FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895. "IS ENGLAND DOOMED?"

The quickness with which some of our American contemporaries arrive at conclusions is really marvellous. The slightest hint is sometimes a sufficient foundation on which to build an elaborate superstructure of theory, and they feel justified, from events that do not appear to be of very great importance, to draw the most momentons and far-reaching conclusions. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of the 18th inst. furnishes us with an example of this wonderful rapidity of reasoning and of the daring logical leap-

ease, and there is some talk about the two at the same time thoroughly unscrupulous. countries entering into a close alliance, and The suspected man is tried by newspaper The Seattle Post Intelligencer in an article long before he is arraigned. Most of the on the proposed alliance, without any rele. papers take for granted that he is guilty and vancy that is perceptible to men of ordinary publish everything they can pick up by reasoning power, asks the very momen hook or by crook to his prejudice. They tous question, "Is England Doomed 1." publish column after column of particulars has launched a most formidable letter in the column of the character Times in answer to me and, as the Times in answer to me and th Our imaginative contemporary, with more not only of the crime but of the character than lightning speed, from a single event and the antecedents of the suspected man. and an unauthenticated rumor, forms a Under such circumstances it seems to us close alliance between China and Japan. It that it is impossible for the man to get anycauses them to make extraordinary progress | thing like a fair trial. Everyone likely to in manufactures and commerce in a wonder. be connected with the proceedings if he is at fully short space of time. It builds up for all intelligent must have formed an opinion rethem an extensive foreign trade and it lative to his guilt or innocence. What chance, causes them to compete successfully in tex. for instance, has young Durrant of being tile fabrics with Great Britain in all the tried fairly in San Francisco. The newsmarkets of the world. It, at one fell swoop, papers have for days been filled with accounts deprives Old England of her commercial su. of the crimes he is accused of committing. premacy and dooms her to rapid decay. The Every movement he has made and every activity of the imagination of the brainy word he has said since he was accused of the editor and the rapidity with which his mind orime, and for some time before, has been works can only be paralleled by the feat of made the subject of discussion in almost the Indian fakir who lived twenty years of every family in the State. People have put active and changeful life while he dipped their own construction upon his words and his face in a vessel of water and drew it out acts, and have drawn their own conclusions

as what he saw and described in his vision. It would be edifying to know how often would be impossible to convince of his inno-"doomed" by those who feared her the subject, and it would take little less than power or were envious of her greatness and a miracle to alter the conclusions they have presperity. According to all her enemies formed. Is there a man in San Francisco borne about her the seeds of decay-and say that he could enter the box with these were often in an advanced stage of de- an unprejudiced mind-a mind in a velepment. But somehow in spite of all position to give a fair interpretation shreatening indications she has continued to the evidence that will be laid before him? grow and to prosper. She has advanced We think not. The man who has not read from one stage of greatness to another, un. | the accounts of the murders and the remarks til now she occupies a larger space in of those who tell the dreadful story, is too the eyes of the world than almost any other nation and wields a greater amount of influ-

The indications of weakness and decay

that the Post-Intelligencer enumerates are present in every other civilized nation under the sun, not excluding the United States of America. In the United States, young and vigorous as it is, the unemployed treated the suspected man: controversy that is raging in the United States with respect to the currency. The inconcondition of the currency of the United States is regarded by nearly every one as a building and could come or go at any hour of the day or night with little fear of deductive of the most serious and widespread disaster. The dependencies of Great Britain so far from being alienated are more published before the suspected man was even deeply attached to her than ever they were, and instead of wishing to desert her they are endeavoring to devise some means of be. permitted to be published in the San Francoming more closely united with each other cisco papers to be convinced that a change and with their Mother Country. The pros. in the treatment of prisoners is in the interpect at this moment is that Great Britain ests of justice required. To treat a suswill, at no distant day, be a far Greater pected man as Durrant has been treated by Britain formed by a close alliance, for mu. the newspapers is, in our opinion, a gross tual help, mutual development and mutual abuse of the freedom of the press and an out defence, of all the countries over which the rage on justice. The law is bound to con-British flag now floats. There are some sider a man innocent until he is proved who are so sanguine as to believe to be guilty. The newspapers in the States that this great English-speaking nation.will act upon a principle exactly the reverse of be strengthened and enriched by an alliance this. They, almost without exception, virof the closest and most enduring kind with tually treat a man as guilty until he is the United States of America. This great proved to be innocent. Every circumstance confederation of English speaking nations which tends to fasten the guilt on the accused would be in a position to lay down the law man is commented upon in the freest possias regards international matters to the ble manner, and those circumstances Latin, the Slavic and the Tartar nations of which go to show that he is guiltless are the world. It would not fear their compe. hardly so much as mentioned. tition in business or their antagonism in

