THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. MONDAY DECEMBER 9 1895

disputed territory to the last extremity.

men. "Conquerors," he says, " are a class

of men with whom for the most part the

world could well dispense, but a true poet,

ASHANTI,

THE CENTENARY OF

The Colonist. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

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Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) _____ \$1.50

ing

November says : ADVERTISING RATES : ADVERTISING RATES: <u>REGULAR</u> COMMERCIAL ADVERTIS 'NG as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufac-turing 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 advertise-ments: perial unity, and of great strategic and com-

Mere than one fortnight and not more than mercial advantage to this country as well as to Australasia and Canada. The facts and me month—50 cents. More than one week and not more than one

More than one week-so cents. Not more than one week-so cents. Not more than one week-so cents. Not more than one week-so cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only have been in consequence of further inquiries, have olearly assured Mr. Chamberlain, as they have been in one of the mark in the ma

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Interstal allowance on yearly and nair yearly ontracts.
by means of this alternate line of communi-cation with Australasia and the Pacific, be in a position, at a probably small annual cation with Australasia and the Pacific, be in a position, at a probably small annual cost, to warn distant parts of the Empire in case of danger, and at the same time extend advantages to a commerce with which she is intimately connected. It was recognized a the solid Nonparell, each insertion. No advertisements in-wretisement inserted for less than \$2.
WHERE OUT ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten conta a line solid Nonparell, each insertion. No advertisements in-erted for less than \$2.
Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

STATE-SOCIALISM.

The advantages of State-socialism are of ten insisted on by a certain class of politicians. The State, they say, can carry on many kinds of business to a greater advantage to the public than any small combination of individuals. The State, according to these politicians, should be the only common carrier. It should own all the railroads of the country and other means of public conveyance, and operate them, not for the profit of individuals, but for the general welfare. The experiment of State railroading is being tried in Australia. The roads there are owned and operated by the Government.

It, therefore, might be supposed that the advantage of the public would be the main have placed Manitoba on the verge of rebelobject of the men who are entrusted with the management of the roads. Is this the case? Do the people get better and cheaper accommodation in the colony of Victoria, where they are the owners of the railroads, ment. than they do in Great Britain and America. private property.

The railroads of that colony have been built at an expenditure of \$190,000,000. As grow heated and burn her fingers that one than the claims, and less than any probable the money to construct the roads has been borrowed, the taxpayers of Victoria are required to pay every year \$7 000,000 interest. Great Britain in connection with the Man- it, and the appropriation was not made. Well, these railroads owned by the people itoba difficulty, and we are pretty sure that and presumedly operated for the people's the official world in London knows just as papers, takes it for granted that the fur advantage, do not earn enough, over and little about the question, and takes as little seals are being rapidly exterminated in above working expenses, to pay this interest interest in it as the official circle in Wash- spite of all that has been done to preserve bill. How is this? Are the rates charged for passengers and freight so ridiculously low that the roads cannot earn enough to pay interest on the money expended in building them? Not at all. The rates on the Victoria roads are very high-five times as high, it is said, than the users of railways in the United States are required to pay. So high were the rates in one of the Australian colonies that a trucking company ran in opposition to one of them, and shippers found it to their advantage to have their goods conveyed to their destination by has caused some controversy and a little exhorse power on the common highway rather citement, but as to discontent there is no than by steam on the people's railways. Of indication of its existence in any part of the the seven millions which Victoria has to pay Dominion. The people of Canada have a as interest on the money borrowed to build its railways two millions must be taken every year from the taxes. The aggregate of the railway deficits of the last six years amounts to the very considerable sum of \$10,000,000, and this, too, without the people's receiving as compensation cheap and good railway accommodation. These expensive government railroads are not kept in good order. Repairs and renewals are not always made when they are required, consequently the roads and their equipment have depreciated in value. the people of this Dominion are imbued. The rolling stock was lately shown to have FAIR AND HONEST. depreciated \$6,500,000, while of the \$3,000,-000 worth of material shown by the books It is pleasant to find an American news-

some on the people, they derive fewer ad- caused sealers in the pursuit of their lawful vantages from the roads, of which they are the nominal owners, than do the inhabitants Our State Department in friendly consultaof other countries where the railroads are tion with the British Minister, agreed upon

owned by "bloated capitalists." The rea-that amount, and in the absence of new son of this is that the roads owned by the material evidence we are bound in honor to State are operated in the interests -or the pay it. Appeals from the decisions of our sev. supposed interests-of politicians, while Io is presumed that we have officials whe those owned by companies are run on sound can contend in friendly discussion with the economic principles. Competition in these officials of other governments. If we are mistaken in this respect the issue raised is latter countries forces the companies to give not international, but national. We may all the accommodation they can possibly make an effort to put more competent men in responsible positions, but we are none the afford. But in the case of Government rail ways the stimulus of competition is wantless bound by what has been done. The principle of arbitration is, in spite of

dered.

