plans of Rhodes and Jameson in Matabeleland, Rhodes threatened to establish a seceding government of all the South African colonies and to bring into the confederation two Dutch countries. The situation now, with Rhodes having far greater power than then to execute the threat, is the same except that Rhodes may now be fighting for very existence."

"The correspondent of the Sun says: It is great and inspiring news which England gives to the world to-day. It is the news of the national virility, the revival of the national valor. It is the epoch-making imperial telegram from Berlin to Johannesburg which has aroused Great Britain as nothing has stirred British spunk and patriotism in this generation. Nearly a hundred of England's bravest though criminally misguided sons have paid the highest mortal penalty for their folly, while the lives of five hundred more are forfeited under the law. It has been a grievous blow. For once she admits that though justice may be always right, it is not always the best thing; and yet her grief and shame are almost swallowed up in her indignation over the sting of a rebuke from the German Emperor and the unanimous savage hostility of all Europe. It has required many warnings to reveal her position to her, but at last she understands it. She was defied in Asia. She was flouted in Turkey, she was challenged in America and still she saw not because she would not see. Yesterday came the lightning flash. To-day she is in arms and splendid in her defiance. There was not a spark of war spirit in this country until twenty-four hours ago. To-day it is in every man's mind. Englishmen seem to believe that every nation's hand is raised against them and ready to strike, 'but let them come on, we'll fight them single handed,' are the words in which I have heard more than one angry Englishman express the prevailing sentiment to-day.

This remarkable awakening of the nation is certain to enhance the terribly embarrassing situation which confronts the government. It is more than ever evident that public opinion, neither in South Africa nor in England, will tolerate the sacrifice of Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby and other leaders of the invasion as victims of the law which they violated. If the Boers insist upon executing any of these men, as they have a right to do, and the Salisbury government fail to interfere, popular opinion in England would cover the Tory ministry with odium, while it would require the whole British army to prevent the South African colonies from becoming an independent republic. On the other hand, if Lord Salisbury undertakes to forbid the Transvaal republic from executing its laws against the English offenders, he can reckon with interference from Berlin, which will not be confined to the telegram from President Kruger. The dilemma of the British government is so serious, in fact, that it amounts to their being practically at the mercy of the Boers.

There is no doubt President Kruger is shrewd enough to appreciate the situation, and he is certain to demand a good price for mercy and moderation. Speculation is already rife as to what these demands will be. The feature of Emperor William's message to President Kruger most widely discussed in this country is the fact that his language distinctly ignores the British suzerainty over the Transvaal republic. This is regarded, both in official and private circles, as a direct menace, which, if followed up, would speedily be made a casus belli by Great Britain. It is insisted by such men as Sir Charles Dilke, who regards the situation as extremely grave, that England can on no account permit herself to be succeeded by Germany or any other country as the protector of the Transvaal. It is already announced in semi-official form that the British naval force in the neighborhood of Delagoa Bay is immensely superior to the two German cruisers which have been ordered there.

Grave rumors and wild speculations regarding the general South African situation are flying about London to-night. Many persons having important relations with Capetown are beginning to attach a serious meaning to the fact that the government have been in sole possession of the only available cable to South Africa since Tuesday, and refuse to allow it to be used for any ordinary business.

It should be remembered also that not a word has been uttered to explain the great mystery of Dr. Jameson's invasion and the plot which unquestionably is back of it. The whole of Cape Colony may have risen in revolt three days ago for all that England knows. The Eastern Telegraph Co. promised to have a second cable working to-morrow, but it is by no means certain that the government will allow the public to use it.

Harold Fredrick cables to the Times: Since England was breathlessly allowing the bloody progress of British relief expedition up the Nile toward Kartoum, eleven years ago, I have witnessed no such rapt universal popular excitement as reigned in London in these opening days of the New Year. Suddeniy the German Emperor leaps into the middle of this perplexing situation with a drawn sword and infuriates everybody. If it were intended to enrage England on as many sides as possible, it is a triumph of ingenuity. Its rejoicing that English blood has been spilled, its reference to the friendly powers which would have intervened if President Kruger had asked them, its calm denial of England's Suzerain treaty rights, the fact that it was sent after an imperial council at the foreign office, in which the naval members ostentatiously prodominated, all these give it the character of a deliberate, intional affront. No living Englishman remembers any such other premeditated slap in the face. What counsels second thoughts may bring it is impossible to say, but England to-night wants to fight Germany more passionately than she has desired anything else since the time of the Georges. Even Italy, despite all its natural leanings, has been forced into the significant step of intrusting the protection of the Italians in the Transvaal to the German consul.