Even if the United States refuses to cast in its lot with the Greater Britain now in process of formation, the future of England sun. Great Britain as a federated Empire may renew its youth and may accomplish as much in the years to come as it has in the years that are past. The union of China and Japan, if they do unite, may have the effect of hastening the federation, and consequently of increasing the strength and importance, of the British Empire.

# THE OLD TUNE.

A little while ago there appeared in al mest every issue of the Times the strongest evidence that the COLONIST is ready, whenever there is a good reason for it, to find fault with what the Government does or leaves undone. Extracts from the Colonist mot be responsible for the delay in your required to the dela less importance, was pursuing. It suited here to the demands in my previous note. the organ then to cite the Colonist as witness against the Government. We at the time directed attention to the fact that Affairs will it is easily seen stand no trifling. the Times was bearing witness to our inde- He firmly yet civilly expresses his intention information I have been able to obtain, I

we have exposed its dishonesty and, as we elieve, its insincerity, in the matter of the abbitude of Messrs. Earle and Prior with respect to the British Pacific, it declares that of course," in the Colonist's estimation, Mesers. Earle and Prior can do no wrong. The inconsistency of the organ is truly laughable. The other day it quoted the itterances of the Colonist, not once or twice, but many times, in condemnation of the Covernment, and on Friday it declared that the Colonist is its party's slave and must say what its masters direct. The legs of the lame are not equal.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER.

It must be a dreadful thing to be susing of some of our American contemporaries. pected of a crime in the United States. The Japan has beaten China with very great newspapers there are perfectly merciless and from the evidence, such as it is, with which What our contemporary did not see and the newspapers are filled. If the man has did not allow for was almost as wonderful not committed the crimes laid to his charge there are thousands in the city whom it within the last century England has been cence. They have made up their minds on and some of her dear friends, she has always competent to sit on a jury who can honestly

unintelligent and too stupid to weigh the evidence in such a case, and the man who has read those accounts carefully must be in Canada is greater than that in the United for or against the prisoner. The following extract from one of the sensational accounts of the murder will give the reader a pretty fair idea of the way in which the newspapers

"From the facts gathered from all quar-ters yesterday afternoon," said Detective mild discussion about bi-metallism in Great

Britain is as nothing compared with the fierce controversy that is raging in the United States

The gesterday afternoon," said Detective Gibson, "I've become convinced that the murderer of Minnie Williams was Theodore Controversy that is raging in the United States

The gesterday afternoon," said Detective parison with Mr. Wilson to attempt to prove his statements. Why is this? Because Sir Col.

Prior at the Board of Trade meeting may parison with Mr. Wilson to attempt to prove his statements. Why is this? Because Sir Col.

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Prior at the Board of Trade meeting may parison with Mr. Wilson to attempt to prove his statements. Why is this? Because Sir Col. Durrant. We not only arrive at that conclusion, but we also gleaned enough eviveniences of monometallism in Great Britain was also responsible for the disappearance of dence to make us reasonably certain that he are as yet only theoretical and they are pro- Blanche Lamont. If that were so it was ductive of no generally recognized evil. The reasonable to conclude that he had mur dered her and hidden her body somewhere tection.

