The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1892.

PRINCIPAL M'LEOD'S CASE.

We have refrained from making any remarks on Mr. McLeod's case until our readers are in possession of the evidence taken before the Council of Public Instruction, Mr. McLeod's defense and all the documents connected with the enquiry. Having seen both sides they will be in a position to come to a fair and an intelligent conclusion in the matter.

The Times has pursued its usual course in this case. It has condemned the Government without enquiry and without deliberation. Nothing else could be expected. That its decisions will be against the Government, no matter what the merits of the case may be, can always be safely predicted. Evidence is with it, in judging the conduct of the Government, unnecessary and consideration superfluous. The Government with it is always in the wrong and an adverse verdict is a foregone conclusion.

This case has, it appears to us, been unnecessarily complicated. As we see it, it is really a very simple one. The Principal of the High School was not satisfied with the way in which the promotion examinations in June last were conducted. He thinks that the Superintendent of Education did not treat him fairly, and he complains that the Latin papers of one of the divisions were improperly marked.

With regard to the personal grievance, very little may be said. We see by subsection (3) of section 8 of the Public Schools Act that it is the duty of the Superintendent of Education—

"To examine and inquire into, from time to time, the progress of the pupils in learning, the order and discipline observed, the system of instruction pursued, the mode of keeping the school registers, the average attendance of the pupils, the character and condition of the buildings and premises, and to give such directions as he may judge proper."

This clause, we may say in passing, applies to High Schools. We see that the examinations of these schools are completely under the control of the Superintendent of Education. His, in this matter, is not a divided authority. He can conduct the examination as he pleases and appoint whomsoever he sees fit to assist him. We see, too, in the Rules and Regulations for the government of Public Schools, that it is the duty of every teacher of a public school "To render every assistance required of him by the Superintendent of Education or Inspectors in promoting, examining or classifying pupils."

It will be seen, too, that in his examination before the Council of Public Instruction Mr. McLeod admitted, as a matter of course, the authority of the Superintendent, for when Mr. Robson said to him, "You managed the examination at the request of the Superintendent?" his answer was, "Why, certainly."

The Superintendent's authority to examine the High school how he pleased being admitted, he committed no wrong, no breach of duty, in refraining from asking the Principal to assist him in June last. Mr. McLeod might feel annoyed and offended at what he might regard as a slight or an indication of want of confidence in him, but he had certainly no cause of official complaint. The Superintendent was not answerable to him for the way in which he performed his duty.

The accusation that the Latin papers were improperly marked is a much more serious one, as it affected Mr. McLeod officially, for if pupils were, through either the ignorance or favoritism of examiners, promoted to the higher grades, who were not qualified for promotion, the working of the school and the progress of the pupils would be injuriously affected by the improper promotions. We, therefore, believe that if the Principal was convinced that the papers had been wrongly marked it was not only his privilege, but his duty to represent the matter to the proper authority. That authority was clearly the Council of Public Instruction. It is to the Council and to no other body that the Superintendent is responsible for the way in which he performs his duty. But Mr. McLeod did not see fit to apply for redress of his grievance to the only authority that had power to enquire into the matter. He made his complaint before the Board of City Trustees, which has no jurisdiction in the premises, and to which the Superintendent is not responsible. The Trustees were unable to take effective action in the case, but the Principal's grievance was ventilated in the newspapers, and a good deal was said in the Times about the marking up and marking down of Latin papers when, as it turns out, no one connected with that paper had even seen the papers that were criticised in it so freely. The Trustees talked about the evidence that had been placed before them, but, when enquiry was made by the Council of Public Instruction, it was found that nothing which deserved the name of evidence had been laid before the Board.

It would naturally be supposed that before the Principal of the High school preferred his accusation against the examiner and the Superintendent of Education he would have had in his possession some evidence by which to support it, and that he would, as a matter of course, promptly produce that evidence when required to do so by those who had authority to enquire into his complaint. Any man who makes a charge is bound to produce his proofs, whatever they may be, when his case is brought up for hearing. But when Mr. McLeod was asked for the proofs to substantiate his charge, he said, in effect, I have proofs but I will not produce them. The course which Mr. McLeod pursued when asked to substantiate his charge by evidence is so extraordinary that, lest we should be accused of misrepresenting him, we reproduce verbatim this part of his examination:

Mr. Pooley: (To Mr. McLeod.) How did you come to that conclusion, that these papers were not examined? A. From the extraordinary marks assigned to the Latin papers of the third division.

