

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1891.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

The Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General for Nova Scotia, discusses a Canada and Imperial Federation, in the March number of the *Fortnightly Review*. His paper, though perhaps a little diffuse, is a very interesting one. Though belonging to the "blue ruin" party of the Dominion, Mr. Longley does justice to Canada. He shows that it has progressed, that it is progressing, and that it is a very important part of the British Empire. His pleasant and cheerful picture of the present condition of the Dominion is in striking contrast to the "blue ruin" party of the Dominion, which is so frequently uttered by his hearers, Sir Richard Cartwright. No one would suppose that the writer of the following paragraph was a disciple of the Knight of the Doleful Countenance:

The largest and most important of Great Britain's colonial possessions is the Dominion of Canada. It has an area of over three and a half millions of square miles. It has a population of at least five millions, and is rapidly growing. It has large cities and rising towns. Its trade is expanding, and its wealth is accumulating. It has two of the greatest railway lines in the world. Canada cannot be charged, at home or abroad, with lack of enterprise. She has incurred a debt of hundreds of millions to secure a national highway from ocean to ocean. She has not feared to offer enormous subsidies to fast steamers to extend her trade with the world. She stands ready to contribute to ocean cables when they can be shown to be necessary for the purposes of her progress. She has invested tens of millions in the construction of canals. Indeed, in the willingness of the Government to embark the resources of the country to any extent in overcoming the difficulties which her vast area and geographical location impose, Canada has gone ahead of her great neighbor, the United States. With a vast Northwest already opened by railway, containing fertile land without limit, the prospects for the future are most promising.

What that future is likely to be, Mr. Longley discusses with great intelligence and fairness. There are four courses open to Canada—to remain as it is an indefinite period longer, to join the United States, to become part of the Federated Empire of Great Britain, or to set up on its own account and become independent. It is not in the nature of things that Canada will always be content to remain in a state of pupillage; annexation has its advantages and its difficulties, the principal difficulty being that Canadians do not want it; the same may be said of Imperial Federation, with this qualification that neither the British as a people nor the Canadians have given the Imperial Confederation scheme serious consideration; and there are difficulties in the way of Canada's attaining and maintaining independence, but these Mr. Longley does not consider by any means insuperable. Independence he considers the probable destiny of this Dominion. He alludes, wisely passing, to the glorious dream of a federation of the English-speaking nations and communities of the world.

Mr. Longley does not think that the English people, when their attention is seriously directed to the subject, will be willing to admit Canadians into the Empire on a footing of perfect equality with themselves. Will they allow Canadians a vote in shaping the foreign policy of the Empire, and in deciding on questions involving the continuance of peace or a declaration of war? Will they extend to Canadians a representation in the Councils of the Empire proportionate to their numbers with the condition that the day cannot be very far distant when the population of Canada will be greater than that of the Mother Country? Will they be ready to leave every avenue to power and office as open to Canadians living in Canada, as they are to the natives of the British Islands, who remain at home? These are some of the questions which must be considered and settled before Canada can become a member of an Imperial Federation. It goes without saying that Canadians will never consent to bear their full share of the burdens and responsibilities of the Empire unless all the privileges of British subjects are extended to them, and all the prizes of the Empire placed within their reach. The subject which Mr. Longley discusses is a tempting one, and one which thinking men on both sides of the Atlantic will talk and write about whether the discussion is profitable or not, or whether it will aid in bringing about a practical result. Our own opinion is that the conditions are too complicated and the future too uncertain for any mere mortal just now to do more than guess at the future of this Dominion. Anything like an intelligent forecast seems to us to be absolutely impossible.

AN AFTERNOON CRITIC.

A wise man and a good citizen, after a measure has become law, ceases to oppose it. He bows, with the best grace he can, to the will of the majority and resolves to give the law a fair trial. He is moderate enough to think that it is just possible that he may be wrong, and the majority right, and that the law which he opposed strenuously, as long as opposition could defeat or modify it, may after all work well. He sees, too, that the best way to prove that a law is bad is to carry it out to the letter, and to give it every opportunity to do all the mischief of which it is capable. But there are men and journals in this province that do not know how to defer to the will of the majority. They do not know how to accept defeat gracefully and in a manly way, but continue grumbling and growing and capping when an attitude of discontent and dissatisfaction indicates both wounded self-esteem and intellectual weakness.