> This and a great deal more like it was committed for trial

One has only to read such accounts as are

## NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.

Nicaragua will find that the vaporinge of United States Jingoes have had no effect is as bright as that of any nation under the whatever on Great Britain. She will in sist on reparation being made for the insist on reparation being made for the ingated \$737 801,830, as egainst Canada's \$422,482 931 (which is the actual amount for at the hands of the authorities of Nicaragus. let the aforesaid Jingoes howl about the "Monroe Doctrine" as long and as loudly as they may. The attitude which Great Britain has assumed towards Nicaragua, and will maintain, can easily be discerned from the following note telegraphed to Nicara-

LONDON, April 18.-To the Foreign Minister of Nicaregua, Managua: I have the conor to receive Your Excellency's telegram of the 11th instant. My note was delivered to Senor Barrios on the 28th of February, with the second on the 28th of Mr. Wilson in his violence with the second on the 28th of Mr. Wilson in his violence with the second of t were published in the editorial columns of ceiving it. Your counter proposal has been our contemporary in which we expressed considered, and I regret that it cannot be our disapproval of the course which the accepted. Her Majesty's Government can-Government, in some matters of greater or rights of the British subjects, and must ad-

KIMPERLY. The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will it is easily seen stand no trifling. He firmly yet civiliv expresses his intention pendence and our impartiality. This view of its course seemed to make an impression, for the quotations from the Colonist soon ceased. Now it has begun to play its old tune about the Colonist's submissiveness and the Colonist's submissiveness a

SHY AND SLY.

alluded to the Manitoba school question with even more than his usual indefinite ness. He was exceedingly careful not to commit himself or his party to an expression of opinion on the subject. The News-Advertiser of yesterday contains the follow-

On the school question he condemned the they demanded that the Province of Manitoba shall settle the school matter. The Province should be approached in a conciliatory way, but beyond this he would not give an opinion on the subject. It was the duty of the Government to act and when they had done this he would tell them what he thought of it. He spoke eloquently on the tragic death of Sir John Thompson, and congratulated Mr. Foster on his promotion to the leadership.

#### MR. WILSON ANSWERED.

puts it, "other government apologists." It would not be well to allow these specious arguments and arbitrary calculations to go unanswered, although at the same time feel that the majority of your readers have already seen the weakness of them.

One most remarkable thing to be noted is that whilst the rest of the English world has marvelled at Canada's stability, the soundness of her banking institutions, the conservative nature of her people, and the nigh standing of her creditial and municipal, ranking first amongst the colonies, that at home in Victoria we have philosophers who, suffering from ep tical delusions or some such affection, attempt to belittle Canada's standing. That Canada's traders should suffer and even considerably is not to be wondered at when we have a world-wide depression, but that we are the worst of all is too much. Such views

must be denied and disproved. Mr. Potts' letter of the 17th appearing in your issue of the 18 h inst., covered the question of proportion of liabilities to tailures for 1893 and 1894, and his figures have not been challenged, and are, I submit, correct. The method of "percentage of failures" adopted by Mr. Wilcon is erroneous, in that he takes the percentage as to the number of traders, when, as will be afterwards in this letter noted, the liabiliies are much greater in the failures taking place in the United States as compared with those in Canada, in their relative proportions. To illustrate the fallacy of his parison, suppose there had been but one failure in the United States for say \$1,000, 000, and in Canada there had been three failures for \$2,000 each. According to Mr. Wilson's calculation, Canada's percentage of ailures would be greater than that of the United States by three to one, whereas on the true basis of calculation, the compariso could be in favor of Canada, by \$6,000 to \$1,000,000

