FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1889. "THE BATTLE OF THE SWASH." published a brochure bearing the title of tous campaign in which their fate was in "The Battle of the Swash and the the balance. The whole of this part of Conquest of Canada," by Samuel the story is so full of contradictions and Barton. The object of the writer is to convince the American people of the folly gust the intelligent Canadian reader of their Government in not taking measures to build up a navy and to fortify the coasts of their country. "The Battle of the Swash" is a somewhat feeble and badly executed imitation of the "Battle" up a mercantile marine. As a forecast of the contral and extreme outof Dorking," which made a stir in what is likely to happenin the near future, Great Britain some years ago. But the it will not, we imagine, be relied upon by imitation is a great deal too much like a either Americans or Canadians. Both protectionist pamphlet to create a scare. The author shows what he is driving a to plainly to alarm any one. It is evident that he is fighting for the high tariff, and that his battle is a bugbear to scare United States citizens into supporting it-The conquest of Ganada foreshadows what the writer regards as the manifest destiny of the Dominion. It is brought about, however, in a rather remarkable way. The writer gives a somewhat tiresome and Taltogether one-sided history of the fishery difficulty between British North America and the United States. This dispute becomes more and more bitter, and the breach between Great Britain and the United States becomes wider and wider In the autumn of 1889 the excitement of both sides of the boundary waxes high and fierce. In the highly inflammable state of public opinion in both countries a spark was all that was required to create a conflagration. This spark came in the shape of a Fenian invasion. The Fenians, like Job's war-horse, scenting the battle from afar off, hastened to the frontier and formed themselves into what they called "a camp of observation." A body of American troops was sent to observe them. The Fenians could not be idle and inactive. A Canadian force had been sent to the frontier to watch them, and as they were getting blue mouldy for want of a fight, the occasion for kicking up a row was soon found. A tavern brawl developed into a free fight in which fire arms were used. The Fenians pursued the Canadians across the line and the Canadians rallying turned about and chased the Fenians into United States territory. In the melee that ensued the America troops took a hand in the way of preserv ing the peace. Their object not being understood by the Canadians they were fired at and some of them killed and wounded. This unfortunate encounter gave rise to a diplomatic correspondence between the two nations which did not make for peace. Preparations for war ced in Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The veterans of the Grand Army to the number of 300. 000 were enrolled and held in readiness to invade Canada. The Canadians, of course, were active on their side of the line, but the author conveys the impression that they were only half-hearted and depended they approve of must not be disallowed, but the laws that they dislike shall not remore upon Great Britain than upon themselves to repel the invader. The quarrel with the United States and the impending war were warmly discussed in parliament and the claims of Canada for protecwere recognized by the great majority of the members. It was Lord Randolph Churchill who gave a new turn to the debate. He roused the House, that was getting wearied of a debate on a measure against which little or nothing had been said, by asking, "What Cauada had ever done for England that we should make these enormous expenditures of money and risk a war with such that the content of the redeath of the redeath Government for refusing to unstable the description of the second law. The refusal of the Federal Government to interfere is a concession to their principles. serious control contro

the American government would ass the debt of the Dominion, which is est mated at \$300,000,000. Nothing is said as to what the people of Canada have to say to this desertion and surrender. In fact the author makes the Canadians play J. Theo. Robinson of Toronto has re- a very insignificant part in this momen da would tamely submit to being gobbled up by the United States. The American who considers British statesmen capable of making the unutterably base and treacherous bargain that the British Government is represented as having concluded after the Battle of the Swash, has formed a most mistaken conception of the British character. DISALLOWANCE

