

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

A NEEDED LESSON.

The Nicaraguans who believed that the uproar made by the jingo journalists of the United States would intimidate Great Britain have by this time found that they were grievously mistaken. They ought to have known that a large proportion of the American editors who prate about the Monroe doctrine know precious little about that doctrine, and that their influence, when the relations of the United States with foreign powers come to be considered, does not count for much. Those editors, unrestrained by any serious responsibility, on the most trivial pretext, take an unreasonable stand and use very intemperate language. It is altogether different with the United States Government. It has most important duties to perform and its responsibilities are exceedingly great. In its dealings with foreign powers the Secretary of State must weigh most carefully every word he writes, and he must not assume a position which he knows he cannot maintain.

The language used by the Government on all important matters in which foreign nations are concerned is in striking contrast with that of the great majority of the newspapers. The Nicaraguan authorities ought to have been aware of this, and they should not have allowed themselves to be influenced in the slightest degree by the utterances of the jingo press of the United States. They should have known that when once Great Britain makes a demand she will not recede from it without good reason. When she demanded \$75,000 as indemnity for the injuries which she had inflicted on Consul Hatch they ought to have known that she was in earnest, and that she would not swerve from the course she had marked out for herself by any amount of bullying on the part of the jingoes of the United States.

Lord Kimberley's note of the 18th should have convinced the Government of Nicaragua that Britain was not to be trifled with. This note was in reply to a counter proposition for the submission of the whole question in dispute to arbitration. The Foreign Secretary's reply, it will be remembered, was summed up in the sentence: "Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that there is any doubt as to the rights of the British subjects and must adhere to the demands in my previous note."

It is believed that the Nicaraguan Government were trying to induce the British Government to make a demand for a cession of territory in place of a payment in cash. If they succeeded they no doubt thought that this would afford the United States grounds for interfering, and they would be saved from suffering the consequences of their own lawlessness and disregard of the rights of British subjects. But Earl Kimberley did not propose to fall into such a trap as that. Great Britain does not want territory in Nicaragua. She does not intend to interfere with the arrangements that have been made or that may be made for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. She is quite satisfied, if that canal is constructed under the auspices of the United States, that she will be as free to use it as any other nation. She wants no more than that, and she is satisfied that all she expects will be accorded to her as a matter of course. If Great Britain should even suggest the cession of Corra Island, which is near the mouth of the projected canal, the United States would have a pretext to interfere. "Such action," the New York Herald's Washington correspondent writes, "would nevertheless be indirectly the result of coercion on the part of Great Britain. Hence, as one of the officials remarked to me to-day, the administration would be compelled to step in and prevent by force, if necessary, the consummation of any such deal."

By insisting on a money payment as an indemnity for the wrongs inflicted on Mr. Hatch, Great Britain will avoid all unpleasant and embarrassing complications, and be in a position to bring the Government of Nicaragua to their senses. The occupation of Corra by the Royal Arthur and other ships of war will convince the Nicaraguans that the British Government is in earnest, and when they see that the Government of the United States will not lift a hand to save them from the punishment they so richly deserve they will most likely come to terms without any further delay. Great Britain is not disposed to deal harshly with them, but her Government is evidently determined to show them that they cannot safely disregard their international obligations, and that they must respect the rights of British subjects resident in Nicaragua or suffer the consequences.

Great Britain it seems has with her in her present action with respect to Nicaragua the sympathy of all the commercial nations of Europe. The time has come, they believe, when not only Nicaragua but all the Latin Republics of Central and South America must be taught that they must pay due regard in their dealings with other countries to the comity of nations. There are as well understood rules of courtesy and fair dealing between nations in their intercourse with each other, as there are between individuals. The Southern and Central American Republics have an unpleasant habit when it suits them of ignoring these rules. They must be taught better manners.

AN INCREIBLE STATEMENT.

Our respected correspondent Enquirer has attached too much importance to the surmises and speculations of the News-Advertiser. The Finance Minister, we are quite certain, would not dream of pledging himself and the Government of British Columbia "not to become involved in further responsibilities and obligations," and we have the best reasons for believing that

he can get all the money he needs in London without being asked to enter into any such foolish and humiliating obligation. The editor of the News-Advertiser must have made the statement merely for the purpose of amusing himself at the expense of his readers.