apparent imperfections, worth preserving. Disputes arise between nations that are not CHAMBERLAIN'S CORDIALITY. worth fighting about. The honor of neither party is involved. Each party thinks it is The Canada Gazatte (London) of the 21st

NIMBLE-WITTED JOURNALISTS.

The rapidity with which the newspaper

men of the neighboring republic make a

mountain out of a mole-hill, and their amaz-

ing agility in jumping at conclusions can-

not be sufficiently admired. There is a

little difficulty in Manitoba, a small pro-

vince of the Dominion, about denomina-

tional schools. Able editors in the States

have magnified this small but disagreeable

question into a momentous issue that threat-

right, but both cannot be. An impartial tribunal determines which is right. Most Nothing could well exceed the cordiality of the controversies which arise between na-tions may be honorably settled in this way. and practical sympathy with which Mr. Chamberlain received the Colonial revresen-tatives at the Colonial office on Tuesday to An indispensable condition of submission of controversies to arbitration is that both par discuss the Pacific cable project. He im-pressed one and all with the depth of his bles should abide by the decision, whateve it may be. The losing party has no right belief in the scheme as a potent agent of Imto think aloud after the decision is ren

THAT "POTHER."

The New York Times, in an article on claim of jurisdiction over the open sea for assured his predecessor, Lord Ripon, that Lord Jersey was well within the mark in the protection of the seals, advanced by in many ways he is more worthy of it. Blaine and other American public men claiming to be statesmen. On this subject church in early youth, but he soon discov-

One thing the Paris tribunal did definitely decide, but it was a thing never before dis puted, and probably no "statesman" but Blaine, and possibly Morgan of Alabama, was capable of disputing it. It was held had no more jurisdiction in the North Paci call city builder and inexpressibly despise tible. fic than in the South Atlantic, beyond the him whom you call conqueror or city decustomary limit of a marine league from the operation, must form the subject of further coast, and no more jurisdiction for the pronegotiations ; and these have now progressed tection of seals than for the protection of so far as to warrant the appointment of the whales. This every real student of the subjoint Imperial Commission which Mr. Chamberlain suggested and of which the ject knew before, but its acknowledgment as pect a true teacher may have seemed a great a result of arbitration removed the only Colonial delegates heartily approved. round for resisting the claims of the Cana-

dian sealers on account of the seizures of he wrote it, but the century has gone and no 1886 7. It settled all question as to that successor to Thomas Carlyle has appeared, subject except the amount to be paid by our and to day his name is much more vener-Government. ated and his teaching more accepted than The Times considers that there can be no

uestion as to the liability of the United States to indemnify British subjects for the loss they have sustained by having their vessels illegally seized in Behring Sea by United States cruisers. It approves of the agreement made by the representatives of the two nations to satisfy the demands of

the injured sealers by paying a lump sum. ens Confederation with dissolution. They It savs: The tribunal made no awards, but left the lion, they have made Quebec ready to payments to future negotiations and settlement, there being no longer any question of cut her connection with Canada, and they have even dragged Great Britain into this the liability. To avoid the delay and uncertainty of negotiations for a commission lively little Canadian domestic disagreeand regular awards after proof submitted, and all that tedious business, the British

An article in the New York Commercial Minister at Washington and the head of the where the railroads are, for the most part, Advertiser of the 28th ult., on "Canadian State Department agreed upon a lump sum Discontent," begins: "Great Britain has payment, subject, of necessity, to the ap so many irons in the fire that are likely to appropriation. The amount was far less more or less can scarcely be expected to award by a commission. It was analogous

count." No one in Canada has thought of avoid litigation. But Congress haggled over tory of a ruler bearing the imposing title of The Times, like most American news-

name-though brutal enough and cruel them. But it is very far from being proved In Canada the Government of Great that the seals have seriously diminished in Britain is not mentioned in connection with numbers, and no one can say with any apthe Manitoba school question. The Mother proach to certainty that pelagic scaling is Country has nothing in the world to do with the main cause of such diminution as is apit. The Constitution of Manitoba, freely parent. The probability is that the servants enacted by the Legislature of the Province, of the American Company who killed the grants certain rights to the denominational seals on land where they had no chance to minority of its population. In the exercise escape those who attacked them did more of one of those rights the minority has, as towards lessening and injuring the herds the Constitution prescribes, appealed to the than the pelagic sealers, who hunt but do Federal Government for a remedy. This not massacre the seals.

