

## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1893.

## UNACCOUNTABLE IGNORANCE.

It seems that Mr. Labouchere, the clever editor of Truth, has been so foolish as to listen to one-sided statements with respect to British Columbia's affairs, and from those statements to form an opinion which is most remarkable as coming from a leading politician of Great Britain. He does a resume of the British Columbian situation, as it was presented to him, with the following remark:

"It is obvious that the present disparity between the representatives of the two sections (Island and Mainland) of the country cannot continue; and when Lord Aberdeen takes over the reins of Government he cannot do better than set himself to right the anomaly before worse mischief occurs."

The "anomaly" which he alludes to, as all British Columbians know, has not been proved to exist; but this by the way. What, we would like to know, will Lord Aberdeen, when he becomes Governor-General of Canada, have to do with any "anomaly" of representation that may exist in British Columbia or any other Province of the Dominion?

Is Mr. Labouchere so ignorant of colonial affairs as not to know that Canada is ruled according to British constitutional principles. What would he think of a Canadian who would ask why does not Queen Victoria settle this Irish Home Rule business, and set herself to right the anomalies of Irish administration before worse mischief occurs? This question, absurd as it is, is not more ridiculous than the statement made in Truth by Mr. Labouchere. He ought to know that Canada is a self-governing country, and that the Governor-General has no more to do with correcting any of the abuses of representation that may exist in either the Dominion, as a whole, or in any of the provinces, than the Queen has to institute a scheme of Parliamentary or County Council reform in Great Britain. No Governor-General has ever been so foolish as to meddle in the domestic affairs of any province, and Lord Aberdeen is not such an imbecile as to think of following Mr. Labouchere's advice. The extract from Truth, which we have quoted, shows how little even able and well-informed men in Great Britain know of the public affairs of the colonies, or of the working of colonial constitutions.

The Hon. Theodore Davis has, in an interview with the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Empire, ably and with great clearness corrected the misapprehensions of Truth with respect to the relative representation of the Island and the Mainland in the Legislative Assembly, and the financial position of the Province.

## CABLE NEWS.

The Toronto Empire of June 30 contains the following paragraph with regard to the wonderfully able and comprehensive speech made by Sir Charles Russell before the Behring Sea arbitration:

"The services of Sir Charles Russell at Paris to the cause of England and Canada have been immense, but we can hardly gather their value from the miserable one-sided reports which filter through the American cable agencies. Upon the proposed 'Sigsbee' steamers, which would deprive British fishermen of their rights over three million square miles of sea," he was especially indignant and eloquent. After pointing out that right through this area goes the trade route from Vancouver to Yokohama, and that in the part of the ocean the claim is made of a right to search, to seize and to condemn vessels sailing or prosecuting a voyage with the intention of sealing, Sir Charles concluded: "I will not consider this proposal seriously. It is selfish, one-sided, inequitable, unwarrantable, and it is made in oblivion of the fact that the United States have no legal right in the matter at all."

It is most unfortunate that most of the European news which is cable to this side of the Atlantic passes through hands that are not friendly to Great Britain. Much of it gets an anti-British and anti-Conservative twist, for which the reader who wishes to know the exact truth is obliged to make allowances. Just how far the suppression and falsification practiced vitiate the news it is always impossible to tell. The result is that European telegraphic news on many subjects is received in Canada in a very distorted form.

## THE SILVER SIDE.

The advocates of free coinage of silver complain that only one side of the question is heard by the people of the East—or of the West for that matter. So much has been said on the gold side of the question that many people have come to believe that there is nothing to be said on the other. This is not the case. The bi-metallicists have a great deal to say for themselves, and many of them say it very well, but it so happens that their utterances do not often find a place in Canadian newspapers. This is unfortunate, for it is always best to hear both sides of a question.