Q. Here you stated the papers were not examined? A. No, I said they could not have been examined. I cannot understand how it is that they were examined.

Q. You have stated that the marks were not such as the pupils were entitled to? A. Yes, as I know they were not entitled to.

Q. How many of these papers did you see and examine yourself? A. *I would not like to say just now.*

Q. How many of these examination papers did you write out yourself? A. none of them.

Q. After the pupils had answered these questions, how many of the contents of the answers did you examine yourself? A. *I would not like to say.*

Q. How many did you examine; did you examine one or two? A. I was in the room the whole time. I was the only examiner in the room.

Q. You don't know whether you looked into any of these papers or not? A. *I know how many, but I don't choose to state.*

Q. What set of papers did you examine; you stated none? A. None officially.

Q. In the evidence you gave before the committee you made certain statements; you said there that you examined none of these papers? A. I examined none officially. I was not an official examiner.

Q. Did you go around to each child's seat? A. I looked over some of the papers.

Q. You looked through the whole, or one set of papers? A. *I would not like to state.*

Q. You have made a statement with regard to the Board of Education? A. I make the statement and stick to it. The papers were not properly examined.

Q. I want to know on what grounds you base that statement? A. On the Latin papers.

Q. You decline to answer what set of papers you examined, or what child's papers you examined? A. *I decline to answer, although* I AM IN A POSITION TO ANSWER IT.

Q. You make a statement of that kind and do not substantiate it? A. I am prepared to make a statement and substantiate it, if the papers are produced.

Q. You said you examined the papers of one or two of the children; which child's papers was it you examined? A. *I won't tell.*

Mr. Davie: How do you expect us to deal with the papers? A. I want all the Latin papers of the third division.

Q. But suppose the papers you ask for are gone? A. They are in the Education office.

Mr. Robson: I would like to know how you are in a position to make that broad statement? A. I looked over some of them.

Mr. Turner: How many did you look over? A. *I decline to answer that; I refuse to say.*

Mr. Pooley: You make charges and refuse to give the Council information to substantiate the same, which you say you possess? A. *I won't tell. I decline to answer.*

Mr. Pooley: Then I do not wish to have anything further to do with you. What is your opinion, gentlemen of the Council?

Mr. Davie: I think that is sufficient.

Mr. Vernon: I have heard enough.

(Mr. McLeod retires).

The italics are ours. Here we find a man who has brought grave charges against the Superintendent of Education and the examiners, when asked to produce the proofs on which those charges are based, distinctly refusing to produce them or to give the information required to discover whether they were well grounded or not. What could the Council of Instruction do with such an accuser and such a witness? How would a witness, in a court of justice, be treated who told the Court that he was in a position to answer, but that he would not?

No one can say with any approach to truth that the questions asked Mr. McLeod by the members of the Council of Instruction were in any respect improper or unfair. They were, in fact, just such questions as any intelligent man, wishing to find out the grounds on which those charges were based, would ask. They were not only fair, but necessary. Who wonders then at the Hon. Mr. Pooley's determination to hear no more from an accuser who persistently refused to give evidence in support of the charges he had preferred.

It must be remembered that the Council of Instruction is invested by law with authority to ask the questions that were put to the Principal of the High School, and when he sets its authority at defiance by refusing to give its members the information he declared he possessed, he must have been prepared to take all the consequences that must follow open insubordination. Mr. McLeod is not an ignorant man. He knows that authority must be maintained, and that any teacher who openly sets it at defiance, does so at his own risk. No servant of the Government could do as Mr. McLeod has done and expect to be retained in its service.