hav.

backers may well be excused if he comes to haps, grant their request. It is easy to unbelieve that the United States will, with all derstand that they did not know what to its power, resist the British claim to the make of the cold, calm, quiet determination of the British authorities

So the black fellows have to return to their own country unrecognized. The first THOMAS CARLYLE'S BIRTH. thing they will perhaps see when they land on the African coast will be the preparations On the 4th of December, 1795. Thomas that are being made to invade their country. Carlyle was born in a small Scotch village, They will then realize in a lively, but pain-Ecclefechan, and if this great man's estiful, way that a British official means what mate of the importance of the appearance of he says and that he will perform what he a great writer and teacher be a just one promises whether the thing promised is we ought to consider this one of the notable good or bad, pleasant or unpleasant. It days of the century, the hundredth annitakes savages in Ashanti and elsewhere versary of the appearance of the Sage of long time to learn this lesson, but when it is Chelses. Carlyle leaves us in no doubt as to learned it generally does them a world of what he thought of a true poet or teacher of good

THE U.S. CONGRESS.

As our readers are aware the Republican a man in whose heart resides some (fluence of wisdom, some tone of the eternal meloparty is in the majority in both branches of dies, is the most precious gift that can be the Un ted States Legislature. In the House bestowed on a generation. We see in him a of Representatives the Republican majority freer, purer development of whatever is is overwhelming. In a House of 356 memnoblest in ourselves, his life is a rich lesson bers they have a majority of 140. This to us, and we mourn his death as that of a gives the Republicans 248 members and the Democrats 108. In the Congress immedibenefactor who loved and taught us." What The Pother About Seals," ridicules the the Sage wrote so beautifully of Robert ately preceding the Democrats had a major-Burns we can repeat of Thomas Carlyle, and ity of 95. There are some elections to be contested, but the issue of the trials cannot materially alter the relative positions of the Carlyle had his mind directed to the two parties.

ered that literature and not the pulpit was One of the peculiarities of the elections of the vehicle by which he could speak to the November 1894 was the very poor show world. His idea of the man who can write made by the Populists. They seemed to be a book, "which once in two centuries or so almost wiped out of existence. They have there is a man gifted to do," is clear. " Envy only seven members in the House, and their that the Government of the United States not him," he says to such a man, "whom you influence on legislation will not be percep-

> In the Senate parties are more evenly stroyer, for theu, too, art conqueror, but of balanced. In that body there are now 42 the right sort, over the Devil." His estimate Republicans, 39 Democrats and 6 Populists, of the two centuries or so when we may exincluding Senators Jones and Stewart from Nevada. It will be seen from this that in term to those who read that passage when the Senate the Populists hold the balance of power. If the six Populists unite with the Democrate, the Democratic party will have a majority of three, but if half of them go with that party and the other half with the they were at any time of his life, and in all Republicans the latter party will still have probability at the second centenary of his things their own way. There is one empty birth he will be seen more clearly than we seat in the Senate which is claimed by a see him now, the supreme intellect and the Democrat and a Republican. It is said that great moral force of his age. the contest will result in favor of the Republican.

> "Thus it will be seen," says the San Francisco Argonaut, "that the condition in The expedition to Ashanti does not appear the Senate is perplexing; the Republicans have a plurality, but not a working mejority; if the Populists should combine o be a very formidable one as far as num bers are concerned. It consists of less than with the Democratic minority it would give 500 men all told, with only 300 white men hem a majority over the Republicans; if rom the home regiments. They are to be the two seceding Republicans,-Jones and under the command of Sir Francis Scott, Stewart, of Nevada-should return to the ranks they abandoned and the Republicans Inspector of the Gold Coast constabulary. seat the senator from Delaware, they will Thirty special officers accompany the expehave a majority of one over both Democrats dition. The force has been formed unand Populists combined. But it is doubtful der the direction of Sir Francis Scott, who whether Stewart will return to the Repub lican ranks. Jones, on the other hand, has has had much experience in African warnever been comfortable with his Populistic fare. He knows exactly what the bed fellows and is expected to return to his troops will have to do in Ashanti. The ancient loyalty. The two new Senators from Utah will be Republicans, making 45 Republican Senators, but as the member ship of the Senate will then be 90 the Re-"king." But there are kings and kings, publicans will still lack a clear majority. and this King of Ashanti-Prempeh by