Silver had its day in Chicago this week. A great deal was said, but the speeches have not reached us yet. The following remarks made by ex-Governor Prince, of New Mexico, are well worth reproducing. He is reported to have said in conversation:

"The silver question is not at all understood in the East. There are all kinds of erroneous impressions regarding it. Among these is one that silver has become plentiful as to come to be a precious metal. The fact refutes all these statements, which are intended to prejudice the mind of the people against silver. There is about an equal quantity of gold and silver in the world, and of both only about \$4.85 per capita. The systematic attempt to strike down one-half of this, is bringing down prices, and is the cause of our panic. Commodities have fallen with silver. Again, people do not understand when silver is quoted that it means the price in gold. Silver has not

fallen 1 cent as valued in property. Reverse the position of the two metals in the world's money legislation by demonetizing gold, and it would be to-day quoted at a depreciated price.

There is matter for thought in these remarks. Governor Prince's theory of the appreciation of gold will sound strange to most people in Canada. The general belief here, is that silver has gone down in value, and that gold stands pretty nearly where it always stood. The question on which the whole money controversy hinges is: Are the prevailing cheapness and some of the currency difficulties owing to the fact that gold has gone up in price, and not that other commodities have gone down?

## RELIGION IN THE NEWSPAPER.

There are many who think that religious subjects should be discussed in the newspapers, that they should take a part in church disputes, and should give all the particulars of congregational disagreements. They write to the papers on these subjects, and some of them cannot understand why the editors decline to publish their communications.

It must occur to anyone who gives the subject a little thought, that a secular newspaper which is supported by people of all creeds to give them the news on all subjects, should not become the advocate of any religious denomination or of any religious party. There are religious publications in which religious subjects are discussed with vigor and intelligence, and it is not for the secular paper to do the work for which they are established and maintained. The proper course for the secular paper is to maintain the strictest neutrality on the subjects of theological controversy. For if it admits the communications of one side it cannot in fairness reject those of the other, and when the newspaper is made the vehicle of religious controversy it is most difficult to keep the controversy in order, and there is no saying when or where the dispute will end. Besides, there is quite a large class in the community—a decided majority in fact—which has a positive dislike to religious controversy of any kind. Those who compose it do not want the opinions and the denunciations of the disputants presented to them in a newspaper which they take for a very different purpose than to keep themselves posted on the progress of religious controversy. The editor is bound to consult the tastes of these people, and when they tell him in very plain terms, as some of them are pretty sure to do, that they do not go to a newspaper for their religious instruction, how is the unfortunate man to answer them in a way that will be satisfactory either to them or to himself.

The only safe way, in fact, the only prudent and common sense way, is to give all subjects of religious controversy a pretty wide berth. He must confine himself to the duty of recording the facts worthy of public notice regarding them and leave the disputes to be conducted by theologians, professional or amateur, in some other publication.

It appears to us almost as impertinent as we had nearly written, as indecent—for an ordinary newspaper to interfere in a congregational disagreement, as to make public any unpleasantness that may have taken place in a private family. The public are not interested in the internal affairs of congregations and in the relations that may exist, or be said to exist, between the pastor and people. Newspaper interference in congregational disputes can only gratify a morbid curiosity and widen breaches which, in the interests of the parties themselves and of religion generally, should be closed with all possible speed. In our opinion the attitude of a secular newspaper towards religion should be one of the deepest respect, and in all proper and consistent ways, the most willing helplessness.

## AMERICAN MONEY.

In these days, when there is so much talk of tightness of money in the United States, some of our readers no doubt would like to know how much money there is in actual circulation in the great Republic. We are pleased to be able to gratify such intelligent curiosity. The United States Treasury statement, which was issued the other day, gives the amount of money in circulation in the States, what kinds of money the currency is composed of, and how much there is of each kind.