It will be seen by the report of the proceedings that the Department of Education took measures to see whether Mr. McLeod's charges had any foundation or not. The papers were submitted to Mr. Wilson, Inspector of schools, to Mr. John Anderson, B.A., and to Archdeacon Scriven. These three gentlemen came to, substantially, the same conclusion with regard to them. They considered that in two or three instances the examiner had been too indulgent, but that the marking, as a whole, met with their approval. The proposal made by Mr. McLeod in his reply to the Council of Instruction's charges is, we should say, hardly complimentary to a gentleman in the Archdeacon's position. He is surely able to examine the papers of the pupils of the High school without any one's assistance.

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. McLeod did not avail himself of the opportunity afforded him by the Council of Public Instruction of making a retraction. After learning that Archdeacon Scriven and other competent gentlemen had examined the papers and had found no serious fault with them, he could have acknowledged himself mistaken with a good grace, and without lowering himself in the esteem of the public.

P. C. Dunlevy returned home, last evening, from the interior. He reports 25 degrees below zero on the Cariboo road, Tuesday morning.

THE COLONIST'S DEFAMER.

Mr. Theodore Davie, not content with letting bad enough alone, made matters worse, for himself, by denouncing the COLONIST's report of Thursday's proceedings before the Belyea Commission. Unable to show that the COLONIST's report was "vile distortion," or, as the official short-hand report which he produced had it, an "utter distortion," he proceeded, without a single particle of evidence to support his position, to endeavor to create the impression that the COLONIST report of Thursday, on which our editorial remarks were based, was "written up" "cooked to order." It is not likely that, purist as he is, the Attorney-General has any objection, particularly when protected by his privilege, to resort to that safe form of lying, which consists in cunningly suggesting what he dare not assert openly and directly. Well, this time the Attorney-General's lie suggestive is a lie idiotic, for if he had the discernment which a man in his position ought to have he would have seen that the report, whatever inaccuracies it contained, was not "cooked" or "written up to order" or even falsified and garbled by some meddlesome and unwelcome intruder. An experienced man, and one skilful in interpreting documents and in discerning peculiarities of style, could easily distinguish between the coarse and clumsy blunders of an inexperienced reporter and the ingenious manipulation of a skilled falsifier. If Mr. Davie really believes what he says he convicts himself of being utterly deficient in critical acumen, and if he does not believe what he says, but, for purposes of his own, wishes to create what he knows is a false impression, he possesses neither veracity nor principle. This is the dilemma in which he places himself, for the report of Thursday's proceedings of the Commission was not cooked or written up to order. No one outside of the staff of the COLONIST had anything to do with writing up the report or correcting the proofs. No one not connected with the COLONIST office saw the report until it appeared in the paper on Thursday morning. This is known to the whole COLONIST staff, and can be testified to by several men whose word is entitled to far greater weight than that of the Attorney-General.

We made a mistake when we said that Mr. Davie had no proof that the report he denounced was written to order and cooked. He says he knows that the report is untruthful because he wrote a letter to Ellis & Co., asking them to preserve the reporter's notes, the manuscript furnished the printer, and the proof-sheets. When we remember that the Attorney-General was addressing, not an ignorant, uneducated jury, but a judge of the Supreme Court of this province, and a cultivated gentleman, acquainted with the world and its ways, we are amazed at his audacity or his stupidity. Such a statement presented as an argument or as evidence is an insult to the intelligence of any man of common sense. Any one not a downright fool would know that such a letter written at such a time by a person who had spoken of the COLONIST as the Attorney General had only a day or so before it was written, would be regarded as a piece of the most offensive insolence. What right had the defamer of the COLONIST, the libeller of its publishers, to demand that the reporter's notes, the printers' copy or the proofs be placed at his service? Did he think that Ellis & Co. were so devoid of spirit as to return him favors and privileges for abuse and malicious misrepresentation? Did it not occur to him that it was possible for Ellis & Co. to treat him and his letters with the contempt they deserved? No reply was, we learn, made to that letter. We regard that as a mistake. We think that it is sometimes right to answer a fool according to his folly, and we believe that the only answer which the Attorney-General could understand and appreciate would be one couched in terms a great deal more forcible than elegant. The Attorney-General's logic, as regards the COLONIST, is on a par with his testimony—altogether worthless. The man who can seriously say that he knows a report in a newspaper to be untruthful and apparently cooked because he wrote an impudent letter to the publishers to which he received no answer, is ready to say anything, no matter how absurd or how false, that he thinks will serve his purpose.