We have made some inquiries of persons whom we considered likely to know whether or not there is any truth in the News-Advertiser's statement, and we cannot find one who believes that there is the slightest foundation for it. The editor of the News-Advertiser should, we think, find some other subject for his diversions than the credit of the Province. Thanks to the good management of the Government, neither he nor any of his party—he himself being the witness—has been able to do it the slightest injury.

A TIMELY UTTERANCE.

The most important question now before the people of the United States is beyond all doubt the currency question. The unstable condition of the currency of the United States exposes its people to all the evils that accompany and flow from sudden and wide-spread commercial disaster. Owing to want of confidence in the soundness and stability of the currency the people of the United States have been for years on the ragged edge of serious financial trouble. The world has seen the amazing spectacle of a people rich in all natural resources, and most ingenious and industrious in availing themselves of their richness—nations producing the necessities, the comforts and the luxuries of life in great abundance—plunged into the deepest distress merely because they had adopted an unsound money system. For the want of a comparatively small quantity of gold in the public treasury, this wealthy people have been seized with panic, and business has been nearly paralyzed.

One consequence of this state of things is that the country is pestered with a host of financial reformers who believe that they have found a cure for the very serious evils from which the people are suffering. Many of the theories advanced by these reformers are wild and impracticable in the extreme, but this unreasonableness does not deter men from advancing them in the legislature, through the press, and from the platform with the utmost zeal, and more surprising still, does not prevent their making disciples by the thousands.

Thinking citizens contemplate this state of things with great uneasiness. They see trouble ahead for the country if its currency is not placed upon a sound basis. But it seems as if they have not been able to get a favorable hearing from the people. The advocates of impracticable schemes of currency reform appear to have the floor, and, as far as can be seen, the majority of the audience is on their side.

President Cleveland sees that the crisis is a serious one, and he does in this what he has done in other crises; he has raised his voice on the side of sound and reasonable conservatism.

He was not long ago invited by a hundred business men of Chicago to attend a public reception to himself and Mrs. Cleveland. The President did not consider it judicious, or in accordance with the proprieties of his position, to accept this invitation, but his letter declining the invitation is worth more to the American people than a hundred after-dinner speeches, delivered by the ablest and most eloquent men in the country. The words he writes are words in season, and we are convinced that they have now, and will continue to have, an immense influence for good from one end of the Union to the other. The President's subject is the currency. He wastes no words in unmeaning compliment. His letter is business from the first word to the last. It is, in fact, a war cry, and as such it seems to be understood.

The President sees the danger of allowing the advocates of dangerous systems of currency to go unopposed. It is evident that he observes and deplores the effect they are having on the people. He says:

"It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with scant opportunity thus far to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously misled by the suggestions of a few men in this time of misfortune and depression find willing listeners prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition."

"What is now more needed than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can promise them a confidence of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unquestioned, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned."

Mr. Cleveland finds that the men who are sure to be the greatest sufferers from the commercial disasters which the establishment of a vicious currency system will bring in its train are the workingmen and the farmers, and that those are the men who are being pined with the fallacies and the sophistries of the advocates of an unsound currency. He speaks of them in his letter in this way:

"In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that though our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation would improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell is equally enhanced the cost of things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the best prices which cheap money procures are unsubstantial and elusive, and even if they were real and palpable he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment."

"It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage earner that if there were bonds arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least of all and that in an unsubstantiated promise of an increased cost of all the needs of his home must be his portion, while he is at the same

time vexed with vanishing wages and increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of these lessons."

"If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support the most defenceless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national disaster will be the people, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities to supply his humble home."