We find that there was on the 1st of July, 1893, \$1,593,728,411 of money of all kinds in circulation in the United States. This is \$9,346,977 less than there was this time last year. The kinds of money in circulation are as follows:

Gold coin	\$408,633,700
Standard silver	65,440,182
Gold certificates	52,970,119
Silver certificates	338,488,165
U. S. treasury notes, Oct. 14, '90	140,861,684
United States notes	320,576,083
Currency certificates, Oct. 6, '88	11,725,000
National bank notes	147,731,139
Amount per capita, \$23.85	

Then a great deal has been said about the accumulations of silver that are lying unused in the Treasury vaults at Washington. There is certainly an immense quantity of the metal, for the Government have been buying 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month for nearly three years. It has, therefore, now on hand in

Coined silver.....\$130,000,000  
Bulletins.....145,000,000  
Total.....\$275,000,000  
The statement of currency shows that there are in circulation silver certificates to the amount of \$326,488,165, and Treasury notes, Oct. 14, 1890, (the Sherman Act), \$140,861,684. This makes \$467,349,849, against the \$405,000,000 of silver in store, so that if the Government of the United States was authorized to redeem its silver certificates and Treasury notes with silver, dollar for dollar, it could do so and have a little balance to the good. But the trouble is that the silver dollar is not

worth a dollar gold, or a very great deal more than half a dollar at this present moment, so to redeem this silver paper for every dollar of which one hundred cents has been given in some shape or other, with silver dollars worth 55 cents, would play the very mischief with business of all kinds in the United States. How to avoid this contingency is what is now exercising the minds of the statesmen and the moneyed men of the United States.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

The citizens of Victoria have been forced to form a poor opinion of the present City Council as a whole. They see that it has no business capacity. It does not attend to the wants of the city, and it wastes time in foolish and fruitless discussions. It seems that its members are unable to get clear of their small jealousies and petty dislikes, and the consequence is that they do not work harmoniously together for the common good. The Council has now been seven months in office and has done, as one of the aldermen the other day admitted, nothing. He complained that the Council is without a head to expedite business. "When we are summoned to meet," he said, "we have no more knowledge as to the business which is to be set before us than if we did not belong to the Council at all. The Mayor sets matters before us, which we have no opportunity of considering. Is it any wonder that in trying to take action on subjects about which we have heard nothing until the evening of the meeting, mistakes are made, and that Councilors propose motions the result of which is not to be foreseen. Why are the communications which are received by the Mayor and the City Clerk not placed in the hands of the Chairmen of the different committees, so that those committees might have an opportunity of seeing them and considering them before action is to be taken on them by the Council?" This alderman complained sadly of the way in which the Council is treated by the Mayor, who, according to him, does not give his members a chance to think over the different subjects which come before them.

We do not know how much reason there is in this complaint, but we have heard aldermen complain that the Mayor treated them as if they were a lot of schoolboys, putting before them what business he believed ought to be transacted, and withholding documents which in his judgment it was not expedient to consider at that particular time.

The reply to this is simple. It is, if the Councilors permit the Mayor to treat them like schoolboys they deserve no better treatment. They have their rights as the representatives of the citizens. They are responsible, as well as the Mayor, for the way in which the city's business is transacted and the city's affairs are managed, and if they allow the Mayor to ride over them rough-shod they have only themselves to blame. A united Council, that knows its rights and realizes its responsibilities, would very soon bring the Mayor to his senses and establish an order of business which would allow members time and opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the subjects that come before them, and which would compel his Worship to lay before the Council all communications as soon as possible after they were received. It did, we must say, seem singular, at a late session of Council, to see the important report of the Chief of the Fire Department laid before the Council a month after it had been sent in. At the same meeting we were told a letter was read, of which the Council could get it in. What the Government of India has done is to stop the free coinage of silver, which is a very different thing from the demonetization of that metal. The Government say that trouble was likely to ensue from the depreciation of silver. Money in India is almost wholly of silver. The hundred coin is silver. Before silver shillings to depreciate that coin was worth two shillings, and was roughly, forty-eight cents. But of late years its value relatively to gold, kept on getting less and less until it became so devalued that salaried men complained sadly and creditors and commercial men got alarmed. During this time there was no limit to the coinage of rupees. Any one who had silver could take it to the mint and get it coined. What the Government of India has done is to stop the free coinage of silver and to fix the value of the rupee at sixteen pence. It has not issued a decree against silver money. The rupee is still the coin of India, and is likely to be so for many a long year to come. The Government has not said it will not coin any more rupees. The probability is that it will coin them as they are required. It perhaps will try to introduce the use of gold by paying out gold itself, but it is no easy thing in a great country like India, whose inhabitants are exceedingly conservative, to make a complete change in the currency. Those, then, who say that silver is demonetized in India are not careful in their use of words. Senator Teller, of Colorado, who is deeply interested in keeping up the price of silver, is not at all discouraged at what has been done in India. This is what he is reported to have said:

## PROFESSOR ELLIOTT.

Professor Henry W. Elliott has good reason to complain of the way in which he has been treated by the United States Government and the lawyers and others which is employed. In 1890 he was sent by that Government to Behring Sea to make observations as to the numbers of the seals and their habits, and to the report, he did his work well and faithfully, but as his report contained passages which were not considered favorable to the American side of the dispute, it was not published. The suppression of Professor Elliott's report was commented upon by Mr. Carter, one of the American Council, in a very peculiar way. Mr. Carter did not consider himself at liberty to say what there was "peculiar" about that report, but he did take the liberty to insinuate and surmise a great deal that was not calculated to add lustre to the Professor's reputation as a man of science or as a member of the commonwealth.

When Professor Elliott read Mr. Carter's speech he was naturally indignant, and wrote a letter to the New York Times, making public the true reason why his report was not published, of which letter the following is an extract:

In the first place, I withheld this report from the public printing of it in December, 1890, solely because I was promised by the then Secretary of State that my recommendations of stopping all killing on land (except food seals) if the British would

cease pelagic sealing during the season of 1891, of the sending of a joint commission up to the island, and of the reference of the whole subject to a court of arbitration as to damages, jurisdiction, etc.—that all these recommendations which are in my report would be carried out, and that when the commission returned in 1891 and 1892, their report and this one of mine should be published at the same time.

The Secretary of State did not keep his word. It will be remembered that the report contained a graphic account of the horrible cruel way in which the seals were treated by their protectors in the rookeries, and that the professor attributed the diminution of the seals chiefly to that treatment. It is no wonder that the report was not published, but it is a wonder that the counsel for the United States did not refrain from traducing its author.

## THE ATTITUDE OF CHINA.

Those who believe that the Government of China regard with unconcern the way in which its subjects are treated in the United States will, it is more than likely, find out, and that at no distant day, that they have formed a mistaken estimate of the Chinese character. The Chinese are keen observers. They know what is going on around them and they are, at this moment, eagerly watching to see how their fellow subjects are being treated in the United States. The officials of the Government of China have a thorough knowledge of the Geary law and of all that has been done and left undone to put it in force.

There is soon to be a new Chinese Minister at Washington. It is intimated that he is of opinion that the passage of the Geary Act has virtually abrogated the treaty that was in force when it was enacted, and that the first thing he will do after he arrives in Washington will be to enter into negotiations for a new treaty. The relations of the two countries are to be put on a new footing, so that each shall know what it has to expect. The Chinese do not threaten or bluster, but they are quietly persistent, and the chances are that they will have their own way. The Chinese Viceroy has said to his staff that a new treaty will have to be negotiated between China and the United States to regulate the immigration question. The probability is that China will quietly insist upon such conditions as will make it impossible for Congress to reenact such a law as the Geary Act will remain on good terms with China. The extradition of American coal oil from China is a foretaste of the treatment that the Americans will receive from China if they persist in discriminating against the Chinese in their treatment of foreigners.