FROST BITTEN AND EXHAUSTED.

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 6.—The vessel in distress outside the harbor yesterday proved to be schooner Clifton, Windsor, N.S., for New York with a cargo of plaster. The Chatham life-saving crew remained on board all night. This afternoon, finding her leaking badly, they ran her on Shovelful shoals. The Monomoy life-savers brought ashore the captain and crew. The vessel has been abandoned and the cargo will be a total loss. The crew are badly frost bitten and exhausted.

JAMESON NOT RELEASED

Cecil Rhodes Resigns the Premiership of Cape Colony—The Dutch Press Jubilant.

Intense Excitement at Johannesburg—Boer Accounts of the Recent Battle.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The statement that Dr. Jameson has been released from custody at Pretoria is officially stated to be without foundation. The British government is said to be hurrying troops from India to Cape Town.

Delayed dispatches from Johannesburg arriving to-day show that on Thursday last there was intense excitement there. People were hurrying into town from the outlying country. The central committee men constituted themselves a provisional government for the town, and announced that ample provision would be made to defend it against any body of Boers. The provisional government was established in the consolidated gold fields building, and three Maxim guns placed in advantageous positions about it.

The new government then sent an ultimatum to the government of President Kruger, who proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday. The committee hesitated to go to Pretoria without a safe conduct. Dr. Jameson at that time was hourly expected at Johannesburg.

Crowds surrounded the consolidated gold fields building and the work of recruiting was in full swing. Numerous people left the town during the night, in bands of fifty each. Later, the committee sent the following communication to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony:

"We have absolute information that a large body of Boers has been commanded immediately to attack Johannesburg and shoot on sight all who have been concerned in the agitation. Affairs are so critical that we ask you to intervene to protect the lives of citizens, who have long agitated legally for their rights."

The Governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Healy Hutchison, telegraphs upon Boer authority that 130 of Jameson's followers were killed and 37 wounded. On the Boer side, it is added, three were killed and five wounded.

Jacques St. Cere cables from Paris: "The Emperor of Germany's dispatch to the President of the South African Republic has made upon the public and diplomatic opinion in Europe an impression of which it is impossible to convey an adequate idea. The manner in which the Kaiser has ranged himself on the side of the Boers is astonishing and rejoicing all those who have complained of British policy—in other words the whole of Europe. From the diplomatic point of view there is less satisfaction to be expressed. It is generally believed that real and lasting unrest will be the outcome of these frequent and excessive crises.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 6.—Hon. Sir George Gordon Spring, treasurer of Cape Colony, succeeds Cecil Rhodes as premier.

The new Premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, was colonial secretary and premier of Cape Colony from 1878 to 1881, treasurer from 1884 to 1886, premier and treasurer from 1886 to 1890, and treasurer from 1890 on. He was born in 1830.

It is learned that after Wednesday's fight Dr. Jamieson's column, originally about 700 men, moved southwards fighting hard all the way throughout the night, and eventually rerched Vladvontein, six miles from Johannesburg, on Thursday morning, when the column was completely surrounded by 4,800 Boers. In spite of this Jameson's followers fought stubbornly until noon, when all their cartridges were exhausted. In addition to this they had not tasted food for 24 hours and were worn out; but the white flag was not hoisted by Jameson's orders. It is known that Jameson expected 2,000 Uitlanders to join him at Kruegersdorp. The Dutch press is jubilant at this lowering of the British prestige, and advocates the incorporation of "Rhodesia" with the Transvaal.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Emperor William to-day received from W. G. Lyds, secretary of state for the Transvaal: "Cape Town, Jan. 6.—The news that Hon. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, has resigned is confirmed. It is not known whether his resignation has been accepted by the governor, Sir Hercules Robinson."

SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN CATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Morton is still considering the application for the opening of a new port of entry and export in New England for the transportation of Canadian cattle in shipment to Great Britain or other foreign countries. The Secretary is said to be favorably disposed toward it. An argument in support of the application was made by Sigourney Butler of Boston, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Austin Peters, the expert veterinarian, and Collector Smalley, of the Port of Burlington, Vermont; accompanied by Senator Proctor and Assistant Secretary Hamlin. Mr. Butler asked that Richford, Vermont, be opened as a port of entry and Boston as a port of export. No provision is now made for shipping Canadian cattle in New England except from Portland. There had been an objection to this proposition from the Bureau of Animal industry, owing to the declaration of Great Britain that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists among Canadian cattle; but Mr. Butler declared that diligent search had failed to reveal the existence of that disease.