It is to be hoped that the wise and timely advice given by President Cleveland will be followed, and that patriotic men in all parts of the Union will follow his good example and do all that lies in their power to expose the trickery of designing agitators and the folly of brainless and ignorant enthusiasts who would have the people increase their troubles by helping to establish a system of currency which is much worse than the one that now exists.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

There are some well-meaning persons who are continually asserting that the children of the present generation are positively the worst that ever vexed the hearts and tried the tempers of parents, teachers, pastors, masters and the community generally. We do not like to say how long it is since we first heard this complaint; but it was a very long time ago, and several generations of boys and girls have grown up to manhood and womanhood in the interval, yet still the doleful lament is made. It has, of course, been kept up ever since. Each succeeding batch of boys and girls was worse and harder to manage than all preceding batches, so that if there are any grounds for this perennial complaint the children of the present generation must be dreadfully bad. Are they? Do their mothers believe that they exceed in wickedness, and pure "cussedness" generally, the children of all preceding generations?

Well, let us leave the mothers out, as they are beyond controversy partial to the youngsters—particularly their own—and ask any sensible man or woman who is not affected with a defective memory if the children of to-day are in any respect worse than the children of twenty, thirty, forty or fifty years ago? We believe that an honest answer would be, "They are not." Boys of former generations were as mischievous, as tricky and as hard to keep in good order as are those of the present generation, and as for the girls as many and pretty much the same follies and fallings as girls have now. And the little children and the young people of both sexes of to-day are as attractive, as well-conducted, as were the children and young people of former days.

In the good old times, in that millennial period "when I was a boy," there were vicious boys and lazy and untruthful girls; boys and girls whose ill-behavior grieved those who loved them and was a disgrace and a reproach to those who were held responsible for their conduct. The very same offences were committed by boys of former generations as are committed now, and parents and teachers were quite as much at a loss how to deal with the offenders as are those of the present day. It is therefore nonsense, and something worse than nonsense, to assert that any respect worse, more ill-behaved and harder to manage than the young people of other places and other days. The proportion of the good to the bad among them is as any other time, and we are well convinced that the number of the irreclaimable is not by any means greater.

It is the duty of parents, teachers and trustees not to scold or denounce the children, but to encourage and reward those of them who do well, and to try to find judicious ways of punishing and reforming those who behave badly and are not amenable to ordinary discipline. To do this as effectively as it can be done requires good judgment, firmness, patience, and, above all, a love which is deep, active and hopeful. Scolding the children and abusing them who have the care of them are worse than useless. Nothing will make the children obnoxious so quickly as perpetual fault-finding and scolding, and nothing engenders antagonism in parents and teachers, and kills all desire to improve, so quickly as abuse.

The offences among school boys which have been made public lately are very serious indeed and deserve severe punishment, but they are not unparalleled. The boys who committed them are not necessarily monsters of wickedness. It was, in our opinion, very ill-judged indeed to proceed against the offenders publicly. They could have been effectively dealt with at home and in school. Publicity is calculated to do the least harm, and will not act as a deterrent to others who are viciously disposed. The lads, if judiciously treated, may turn out to be good and useful men, or they may by unwise and unduly harsh treatment be ruined for life. Both the boys about whom so much has been said no doubt possess capabilities for good, and we hope before long to hear of their becoming a credit to all who are connected with them.

We observe that there are persons who talk lightly of expulsion. This is most unwise. To turn a boy out of school should be the very last resort. It is, on the part of teachers, a confession of failure in a case in which success is most to be desired and is likely to be followed by the best results. It requires very little attention or skill to keep a pupil who has been well brought up and who is of a respectable disposition, in good order, but it is difficult properly to train a neglected child, to whom nature as well as circumstances have been kind.

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UNJUST OR INHUMAN?

We are more than surprised to see Messrs. Earle and Prior blamed for not using their influence in Parliament to obtain a subsidy for the British Pacific. This may be a good electioneering dodge, though we doubt it, but we find it difficult to understand how it can be seriously done by sensible men who are, or ought to be, above that kind of trickery.

There is, as we have the best authority for believing, a time for all things. There is therefore a time to push for aid to a railway and a time to refrain from pushing. Who are the men best qualified to know when the interests of a projected road ought to be advanced in Parliament? The answer is at the end of the tongue of every man of sense. "The projectors, to be sure." Have the projectors of the British Pacific, we ask, ever said or even hinted that the time had arrived in which to apply to Parliament for a subsidy to that road. They have not.