one in ten thousand if he is not influenced States," Mr. Wilson in making this statement is in line with Sir Richard Cartwrigh ot al , who are always declaring this from the housetops, for political purposes. I won-der at this as Mr. Wilson ostensibly has no political ambitton and is not seeking after office, but yet Sir Richard Cartwright, late Finance Minister-able as he is, but unprac-Richard Cartwright would not venture to place himself on record as Mr. Wilson has advances his line of argument aware of its weakness, but what I do say is, that his pasis of calculation is erroneous and palpably so. For instance, take the tabular statethere were 225 failures in the United States and 26 in Canada. Of the United States failures one hundred and ninety were for \$5,000 or less, total, \$950,000; twenty-four for \$20,000, total \$480,000; seven for \$50,-000, total \$350,000; two for \$100,000, total \$200,000; two for \$500,000, total \$1,000'000: grand total, \$2,980,000. In Canada for the same period there were 23 failures for \$5,000 or less, total \$115.000; and three for \$20. 000, total \$60,000; grand total, \$175,000. We now have the failures in the United States for this week amounting to \$2,980, 000 as against \$175,000 for Canada, and by mu tiplying the figures for Canada, viz., \$175,000, by thirteen to bring them to the same basis in respect of population, you get a fair comparison, showing in the result the proportion of \$2 275,000 to \$2 980,000 in favor of Canada. Now according so Mr. Wilson's calculation the percentage of failures in Canada for the week ending April 13 is very much greater than that of the United St -a conclusion only arrived at by the fallacious and unreliable method of comparison he has adopted.

> It is scarcely necessary to again draw at tention to the comparison made by Mr. Wilson has Potts. This comparison Mr. not ventured to attack, nor do I think he can successfully do so, except, perhaps, by his peculiar percentage system. If it be true, as Mr. Potts stated, that the total fallures (exclusive of railway foreclosures) in the United States for 1893 and 1894 aggre Canada, multiplied by thirteen so as to bring the two countries to a like basis of calculation for fair comparison), how can anyone assert that the United States was in these two years more prosperous than Canada? And adding to the United States total, the American railway foreclosures (clearly failures), the comparison is still more in Canada's favor, being as \$1,136,724,830 for the United States to \$422,482 931 for Canada. Another factor, too, that Mr. Wilson did not take into account, which must be dealt

Mr. Laurier in the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne alluded to the Manitaba and the Speech from the Speech from the Throne alluded to the Manitaba and the Speech from the Throne alluded to the Manitaba and the Speech from the Speech from the Throne and the Speech from th the city and the province prosper, feel the necessity of the British Pacific or some other

railway along about the same route, to open up and develop the vast and fertile interior of this province.

No one challenges Mr. R. P. Rithet's sin-

cerity as to the British Pacific. He is the ing condensation of his remarks on this cially interested to a very large amount, yet ticklish subject: On the school question he condemned the Conservative nominating convention pro-Government for the dictatorial way in which posed Mr. Earless one of the candidates. and it is the same Mr. Rithet who time and time again has publicly declared that the time is not yet ripe for asking for govern-ment aid, either Provincial or Dominion. In due course both governments will asked to assist, and that they will do so I have not the slightest doubt. But in the that Canada's position is attributable to her represent Messrs. Earle and Prior as hostile to that great enterprise is grossly unfair. If Mr. Wilson thinks he is acting in this matter as the true friend of Victoria or of the British Pacific, well may it be said of him:

> make out of his own egregious proposition Mr. Wilson insists that British Columbia has not been the gainer by admission into the Dominion. I may say that my patience almost cases when I have that my patience way and whether its support cases. almost ceases when I hear this statement made. I cannot believe that a gentleman of Mr. Wilson's ability and business capacity -considering also the means he has and the great stake he has in the country, not forgetting also that his fortune was built up during the expansion of trade and consequent development incident to confederation and the building of the C.P.R. that there can be any sincerity in any such statement. It needs no answer. Columbia should ever have remained an isolated crown colony cannot be admitted for a moment as being in British Columbia's

"Save me from my friends." Political capital of the kind Mr. Wilson is trying to

best interests. Then again we have Mr. Wilson clamor. ing for the British Pacific and decrying the P. R. Where is the consistency here It only proves what I believe Mr. Wilson believes in his inmost heart, that the first railway was such a good thing for the pro vince that the sooner we get another the better. That is to say, the more railways the better—that the C, P. R. has given a wonderful impetus to the trade of the counbry, has opened up a rich province and di played its advantages and mineral wealth, and that we are not to halt in our efforts but that greater progress and greater results are to be obtained by still greater efforts-hence we want the British Pacific.