The Attorney-General produced in Court a sheet having in parallel columns extracts from the official short-hand report and from the COLONIST report. The differences, considering that one report is full and the other condensed—one taken in short-hand and the other in long-hand—are, except in two instances not greater than might be expected and not material. The exceptions are, that in one case the shorthand report sets down Mr. Davie as having been sworn after he had finished his first denunciation of the COLONIST, and in the COLONIST report, the Attorney-General is represented as having been sworn before he began. The other difference is, that in his second tirade against the newspapers, some one has placed in the margin "Times" (Qy., "with a carat before COLONIST." In the COLONIST report, there is no mention of the "Times." In both reports, his second denunciation of the COLONIST was made while Mr. Davie was under oath. Read as corrected with pen and ink, the sentence is utter nonsense; read without the correction, the two reports are in almost perfect agreement.

Mr. Davie's attempt to extract a condemnation of the COLONIST from Mr. Justice Crease was exceedingly impudent, but disgracefully clumsy. His Lordship quietly showed the artful Attorney-General that he was not to be played upon. He was polite, but cold and irresponsive, and was not to be tempted to join in the Attorney-General's crusade against a newspaper.

BAD POLICY.

We are not a little surprised to find that hotel keepers and proprietors of liquor saloons are disposed to resist the Sunday closing clause of the Act respecting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors passed at the last session of the local Legislature. The objection to the enactment of a municipal law to keep places where liquor is sold closed on Sunday was that it would be unfair to close such places in this city on that day while those it the suburbs were allowed by the Province to remain open. It was represented if the hotels and saloons in the outskirts of the city were closed on Sunday the liquor sellers within the bounds of the Corporation would only be too well pleased to close their bars. But now that the Provincial law has been passed and put in force, some of the liquor sellers are trying to evade it. We believe that the attempt to resist the law will be unsuccessful, and it is right that it should be; for if one hotel is able to keep its bar open on Sunday all hotels will keep them open. It will be a mere mockery to take for granted that all who write their names on the hotel register on that day are bona fide travellers. Selling to registered guests only would soon become the most transparent of shams, and the hotel bars would be virtually open to the whole public; and if the hotel bars are permitted to remain open it will be impossible, as it would be hardly fair, to enforce the law rigidly against the saloons.

It is, we are quite satisfied, to the interest of all respectable hotel keepers to have their bars closed on Sunday. Liquor selling on the Lord's Day is a scandal to a large proportion of the travelling public, and they will not, unless compelled to, pratonize a hotel in which the bar is kept open on that day. These people want to live in what they consider a respectable house, but a house in which liquor is sold on Sunday is not, in their opinion, respectable. On the contrary the coming and going of people for no other purpose than to get drinks they regard as disreputable, and they will not stay in a hotel where it is going on if they can help it. Whatever adds to the respectability of a hotel makes it more acceptable to the public generally, and will increase its chances of success. Besides, the owners of bars and their employes need one day of rest and quiet in the week, as well as their neighbors, and one would think that they would gladly welcome a law which made the closing of liquor bars general. If, instead of resisting the Sunday closing section of the law, the vintners combined to have it rigidly enforced, they would, we think, be acting much the wiser part. By taking this course they would do much to raise their business in the public esteem, and greatly decrease the number and the zeal of their enemies. Cheerful obedience to the law is, we are satisfied, much the best policy for liquor sellers to pursue.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Brazil is still in trouble. The difficulty is now with the Church. Under its old constitution the Church and the State were closely connected. The salaries of the clergy were paid in the Emperor's time by the state, but since the Republic has been established the Government has not carried out its obligations in this respect. When a bishop or a priest dies, a salary is not provided for his successor. Church dignitaries in the future will not receive their stipends from the public Treasury, and the people have not yet acquired the habit of paying their religious teachers out of their own private resources. The consequence is that the bishops and priests of Brazil are complaining bitterly, and they have carried their case to Rome. They have received a favorable hearing from His Holiness, and it is said that he will excommunicate President Piexotto, his cabinet, and the members of the Brazilian congress unless measures are taken to renew the relations between Church and State in Brazil. The Vatican will, we fear, find the case one of very great difficulty. Some one has said that it is impossible to indict a whole nation, and, we think, that it will be very inconvenient indeed to excommunicate all the people. As a republic is governed by the people, as they are the sovereigns, and the officers of state, from the highest to the lowest, merely their servants, the President of Brazil, the members of his cabinet and the members of Congress may all be excommunicated without the nation being very deeply affected, and without there being much chance of the reformation required being made.