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.

A MEETING of the Victoria Dairying Association will be held in the Royal Oak schoolhouse on Saturday next at 2 o'clock, to discuss the prospectus and stock list prepared by the committee.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY

The New York Correspondent of the London "Chronicle" on Aberdeen's Dispatches

His Statement of the Attitude of the People of the United States Towards Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The special commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle cables from New York as follows: "The London correspondent of the American newspapers having revealed my identity here, I have been overwhelmed with expressions of sympathy and thanks to the Chronicle for putting the American case and opinion before the British public. All the papers comment most kindly. As I have tried to explain, Americans believe their attitude of demanding arbitration is one with which civilized men must sympathize. In support of this, the whole Union, if need be, will speak with absolutely one voice. But, at the same time, there is here an infinite desire to see an immediate and amicable settlement. I have to-day talked with several men who are being denounced in New York as jingoes, and the above are their earnest sentiments.

"The people simply cannot understand Lord Salisbury's attitude. A senator said to me to-day that he thinks the case the same as if a millionaire quarrelled with his intimate friend because he had lost 10 cents in his house. I repeat with every ounce of influence I possess, that everybody here worth considering desires peace. If Lord Salisbury can find a way to make the slightest advances towards the recognition of the American attitude he will be received with wide open arms. The responsibility of any man or minister holding back at such a moment when England needs every friend she has, for the sake of mere dignity or absolute adherence to the letter of diplomacy, is appalling to contemplate.

"Regarding the Aberdeen despatches and the Schomburgk line, I must explain my attitude. I assert nothing, my means of information being obviously limited. I simply invite refutation of the statement that the correspondence I cabled proves that England in 1841 freely admitted the Schomburgk line to be destitute of any authority or validity as the basis of a territorial claim. The New York Evening Post, indulging in some clever fooling at my expense, quotes Lord Aberdeen's letter of March 20, 1844, which states that England, by removing the boundary posts, did not cede any rights which she might consider herself authorized to claim in the future. Unless a better report is possible my position is indeed unassailable.

"I base my contention upon the British official statements at the actual time the boundary posts were removed. No ex post facto explanations three years later can affect this. If England made any condition when she ordered the practical destruction of the Schomburgk line in 1843, in responses to the repeated arguments, demands and insistence of the Venezuelan government, then let us have the official correspondence containing those contentions. If these cannot be produced, then my documents and my contentions hold the field.

"But the question at stake is infinitely bigger than such arguments or any promiscuous discussion of the Monroe doctrine. The American government and people would be perfectly willing, and, indeed glad to see England secure any amount of Venezuelan territory if her claim is capable of historic and diplomatic proof. They are willing to meet England in any direction and to any extent in finding a competent tribunal to determine this. They ask only that Lord Salisbury's blunt refusal and President Cleveland's menaces alike be set aside and forgotten. They regard the demand for arbitration as the sacred right of a great, powerful nation, standing on what is believed to be a matter of principle.

"Now, Lord Salisbury is a great man. He has a life-time reputation for brilliant foreign statesmanship. Whatever he may do, his patriotism and dignity are beyond question. The American government and 70,000,000 people earnestly and solemnly invite him to forget the past and meet their national conviction half way. If he will, the voice of every reasonable man on this continent will be raised to praise him. To my knowledge I am expressing the heartfelt sentiments of the American government."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 6.—Gen. Duffield, chief of the coast and geodetic survey, on Saturday presented to the Secretary of State the joint report on the Alaskan boundary, as agreed upon by him and the Canadian representative, Mr. King. The report shows a practical agreement between the surveys of the two governments, and may have the effect of partially quieting the apprehension of trouble over the boundary. The greatest difference between the lines run by the engineers of the two governments is but six feet seven inches, or 15 seconds of longitude.

In view of the two surveys, Gen. Duffield does not hesitate to express the opion that there can be no serious dispute between the United States and Canada over the boundary. He said: "The line is as plain from the treaty as though it had been recorded by deed and map. The two commissioners who meet at Albany had no authority to fix the boundary, but only to recommend from the surveys which have been made the lines to be definitely established. The ratification of their work remains for another joint committee and Secretary Olney will doubtless recommend to congress an act for the appointment of a commission to represent the United States for this purpose.

