### British Public Grows Impatient

Delay in Satisfactory Answer From St. Petersburg Causes Irritation.

Protests Against Allowing the Irresponsible Squadron to Proceed.

London, Oct. 26.—The morning newspapers display great impatience over the delay of the Russian government in according satisfaction for the Dogger bank affair. The Emperor's communication, while it relieves the immediate tension, is held to be only a personal expression of regret and it is argued that unless the Russian government speedily follows up, a situation of the greatest danger will arise. Editorial articles demand that the second Pacific squadron must be stopped in its afresponsible carrier for otherwise there is no safety for the shipping of any nationality.

The Standard asks: "Is this illumened squadron and demoralized crews and incompetent officers to continue its crazy career and become an intolerable menace to the civilized world?" And with other papers declares that there will be work for the British navy unless Bussia recalls or stops its fiest at some neutral port for investigation and punishment of the guilty parties. In this connection the greatest satisfaction is expressed at the unanimity of foreign expressions of opinion in support of Great Britain's attitude in the matter, and especially at German denunciation of the conduct of the Baltic fleet. Public interest, and even anxiety, shows not the slightest sign of waning. The war is almost forgotten and the papers are occupied almost exclusively with the North sea affair. Not a public dinner or function of any kind but the speakers refer in unmeasured terms to the conduct of the Russian officers, and urge the government to be firm in its demand for satisfaction.

Su far the attitude of the government meat meats arise the actinument of the conduct of the government to be firm in its demand for satisfaction.

## COMPLIMENT :

also fully recognized by the people of Eastern Canada.

The latest circumstances under which this has come about are of more than passing interest. Printing offices all over the Dominion are from time to time called upon to prepare printed evidence to be used in the thousands of appeal cases which are taken to the superme court sitting at Ottawa. In this way the learned judges composing that distinguished body have brought under their notice samples of printing submitted from all parts of the Dominion, this circumstance eminently qualifying them to pass upon the merits of such work which is thus constantly brought to their attention.

In the tage of these facts there is a for some fast salling.

INCREASED OVERDUE RATES.

The reinsurance on the overdue ships is jumping up toward the 100 per cent. on mark, Yesterday the German ship to Valparaiso, went up 5 per cent, to Walparaiso, went up 5 per cent, to Walparaiso,

KUROPATKIN MAY MOVE St. Petersburg, Oct. 25. (2:30 a. m.)—There is no news of immediate importance from the Far East tonight. The indications are that both sides are heavily entrenching, though it is believed that General Kuropatkin will be ready for a forward march at an early moment unless heavy Japanese reinforcements compel him to remain on the defensive.

ments compel him to remain on the defensive.

Reports that Japanese reinforcements are arriving, taken in connection with the enforced inactivity of the Russian forces on account of the weather, are felt to be a grave factor in the situation. There is reason to believe that the Japanese are drawing heavily upon the Port Arthur army in the hope of having a numerical superiority that will enable Field Marshal Oyama to inflict a crushing blow upon General Kuropatkin when hostilities are resumed.

merits of such work which is thus constantly brought to their attention.

In the face of these facts then, a compliment, which must be classed as among the highest which could possibly be given has just been paid the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, as will be seen from the following telegram which the Colonist received yesterday:

Oftawa, Ont., Oct. 24, 1904.

"Colonist, Victoria.

"In hearing the appeal in Spencer vs. Alaska Packers today the Supreme court remarked on the excellent printing done by the Colonist in the preparation of the case.

"F. PETERS."

F. Peters, K. C., of Victoria, is counsel for appellant in the case mentioned.

In this connection it is to be explained that the printed evidence referred to was done by the Colonist in the ordinary course of work—that is to say, no special pains were taken to make an unusually excellent job of it. It was ordinary work, but nevertheless high-class, of the standard which the Colonist sets for itself in severything which it undertakes.

San Francisco Reports Little Business Moving at Present.

"In the face of these facts then, a compliment, which he cast states the fact that those at a souple of attures during the appeal in the present in lumber of the case.

San Francisco Reports Little Business Moving at Present.

"In the face of these facts then, a compliant the fact of 32s. 8cl. at San Franciso and 28t. AEALE OF THE SEA.

Halifax, Oct. 26.—The schooner Event reached North Sydue today, after bate under, for the sum of the case of the sum of the commercial News, "and those at the under the sum of the case of the sum of the case of the sum of the commercial News, "and those at the under the sum of the case of the present in the commercial news, "and those at the under the sum of the case of the sum of

HIS EXPERIENCE WITH A "RAILROAD HOG."

New Counter Commission.