It will, we think, be found that in Brazil, as in many other countries, republicanism and state-churchism do not get along very well together. In a republic people are not very willing to be taxed for the support of a church in whose tenets they do not believe, indeed, it is with great difficulty that they can be persuaded to consent to have the church in whose doctrines they have more or less faith supported out of the public treasury.

It has been found in the United States, in Canada and in some other countries that when the maintenance of religion is left to the devotion and the liberality of the people without the interference of the State it is not by any means badly provided for. "A free church in a free State" expresses the principle which very many on this continent, Catholics as well as Protestants, hold with regard to religion and its maintenance. Voluntaryism which used not very long ago to be denounced in contemptuous terms by the great majority on both sides of the Atlantic has, in America at any rate, proved to be very far from being a failure. It may be said that the people of Brazil are not yet educated up to the point of supporting churches by the voluntary contributions of their members. Perhaps not, but it is a lesson which they must learn sooner or later, and their religious teachers should lose no time in preparing them for a state of things that every thoughtful person must see is inevitable. If the clergy have faith in the people, and look to them alone for the maintenance of religion in the country they will be surprised at the result. It is far better to depend upon the love which the people have for their religion and its ministers than to be continually disputing and squabbling with the State for a pittance grudgingly given, and withheld on the slightest pretext. State Churches are in a rather shaky condition in the Old World, and it seems to us to be a very hopeless task to attempt to establish them in the New.

IMPUTATION OF MOTIVES, NOT ARGUMENT.

It is evidently the opinion of the Times that the decision of an independent newspaper on any important public matter must be against the Government. Referring to the McLeod case, it says of the COLONIST, that—"It reviews the evidence with a quasi-judicial impartiality, and, independent newspaper though it be, finds a verdict favorable to the Government on every count of the indictment." It is just because the COLONIST is really independent that it reviewed the evidence impartially and that the conclusions to which it came were unbiased.

It is not a little singular that the Times, though it disapproves of these conclusions, does not even attempt to show that they are unreasonable or unwarranted. But reasoning is not our contemporary's forte. It is much more ready to impute motives than to assign reasons, and to traduce an opponent than to meet his arguments. In this case, the only way it takes to account for the proceedings, is that the Superintendent had an old grudge to settle with the ex-Principal. This trick of pretending to be able to read men's hearts, and of assuming to know what it is impossible for mortal man to find out, may do well enough for a tea-table gossip or a street-corner politician, but it is altogether unworthy a newspaper which aims to give the public reliable information, and to aid its readers in coming to correct conclusions. The Times cannot know what is in Dr. Pope's heart. It has no means of finding out whether or not he has an old grudge to settle with Mr. McLeod, or whether he was impelled by vindictiveness in taking the steps he did. All that our contemporary has upon which to form its judgment are the facts of the case and these, we submit, lead to a very different conclusion than that to which the Times has arrived.

