

TREATMENT OF PUBLIC MEN.

Are Canadians generous to the men who devote their lives to the public service? Do they give them credit for the good qualities they possess? Do they estimate their services at their true value? Are they fair and considerate in their treatment of them? To hear some speakers and to read some newspapers one would suppose that the Canadian people had chosen to represent them and to do the work of Government some of the most unprincipled and unscrupulous men in the whole community. The presumption with these critics is that the public man is utterly selfish, and that he does not possess the faintest spark of public spirit. The sole object he has in view, according to them, is his own gain and his own aggrandizement. His zeal in the cause of his party they look upon as the outcome of selfishness. He attaches himself to a party and works for it and with it because he cannot attain the position he seeks and the "hoochie" he is trying to get without the party's assistance. If any one should hint that a public man, particularly of the party they oppose, really desires to serve his country, to do good in his day and generation, they ridicule the suggestion and look upon the man who makes it as either a hypocrite or a silly unprincipled sentimentalist. It is really surprising to see how general is the disbelief in the disinterestedness and the patriotism of the men who have entered upon a public career, or who evince a desire to serve the people.

One has only to know a little of public men, to observe the life they lead, and to see the sacrifices they make—sacrifices of ease, of comfort, of time and of labor—to be convinced that this estimate is stupidly short-sighted and cruelly unjust.

It is almost proverbial that in this country at any rate there is no money in politics. The man, then, who deliberately enters upon a public career must give up all idea of ever becoming rich, and the able he is, the less is his chance of making a fortune. If he attains a high position in his party the demands that his public duties make upon his time and his attention, in the great majority of cases, effectually prevent his devoting himself sufficiently to his private business to enable him to gain a competency or anything like it. We see by a late telegram that Sir John Thompson, who was by no means a man of extravagant habits, was not able to save enough money to keep his family in comfort after his death. There are hundreds of men in his profession who do not possess a tithe of his talent who at the age of fifty have accumulated property enough to live without work. They did not serve the public. They devoted all their time and their energies to the prosecution of their business. They may not have gained brilliant reputations even as lawyers, but they made money. But Sir John Thompson was successful both as a lawyer and a politician, and no doubt if he had no other object in life than to become rich he would long ago have amassed a handsome fortune. But he chose rather to serve the public, and the consequence is he died poor.

Sir John Thompson's life was not by any means a life of ease. He was a hard worker. Nearly all his waking hours from a very early age were fully employed. He had not even the satisfaction of always knowing that his labors on behalf of the people were appreciated. Though one of the most inoffensive of men he was often the object of harsh criticism and unscrupulous misrepresentation.

Sir John Thompson was not the only man in Canada who worked hard for many years in the service of the people who was misjudged and contemned by very many, and treated by them rather as the enemy of his country than its faithful and most self-sacrificing servant. The Toronto Mail gives the following account of the way in which three Premiers of Canada shortened their lives by hard and continuous labor voluntarily undertaken:

It has always been a matter for surprise that premiers in the past have insisted upon occupying departments calling for heavy work and heavy responsibilities. Sir John Macdonald nearly lost his life in 1871 while holding the Premiership and the Department of Justice simultaneously. Yet in 1878 he took charge of the bureau to which the severest strain was attached—that of the Interior. This he held until the death of Mr. John Henry Pope, when he transferred himself to the Department of Railways. It was while he attended to the details of the railway business, in addition to the general affairs of Government, that he was stricken down. The opinion at the time of his demise was that over-pressure had hastened his end. There can be little doubt that the strain of the Public Works Department, accompanying the responsibility of the Premiership, impaired the health of Mr. Macdonald. No man in a Government could have worked harder or more conscientiously than Mr. Macdonald did. Early and late he was at his desk, and when Parliament was in session he devoted himself in the morning to his department and the committees in the afternoon and evening to Council and the House, and in the night to the preparation of the business for the following day. The labor was heavier than any human being should be asked to undergo. With reference to Sir John Thompson it has also been said that his work brought on his fatal illness. It is easy to understand that the leadership of the House of Commons, the management of party affairs, the supervision of the entire Administration, and attention to the details of a very busy department of Government, had their effect upon a constitution that as the outset was naturally strong.

These three eminent and gifted men, after all they did and suffered for their country, died poor. And there are many men still in public life in this Dominion who are working night and day to the very best of their ability to benefit the community. Their task is often a thankless one. They

must be more or less than human, if the unfeeling misjudgments and the studied and malignant misrepresentations of inconsiderate and spiteful opponents do not wither their lives. Public men are surely entitled to the same measure of justice as is meted out to the worst of criminals. They should be considered innocent until they are proved to be guilty. But in too many cases they are not.