The question of Dominion taxation in British Columbia, alleged by Mr. Wilson be be excessive as compared with Dominion expenditure in this province, I pass over for he time being until in poss data-when I feel certain this assertion of Mr. Wilson will also be disproved. A. E. MCPHILLIPS.

Victoria, April 20, 1895.

MR. WILSON AND THE B. P.

To THE EDITOR :- Mr. Wm. Wilson his several letters to the Times has had a nis several letters to the Times has had a great deal to say about Messre. Prior and Earle's attitude towards the British Pacific. For the purpose of bolatering up the cause which most coincides with his "blue rain" characteristics he has endeavored to prove than the Victoria members are antagonistic. which most coincides with his "blue ruin" characteristics he has endeavored to prove that the Victoria members are antagonistic than no free trade at all. to the railway scheme that is nearest the to the railway scheme that is nearest the hearts of Victorians. The remarks of Col. from the C.P.R. in one breath and advocations. comic style that Mr. Wilson uses to be-wilder his hearers as to his intent, but still they were in accordance with the facts of one, knowing with all the astuteness of the the case so far as the railway scheme is conpolitician that such arguments as have been devanced by Mr. Wilson would not stand necessary to apply for a Dominion charter for a railway before it would be proper or scrutiny. I do not say that Mr. Wilson cerned. Mr. Wilson is aware that it is first to expect of the British Pacific? We are all reasonable to request federal aid. The promoters of the scheme have not yet done this, and for very good reasons. Mr. Rithet and his associates have not yet made arrangements ments of failures for the United States and with the province and the city for further Canada for the week ending April 13, aid to the British Pacific, and such a move 1895, as given in Bradstreet's Ia that week could not be made until the time when a could not be made until the time when a plan for construction was placed on a good business basis. All who have a knowledge of what is required in the matter will readily understand that Col. Prior was quite right in his contention that it was most in-advisable at the present time to approach the Dominion government on the question of subsidy. Everyone acquainted with William Wilson's sophistry will also clearly see that it is not a desire to aid the British Paoffic that is actuating him, but that he is simply posing as the railway's champion for political purposes. It is not so long ago that he was the loudest talker on the street in opposition to the province doing anything further towards promoting the construction of this very railway. But having adopted if free trade and no taxes " for his motto, it now suits him to use his facile (I was almost writing faking) pen to make the public believe he is its warm friend (and of course the Grit candidates with him) When the proper time arrives - and let us hope it may be soon-Mesers. Earle and Prior will be found strongly advocating subsidies to the British Pacific at their places in Ottawa. They have both stated so publicly, and it is somewhat contemptible for Mr Wilson in their absence to misrepresent them.

to misrepresent them. Had Mr. Wilson taken Messrs. Earle and Prior to task for not having used more energy in promoting the extension of the E & N. railway from Wellington to Comox, which would in reality be so many miles of con-struction of the British Pacific, I would have coincided with him in this particular to a certain extent It is pretty well understood that the E & N. people are prepared to build this line, provided the usual subsidy of \$3,200 per mile is granted them.

This is not an unreasonable request, for the federal government has devoted a similar amount per mile to every branch line and extension that the C.P.R have built or indirectly been interested in. It would open up an excellent district, would furnish a quick route to the promising would furnish a quick route to the promising mineral and agricultural district of Alberni (for it is but eighteen miles by road from Eoglishman's River), and would generally promote the prosperity of this island, and the trade of Victoria. It would also bring about a return of some of the Dominion taxes that so much disturb William Wilson's equanimity at the present moment. I think what took place at the Board of Trade meeting, I have to say that not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not being a member of that board and therefore not be not provided the granting of this subsidy. It means much more for Victoria than at first sight. Besides the additional trade in supplies to the railway and population, it would provided the railway and compared to the land and bring the railway and compared to the settlement of the land and bring the railway and compared to t is the duty of our members to bring about city. It would necessitate the erection of additional terminal facilities here for the handling of the rolling stock and for workshops. And as I before remarked it would be sixty miles of the British Pacific prac-

course of Mr. Wilson's reasoning on the fin-ancial condition of Canada and British Columbia in last night's Times, and I have come to the conclusion that his reputation as a practical joker is well merited. He assumes several propositions—that Canada is in a worse condition than the United States; that the Province pays a great deal more in-to the Federal Treasury than it gets out of it; that there are no advantages accruing from partnership with the Dominion; that the C. P. R has done nothing to develope the trade of the Province; that the Canada Vestern should be built and should be aided by the Dominion.