General Duffield is confident that the British can find no grounds upon which to base a claim to the gold fields of the Yukon river, since British Engineer Ogilvie in 1893, after a careful observation, marked the banks of the Yukon and Forty Mile creek, where these streams are crossed by the 141st meridian, and his marks were verified by the United States survey. The only possible ground for contention which General Duffield foresees is furnished by that phrase of the Russian-British treaty that at no point shall the boundary be more than ten marine leagues from the shore. The United States government interprets this to mean continental leagues, while England might contend that ten leagues from the island shore was contemplated; a construction that would deprive the United States of a valuable strip of territory if sustained.

INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Lord Gough, first secretary of the legation, had a conference with Postmaster General Wilson to-day, at which the establishment of a parcels convention between the United States and Great Britain was discussed. The visit was the result of a communication to the ambassador from the Postmaster General of Great Britain urging the adoption of such an arrangement as a benefit to the service, and the ambassador was assured by Mr. Wilson that the matter would be considered as soon as possible.

THE LATE BISHOP HILLS.

(From the East Anglican Times, Dec. 16.)

The mortal remains of Dr. Hills, late Bishop of British Columbia, were interred on Saturday in the little churchyard at Parham, near Framlingham. Owing to prior engagements, neither the Bishop of Norwich nor Archdeacon Gibson was able to attend, and, as the deceased prelate had expressed a desire that the obsequies should be of a simple character, there was little to distinguish the funeral from that of any well-respected villager. Enclosed in a massive oak coffin, the body was borne on a hand-bier from the vicarage to the church, and followed by the chief mourners—Mr. G. E. Arden (nephew), Mr. Arthur Hammersley and Mr. George McSwiney (relatives and executors), Mr. Gard Pye, Mr. F. Williams, Mr. Robert Ward (a very old friend of the Bishop's from British Columbia), Mr. R. Smith, and Dr. Collins. During his brief residence here, the Bishop had done much for Parham and the village of Hacheston adjoining, and a very large number of parishioners assembled to pay the last tribute of respect.

The large church was quite filled. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Henry Herbert McSwiney, rector of Barnoldby-le-Beck, near Great Grimsby, and the Rev. Geo. A. Nicolls, curate of Parham and Hacheston. With Miss D. Smith presiding at the organ, the psalm was chanted by the choir and school children, and three hymns were sung—"On the Resurrection Morning," "The Saints of God, their conflict past," and "Now the laborer's task is o'er." At the grave, which had been lined with moss and flowers, the concluding prayers were most impressively recited by the Rev. H. H. McSwiney, and at the close of the usual service the choir sang "Brief life is here our portion." A silver plate on the coffin was inscribed as follows:

GEORGE HILLS,
Priest and Bishop,
Born
June 26, 1816,
Entered into rest
December 10th, 1895.
"Peace, perfect peace."

The wreaths included one, "In loving remembrance," from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ward, Victoria, British Columbia, and others from Miss H. Arden, Miss King, Mr. H. R. Smith, Miss D. Smith and the Misses Smith, Miss Cooper and sister, the teachers and scholars of Parham and Hacheston schools and of Parham evening school, and the servants at the Vicarage. As the only British Columbian who was able to attend the ceremony, Mr. Ward bore testimony to the great love entertained for the late Bishop in that far-away diocese. It was rough and arduous work there in "the sixties," when Dr. Hills first went out, and the courage and energy with which he met all difficulties gained for him the reputation of being a splendid fellow, alike in spirit and physique. Amongst the many testimonials given were a beautiful cross, made of British Columbia gold, and an ebony walking stick, with a massive head of the same material.

NO INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Venezuelan dispute seems almost to have been lost sight of here since the publication of the correspondence apparently hitherto not carefully weighed on this side of the Atlantic. All the batteries of the British press seem to be turned upon Germany, and their fire is increasing in intensity as the action of the Emperor becomes more clearly understood. At first it was put down to be nothing more than one of his familiar eccentricities, but there seems to be much more deliberation than eccentricity about the young war lord's dispatch to the President of the Transvaal republic. The Standard, which, even more than the Times, may be regarded as directly representing the views of the British government, speaks very plainly on the subject and issues a warning to foreign nations in general, and to Germany in particular, that great Britain will tolerate no interference, and that in spite of the threats of the German official press to make things unpleasant for Great Britain at Washington, Constantinople and Pekin. "We shall defend our own with all the means at our disposal, let our assailants be whom they will, or as many as they will."