AN AFFLICTED PEOPLE.

The political worries of the people of Newfoundland are light when compared with their financial troubles. The politicians agitate them unnecessarily and to a certain extent demoralized them, but the bank directors robbed them and ruined them. The community is not by any means a large one, and it, therefore, can be readily understood that the failure of the two banks which the people had for generations implicitly trusted, was to them nothing less or lighter than a public calamity. The failure of one of them, the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, was particularly disastrous and disastrous. The directors of that bank had conspired to rob all those who had put their trust in it. Five of them had bled this bank to death. They had appropriated to their own use \$1,800,000 of its funds, or rather they had become indebted to it to that amount. This sum, we are told, amounts to "not only the whole capital of the bank, but several times as much more." These men must have known that they were ruining the institution whose affairs they had been elected to direct. They knew that the ruin of the bank would involve the ruin of thousands of innocent and confiding people and plunge the inhabitants of the whole colony into the deepest distress. The morning after the crash was proclaimed every holder of the notes of the bank was filled with consternation to learn that they were almost, if not altogether, worthless.

The failure of the Union Bank is not as disastrous. It appears as if it were in a great measure caused by the failure of the Commercial Bank. The two failures left the colony almost wholly without money. The amount of specie in the colony was comparatively small and altogether insufficient for the purposes of trade. The circulation of the banks is calculated to be \$1,200,000. When this very considerable sum was suddenly withdrawn from circulation the whole business of the country must have been thrown into utter confusion.

It is said that the Government intends to do what it can to relieve the people, but it is hard to see what a government with the very best intentions can do in such a crisis. It cannot be expected, even if it were able, to assume the obligations of the broken banks. But the government itself is in difficulties. It finds it very hard to pay the interest of its own debts. We see that it is proposed that the government guarantee the notes of the Union Bank at 80 cents in the dollar and of the Commercial Bank, which is declared as hopelessly insolvent, at 20 cents in the dollar, but it is not said that the proposal is likely to be acted upon. It is some satisfaction to learn that the directors of the Commercial Bank are to be presented as criminals. They deserve no mercy. They coolly and deliberately robbed the people and they should be treated as robbers of the very worst kind.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

The revelations that have been made before the Lexow Committee still sitting in New York show that city is utterly corrupt from bottom to top. It has been proved that officers of the police force, from roundsmen to inspectors, have been receiving bribes from the violators of law of many kinds. They have blackmailed the keepers of disorderly houses, they have levied tribute from saloon keepers, from policy shops, from gamblers of different sorts, and even from the dealers in green goods. It appears that the policemen visited the haunts of vice with the regularity of the tax collector, and as long as those who kept them bribed the police they were free from interference from the officers of the law.

It appears that the system of coercion and terrorism instituted by the police for their infamous purposes was perfectly successful. The revenue raised in this way was very large. Some of it was used by the men to pay debts they had contracted in order to secure places on the force and to purchase promotion. Every place had its price. To get on the force at all a payment down of three hundred dollars was required. One captain paid as high as twenty thousand for his place. Where the money went to eventually has not yet been very clear, but it has been found that men who have hitherto been considered incorrupt have received money in ways that are strange and irregular without apparently suspecting that they were doing anything that deserved blame.

The revelations are still incomplete, but there are indications that it is believed in some influential quarters that the inquiry has gone far enough. But Dr. Parkhurst, who caused the inquiry to be instituted, is not satisfied, and he has behind him a very large body of well-disposed citizens who are determined that it is possible the whole truth shall be brought out. They are indignant that the police force, which is established and supported to maintain order and to enforce law, has been perverted into an organization to encourage vice and to screen and protect the violators of law. The proceedings of the Lexow Committee have given the world a glimpse into the inner working of the government of New York City, and the spectacle has caused astonishment and aroused indignation among the great bulk of the citizens, but there are many whom the revelations made before the committee have neither surprised nor angered.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

It is impossible to say anything about the civic elections that has not been said as strongly as it could be said over and over again. The elections know as well as we do that it is their own fault that the city's affairs are not better managed than they are. The nomination and the election of Mayor and Councilors are in their hands if they only take the trouble to use the power which the law invests them. If incompetent men are permitted to run and are elected they have no one to blame but themselves. If those incompetent men make a botch of the administration of the city's affairs it is foolish to complain. What else could be expected? If a man is stupid and ignorant when he is elected to sit in the Council, there is nothing in the seat that will transform him into a clever and an intelligent Councilor. The days of miracles are past.