If this is the exact condition of parties. enough, is evidently not a very formidable the battles of the session will be fought in potentate. He has been so foolish as to the Senate. There will be, no doubt, any

In the system, strains the lungs and prepares a way for pneumonia, often times consumption.

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Stemwind Elgin B. W. Raymond

ruby jewelled, double sunk second

found. " The reason of this enormous deficiency, says our American contemporary, " seems to be that the railroads are run nsither in the interest of the state nor in that of the public which uses them for travel and traffic, but to yield as much benefit as possible in way of employment and wages to the labor in-terest. Investigation discovers that the wages of employes are much higher, while the salaries of the responsible officers are lower, than those paid in England and Amletin, on "Property in Seals," which takes erica. As the administration of the colony is really in the hands of labor unions no rethe right view of the subject, and which in turn to normal wages seems possible. An-other serious trouble is the large number of every point of view : superfluous employes. The average number The underlying fact in the discussion over of engines in 1894 was 302, but there were the amount of money the United States owes Great Britain for preventing Canadian 579 drivers, 440 firemen, 262 cleaners-1.281 persons, or an average of four to each locoealers from plying their trade is that the notive

to be in stock only \$1,000,000 could be

United States has no property in fur seals. Then, from influences brought to bear on the Government, inferior coal was used. To keep some favored coal mines afloat \$150.000 Quite often parties who lose cases a year was wasted, and another \$150,000 submitted to arbitration repent ing agreed to submit the case. was lost because of the low rates on the coal enforced by Parliament. The principle of arbitration involves all

" in addition to all this," the report says, such sacrifices. Both parties cannot win. " that a somewhat too severe economy has been practiced in the maintenance of plant, which, unless modified, will inevitably result in the general deterioration of the whole system. Moreover, the colony is supporting thirty-one branch lines, which, in a few only to consider the amount of losses it had foreover, the colony is supporting inflicted upon Canadians and other foreigncases, may pay in time, but in most cases will never earn anything on their cost." ers in protecting the seals. We had pro-ceeded on the ground that we had a right

DELUDED SOUTH AMERICANS.

It is cheering to see that all the journalists strong affection for Great Britain and the of the United States are not determined to most implicit confidence in her good will and involve their country in a contention with her wisdom. It is safe to say that they were Great Britain. Harper's Weekly condemns never better affected towards her than they the course which the American fire eaters are at the present time, and those Ameri. are pursuing. It says that "under no circans who have so hastily concluded that the cumstances ought the United States take little agitation that exists in the country in the ground that the Monroe doctrine is onnection with the Manitoba school ques- applicable" to the Venezuelan boundary tion will result in the severance of Canada question, and it notices with approval Mr. from the British Empire and its annexation Richard Harding's article in the Harper to the United States, know very little indeed for December on the Venezuelan idea of the about that question or the spirit with which Monroe doctrine. It says :

It appears that our neighbors have been misled. It is the Venezuelan belief that however a republic may treat a foreign power the United States is at its beck and call and is bound under the Monroe doe paper taking a fair and rational view of the trine to sustain it with force of arms. The Behring Sea question, or any other question Venezuelans will find themselves sadly mis in which British and American interests are involved. Generally, when attempting to discuss such questions they are so out- the outories and follies of our own jingoes rageously unreasonable and unjust that it is would oreate unreasonable hope in the counrageously unreasonable and unjust that it is would break interesting the benefit hard for a British subject to read their arti-ciaries of an enforcement of the Monroe cles with anything like patience. It is then doctrine. The expectation of the Niwith great pleasure that we reproduce the caraguans in their recent contest with face of it he sent a mission to London. As following article from the San Francisco Bul- England was proof of this, and now we learn might be expected, the Secretary of State from Mr. Davis that the Venezuelans also for the Colonies refused to receive the believe that the United States will come to their assistance in their controversy with Ashanti envoys. He caused them to be once spirit and in tone is unexceptionable from England, no matter what may be the merits more informed in the plainest terms

of that controversy. The sooner the Vene-zuelan mind is disabused of this error, the of the reasons why it was impossible to recognise them as ambassadors or to negemore judicious will be its final treatment of tiate a treaty with them. They were told the controversy.