New Counter Coun

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 24.—The St. Paul police have arrested Karl Kipp, former cashier of the First National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., who, it is alleged, is wanted at that place on sharge of embezzlement. The amount polyed is said to he \$12.000.

Captain Wolley

BURNED AT THE ALTAR.

MURDERER CONFESSES.

York Man After Three Mon Sileuce Tells of Crime,

New York, Oct. 24.—After being in jail for over three mouths Charles J. Johnson is said to have confessed to the murder of Henry Vanbuskirk in Brooklyn.

tain views they had when they came to the meeting.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 50 stamps for the paper-covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 wain Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

### Stupefaction At The Situation

Sentiment of Bewilderment at Recent Blunder Evident at St. Petersburg.

the murder of Henry Vanbuskirk in Brooklyn.

Vanbuskirk was found dead in the junk shop of George W. Abbott, an aged miser. Abbott's body was found near that of Vanbuskirk, he, too, having been slain.

In the confession, Johnson, who is under indictment in connection with the murder, is said to have declared that Oscar Dahlgran killed Abbott, and that three other men are implicated. It is expected that several arrests will be made. Soth Johnson and Dahlgran were arrested the day the double tragedy was discovered. When questioned by detectives they accused each other of having committed the crime. War in the Far East is Lost Sight of In the Present Predicament.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—(2:50 a.m.)— Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's reasons for firing into the British fishing fleet remains as great a mystery as ever. Opelousas, La., Oct. 24.—While engaged at prayer in the Catholic church here, Mrs. Donald Guilory, aged 100 years has been burned to death in a horrible manner. She was bowing before the altar, near which a number of candles were burning. Her devotions concluded, she rose to leave the church when her dress caught fire from the candles and in an instant she was ablaze. A few worshippers, who were in the church, attracted by the agonized cries of the centenarian, ran to her assistance, but too late. She died in agony a few minutes after removal from the church.

The British government shows moderation in the note which Sir Charles Hardinge presented in Foreign Meritane.

eration in the note which Sir Charles Hardinge presented to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff today. While it awaits an explanation for an act which it characterizes in strong language as unjusti-At Mount Tolmie fiable, deliberate and inhuman, it makes no threats, fixes no time limit for response and contains no demands, the note specifically stating that Great Britain's demands are reserved pending receipt of an explanation.



THE DOMINION

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# History of

Following is a verbatim report of the lecture delivered at the Y. M. C. A. rooms the other day by A. E. McPhillips, K.C., on "The History of the Conservative Party in Canada":

To arrive at the point of time when the people of Canada divided upon distinctly party lines would be a matter of extreme difficulty; but, in any case, before endeavoring to deal with that, it may be of interest to take short note of when it was that Canada first became British territory, and the evolution of matters political until the era of full responsible government was attained.

It was in 1763, on February 10, that the Treaty of Paris was signed, by which France geded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with at! its dependencies." In 1774, one hundred and seventy years ago the "Quebec Act" was passed. It annexed large territories to the province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the crown of a legislative council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

In passing, it may be remarked that it

legislative council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

In passing, it may be remarked that it was in this same year, 1774, that the northwest coast of British Columbia was explored by Vancouver and Cook. It will be remembered that in 1775 took place the American revolution, and almost every place of note in Canada fell into American hands, save the city of Quebec itself; but their success was of short duration, and 1776 saw them driven from Canadian soil. Also, in passing, it may be noted that in 1778, on June 3, was first issued the Montreal Gazette, which is still published, a stanuch Conservative journal, veil edited and influential throughout Canada today. In 1791 Quebec was divided into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada, each province to have a lieutenant-governor and a legislature composed of a house of assembly and a legislative council. The members of the council were to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor for life, the members of the assembly to be elected by the people for four years. At this time the population of the two provinces was about 160,000. In 1793 took place the abolition of slavery in Canada—not that it could be said that it first newspaper printed entirely in French appeared—"La Canadien"—and at this time the population of Upper Canada was but 70,000 and that of Lower Canada 250,000. Twenty-five years later, in 1831, the population of Upper Canada was but 70,000 and that of Lower Canada was but 70,000 and that of Lower Canada was 1 in 1833, August 18, that Canada had the signal honor of having the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic leave her shores. The steamer Royal William left Pictou, N. S., for Gravesend, England, at which port she arrived after a stormy passage. It was in 18336, July 21, that the first railway in Canada was opened, being the railway from Lapraire to St. Johns.

It was in 1837-38 that the rebellion in both provinces occurred, but was soon suppressed, and in 1841, February 10, took place the unlon of the two opened, being the railway from Laplane.

