

The Colonist. MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY BY THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. For Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10.00. For Six Months, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$5.50.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular mercantile and manufacturing business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, 10 cents per week.

IN AND AROUND VERNON. (From Our Own Correspondent.) VERNON, Nov. 23.—Of the younger cities of the province there are none which compare favorably with Vernon in the appearance of its residences and business houses.

THE SOVEREIGN AND THE PEOPLE. In a similar manner from the time that Canada was endowed with a representative constitution her annals have borne a double interest. Political struggles and rivalries between the executive and the people's deputies contended as to the limits of their powers and rights.

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TORONTO, Nov. 27.—Commandant Herbert Booth will be examined in the suit by Brigadier D. Barrett. The latter recently severed his connection with the Salvation Army. He claims that Booth slandered him by the remarks he made. He sees Mr. Booth for \$10,000 damages.

THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION.

Rev. Dr. Campbell's Interesting and Instructive Lecture on Responsible Government.

Reviewing the Political History of the Dominion Through its Several Epochs.

"The Canadian Constitution and Responsible Government" was the subject of an instructive and interesting lecture which Rev. Dr. Campbell recently delivered before the St. William Wallace Society. The reverend gentleman said:

It was with much pleasure that I agreed to prepare a paper for this society on the development of the Constitution of our country, and the struggles which the poor and independent people of Canada had to obtain "Responsible Government."

In considering the constitutional history of Canada, and the establishment of constitutional government, the thoughts are naturally carried to the early history of Canada—a history breathing the spirit of Hampden and Cromwell, the great champions of civil and religious liberty.

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While Canada was a colony of France, constitutional development was impossible. Everything of a civil nature in the province was under official patronage or political surveillance, while religious matters were just to vigorous ecclesiastical control.

But matters were completely changed when the country changed from French to British rule. From the day that Canada was ceded to England constitutional questions occupied the attention of the Canadian people, for the new immigrant element could not and would not tolerate military or civil absolutism, but demanded the rights of free men.

When the articles of surrender were signed, in 1763, General Amherst pledged the faith of Great Britain to the French population for FULL RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, which pledge was ratified by the King of England in 1763, when the King of France ceded to him Canada with her dependencies.

The forms of law and courts of England were introduced into Canada, and although the system of military rule was never more tenderly administered it was far from being agreeable to the French, who understood neither the English language nor the justice of British law.

For ten years British colonists had been exercising loyal patience, awaiting the fulfilment of the royal proclamation, which promised a "general assembly" as soon as the majority of the population should amount to 20,000.

It is a historical fact that there was any other course open to Great Britain, so that time than to divide the province, so as to prevent a political war of factions, which would be sure to spring up with the honied assembly to legislate for the two nationalities.

council, and equally grievous to both French and English. In 1763 the French Canadians sent a petition to the imperial parliament complaining that a civil government had been substituted for the civil rule of the province, and asking for the restoration of the ancient laws and customs of the country.

By the "Quebec act" the province was divided into three districts, in each of which was a judge appointed by the king. In all decisions there lay an appeal to the supreme court, and thence to the King in council. The act revoked the "royal proclamation" of 1763, and with the revocation the violation of the royal promise to establish a "House of Assembly."

Under a LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, it was imperatively necessary to maintain the British jury laws. But the worst feature of the "act" was that it deprived both British and French of the right of a "habes corpus."

In passing the "Quebec act" England comparatively satisfied the French colonists, and confirmed them in their allegiance to the British crown, and also the enormous weight falling from the summit of British power on the weakening bond which linked the kingdom and its transatlantic colonies.

When General Haldimand replaced Carleton as Governor of Canada, the Legislative Council was assembled, and proceeded to redress the grievances of the people; yet, with the air of a haughty autocrat, he refused to carry out the rights of the people and their liberty.

During the struggle between Great Britain and her dissatisfied colonies, Canada received considerable attention from the British Government, and the chief object of the legislative council was to remain unaltered, declaring that it was well suited to the genius of the province.

The chief object of the bill was to divide the province into two parts, Upper and Lower Canada, and thus allow each race—English and French—to enjoy the government most congenial to it.

After some delay a committee of the British House of Commons was appointed to consider a petition from a large number of Canadians. This committee recommended that the receipt and expenditure of the public revenues should be placed under the entire control and supervision of the Canadian Assembly.

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The following is a synopsis of this case.

government, and a general improvement of the colonial policy. His report recommended everything Mr. Fox proposed and condemned everything he opposed on the floor of the British House of Commons when the bill of the "Constitutional act of 1791" was before the house, which shows how marvellously the great statesman could, with slight research, penetrate into the future as he looked through the clearer atmosphere of the mountain top of political eminence.

Provision was made for the support of the Protestant clergy in both provinces by the assignment of lands known as "clergy reserve," which was the cause of great trouble in after years. The sole power of internal taxation was ceded by Great Britain to the local legislatures, the matter on which the dispute was between Great Britain and the thirteen colonies.