That the Venezuelans should have come that if any arrangement with the King is to the conclusion that the Americans would made it must be effected at the Gold Coast The question was submitted to the Paris back them up in their dispute with Great by the Governor of the colony. They were arbitration tribunal and decided against us. Britain, through thick and thin, right or reminded of the notification they had rewrong, is the most natural thing in the ceived, and, therefore, they had no reason world. They have seen the British abused to complain that they could not be heard But repentance does not recall the case. in the American newspapers as pirates and in London.

land grabbers and extortioners who never This seems a little hard on the savages of such sacrifices. Not parties cannot win, and if the losing party does not abide in good faith by the decision there is an end to arbitration. After the Paris tribunal an-wring from it either territory or treasure or that the British "No" really meant They have, too, seen Great Britain defied 'No." At home, much rougher language hundreds of times in the most insulting from the ruler most likely meant nothing more than that he was out of humor at the terms to revain possession of the territory will never earn anything on their cost." According to this account state-socialism, in the matter of railroads, is not a success in Australia. While it is grievously burdenbordering Venezuela to which it lays claim. moment and that if they disregarded the most likely be favorably disposed towards

amount of intriguing on the part of the treat the British ultimatum with contempt, and so the authorities had no alternative but to bring him to reason and humanity by a display of force. Mr. Hodgson, secretary of the Gold Coast colony, is of opinion that Prempeh will not fight. It will be lucky for him if he considers discretion the better part of valor. The chief thipg required of him by the British is to permit a representa tive of Great Britain to reside in Kumassi. who will no doubt have influence enough to put a stop to the practice of offering up human sacrafices and other inhuman and barbarous rites and usages. This Ashanti war hids fair to be a very little one indeed

A BOOTLESS ERRAND.

It seems that Prempeh, King of Ashanti, now sees that he made a mistake when he treated the British ultimatum with con temptuous silence. He is sorry for having disregarded the warning he received and has sent ambassadors to England in order to make his peace with the British Govern ment. He was told by the Governor of the Gold Coast colony not to take this course. The notification he received was plain and peremptory enough in all conscience. Here it is : " I hereby give you notice that I to-Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India to forbid you going to England, and I forbid you accordingly." If this message was faithfully translated into the language of Ashanti the King must be marvelously stupid if he did not comprehend its full significance. But the young man either could not or would not understand it, for in the

Republicans to get perfect command of the Senate, and the Democrats, it may be supposed, will do their best to make themselves strong in that body. It has been found be fore now that Senators are not all purely patriotic, that other motives besides love of their country actuate some of them, and it is pretty certain that, if any of them has a weakness, or is approachable from any quarter, the wirepullers of both parties will find out where and how to bring influence to bear on him in order to secure his vote on important questions. The course that the doubtful Senators may pursue will be closely watched, and the public may expect soon to hear surmises by the score as to the action they intend to take, and the motives by which they are impelled.

EXAMINATION IN THEORY.

An examination in the Theory of Music, several of the pupils of Miss S. F. Smith, took place at her studio last Friday after noon in the presence of several interested friends, including His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, and Miss Dewdney; the Mayor and Mrs. Teague, Archdeacon and Mrs. Scriven, and Canon and Mrs. Paddon. An ble address was given by Canon Paddon in day have received instructions from the explanation of the Krause system of teach Government of Her Majasty the Queen of log; and prizes were presented by the Lieut. Governor to the following pupils : Senior class-Miss Marion Hornsby. Junior class-Miss Genevieve Grant. P eparatory class-Miss Winnie Johnson silver medal; Master Albert Chudley, 1st Miss Beth Hall and Miss Winnie Gabriel, prizes for rudiments. Those present expressed themselves as highly delighted, and complimented Miss Smith upen the manner in which her pupils had acquitted themselves.

Awarded

DR

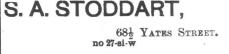
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dial, adjusted to heat, cold and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15 Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19. Elgin, 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 year cases \$28 50. in Silver cases \$ 5, Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20. Elgin 7 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$6, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 years' guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40. Diamond and other Precious Stone Rings from \$2 up.

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