Our contemporary, the *News-Advertiser*, continues to carp at the school law, which

was carried through the Legislature against its opposition by a large majority, and re-states objections that were considered weak and were overruled while the Education Bill was under consideration. Such mutterings and murmurings can do no possible good to the cause of education now. Our contemporary, if it desires to see the school system work smoothly, should cease not only to oppose the new law, but should take every opportunity of strengthening and aiding those who are entrusted with its administration. This is the course which every large-minded, public-spirited citizen will take, no matter what part he took before the measure became law. If men obeyed and helped to carry out those laws only which they supported while they were under deliberation upon by the Legislature and discussed by the newspapers, the community would be soon in a most disturbed and confused condition. Our contemporary will, we trust, soon get over its chagrin at being defeated in this education matter, and will set to work to help those whom it can influence to get all the good out of the new law that it is capable of producing. And, if it works well, as we believe it will, the *Advertiser* will, we trust, be magnanimous enough to acknowledge its mistake and to bear willing testimony to its efficacy.

The *Advertiser* has nothing new to urge against the school law. Its objection is that the people are not allowed a large enough share in the management of the schools. It instances the elective school boards of the English system; and, having heard that the school question was an issue at the polls in Wisconsin, it jumped to the conclusion that the cause of discontent was that the schools were not under popular control. Our contemporary does not tell the whole truth in either case. It does not inform its readers that the English schools are under a system of rigid Government inspection, that the Government keeps in its hands the power of the purse, and that the schools get just as much and no more than the Government Inspectors decide that they are entitled to. The Government, too, determines the standards by which the allowances to the schools are regulated. The School Boards have nothing whatever to do with the appointment of the inspector or with the rules by which he is guided in the performance of his work. We have heard too that the British system is far from being as effective as it might be, and that it does not give satisfaction to advanced educationists.

The difficulty in Wisconsin is not who shall control the schools, but what shall be taught in them. The American school system, like our own, is strictly secular. If we do not mistake there is a provision in the constitution of many states that religion must not be taught in the public schools. The Catholics, and the Lutherans, both German and Scandinavian, strongly disapprove of secular education. They wanted to have, not only their respective languages taught in the public schools, but their religions. The American element in the population resisted this, but the Catholics and Lutherans insisted upon what they believed to be their rights, and by uniting with one of the political parties gained a victory at the polls. What the ultimate result has been, we have not heard. But this is certain, that the great issue was in Wisconsin as it was in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the religious question, and that must be decided, not by the local boards, but by the State and Provincial Legislatures. We, in this province, are happily, as yet, free from that very delicate and most troublesome difficulty.

But there is nothing to be gained by discussing the school question now. It is settled in this province for a while, and it is not wise to open it again.

THE ITALIAN DIFFICULTY.

The correspondence between Baron Fava and the Hon. Mr. Blaine shows very clearly that the relations between Italy and the United States are strained. If the countries were nearer neighbors, and more equally matched as to strength, numerical and financial, it would be safe to predict that war might be declared at any moment; but, as it is, it is not likely that the disagreement will go further than the suspension of diplomatic relations for an indefinite period.

It is to us not at all surprising that the people of Italy are excited, and that its Government has promptly and emphatically given expression to the national indignation. Just imagine the anger which the whole American people would feel if a number of United States citizens were murdered in cold blood at midday in Rome or Florence or Naples, while the authorities were standing by inactive. That anger would rise to a pitch which no government could withstand when it was known that the men who committed the crime openly gloried in their act and were permitted to remain at large. It would be difficult to express in the language of diplomacy the feelings with which the whole American people would regard such an outrage. If British subjects had been the victims of the violence of a mob under such circumstances, the demand for justice, and, if that were delayed, for vengeance, would be so fierce, so loud and so general, as to be irresistible. Those who remember the excitement caused by the Trent affair, and who know that Great Britain spent nine millions sterling and sacrificed many lives to release a few British subjects, wrongfully imprisoned by the King of Abyssinia, will have some idea of the feelings of the British people if the victims of the New Orleans outrage were subjects of Queen Victoria.

Thinking men, no matter to what nation they belong, must see that the feeling exhibited by the Italians is only natural, and

must admit that their government could pursue no other course than the one they have taken.