If we follow all these out to their logical conclusions they land Mr. Wilson in a sorry

protective policy. Let us see how it works out. The tariff of the United States has always been much higher than that of Canada, and therefore if the reasoning be wrote a rough sketch of his life and times. sound the United States should be that much worse off than Canada; but the United States is better off. Moral : We should raise the tariff of Canada still higher. As to the second proposition it may be

way and whether it pays us or not we stipulated for it upon entering Con. So the manuscript had been set aside, federation and the people of Canada were of to be reproduced a hundred years hence, but one opinion for many years, and that was that British Columbia made a bargain altogether too good for the rest of the was a bargain, however, which the Dominion had to live up to. The owned by itself, is in round numbers 4,000 miles in extent and cost as it stands \$200,-That British 000,000, or an average of \$50,000 per mile. The portion in British Columbia alone cost over \$50,000,000. The rest of it was necessary to complete the bargain. If British Columbia had had to build that line itself in its own territory the interest on the investment would have been \$2,000,000 per On the contrary, he has written on and annum. Add that to the annual subsidies, appropriations, cost of public service, etc., and the account is not quite as much on the April 2 other side as we might imagine from Mr.

Wilson's way of figuring.

The point of the whole matter is this. however: Would the province pay less or get the remaining portions as an opportune time more if the Liberals were in power? Will for his attack. But patience has a limit, somebody explain in behalf of the Liberal platform what is the basis of the new arrangements by which Mr. Wilson's "grievances" are to be remedied?

As to the third proposition that partner-ship with the Dominion is to be deprecated had thought the time gone by for the expression of such sentiments in this province. and the astonishing part of it is that the Times, which boasts of its Canadian pro-Times, which boasts or the Communication olivities, pats Mr. Wilson most approvingly clivities, pats Mr. Wil son is sensible but given to joking—will seri-eusly tell us that British Columbia to day is not better off for being a part of the Dominion of Canada than it would be as an isolated colony such as Newfoundland is. Before confederation British Columbia had a higher tariff than there is to day in Canada, and it had a debt formed Episcopal church," feel any sorrow

ing that the Dominion should assist the British Pacific in the other, he caps the climax of his absurdity. In a great undertaktaries and world-wide connections, has not beneficially affected our trade, what are we as anxious as Mr. Wilson to see the latter built; but I, for one, regret to see Mr. Wilson adopting so stupid a line of argument in its behalf. To say that the C. P. R. has done the province no good is a poor way of actly to our individual liking?" The people in early days did worship in the same house

The whole argument seemed to be reducpolitical "morality"? If the Liberal programme of "retrenchment" and "reduced taxation" is to go into effect, however, we taxation" is to go into effect, however, we are inclined to think the greatest joke of all on Mr. Wilson would be the fact that the Province would get less instead of getting more of the revenue it pays into the Federal Treasury.

Treasury.

dogmas, is out of the question.

In the early portion of his letter Mr.

Jenns uses insultingly the word "schism" in the Anglican church, which gave rise to the "so-called Reformed Episcopal church."

Does he remember the time when with arrogance unbounded, the word schismatic was

### MR. WILSON'S ATTITUDE.

To THE EDITOR :- The reference in communication to the Times of Friday last, which Mr. William Wilson makes to the Board of Trade shows him to be possessed of bad taste and worse judgment. He came before the board with his reso-

that would have been becoming to the most He in his letter now under review says :

"The resolution in my opinion should have received unanimous assent."