Some of our eastern contemporaries censure the government very severely for not disallowing the Jesuits Estates Act, which gives the Jesuits of the Province of Quebec \$400,000 as a compensation for property of the order which has reverted to the Government. The money is to be expended for the purposes of education. The Government's critics are staunch upholders of provincial rights. They are opposed to the exercise of the prerogation opened bright and fair, and the streets were throughout the city. Many brawls and street fights occurred, which is some cases were very serious. The disorder was particularly great in the vicinity of Montmartre and the Youburg temple, where quite a large number of persons were wounded. The morning opened bright and fair, and the streets were throughed at an early hour. The electors were very active in predicting the nearest figure to the actual vote ing the nearest figure to the actual vote in predict ing the nearest figure to the actual vote in predict in the vicinity of normal streets were very active in predict in the vicinity of normal streets were very active in predict in the vicinity of normal streets were very active in predict in the vicinity of normal streets were very active in predict in the vicinity of normal streets were very active in predict in the vicinity of normal streets were very active in predict in the vicinity of normal streets were very active in predict in the vicinity of normal streets were very active in predict in the vicinity of normal streets were very seri the provincial legislation is clearly unconstitutional or clashes with laws passed by the Federal Parliament. This law granting the Jesuits \$400,060 compensation is strictly within the competency of the Provincial Legislature; it does not interfere with any law of the Dominion. It is in fact a purely provincial law. It, therefore, cannot be disallowed on the principles which those who now denounce the Government for permitting it to bethe Government for permitting it to be come law have laid down a hundred times. Whether they like the law or not is not now a matter for consideration. The opponents of the law had the chance to discuss it on its merits when it was passing through the Quebec Legislature. According to their own contention when it was sent to Ottawa the only thing to be considered was its constitutionality. If it is admitted that it is within the competency of the Quebec Legislature there is no more to be said. If the people of Quebec like a bad law they have a right to have it. It will not do for the upholdceive the Governor-General's sanction. This is unreasonable; but it is exactly the position they occupy. They forget the old saying, "It is a poor rule that does not work both ways." If it is wrong to disallow properly enacted provincial laws that they like, it is also wrong to disallow laws of the same kind that they do not like. Instead of finding fault with the Dominion Government for refusing to dis-

BOULANGER ELECTED

for the Department of the Seine a Sweeping Majority.

e Government Party Astounded at the Re sult—Excitement in Paris and London-Opinion Expressed that the Ministry Mus Resign Immediately—The Populace Main tain Order and No Disturbance

(Special to THE COLONIST

THE GENERAL CONFIDENT. either Americans or Canadians. Both Great Britain and the United States have to much disconting to see the control of the cont too much discretion to go to war about a organization is perfect and the follower matter which is capable of being settled of the general were everywhere instructed. in a friendly manner, and there is not the slightest indication that Great Britain is disposed to desert Canada, or that Canada out to the letter, and no disturbances have out to the letter, and no disturbances have occurred. The excitement at 8 o'clock this evening, when the returns showed that Boulanger's majority in St. Denis was 5,800, was very great. In the 8th arrondissement Boulanger polled three times as many votes as his opponent, Jacques, and this announcement added to the excitement. The members of the government are astounded at the result. government are astounded at the result, and bets are freely offered that the ministry will resign to morrow. The Boulangists now confidently expect that the general will receive fully 100,000 majority.

THE COMPLETE RETURNS.

The complete returns from the Department of the Seine gives Boulanger 244, 070; Jacques 162,520; Boule 16,760, and the other candidate 10,358,

THE EXCITEMENT IN LONDON The rooms of the London club, and the corridors of the principal hotels, were crowded at an early hour this evening by persons awaiting the announcement of the result of the Paris election. The excite result of the Paris election. The excitement which prevailed everywhere was as great, and in some cases greater, than that which has attended many general elections for members of the British House of Commons. All sorts of rumors were aftoat and predictions of dire disaster in France or the immense enhancement of her prestige, according to the political leanings of the prophets, were freely made. The definite result was received much earlier than was expected, and while it aroused considerable discussion, it excited no surprise.

leanings of the prophets, were freely made. The definite result was received much earlier than was expected, and while it aroused considerable discussion, it excited no surprise.