The elections know that it is most unwise to encourage men to come out as candidates who are known to be unfit to perform the duty of City Councilors and still more unwise to vote for such men. Yet at every election men are either brought out or are encouraged to come out, who are known by almost every one to be totally unqualified for the position. What is the reason of this? It cannot be because the citizens as a whole have come to the conclusion that it is very little odds whom they elect to fill the seats at the Council Board. The elections see that the City Councilors have it in their power to add very materially to their comfort and convenience, and consequently to the enjoyment of life. Just fancy what a delightful place Victoria would be to live in if its streets were smooth and clean, if its water were sweet and pure, if its sewerage system were completed and in good order, if it were well lighted, if its fire protection were what it ought to be, and if its police service were efficient and well organized. Every one knows that if the affairs of this city were well managed real estate within its bounds and in the suburbs would be worth at least fifty per cent more than it is. Population would flock to the city from all parts of the Dominion and every house would be occupied at a fair rent. Strangers would be attracted to it; now its very appearance repels every visitor who has been used to cleanliness and comfort at home. What is it in the city that disgusts strangers? It is precisely that condition of things which is the result of the neglect, the ignorance and the mismanagement of the City Council. This city has a thousand natural advantages which are of the least possible benefit to its citizens on account of the mismanagement of those who have been entrusted with the direction of the city's affairs.

In this sort of thing to be allowed to go on forever! Are the citizens to continue to be blind to their own interests to the end of the chapter? When will they wake up and say: "This sort of thing has lasted long enough! We must put a stop to it. The power is in our hands, and if the abuses we are around us and which are of the greatest disadvantage to us in every way are allowed to continue the fault will be ours. This city, if it is to prosper, must turn over a new leaf and it is for us to do the turning." Is there to be a revival of this kind or is the city to go on in the old sleepy, careless, unaided way?

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

We are surprised to find that there are men in this city, supposed to be intelligent, who are blind to the advantages of systematic athletic exercises for children. Every one knows that there is too much sitting, both in schools and at home. The health of the children requires constant, vigorous and pleasurable exercise. Boys get this exercise in the games that they play, but there are a good many boys who have very little time to play, and a far greater number of girls who have not the opportunity. The gymnasium, which affords the school children, girls as well as boys, the chance to get this exercise, should be regarded by parents and teachers as a boon of no small value. But the gymnasium is of little or no advantage without a trained teacher, who can show the youngsters how to use the apparatus with advantage to themselves. Every person who possesses the least activity of mind must have observed that children after they have been confined in a room which is always more or less close get dull and listless. They are, too, how greatly a little run or a few minutes' play enlivens them and stimulates their minds. They can learn more in ten minutes after they have had their mild exercise and their exercise than they could in half an hour before the intermission. When the exercise is made habitual the good effect becomes permanent. The athletic strengthens the mind as well as the muscles. They give it tone and put the pupil in good condition not only to walk and run and jump but to study. Of course, athletic exercises can be overdone, and they are not infrequently overdone. When that is the case both the body and the mind are weakened. But what we are trying to recommend is moderate and pleasurable exercise as part of the education of the child. Here is what the British Medical Journal, which is a high authority on such matters, says about the advantage of physical training:

We come round, then, to the old point that athletics should be looked on as part of the education of that inappreciable number of the population, the future men, who are the backbone of the nation. It is a mistake to suppose that muscular arrangement of which man is primarily made up and to the activity of which all expression of either intellect or emotion is due. In considering the further bearing of this question, the influence which an athletic training has upon a man after he has left college must not be lost sight of. Many a man feels that his success in after life is largely due to the excellent condition of his mind and body brought about by the athletic life he practiced when in college. This athletic training never entirely

leaves him in after life, and although he may be much occupied in other work, he still finds opportunity for indulging in some form of athletic work which keeps him physically a healthy man and mentally a bright one.

OUR AMERICAN NEIGHBORS.

The following is the opening sentence of an article which appears in the Commercial Advertiser of New York over the signature Goldwin Smith: "That Canada is living under the gigantic shadow of a rapacious neighbor who is always seeking to devour her, and from whose voracity nothing protects her but the British fleet, is a belief sedulously nursed by the anti-Continental party, but as I have ventured always to show my fellow citizens here utterly destitute of foundation."