On the contrary the principal projector only a few weeks ago publicly declared that the time had not then arrived. The citizens of Victoria know that the project has not been yet advanced to that stage in which it would be judicious to apply to the local legislature for help. They must see that it would be utterly folly for either Mr. Earle or Col. Prior to ask for a subsidy when the men who had the project in hand and were doing their best to advance its interests were of opinion that it would do more harm than good to apply for a subsidy prematurely. If either of them were so malignantly officious or so injudiciously zealous as to make an application to Parliament before what the projectors considered the right time, he would lay himself open to the accusation of being secretly hostile to the enterprise and of taking the most effective way to strangle it. The accusation would be well deserved, and we are greatly mistaken if the men who are now blaming Col. Prior for being inactive and silent on the subject in the House of Commons would not be the very first to denounce him for injudicious and untimely activity.

IGNORANT OR DISHONEST?

A characteristic leading article in the Times of last evening states that: "The Australian colonies were all at the time" (of the recent financial crisis) "following the high protection idea, a fact which can hardly be palatable to the local protectionist scribblers."

It is a pity that a writer who has as command such an elegant style as that which marks the sentence quoted, is not better informed. The "fact"—palatable or otherwise—is that at the time referred to the Australian colonies were not "all following the high protection idea," for there was the greatest possible diversity between their fiscal systems. Victoria led with duties mainly running from 20 to 35 per cent., but had a very large free list. In New South Wales the general figure was 10 per cent., to which it had within a few years been increased from 5 per cent. Queensland's duty was on a 25 per cent. basis. South Australia's varied from 10 to 25 per cent., with an extensive free list. The Tasmanian rate was from 15 to 30 per cent., and that of Western Australia 12½ per cent. Australian colonies tax each other's goods, and the market which any local industry can command on better terms than those enjoyed by European cheap-labor competitors is too small to be profitable.

Perhaps the Times' article was wilfully misleading. It appears under the authority of a gentleman who seeks to become a representative of this constituency in the House of Commons.

THAT BAROMETER.

It is refreshing to find that we agree with the organ of the opposition now and then. Our contemporary believes, as we do, that the trade returns are a reliable barometer as to the progress of the country and the financial condition of the people. It has been trying to convince its readers that the trade of the Dominion under the present Administration is decaying. It draws dismal conclusions from the comparison of the imports of two months of the present year with the corresponding two months of the year before. There is no harm in this at all, but this comparison does not extend over a range sufficiently wide to warrant conclusions that can be depended upon. To find out whether or not the trade of the Dominion is in imminent danger of a collapse, let us take a period of five years and see if there has been a steady decline or an almost uniform increase. If during that period the trade of the Dominion, export and import, has steadily increased the country is progressing, and if it has gone on declining the people are getting poorer and the country is going backwards. This, we think, a fair test. Here is a statement of the imports and exports of the Dominion for the last five years:

	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	\$121,858,241	\$90,748,148
1891.....	110,907,038	98,417,288
1892.....	127,458,008	113,963,372
1893.....	120,774,278	113,963,372
1894.....	128,474,940	117,024,948

It is seen from this that there has been on the whole an advance in the import trade, and one very much more considerable in the export trade. Last year being a year of depression everywhere there was a decline of \$1,039,000, compared with the previous year, in the export trade, and of the import trade of \$5,599,000, or \$6,638,000, to the foreign commerce of the Dominion. This is to be deplored, but it is as nothing compared with the falling off of the trade of the United States for the same year, which was \$190,000,000. The decline of imports in the States was nearly 25 per cent., while the decline in the Dominion import trade was a little more than 5 per cent. The figures that we have cited are quite encouraging. As everyone knows, there are ups and downs in the trade of nations as well as in that of in-

dividuals, but when we look back over a period of years and find that a substantial advance has been made we have no reason to cry over a temporary depression.

NOT INCREASED.