DISCIPLINE OF THE BOYLANGISTS.

The most remarkable phase of the election was the perfect discipline of the Boulangists, which affords another example of Boulanger's wonderful skill as an organizer. Each of the 373 polling places in the department was guarded by members of the patriotic league, who worked like beavers throughout the day, and the outcome attests the faithfulness of this work.

The Boulangists, confident of success, had arranged for an immense banquet at the Cafe Durand to celebrate the victory as soon as the result should be known. At 10 o'clock the approaches to the cafe were lined with troops and the basement of the

struction of the cabinet on a broader b

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

FOOTBALL On Saturday afternoon a match was played at Vancouver between the Westminster and Vancouver teams, resulting in a win for the latter, securing one goal and one try to nothing. During the first half, Coulthardt, one of the Westminster team, fell and broke the small bone of his leg above the ankle. The fracture is not a serious one, and with care the sufferer will soon be on his feet again.

C. C. Pemberton, who broke his leg some time ago, is able to be about again, not much the worse for wear.

The Corrig school boys expect to play at Esquimalt in a few days.

at Esquimalt in a few days THE OAR

THE OAR.

Charles Bush, of this city, has challenged Gold, of Vancouver, to a race on his own ground.

William ("Connor, the American champion, is in San Francisco making prepara-tions for his coming race with Gaudaur. Should he win he will go at once to Aus-tralia, and if he loses he will retire into

CAPITAL NOTES.

Officers Seize Five Miles Railway Track.

Seized Material is Valued at \$30,000-The Dominion Supt. of Mines Reports that the Mormons at Lees Creek Make Excellent Settlers—Everything in Readiness for the

AFTER THE ELECTION. remier Floquet Tenders His Resigna

he Latter Declines to Receive the Resigna tions and Determines to Await Futur Events—The Election Considered a Menac to the Republic—Quieting Effect of the Gen eral's Triumph on the Bourse.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Premier Floquet this norning tendered the resignation of his ntire cabinet to President Carnot, but entire cabinet to President Carnot, but the latter declined to receive them. The cabinet held a meeting this morning and discussed measures to be adopted in the event of disorders arising. It is stated that a majority of the ministers are in favor of dissolving the chambers and hold-ing a general election in April, but first modifying the electoral laws in order to prevent plebisicity proceedings. Some

SOUNDING AN ALARM.

no means complimentary to the speaker Nobody believes the imminence of a gen

CABLE NEWS.

Spurgeon's Health. Lendon, Jan. 28.—Charles H. Spurgeon writes from the south of France, where he went for his health, that he hopes to return and resume his duties by the middle of next month.

Wants to Know. LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Daily News, commenting on Bismarck's speech on the African question, asks to know what is the price of Bismarck's friendship; and as to Samoa, what additional sacrifice of national dignity England is to make.

LONDON, Jan. 28 -The London bureau of the New York Herald announces that owing to defects in the machinery the publication of the London edition of the Herald will be delayed for some days.

O'Brien in Hiding. London, Jan. 28.-Mr. O'Brien wil not make his appearance at Killarney to-morrow. He has arranged with Mr. Dil-lon that the latter shall take his place as orator at the Manchester meeting to-mor-row, and he will remain out of the way for the present.

The Bismarck-Salisbury Beal.

London, Jan. 28.—The Daily News, referring to what it characterizes as the Bismarck Salisbury deal, says, "The latter's measures threaten us with the worst misfortune that could have happened on the East coast, of which it is impossible to exaggerate the evils. Germany reaps the advantage, and we the odium." The references of the News to Samoa are no less severe upon the premier, who is accused of having deliberately and wantonly sacrificed the dignity of the nation.

They Object to Sir Charles Dilke.

They Object to Sir Charles Dilke.

The Droposal on the stay of Prime Minister.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION ON RUSSIA.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION ON RUSSIA.