## NOT DEMONETIZATION.

We see a good deal in the newspapers about the demonetization of silver in India, but it is a mistake to suppose that silver has been demonetized in that country. What the Government has done is to stop the free coinage of silver, which is a very different thing from the demonetization of that metal. The Government say that trouble was likely to ensue from the depreciation of silver. Money in India is almost wholly of silver. The hundred coin is silver. Before silver shillings to depreciate that coin was worth two shillings, and was roughly, forty-eight cents. But of late years its value relatively to gold, kept on getting less and less until it became so devalued that salaried men complained sadly and creditors and commercial men got alarmed. During this time there was no limit to the coinage of rupees. Any one who had silver could take it to the mint and get it coined. What the Government of India has done is to stop the free coinage of silver and to fix the value of the rupee at sixteen pence. It has not issued a decree against silver money. The rupee is still the coin of India, and is likely to be so for many a long year to come. The Government has not said it will not coin any more rupees. The probability is that it will coin them as they are required. It perhaps will try to introduce the use of gold by paying out gold itself, but it is no easy thing in a great country like India, whose inhabitants are exceedingly conservative, to make a complete change in the currency. Those, then, who say that silver is demonetized in India are not careful in their use of words. Senator Teller, of Colorado, who is deeply interested in keeping up the price of silver, is not at all discouraged at what has been done in India. This is what he is reported to have said:

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The fact is, if the mints are closed to private coinage, it is the intention of the Indian Government to purchase silver and to coin it on account of the Government in the same manner, practically, as we coined under the Bland act, and there is no reason to suppose that India will not take as much silver in the next year as it took in the last. Many friends of silver believe that that will enable the India Council to sell its Council bills at a stipulated and fixed price, and thus prevent the fluctuation of silver. Now, if Council bills are to be sold, as the press representatives say the scheme is, at 4d. per rupee, which is more than they have been selling at heretofore for some time, it is ought to make silver not only more valuable but higher than it has been for the last ten days.

There is no possibility of India giving a gold standard with gold as the circulating medium. It is impossible for them to do that. The British Government twice tried that, and it has failed. The statement made in the public press, that they propose to give a gold standard without a gold currency, means that they propose to take the rupees on a gold basis as to their value considered as bullion. In other words, they would take the rupees in at 47 cents, its mint value, at 32 cents, which would be about its gold value. This is clearly stated, and, we believe, the correct explanation of what has been done in India.

Quebec, July 6.—L'Electeur says Sir Adolphe Caron is the bearer, evidently, of important news from Sir John Thompson to the Ministers at Ottawa, as Conservative circles are visibly excited, and it is whispered general elections are on the tapis.

## THE CITY.

From the Daily Colonist, July 7.

The Fraser River Fishermen's Protective and Benevolent Association has been incorporated.

The tender of Messrs. Erskine, Wall & Co. for supplying groceries to the Jubilee hospital until June 30, 1894, has been accepted.

In yesterday's Gazette notice is given of the creation of a new school district at Ladner's, and the re-defining of the limits of the Westman school district.

Pilot Thompson and party have chartered the steamer Spinster, and leave this morning with experts to visit their iron and marble mines at Belfast, on Barclay Sound.

Elephant Tommy, the circus attaché who was stepped on by his charge a few evenings ago, has decided to recover, and was able to leave with the company this morning.

Official notice is given of the assignment of D. W. Sutherland, of Mount Lehman, to the office of solicitor for the Morrison, of Westminster, is solicitor for the assignee.

Day, the escaped prisoner, is said to be in Port Angeles. The police are very skeptical in regard to the stories of those who are sure they have seen the man, being convinced that the majority of the yarns are intended to cover his tracks.

Last evening, Rev. Dr. Campbell, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, celebrated the marriage of Mr. Charles Bonning, of H.M.S. Royal Arthur, and Miss Annette Babbage, of Victoria. This is the thirty-seventh marriage celebrated by the pastor of the First Presbyterian church since he came to the city a year ago.