Some people appear to imagine that the taxation of the Dominion has greatly increased of late years. Taxation during the past thirteen or fourteen years has been nearly stationary, and for the last four years it has very perceptibly decreased. The Dominion taxation for the ten years ending June, 1893, from customs and excise, was as follows:

	Customs Taxation Per Head.	Excise Taxation Per Head.
1884.....	\$1.47	\$1.23
1885.....	1.47	1.42
1886.....	1.42	1.38
1887.....	1.43	1.30
1888.....	1.42	1.30
1889.....	1.45	1.45
1890.....	1.50	1.50
1891.....	1.48	1.43
1892.....	1.48	1.62
1893.....	1.22	1.69

It is seen from this that the people's taxes are not being increased, and we hardly think that the taxation, when the whole of the Dominion is considered, can be justly regarded as excessive. In 1891, fourteen years ago, the Customs taxes were \$4.24 per head and the Excise \$1.23.

FUNNY FREE-TRADERS.

The organ of the free trade party is what Artemus Ward used to call "an amooosious." Mr. Bostock declares that he "recognizes that free trade will not suit Canada," and when he hints that he is not a consistent follower of a leader the principal plank of whose platform is free trade, it gets abusive and tries to make itself unpleasant. Now, we want to know if a man who has become convinced that free trade will not be successful can be called by anyone who has the slightest regard for truth the follower of a free trade leader, or a member of a free trade party? The Times is, we see, very careful how it words its denial for Mr. Bostock, but it will take a great deal more skill in word juggling than the Times possesses to convince honest free traders that the man who recognizes that free trade will not suit Canada is a free trader. There are some honest free traders who place some faith in the Laurier platform, and who approved of the Laurier free traders. These men must be disgusted when they see a candidate who recognizes that free trade will not suit Canada allowed to remain on the Laurier platform and accepted as a member of the Laurier party. If that party is composed of men who will not advocate free trade for Canada, men who recognize that free trade will not suit Canada, and men who sit on the fence and mean, people who believe in open, honest dealing will come to the conclusion that the Laurier party is composed of rogues, humbugs, who are prepared to profess anything and to promise anything that will induce men to vote for them.

CONDITIONS OF PROVINCIAL LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR:—I observe that the Vancouver News-Advertiser of a day or two ago it is stated that the proposed loan of \$2,000,000 which the Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance, has gone to London to float, will be underwritten on the understanding that the Dominion Government will pledge itself not to become involved in foreign obligations and responsibilities. In other words, that the Finance Minister to float the loan has pledged himself not to assist the British Pacific by any guarantee or entrance into any obligation supporting and agreeing to the British Pacific's would like to know if any such arrangement has been entered into. If it be true, the sooner we know it the better. If not, then such senseless statements should be given their quietus.

Enquirer.
Victoria, April 25, 1895.

SUICIDE.

KAMLOOTS, April 26.—(Special).—On Monday last a Siwash at the Twenty-Two, half way between Nicola Lake and Spence's Bridge, through jealousy shot his kiootman, Constable Gille, Dr. Sutton and John Clapperton, the coroner, started for the place, when they found the Siwash had hanged himself with a small cord near his cabin. In the excitement the Siwash had pumped all the cartridges out of his r-b, and luckily so, as he attempted to shoot a white man who was passing. The suicide was deliberate, as his feet were touching the ground when the body was found and he could have saved himself had he wished. The kiootman will recover.

Isaac Pitman Not Dead.
LONDON, April 26.—The friends of the venerable Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of shorthand known as Pitman's shorthand, were surprised and pained to day to learn that the announcement of his death had appeared on Tuesday morning in several Canadian papers. It is true that a brother of Mr. Pitman died on April 3rd, but Isaac Pitman himself is in vigorous health, despite the weight of 92 years. Sir Isaac Pitman attended a party at Barnes last evening and was talked with him at Bath this afternoon. The old gentleman laughed heartily at a dispatch announcing his demise and ventured the prediction that when the end really came the sensational purveyors of the "news" who had thus killed him off, would learn the truth from the papers revealing reports from reliable agencies.

THE SHIMONOSEKI TREATY.