It was in 1837-38 that the rebellion in both provinces occurred, but was soon suppressed, and in 1841, February 10, took place the union of the two provinces under the name of the province of Canada; and it was then that a measure of responsible government was achieved. The legislature was to consist of a legislative council and legislative assembly, each province to be represented by 62 members—42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by tre crown. At this time Upper Canada's population had grown to 455,688. On June 13 of this same year the united parliament was opened at Kingston by Lord Sydenhum. Two years after this, in 1843, was founded our own city of Victoria by Jemes Douglas, afterwards Sir James Douglas and governor of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

It was not until 1851 that the transfer took place of the postal service from the British to the provincial governments, and then it was that a uniform rate of postage was established, viz., three pence per half ounce, and then only was the use of postage stamps introduced.

At this time the population of Upper Canada, being 552,000, Lower Canada 890, 261, New Brunswick 193,890, and Nova Scotia 276,854. It is a matter of especial interest to here observe that in this year (251) the Young Men's Christian Association was organized in the city of Montreal—first in America.

Now that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is such a burning tople in Canada, it is a matter of interest to recollect that the year 1852 saw the commencement of the Grand Trunk railway—a little more than half a century ago.

In 1856 the Allan steamship line commenced regular fortnightly steam service between Canada and Great Britain and Labod.

than half a century ago.

In 1856 the Allan steamship line commenced regular fortnightly steam service between Canada and Great Britain and Ireland. It was, in 1861 that Upper Canada's population was shown to be in excess to that of Lower Canada, it being 1,396,091, that of Lower Canada 1,111,566, New Brunswick 252,047, Nova Scotia 330,857, Prince Edward Island 80,857; and Vancouver Island at this time, exclusive of Indians, apparently, did not exceed in population 3,024.

It was in 1864 that the Quebec conference was held and resolutions were passed favoring the confederation of all of the British North American provinces. In this connection it is to be noted that Sir John A. Macdonald stood out for the immediate recognition of Canada when confederated as an integral nation of the empire, to be styled the "Kingdom of Canada." Had this course been adopted we would have been spared the annoyance and apparent inferiority of position that we now have of being looked upon and spoken of as colonists, which as a matter of fact we are not.

It was in the year 1866, on June 8, that the first meeting of parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa took place; and then it was that the final resolutions necessary on the part of the provinces of Canada were passed to effectuate the confederation of the provinces.

In passing, it may be remembered that on November 17 in this same year (1866) the Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia was proclaimed.

It was in 1867, on February 10, that the great charter or constitutional code of Canada—the British North America Act—was passed by the Imperial parliament; and on July 1, 1867, took place the union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under the name of the Dominion of Canada. Upper Canada became Ontario and Lower Canada Quebec. Lord Monck was Canada's first governor-general, and the first parliament met on the 6th November, the premier being Canada's particitic statesman, Sir John A. Mecdonald.

It may be said that the history of the Conservative par

Mecdonald.

It may be said that the history of the Censervative party in Canada commences with confederation; not that Conservative principles were not put into practical operation before, but I apprehend that the subject that I have to deal with is not the political history that was formative, but that which became concrete and is witnessed today in the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada.

The condition of Canada previous to the

nessed today in the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada.

The condition of Canada previous to the rebellion of 1837-38, and existent at the time of Lord Durham after the rebellion. Was the condition of things brought about by the family compact, and cannot be said to be attributable to either of the great parties that now divide the Canadian people politically, namely, the Liberal and Liberal-Conservative parties.

Lord Durham, who died in 1840, and to whose energies and the following up of his recommendations confederation became an accomplished fact, was ill requited by the government of the day, and it remained to posterity to do him justice. Speaking of the conditions as he witnessed them, we have these scornful words: "What are the constitutional principles remaining in force when the whole constitution is ususpended? What principle of the British constitution holds good in a country where the people's money is taken from them without the people's consent, where representative government is annihilated, where martial law has been the law of the land, and where trial by jury exists only to defeat the ends of justice and to provoke the righteous scorn and indignation of the community?"

It was as early as 1846 that Sir John A. Macdonald gaye voice to that conviction community?"

It was as early as 1846 that Sir John A.
Macdonald gave voice to that conviction
that many years afterwards took shape in
the National Policy.

It was on the 1st of May in that year
[1846] that Mr. Carlor made a wester.

It was on the 1st of May in that year (1846) that Mr. Cayley made a motion in the house looking to the framing of a scale of differential duties on leather importations, and this resolution received the severest of opposition at the hands of the reformers. Macdonald took up the cudge's for Cayley, and it is interesting to note what he said, as it has been stated that in his National Policy move it was said that he was only "the creature of expediency." Speaking in the Canadian parliament on the 1st of May, 1846, we find him make use of these words: "That