Some time during August the annual Backwash ball, or event always looked forward to with feelings of pleasurable anticipation, will be held at the Mount Baker hotel, O.K. Bay. The date has not been definitely arranged, but it will be so fixed as not to conflict with the cricket season, and the Victoria Cricket club ball.

The appointments announced in yesterday's Gazette are as follows: R. B. Kerr, of New Westminster, barrister at law, to be a notary public; to be justices of the peace: John J. Kirkland, of Rivers Inland, and Herbert J. McKee, of the village of Agassiz, for Westminster and Yale electoral districts.

A Tacoma special to the Post-Intelligencer says: All the Olympic athletes were closed in full to-night, and the house will be paid so far as the management of R. E. French is concerned. Some of the members of his stock company will leave the city, and others may produce "The Private Secretary" in the theatre in connection with the Red Men or some other secret societies.

Mr. F. ALLENBY ORR, attorney for A. McKintyre, writes as follows from San Francisco to Superintendent H. W. Shepard of the city police: "I would very kindly aid me in the following matter: Andrew McKintyre, of Belfast, a British subject who, while serving on board the American gunboat Keswauw as a fireman, last year was brutally beaten and imprisoned at Valparaiso, Chili, and Chili and America have agreed to submit his claim and that of some others for the assessment of damages to an international commission which meets at Washington next August and September. I am acting as attorney for the man, and I find during my absence in the West, that the Baltimore-based McKintyre has been and went North to San Diego, Calif., Ruben Creek, British Columbia. I have written to him there, but have had no answer, so I suppose he has left. I have important news for him from the State department, and so am anxious to find him with out delay. McKintyre is about 5 feet 10 in., grows a beard and has lost an eye. He is about 35 years of age."

Rev. J. E. GARDNER was seen yesterday connection with the charges of blackmail and procuring girls for immoral purposes, laid against him by Chinese in Seattle, and which he denies to do. He says that the only specific charge made in connection with the charges was that he had procured a girl in jail, can be easily disposed of by independent white witnesses, and that the whole story has been concocted in revenge for his interference with the operations of those who desire in Chinese women. Mr. Gardner asserts that instead of wanting to get Mrs. Lee Bow here, his exertions have been from the first been directed toward securing from the Chinese a telegram from Mr. Gardner, which he refused to give. She was then sent back to British Columbia and Collector Milne declined to admit her. Next, Puget Sound was tried, and the present suit is to determine whether she will get into the United States by that gateway or travel back to China at Uncle Sam's expense.

Whereas Johnson and Store streets witnessed an exciting and unusual spectacle during the early hours of this morning—nothing more nor less unusual than an elephant butting its head against a wall in British Columbia. "Monarch," the elephant, who forms one-quarter of the parade in the great Washburn show, was the game, and all the circus employees joined in the chase. The elephant has been having his own way since dislodging his keeper, and when his temporary master attempted to take him on board the steamer, "Monarch" rebelled and decided to put on a performance of his own. He started out on his own account, belated pedestrians did not dispute his right of way, and he was not captured until he had reached the lumber yard of the Sayward Mill Co., where he was cornered and eventually induced to return to the rest of the company, though not without difficulty. Not the least amusing feature of the grand tour was the display of two blue jackets who stumbled out of a saloon, where they had been drinking deeply, just in time to see the monster come thundering down on them. They were so thoroughly scared that they ran screaming, when speech did return, the English language was inadequate to express their sentiments, and they were awfully sober. Under the influence of the reform "Monarch" temper he will be responsible for some bad accident; his disposition is said by the circus people to be the meanness of any elephant travelling.

From the Daily Colonist, July 8.