The Russian government has decided to relax its opposition to the Russian representation at the Paris election has influenced this decision it is impossible to say, but it is quite generally-believed that the victory of General Boulanger and the consequent discomfiture of the Floquet government has not been barren of effect in compelling Russia to countenance many things having reference to France that otherwise would have been frowned upon.

London, Jan. 28.—The proposal on the part of several newly elected county coun-cillors to elect Sir Chas. Dilke as alderman has raised a tremendous howl among the excessively virtuous tories, whose misdeeds have not yet come to light. The Pall Mall Gazette savagely condemns the proposal as a "scandalous maneuvre to foist the adulterer and per upon the public.

Dublin, Jan. 28.—It is expected that William O'Brien will arrive at Killarney to-morrow. The government has pro-claimed any demonstration, and will send

Hon. Edward Stanhope Predicts a General European War.

Which He Believes will be the Fiercest and Most Horrible Ever Known—He is Taken to Task by the London Press for Making the Statement, and His Utterances Condemned. form to shake him by the hand, and the

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Premier Floquet suggests that a meeting of all republican sections be held for the purpose of settling on a course of action; but the leaders insisted that he must announce in region of

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Premier was in Toronto at the beginning of the week, and while there received a delegation from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. No reporters were present at the interview—the result being that most contradictory accounts of what Sir John said got into the Political Lull Before the Parli mentary Sterm.

Globe admits the government is right in

SIR JOHN AND THE WORKINGMEN.

sional Prospects — Laurier's Letter — La-bor Reform—Sir John and the Work-ingmen — A Decapitated Collector of Customs—The Jesuits' Bill.

and flos Roverble Fyer Kaowa—He is Making the Statements, and His Ulteraness Condemned.

Making the Statements, and His Ulteraness Condemned.

Special to The Condemned.

London, Jan. 29.—The Right Hon. After the meeting an immense torching the Condemned.

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L. Goblet and M. DeFreycinet Desire the Position of Prime Minister in the Next Cabinet—Boulangists Declare the General will be President of the Executive Power Within a Month.

[Special to The Colonist.]

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Premier Floquet suggests that a meeting of all republican ections be held for the purpose of settling an a course of action; but the leaders in itsed that he must announce in parliament what he has made up his mind to do.

LECTOR REFORM.

It seems that the labor interest is going to make a big effort to secure legislation of the expense of an election when there was no genuine option in the field. He cited as an interaction and the particular class. Last year Grand Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor delegated Mr. A. F. Jury of Toronto to attend here during the session to represent the Knights and push legislation on behalf of the working classes. Mr. Jury's efforts were entirely without possessing the confidence of the testinion of the deposit for the reason that it was undesirable to subject toom after an one fide candidates to the expense of an election when there was no genuine option in the field. He cited as an interaction and the particular class. Last year Grand Ms. A. F. Jury of Toronto to attend here during the legislation on behalf of the working classes. Mr. Jury's efforts were entirely without possessing the confidence of the tention of the deposit for the reason that it was undesirable to subject toom after the same undesirable to subject toom after the same undesirable to subject the same that the labor interest is going favor of the retention of the deposit for the reason that it was undesirable to subject toom after the own king can detection when there was no genuine option in the field. He cited as an interaction and the position in the field. He cited as an interaction and the position in the field. He cited as an interaction and the position in the field. The condition of the expense of an election when there was no genuine option in the field. He cited as an in

sections be held for the purpose of setting on a course of action; but the leaders in street the must amounce in parliament full.

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LOQUET'S DOWNFAIL.

It is amounced to-day that M. Floquet the Prime Minister, has no intention of introducing into the chamber of deputies, the month of the chambers of the prime Minister, has no intention of introducing into the chamber of deputies. The Boulangist coalition has decided to read the prime Minister, has no intention of introducing into the chamber of deputies. The Boulangist coalition has decided to read the part of the propose of dissolution of the chambers. The Boulangist coalition has decided to read the promise of the propose of the propose

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