The anti-Continental party of which Professor Smith speaks exists nowhere that we can see except in his own imagination. As there is in Canada no Continental party there is no reason for the existence of an anti-Continental party. As a matter of fact, neither the one nor the other has an existence in this country. The great majority of Canadians are opposed to annexation. So strong is their opposition to it, or rather so great is their love for the Mother Country, and so constant and so general is their desire for the consolidation of their connection with Great Britain, that even Professor Goldwin Smith has not been able to make more than a very few converts to his view respecting the manifest destiny of this country, and those few are, to say the least, not held in very high esteem by their fellow-countrymen. Professor Goldwin Smith has now for many years been preaching annexation in the wilderness and as yet there is not the slightest indication that he will prove to be the forerunner of the change which he so ably and so industriously advocates.

We take the liberty of saying, too, that the number of Canadians who regard the United States in the light of a rapacious neighbor who is always seeking to devour their country is too insignificant to deserve notice. A man may live a great many years in Canada and not hear half a dozen persons express any dread of the rapacity of the United States. Canadians as a rule neither dislike nor dread Americans. They, on the contrary, regard them as neighbors beside whom they would like to live on the most friendly terms. They are surprised more than annoyed that the overtures for more intimate trade relations between the two countries made more than once by Canada have been coldly met, but they are quite satisfied when they see Americans, in matters of trade as well as in all other matters, pursuing the course which they consider most conducive to their own interests. They see no disposition on the part of Americans to quarrel with them, because they do not think alike on all subjects, and they, for their part, are quite contented to remain as they are, independent of each other, neighbors but still the best of friends. It is we are fully convinced, quite a mistake on the part of Mr. Smith to represent any considerable number of Canadians as being jealous of their Republican neighbors or as living in fear of their "rapacity."

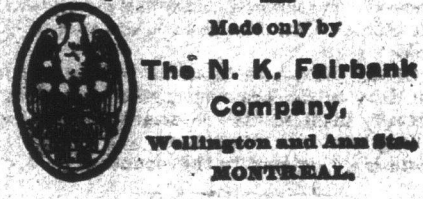
THE LATE PREMIER'S LAST SPEECH.

The last speech which Sir John Thompson made was at the Colonial Institute. Sir Henry Wrixon read a paper on "The Ottawa Conference; its National Significance." In the discussion that followed the reading of the paper Sir John said:

I wish that the strength as my disposal this evening would enable me to express all that I feel in sympathy with the Colonial Institute, and in appreciation of the paper we have heard. The Ottawa Conference, and for its primary and significant feature the appreciation of the whole people of the Dominion. It was impossible to have exceeded the enthusiasm felt with the objects of that Conference, even in the remotest part of that country. (Hear, hear.) A good deal has been said about meetings of that kind being characterized by a display of sentimentality. I am not sure that is true. I look upon it as one of the great achievements of the Conference—one of the great justifications for the Conference—that the sentiment of the people of Canada responded instinctively to the first motto of the Conference: "We are one people." (Cheers.) Nothing could have exceeded the enthusiasm aroused upon the arrival of our fellow Colonists and of Lord Jersey as representing Her Majesty's Government. It was felt by our people that, in Australia, in New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, millions of our fellow Colonists, interested as we were in the development of the Empire and the mutual trade of the Colonies with each other, had been all these years without the slightest touch or approach to kinship, and it was felt the moment they arrived that an opportunity had come to remove that state of things and to show the world that we were a united people. One of the great objects of the Conference apart from questions of trade and trade arrangements was to avail ourselves of the opportunities presented by rapid communication and by the lessening of the distance and time separating us from each other. Already, as you know, London has been called far by the Canadian Government for the laying of the Pacific cable, and it is a gratifying fact that these leaders place the cost of the cable within a million dollars less than any estimate previously formed. (Cheers.) One of our judges by that fact as to the possibilities of good results attending the Conference. (Hear, hear.) The carrying out of the undertaking of a great part depend upon the action of Her Majesty's Government. The project is too great for any one colony materially to add to it, but when I mention the fact that Canada stands ready to support it by a liberal subsidy, and that I believe the Australian colonies stand in the same position, and seeing also that the cost has been already lessened by a million dollars, you can realize how heartily we are all in the project. Another undertaking was the establishment of a British line of steam communication between North America and Great Britain. Within a few weeks of the conference a vote was carried by the Canadian Parliament by which \$150,000 a year was pledged for that service. (Cheers.) And the feeling of the Canadian people has been thoroughly aroused from one end of the Dominion to the other that although in some part it needs the assisting hand of Her Majesty's Govern-

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STORMS IN THE U. S.