Toronto papers to hand announce the successful pupils at the Presbyterian Ladies' College. The diploma was presented by the Lieut. Governor of the province. One of the successful young ladies was Miss Reta Papp, of Victoria, who was granted a diploma in education. Miss Papp is also mentioned favorably as having participated

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

at a concert at the closing of the college. She will continue her studies at the Philadelphia School of Oratory.

The first stones in the foundation of the new Provincial Government buildings were laid yesterday.

The Chilian Government has passed a law making it illegal to take seals on any of the small islands belonging to their flag.

The Free Trade Review says: A law has been enacted in Russia to provide for severe punishment of sealing poachers in Behring Sea. Hereafter all persons, Russian or foreign, caught sealing in Russian waters will be liable to six months imprisonment and to the confiscation of their vessels with cargo and tackle.

A LONDON telegram of last night reads: "The official gazette to-day publishes an order in council, dated July 4, prohibiting British ships from sailing within ten marine miles of the Russian coast on Behring Sea or the North Pacific Ocean, and within thirty miles in any direction from the Komandorsky or Robb's Islands."

An OTTAWA press dispatch of yesterday says: "The special commission appointed by the Russian Government to investigate the seizure of Canadian sealers by Russian cruisers last year, and the charges of cruelty in connection therewith, has just reported. According to information from London, the commission finds the stories of abuse greatly exaggerated, and the seizure of four of the vessels justifiable on the ground of their being proved to have sealed within the three mile limit. The seizure of the Willie McGowan and Arrol are not let as arbitrary as the Russian Government has represented. The Russian Government is willing to entertain the question of indemnity of the owners and crews."

## "THE BARREN FIG TREE."

Dr. Campbell's Thursday evening lectures are gaining in popularity. The parable of "The Barren Fig Tree" was the subject last evening. The speaker said that evidently Pilate had sent soldiers into the temple, who slew the sacrificers so that their blood mingled with that of the beasts they were at the time of worship offering in sacrifice. Those who spoke of the death of the sacrificers were most impressed with the supposed guilt of those put to death there, who were with the cruel ferocity of the Roman soldiers. They superstitiously believed that God would not permit his worshippers to be given up to such a death unless they were guilty of heinous sin. But Christ acknowledged no exceptional guilt on the part of the Galileans, but declared them to be a part of Israel, and their terrible calamity only the foreboding and distant rumbling of a coming hurricane which was to sweep the whole Jewish nation. No doubt the death of these men was discussed by thousands who never thought of their own death and their prospects in the Jewish church. The parable of the fig tree was a warning to all the people: for in the death of the Galileans, and the death of the Jews, they should recognize the efforts of the husbandman to make the tree produce fruit. The parable teaches that what befall Galileans would befall the whole Jewish nation unless they reformed. The Jewish nation was like a fig tree planted in the most favorable soil, yet bearing no fruit. But the parable has a personal application. If you admit there is a God, you must admit that he expects every man to serve a good and useful purpose in the world. If you are a Jew, you must be a Jew, and if you are a Christian, you must be a Christian. If you are a man, you must be a man, and if you are a woman, you must be a woman. If you are a husbandman, you must be a husbandman, and if you are a laborer, you must be a laborer. If you are a citizen, you must be a citizen, and if you are a subject, you must be a subject. If you are a man, you must be a man, and if you are a woman, you must be a woman. If you are a husbandman, you must be a husbandman, and if you are a laborer, you must be a laborer. If you are a citizen, you must be a citizen, and if you are a subject, you must be a subject. If you are a man, you must be a man, and if you are a woman, you must be a woman. If you are a husbandman, you must be a husbandman, and if you are a laborer, you must be a laborer. If you are a citizen, you must be a citizen, and if you are a subject, you must be a subject. If you are a man, you must be a man, and if you are a woman, you must be a woman. If you are a husbandman, you must be a husbandman, and if you are a laborer, you must be a laborer. If you are a citizen, you must be a citizen, and if you are a subject, you must be a subject. 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