The intention of the British ministers in giving Canada this act was no doubt good, but it had not given Canada what it really needed, and therefore, as might be expected, failed in its design. The most objectionable part of the constitution, the "plague spot" of the act, was placing the representatives of the people in the House of Assembly in the unmerciful grasp of the executive council.

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MAINLAND MINING.

More Discoveries of Magnificent Ore in the Kootenay Country—Better Communications Wanted.

The Fort Steele Country—Shipments from the Slocan Star—Prospects Still Brighter.

(From the Roseland Miner.) Charles King, who is to build the Trail Creek narrow gauge, is a graduate of the school of mines of Columbia college, New York. He expects to have it completed in ninety days.

It is believed that on the Lee and Maid the machinery is now in good running order, and that work from this time will proceed uninterrupted.

Renewed interest has been aroused in the south belt by the discovery of a fine ledge on the Zlor, a claim lying southeast of the Deer Park and south of the well known Lilly May. Some of the ore taken from the ledge attracted much attention, and some very good showings have also been taken on the East St. Louis, a claim lying near the Zlor.

The south drift from the No. 1 tunnel of the Cliff is now in solid ore. There is a clean wall on one side, but no wall has been found on the other side, and the total width of the ore is therefore unknown. There is more copper in the ore of the drift than has yet been found in No. 1 tunnel, but the gold value remains about the same.

The winze in the War Eagle is down 55 feet, and an abundance of ore in sight. It will be continued about 100 feet further to the surface, where it intersects by No. 2 tunnel now being rapidly driven. A good start has been made on the 1,800 foot tunnel to run in the Iron Mask, which when completed will give the War Eagle a vertical depth of over 400 feet. The showing on the Iron Mask, at the face of the long tunnel, continues to be as good as ever.

A new body of ore has been unexpectedly exposed in the Le Roi. When this was supposed to be the foot wall on the 350 foot level was accidentally broken into a very large ore body was found on the other side, believed to have an average width of at least eight feet, and to extend all the way to the surface. This is very good to the value of the Le Roi. The ore in the deep workings of the shaft is now running \$100 per ton. The prospecting diamond drill on the west side penetrated one strong vein of ore of high value.

After having passed through twenty feet of rock slightly mineralized the face of the Josie tunnel last Tuesday came into a new ore chute. On Thursday the entire face of the tunnel was in ore. The shaft at the mouth of the tunnel is down sixty-five feet with four feet of solid ore in the bottom. This ore has a great deal of quartz in it but runs high in gold. About 200 tons have been taken from the shaft, the average gold value of which, according to smelter returns, was \$46 37 per ton.

A whole group of prospects in the south belt have been jumped during the past two weeks. They include the Nest Egg, the Monday, the Hattie Brown, the Gopher and the Homestead. The result of the much indignation has been aroused and some decisive measures may be looked for on the part of individuals as well as courts of law. Gold Commissioner Fitzhugh arrived Thursday evening and his presence here just now is no doubt due to the epidemic of jumping that has broken loose. The matter has assumed a really serious form, and a crisis will no doubt be reached pretty soon.

Business into and out of the Slocan country is accumulating rapidly in the hands of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad. It looks as though nearly all the product of the Slocan mines, as well as the bullion from the Elton Bay smelter, would go out over this route.

The Homestead deal was concluded in Spokane last week. Messrs. Linard, Johnson and Campion, of Vancouver, agreed to purchase, at a stipulated price, fifty one per cent of the stock of the Homestead company, and made a small cash payment. The papers were placed in escrow to await the clearing up of the title of the property. Mr. Burke returned to Roseland early in the week to begin the erection of buildings for the winter. In the meantime, however, the ground had been jumped. The specific ground upon which it was jumped has not been announced. If, as is very likely, the action has knocked out the sale for the time and aroused very bitter feeling.

WILL HAVE CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a letter in which the writer pointed out that during the last ten years the country has spent £320,000,000 on imported wheat and flour, and that the import of flour instead of wheat has resulted in a loss of £18,000,000, promises to consider the writer's suggestion regarding the payment of a bounty to wheat growers and the admission of wheat free, with a duty on imported flour. The letter to which the Marquis of Salisbury has replied as above was probably brought out by the British Prime Minister's speech at the meeting of the National Union of Conservatives last week.

POISONED HIMSELF.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—(Special)—George C. Williams, who was named in connection with an arson case which came up in the police court yesterday as being apparently the instigator of the whole crime, took a mixture of arsenic and laudanum from the effects of which he died last night.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

St. John's, Nov. 27.—(Special)—The liquor dealers whose licenses were suspended when the recent trials began, had them renewed to-day upon presenting to the court a receipt showing that they had paid the fine imposed by the revenue board. The board also recommended that the government accept a fine from all the prisoners now undergoing sentences for amassing. The recommendation of the board meets with the approval of the government. The only question now is to match the board will accept and how much the prisoners will be willing to pay for their liberty.