We presume that our contemporary does not believe that the Superintendent of Education hypnotised the Principal of the High school, and that every move which the latter made in the case was at the malevolent suggestion of his hypnotiser. Mr. Pope, for instance, did not compel Mr. McLeod to carry his complaint against the Superintendent of Education to the wrong tribunal. He did not command the Principal to write foolish letters about it to the newspapers while his case was pending. He did not influence Mr. McLeod's champion on the Board of Trustees to write stupid resolutions, have them passed and forwarded to the Secretary of the Council of Public Instruction. When through the bungling and the meddlesomeness of two or three of the trustees, Mr. McLeod's complaint was placed before that Council, Mr. Pope did not suggest that the Principal of the High School should assume a defiant attitude when required to substantiate his charges against the Superintendent and the Department generally, and refuse to answer the reasonable questions of the gentlemen authorised by the law to enquire into his complaint and to adjudicate upon it. It seems to us that from first to last of this unfortunate business if the Principal of the High School had been a passive instrument in the hands of his worst enemies, he could not have taken a course more opposed to his interests than he did—that is provided he had not at the beginning determined to declare war to the knife against the authorities of the Department of Education regardless of consequences. This is the aspect in which the case has appeared to us for a long time. It seemed to us that the Principal was, almost from the beginning, bent upon committing official suicide. There is no necessity to go outside the acts of Mr. McLeod, and the men who pretended to be his friends, to understand how his dispute with the Education Department came to the end it did.

The Times speaks of the cancellation of Mr. McLeod's license as "a punishment." We do not look on it in that light. After the Principal of the High school had set at naught the authority of the Council of Instruction, after he had refused to comply with the reasonable requests of the men invested by law with authority over the Department of Education, the dissolution of the official relation between him and them was a logical necessity. Nothing else could happen. When the subordinate refuses to acknowledge the authority of the superior, it is simply impossible for them to get along together. The subordinate, by his insubordination, dissolves the connection. The cancellation of the certificate was merely a recognition by the Government of a state of things which had been brought about by Mr. McLeod's own acts.

The Times asserts that the official report is garbled and one-sided. This is not true. The report was taken in short-hand by a competent reporter, who was not interfered with in any way. Mr. McLeod, in an interview published in Monday's Times, admits that the report is "substantially correct." It is true that he points out what he regards as an inaccuracy, but from its nature it is quite as likely that the fault is with Mr. McLeod's memory as with the stenographer's report. He is also made to say that the "Hon. Theodore Davie was entering the room for the first time just as I was leaving it." We are assured that this is incorrect, and that Mr. Davie was in the room some time before the proceedings closed, and said all that he is represented as saying in the report. The Times also accuses us, on what grounds we are altogether at a loss to conjecture, of having misquoted the School Act. There is only one quotation from the School Act in the article on which it comments, and that will be found on examination to be in every respect strictly correct.

A QUIBBLING ORGAN.

Yesterday's Times contains another long article on the McLeod case. Our contemporary makes, as it thinks, two good points against us on the merest quibbles. It happened that the examination, about which so much has been said, took place on one of the last days of June, last year, and the new school act came into operation on the 1st day of July. Relying on this, it says that we,

"With a contempt of truth that is truly sublime, and worthy of Honest John himself, assures us that the only authority competent to enquire into the matter was the Council of Public Instruction. What will our readers think of the COLONIST when they learn that such a body as the Council of Public Instruction was not in existence at the time that Mr. McLeod made his complaint? Would the COLONIST have the Principal of the High school stultify himself by laying a formal charge against the Superintendent of Education before a tribunal yet unconstituted and non-existent?"

What will the public think of the Times when they remember that the Principal of the High School did make a formal complaint before a tribunal—and the wrong tribunal, too—which was, at the time specified, also unconstituted and non-existent. The Council of Public Instruction and the Board of City Trustees owe their origin to the same law, and the Council is, we rather think, a few days older than the Board. Yet it is before this Board, which has no authority in the premises, that the Principal of the High School laid his formal complaint, in preference to the Council, which is invested with full authority to deal with it. It is hard not to fell contempt for a newspaper that resorts to such shallow and disingenuous fallacies as are contained in this article to deceive its readers.

It bases another argument on a distinction which it stupidly makes between the words "promoting" and "classifying" pupils. In the new rule which we quoted "promoting" as well as "classifying" is used, in the old rule which was in force when the examinations were held we find "classifying" alone. We do not think that it requires a very profound scholar to see that in the matter of examining the pupils of a school in operation classifying necessarily involves promotion. It is therefore quite evident that the word promoting in the new rule is mere surplusage, "classifying" was all that was required to convey the meaning intended.