Japan Elated by the Concessions She Has Gained—Russian Intervention Inevitable.

Germany May Propose to Occupy Wei-Hai Wei—French Squadron Ordered Home.

LONDON, April 25.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says the Japanese government watches with keen interest the course of the European powers regarding the Shimonoseki treaty. The Japanese diplomatists are not particularly apprehensive of the outcome. The refusal of England to act in concert with Russia, Germany and France has encouraged the Japanese to believe that no strong single policy can be agreed on by the countries that feel their interests threatened.

The last dispatches from St. Petersburg are hardly in harmony with the sanguine views held in Tokio. Prince Uchibinsky, who accompanied the present Czar on his tour in the East, has written a long communication to the Moscow Vedomosti. He declares that Russia's intervention is inevitable. It would be criminal neglect if Russia were to allow Japan to menace Russia's interests in Eastern Asia as is contemplated in the treaty, and he expresses the fear that bloodshed will be necessary before Japan's aggressive spirit can be checked. In commenting upon these opinions the Vedomosti says that if England persists in supporting Japan against other European powers, Russia will retaliate by opening the Pamiir passes.

The Central News correspondent in Rome learns that Austria and Italy have decided not to interfere in the East. The Morning Post has this dispatch from St. Petersburg: "Japan has replied to the joint protest of Russia, France and Germany. She declares that if she should yield she would be exposed to the danger of an uprising of the people."

Tokio telegrams received in Vienna assert that when the Mikado and Chinese Emperor meet the King of Siam will also be present, and a quadruple alliance of Japan, China, Siam and Korea will be formed. The News correspondent in Paris says the extra vessels of the French squadron in the Chinese waters have been ordered home, but they may receive orders at Saigon to sail for Madagascar.

The Morning Post's correspondent in Berlin hints that Germany possibly will propose to occupy Wei-Hai Wei or some other Chinese port in Japan's interests until China shall pay the war indemnity.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, April 25.—The Paris omnibus strike has been settled. The company, besides conceding several of the points at issue, will reinstate all the strikers, who will resume work to-morrow.

The cruiser Reina Regente, lost in a storm off the Spanish coast last month, has been found in 100 fathoms of water midway between Cape Tarrifa and Cape Gata.

In the House of Commons to-day Secretary Grey said Hawaii was not under the protection of the United States, therefore England could not apply to the Washington authorities regarding the imprisonment of the ex-Queen. The government have not yet decided what action to take regarding the expedition of British subjects. Mr. Howard, M.P., in a letter to the Times, advocates a common policy on the part of England and America in regard to the Eastern affairs. The Pall Mall Gazette favors the suggestion of respect from China and Japan. Joint diplomatic action with the United States would prevent stronger action on the part of others. British interests on every side of the Pacific, in China, Canada and America forbid as to remain passive.

A dispatch from Paris states that the Costa Rican agent has been instructed by his government to proceed to Madrid and furnish the Spanish government with all the available information with regard to the expedition of the insurgent leader Maceo against Cuba.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CONDITION.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., April 25.—The White-way leaders in both branches of the legislature, read a statement this afternoon announcing that the Dominion of Canada was still considering the propositions of the Newfoundland delegates for federation, and advising an adjournment for a fortnight pending the receipt of an answer. This action is surprising to all ears, and it is believed that the government has become alarmed at the extent of the opposition which is developing in the country against federation and is trying to arrange an alternative course. The Telegram, a White-way organ, announces a policy of retrenchment and strict economy, in the hope of preserving Newfoundland's independence. The White-wayites, if forced to abandon the plan of confederation, will make an appeal to the United States port packers and millers who ship pork and flour to Newfoundland, begging they will float a loan on good security, to ask to keep the market in their own hands. The Americans who are engaged in the fishery industry on the Newfoundland coast are also expected to help, with the same object in view. The chances of confederation have increased greatly in the minds of the party followers, though Premier White-way strenuously insists upon holding that nothing will be left other than bankruptcy. If the colony is unable to meet the interest on the loans due on June 30 next, it must default and the confederation will be abandoned if England is ruling Newfoundland as a crown colony.

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