The utterance upon the part of the Standard is a sample of the remarks on the subject made by the British press, and coming from the source which it does there are clear indications that Great Britain and Germany have reached a state of extremely strained relations, which may have further and most serious results, unless the jingoes of both nations are curbed. The defeats of Dr. Jameson's freebooters by the boers have produced a feeling of great humiliation here and the greatest anxiety is felt regarding the fate of his companions, as they comprise among them the younger sons of some of the best known families in Great Britain.

THE VALLEYFIELD MURDER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4. —(Special)— Sheriff Laberge, of Beauharnois, arrived here last night with Valentine Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, whose death sentence Lord Aberdeen recently commuted to life imprisonment, having succeeded in circumventing a mob which wanted to lynch Shortis yesterday morning. The mob gathered around the Beauharnois jail and broke open one of the doors, but the sheriff addressed them and restored peace.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A special to the World from Washington says: Secretary Carlisle will at once issue a full statement to the public on the bond question. He will almost undoubtedly announce that the President will order a public loan. The information comes from such a source that it is impossible to question its truth. The exact terms of the statement are still unsettled, but the chances are ten to one that the loan will be offered to the public first. If that call fails the government will fall back on the syndicate. The bond call has been arranged for Monday.

Break Up a Cold in Time
BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL
The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

MRS. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 68 Sorauren Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of croup after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarseness."

H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Proprietors, MONTREAL

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The city council did not sit long last night, the excitement of the election not being conducive to an extended meeting, and the aldermen moved restlessly in their seats when they heard the band and the shouts of the victorious Conservatives in the distance. There were three communications, one asking for a reduction of the Cliff house license, which was forthwith referred to the license commissioners.

A complaint in regard to the Princess avenue sewer was referred to the committee.

A report from the city engineer that the leakage into the Adelphi basement was not due to any defect in the surface drain, but was caused by the subsoil water, perhaps from a depression under the wooden sidewalk next door. This matter will be attended to.

The water commissioner reported that the rains and snow had raised the level of Beaver lake within eleven inches of high water mark. He asked that permission be given to put in a temporary overflow. This was agreed to.

Before the council adjourned Ald. Williams called attention to the powder magazine in the park, and hoped something would be done towards asking the Admiral for its removal.

Ald. Hall supported this, and action will be taken to bring the matter before the Admiral.

The council will meet again this evening at 8 o'clock.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR:—It is with great regret that I see this morning in an anonymous leaflet my sermon of last night turned into the subject of an electioneering skit.

In the first place it was addressed to my own congregation not to the general public, and to them alone I am responsible for an explanation. Then without attempting either to give the real drift of my sermon nor correct extracts from it, a paragraph is set forth purporting to be verbatim, yet of which not a single sentence is mine, nor is the main allegation contained mine either.

I am next accused of ignorance upon the subject, and bad taste for introducing politics into the pulpit. Now I distinctly disclaimed all desire to speak upon or to teach politics. The question of religious education in Manitoba has been made a political question here against the will, I believe, of the general body of the electorate, and I am certainly not responsible for that.

I was pleading last night for liberty of conscience. Whatever may be said about religious exercises in the Manitoba statute, and which may be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the majority, the very words of the judgment of the privy council which are cited in the leaflet with the object of exposing my ignorance, speak of the public schools under that act as "entirely unsectarian."

Now, it is perfectly well known that "entirely unsectarian" education is abhorrent to the Roman Catholic conscience; as abhorent as "entirely Catholic education" would be to the conscience of the framers of that statute.

I say, then, that it is as great an injustice for a temporary majority to force upon the Roman Catholics in Manitoba such an education, as it would be for the Roman Catholics of Quebec to control the State education in that province upon purely Roman Catholic lines.

For the rest, the greater part of my sermon, I must refer your readers to the M.S., which is in my own possession; or to such of my hearers as have better memories than the gentleman or lady who has so absurdly misquoted me.

ARTHUR BEANLANDS.

George—You would marry the biggest fool in the world if he asked you? Ethel—Oh, George, that is so sudden.—Tit-Bits.

Elder Berry—What is your idea of faith? Joblots—Putting a nickel on the plate and expecting a crown of pure gold.—New York Herald.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco.

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IS THE LATEST AND BEST.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Co. will be held at the office of Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street, at 3:30 p.m. on January 23rd, 1896.

WM. DALBY.
Manager.

December 20th, 1895. de23-si-w1mo