Having failed in his attempt to commit the board to an unwise action, he now through the columns of the press animad-verts upon that body which had given him such courteous consideration. So much for Mr. Wilson's bad taste : now for his bad judgment. The general tenor of Mr. Wilson's several communications is o make political capital against the Conservative party and its representatives.

If he could have shown that the l

Conservative party, he might have justified dhis present peculiar tactics.

However, he gives quotations from the board's last annual report showing that the board is pressing upon the Federal government with as much vigor as is Mr. Wilson the claims of the province for larger appropriations for public works; and a review of the board's previous reports and a knowledge of its workings will show that without fear or favor to political parties the board has a conductor of the board's previous reports and a knowledge of its workings will show that without fear JONATHAN A. GREEN. his present peculiar taction.

However, he gives quotations from the or favor to political parties the board has had a single eye to Victoria and Provincial

Trade had any political bias in favor of the

The large attendance present when Mr. The large attendance present when Mr. Wilson offered his resolution was perhaps equally divided in political creeds; the opinion adverse to the resolution was practically unanimous, and the public may safely conclude that their interests and the interests of the British Pacific railway were best of his contemporaries.

served by the matured decision of this non olitical body.

The endorsement of the explanations regarding the Dominion subjidy given by Mesers. Earle and Prior did not commit the poard or the members thereof to the support of the Conservative party, but it does relieve them from any imputation of having said or done anything adverse to the Britis Pacific railway interests.

But as before mentioned, Mr. Wilson mush not be taken seriously; he was merely attempting a practical joke on the board; and the trouble with him was that his joke was seen, and unlike many bad jokers he hadn't to explain it. ONLOOKED

#### "FORTY YEARS' SERVICE."

To THE EDITOR :- Having heard that the congregation of the Church of Our Lord intended to give an "at home" to their Bishop (Cridge) in commemoration of the fortieth wrote a rough sketch of his life and times. publishing the first hurried part in the Col. enist of April 2. After finishing the whole, and having sent it to the Colonist office, I avoided the publication of the remaining portions, fearing they might cause ill feel. ing amongst the living, tread on corns, and, moreover, arouse a dormant hostile feeling on a political subject. Let sleeping dogs lie - they will awake when necessary, when all the actors will be dead and proba

bly the history burned ! In your issue of April 18 appears a quasi friendly, but really slyly hostile Mr. Jenns, in which he gives the interesting built or news that in his youthful days he attended a concert (a sacred one, of course) in London and heard the refrain of an old song-When Sorrow Sleepeth Wake it Not, and wishes at the present time that story had impressed our old friend Dr. Helmoken I have shown how and why I did "refrain." but has Mr. Jenns done so? Has he taken a dose of his own medicine? Not much. opened up very irritating subjects which were not even mentioned in my letter of

It looks as though the reverend friend, knowing the drift of the history from experience, possibly waited expectantly for the remaining portions as an opportune time and so his manuscript, becoming tired of waiting, suddenly burst forth—but attacking subjects I never mentioned at all-and overtly, like a doctor, using expressions of unfelt sorrow, in fact a ready prepared de fence cauterizing a sore.

When I read Mr. Jenns' letter it aroused feeling of hostility, and almost induced to advise the publication of the history— but I "refrained," and will refrain from criticising his defence and theories of the troubles, remarking, however, that when a reverend gentleman gets the use of another's pulpit by courtesy, it is an understood duty that he will not preach anything unpleasant to the lender or the congregation, particularly of a partizan characte

Fam not aware that the congregation of the Church of Our Lord, the "so-called Rechurch service-" still so gently o'er one stealing." On the contrary it mea dogmas and doctrines preached and ta doctrines of sacerdotalism, of submis ed and taughtthe priest, of the negation of religious free dom of inquiry-of which the ceremonies are