New York, Dec. 28.—The severe storm which overtook this city early on Wednesday evening and continued yesterday morning will leave its marks for many a day to come from the Battery to the river. The avenues of traffic were heavily covered with snow, followed by a steady downpour of rain, the whole resulting in miniature rivers and lakes, in wading through which goitoses were of little or no protection. The cable cars, despite the frequent use of snow plows, were often stalled, and on all horse car lines the teams were doubled. The streets leading to the various freight depots were jammed with lumbering carts and trucks. The shipment of freight was in consequence seriously delayed. The temperature at midnight was 11 degrees and the wind was blowing from the north-west at a fifteen mile gale. The wind at Sandy Hook, which had reached a velocity during the day, of 52 miles an hour, was blowing 30 miles an hour. The highest velocity reported was from Block Island, 60 miles an hour. At White River, Canada, 34 degrees below zero is reported.

ARMENIAN REFORMS.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that at the last meeting of the Turkish cabinet the ministers virtually adopted a new plan of government for the districts of Erzurum, Van, Bitlis and Moosh. The plan is that the four districts be joined in a single province, over which a Mussulman governor, appointed by the Sultan, shall rule for five years. The Mussulman would be succeeded in the governorship by Christians who are not Armenians. The governor would be recruited from the districts in which it would serve, and would be commanded by a general named by the Sultan. The local revenues would be retained by the province, excepting one contribution to the Porte. The judges would be elective, and local ministers of education and public works probably would be formed.

FROM A BURNING MINE.

SCANTON, Pa. Dec. 29.—Fourteen workmen were rescued from a burning mine at Olyphant this morning after having been imprisoned all night. The men were making repairs in the Lackawanna coal company's colliery last evening, when fire started in the engine room at the foot of the shaft. The men rushed for the shaft to make their escape, but found it a raging furnace. They had to take refuge in the gateway, where they piled coal and boards until they had erected a barricade which kept the smoke from reaching them. The fire was subsequently extinguished and the men brought to the surface.

NOTICE.

TOBACCO, Dec. 28.—Ex-Alderman W. J. Stewart was arrested to-night at the instance of Crown Attorney Dewar, on a warrant charging him with being implicated in the alleged electric light hoodie case. Stewart was chairman of the light committee but resigned his seat during the investigation. He was brought to police headquarters late to-night and admitted to bail in \$4,000.

GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Gladstone celebrated his 85th birthday to-day and was the recipient of hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulations and birthday gifts. He is in remarkably good health and spirits, and despite the stormy weather drove through the village of Hawarden to church, where he met a deputation of Armenian Christians from Paris and London who presented a address to the church. The address was presented to Rev. Stephen Gladstone, son of the ex-premier and rector of Hawarden church, in recognition of the interest his father has taken in the Armenian outrages. In reply to the presentation the ex-premier expressed sympathy with the suffering of the Armenian Christians. The deputation took luncheon with Gladstone at Hawarden Castle. Replying to the Armenians, Mr. Gladstone said: "Every nation, says every human being, has authority in behalf of humanity and justice. If the allegation made should prove to be true it is the duty of the British Government to take the most effective steps possible of the madness of such a course as is being pursued."

BURNED TO DEATH.

REGINA, N.W.T., Dec. 29.—(Special.)—The house of William Thompson, a farmer living near here, was burned early on Thursday. The house was a two-story building, and was badly burned. The cause of the fire is not known. The house was occupied by a family of six, and the fire caused considerable damage to the property. The house was burned to the ground, and the family was forced to leave their home. The fire was caused by a gas stove, and the house was badly damaged. The fire was caused by a gas stove, and the house was badly damaged. The fire was caused by a gas stove, and the house was badly damaged.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.

The international hockey match to night between the U.S. hockey team and the Victorians of Montreal, resulted in a victory for the Canadians. In the first half the Canadian game was played and the Canadians won by a score of 5 to 1. The second half was the American game, and in this the Canadians proved themselves a worthy foe, the score standing, at the close, 1 to 1, the Canadians thus winning the match by a total score of 6 to 2.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Paken Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a literary forgery, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 11, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. It is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, and all other diseases of the bowels.

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Responsible for: Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc.

Autumn term begins Monday, Sept. 10, 1894.

PRINCIPAL: W. W. CHURCHMAN, M.A.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next meeting for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point at or near the intersection of the Yukon River with the International Boundary Line thence in a north-westerly direction to some point on the north end of Res Lake, in the District of Yukon, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., the 15th day of October, 1894.

MCCLELLAN, WOOTTON & BARNARD, Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that 31 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber on the following described tract of land, and to erect a saw-mill thereon: Commencing at a post at the S.E. corner of Merrill's claim, about two and a half miles east from Granite Falls, D. C. (Yukon) thence north 60 chains to a point; thence west 80 chains; thence south to beach about 10 chains; thence east, following shore line, to place of commencement. Dated the 27th of November, 1894.

J. M. CHAPMAN