THE NEW LEADER.

It seems likely that the man who will be selected to take the place of Lord Hartington as leader of the Liberal Unionists is Mr Joseph Chamberlain. Lord Hartington is a Whig. He is not a brilliant man, but he is safe and sensible. He, perhaps, owed his position in the Liberal party to his birth, but he maintained and advanced it by his steadfastness to principle and to his solid, sound, good sense. There never was any pretension about him. He was not in the least bumptious. This may have been because his position was assured and that from the very first anything he said was accorded its due weight by his political associates. Lord Hartington has always been highly esteemed in political circles. He has been respected, but it can hardly be said that he has been popular. When he joined the Tories, he had not far to go. In these days it requires a microscope to distinguish between a moderate Whig and a liberal Conservative. Lord Hartington was at home among the Tories, and he consequently got along very well with them. The indications are that they like and respect him quite as much, if not more, than the Liberals did, and it is very questionable, no matter what turn events may take, whether the Duke of Devonshire will ever again be a member of the Liberal party.

Mr. Chamberlain, "Joe Chamberlain," as he used to be familiarly called by the electors, is a very different man from Lord Hartington. In the first place, he has always been a Radical, and it is on account of the intensity of his Radicalism that he became a member of Parliament. It does not appear that he has changed his political views in the least, but he has become quite a favorite with Tories and aristocrats. He is a man of much more ability than Lord Hartington, and is, we should say, a good deal more magnetic. It was at one time believed that he would be Mr. Gladstone's successor, but the breach between him and his old leader has become very wide, and it is quite evident that he is not, by any means, liked by the Gladstonians. He is a staunch upholder of the unity of the Empire, and it is his enthusiasm in the cause of union, or rather his uncompromising opposition to disunion, which has won for him the esteem of the Tories, who, not long ago, hated him cordially. He is one of Great Britain's rising statesmen, and he will, if he lives, take a leading part in the conduct of British affairs. He will most likely make a popular leader, and under him the Liberal Unionists will, it is probable, regain much of the ground which they have lately lost.

The Lease Accepted.

Manager James Collins yesterday accepted the lease of The Victoria, as presented by President Rithet and Mr. Boscowitz, disputed clause and all, and entered upon the active duties of the management.

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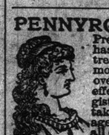

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I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for 250 acres of land at Rivers Inlet; starting at a stake marked M, thence south 40 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains to place of commencement.

JAMES McLAUCHLIN,

For Pacific Coast Canning Company.

Dated 15th day of September, 1891. no6-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease, for timbering purposes, of the following tracts of land in the Alberni District, Vancouver Island, B. C.: Commencing at a post on Kleecoot Lake, about half a mile south from the mouth of Taylor River; thence West 5 miles parallel with the course of the river; thence North 1 mile; thence East 7 miles, parallel with the course of the river and lake; thence South half a mile to Kleecoat Lake; thence following the lake shore in a Westerly direction to the place of commencement; containing 5,000 acres, more or less.

Dated this 18th day of November, A.D. 1891.

no27-1m-w JOHN WHITE.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres, more or less, on Uchuklesit Harbor, Barclay Sound; commencing at the N. E. corner of Indian Reserve, Burrough Point, thence 80 chains west, thence 15 chains north to shore line, thence following the meandrings of shore about 70 chains northwest, thence about 20 chains north, thence 35 chains east to shore of Uchuklesit Harbor, thence following the shore south-easterly to point of commencement.

W. R. CLARKE.

Victoria, Nov. 19, 1891. no26-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated in Dean's Channel, Coast District, B. C., commencing at the N.W. boundary post (marked G. C.) of the Kemskwit Indian Reservation, thence nearly due north along the shore line 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to the northern boundary of the aforesaid Indian reservation, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM.

Dated the 4th day of November, 1891, at Kemskwit, B. C. nov20-2m-w