"To have a church that will suit the

'fancy' of everybody is simply an impossi-bility 'is quite true; but is it true 'that we may well feel abashed, if we cannot woroutward forms and ceremonies be not expacific or of educating public opinion in its favor. Mr. Wilson should not joke at the expense of so important a project. It is quite as serious as poking fun at a funeral—

in early days did worsnip in the same nouse of God—viz. the mess room—then in the building that replaced this, but still the house of God; then the Presbyterian church, which was also the house of God, then in the present of God; then in the present of God, then in the presen also the house of God; then in the new ed to merely a matter of dollars and cents, and while with one hand we strike the Dominion government for piling up debt and the expenditure of public money, with the other we take it by the throat and demand the content of the public money. The published, as in the mess-room, if they wished, as in the mess-room, if they wished, as in other we take it by the throat and demand the published. The published is the universe, and men were as near to Him in the mess-room, if they wished, as in other building, call it by whichever may be a published. The published is the published in the mess-room, if they wished, as in the mouse of God is universe, and men were as near to Him in the mess-room, if they wished, as in the mouse of God is universe. cathedral, again the house of God. Does other we take it by the throat and demand any other building, call it by whichever more money, the building of railways, public buildings, wharves and all the rest of it. however much ornamented and endowed was it the Times that said something about with sensuous music and so forth, and then listen to the sermon teaching repugnant dogmas, is out of the question.

handed about by the Anglicans, with threats of utter perdition accompanying it? Does he remember when these emissaries raised disputes and estrangements between husband and wife—between children and their parents—between non-conformists and those of other bodies, much the same as in the war between the Free and Established kirk in Scotland, which made many think or say "How these Christians hate each other!" All this from fulminations from He came before the board with his resolution and was patiently listened to by the fifty or sixty members present; the subject was very freely and friendlily discussed, and the all but unanimous opinion being that it would be unwise to pass the resolution, Mr. Wilson asked permission to withdraw it.

Yet mark the present attitude of Mr. Wilson who, when before the board, pocketed his resolution with an air of humility that would have been becoming to the most

but denominations and buildings. The essence of all Christian doctrine is "Fear God "and "love your neighbor as yourself"
—an impossibility, an ideal—but any one who tries to get near it will be a Christian—it needs no ritualism to bring this about.

J. S. HELMOKEN

Victoria, April 19.

### A HAPPY CHOICE.

AFTER 25 YEARS A Wise Mother Chooses the Right Medicine, and Her Son Tells of its Wonder-

JONATHAN A. GREEN.

Justinian inculcated politeness on every

No Amen

OTTAWA, address in throne com amendmen was not fin Monday. speeches Laurier. Cartwright The leader Thompson beautiful. reference to new leader endorsed b Hon. Mr. of the

Newfoundle proposed to which an ag the colonial settlement a manner ac Sir C. H. marks by Si that in conn recent disagr did not use him with rec Col. Pcior a series of qu ward Grey's respecting to Mr. Earle

The estima day, and the delivered on L' Electeur preferred agai ng accepted passage of a statement app The govern of the Supren The expo of \$1,500,000.

CAN

WINNIPEG. points along th in Manitoba in about conclud orable for grov where rain is b has been done Toronto, Ap laren, of Perth Hall yesterday ground of insol QUEBEC, Apr Greevy has ap Quebec West el LONDON, Ar cided to circ Western Ontar be commuted They contend tool by his fe cocted for his c TORONTO, AP the Dominion yesterday, Ho

NO RI SANTIAGO DE 19. -The staff of Press after rem meeting residen nd nationaliti Cuba, where th most progress. ship of the matter of an in suppresse last month first of Cubans has

appointed vice

government h against the go portance to be occurred. In a Province of Sai who attempted rested. In the Cuba, at the ea nature of the sympathizera natural choice ing expeditions The leaders f bands of 50, 100 Not half of the but nearly all or rifles, shotguns, are from 2,500 t They form no among the ence, and occasi small detachme They hope to tire and seek to pr do more destruct Under Gover

operations were tended to all wh pledged submissi With Martin governor-general sonally pushing the insurgents be long in doubt supported by t properly led, so have been looked capable of intell of their men, an outlaws and bat regroes or half b ories won have regular factorie As a matter of f

sen taken and r When the sign given nearly two at Santiago de O would not have The general of and the