It seems to us that the demand made by Baron Fava is exceedingly moderate and altogether reasonable. He asks for an "official assurance by the Federal Government that the guilty parties shall be brought to justice." How Mr. Blaine can refuse to consider that demand it is impossible to understand. In fact, he has not the face to do it, but has recourse to a device which would be regarded as disingenuous if resorted to by a third-rate politician when driven into a corner. His reply is not to the demand which Baron Fava made in his official letter, but to one which he did not make. He says that the Marquis of Rudini in his telegram demanded the punishment of the murderers. But he must have known that Baron Fava's letter subsequently written was the official interpretation of that telegram and the demand which he was then called upon to consider. It is not to be supposed that the Italian minister demanded the punishment of the alleged murderers without trial. He evidently meant in the telegram what Baron Fava expressed in his formal letter that the men concerned in the massacre be brought to justice. But Mr. Blaine, it will be observed, makes no reply at all to this reasonable request. He does not tell Baron Fava that the United States authorities would of course see that the law was vindicated and justice done. It would be very easy to say this, and this was the answer that might be expected as a matter of course. Secretary Blaine does not say this. He does not even admit the unpleasant truth that the United States Government has no power in the premises, and that if the authorities of the state of Louisiana choose to go unwhipped of justice, the United States Government would be compelled to look on inactive. To confess this would be to admit that the United States, in its dealings with foreign nations, is constitutionally weak; that it is possible for one of the states of the Union to offer a foreign nation a deadly insult without its being in the power of the Federal Government to make reparation. This, properly interpreted, is what Mr. Blaine's letter means. He is ready enough to consider the question of indemnity to the families of the murdered Italians, but he cannot promise that the men engaged in the riot will be brought to trial and dealt with as the laws of the land direct.

THE BACKDOWN OF ITALY.

Rudini Sees His Mistake and is Trying to Crawl Out of It.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Sun prints the following from Washington City late tonight: A Sun correspondent has received from high official authority a true explanation of the course which Italy has pursued in first recalling Minister Fava, and admitting, by dispatch to Rudini to Imperiali, to-night, that Secretary Blaine has all along been ready to make proper reparation for the killing of the Italians, and that the action had been too hasty. The explanation is that from the time Baron Fava first received instructions to present his letters of recall, until the day he did so, he was earnestly urging his government to delay taking such an important step, and holding out promises of an amicable settlement of the controversy. This course he followed for nine or ten days. On Tuesday he was peremptorily ordered to delay no longer, and thereupon presented his instructions to Blaine. On his return to his apartment he was astonished to find a call-gram instructing him to withhold the letter until receipt of further orders. It was too late, however, as the news of his recall had been officially promulgated, and it was remembered that Rudini's date of this imperative telegram shows that it was decided upon after the return of Minister Rudini to Rome, and after his interview with Minister Porter. It will be remembered that Rudini was absent for two or three days during the pendency of the negotiations between Baron Fava and Secretary Blaine, and while Minister Porter was attempting to have Minister Rudini's return to Rome delayed. It was, therefore, perfectly plain in the light of the explanation and dispatch from Rudini to Imperiali, that Tuesday last the Italian government became convinced it had made a mistake, and that world-wide prediction they determined that the course of wisdom was to officially admit it.

THE U. S. NAVY.

It is Entirely Inadequate to the Defense of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: "What we want," said Secretary Tracy, to-day, "are more battle-ships. We need fighting ships, and I hope they will be given us. I shall ask for all that I can. We must have at least three additional, and more if possible." "Your recent report, Mr. Secretary, portrayed in strong colors the deplorable condition of our coast cities. It is not overdrawn, is it?" "It is not nearly so strong as I might have made it. Before I wrote the report I sent an officer of the navy on a reconnaissance expedition in and around New York city. He had pictured the situation as reported to me I should have been called an alarmist. It is absolutely true that a foreign fleet could sail up the Hudson and destroy our rail, way bridges and other modes of communication, shut us off, first from the mainland, and second, from all supplies of food. The situation would be simply appalling, if you will stop to consider it carefully." "It would not be so bad at Boston or Baltimore, or other of our Atlantic cities, for these are built upon the mainland, and our people could seek refuge in the interior." "The government cannot do that. The Pacific islands and the 2,500,000 inhabitants of these cities would be absolutely helpless. I cannot understand why all the people along our coast do not in fact that the Government should give them the amplest protection in this respect." "The present difficulty with Italy, while it is not expected to result in war, will emphasize the necessity on our part of greater preparations against attack."

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mormon Denominations Dispute the Possession of a Temporal Mount Zion.

Valuable Coal Deposits in California—Bright Prospects for the Grain Crop.

KANSAS CITY, April 1.—Two branches of the Mormon church at Independence, Mo., known as the "Handrickites" and the "Re-organized church," are fighting for the possession of Mount Zion, a low hill abut on four acres in extent, selected by Joseph Smith as the place where all the elect will assemble on judgment day, and from there be taken into heaven. The Mormons believe that here are the foundations of a magnificent temple laid by the Angels Gabriel, who with his hosts will descend from heaven and uncover them, and in a single night erect a beautiful temple. The Handrickites have a church on Mount Zion, which last night was completely wrecked.

RECENT COAL DISCOVERIES.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., April 1.—The report of the recent coal discoveries in Marin county do not appear to create much of a furor, as it has been generally known that there are some considerable sizes exist along the bay shores. From old times it is known that this deposit was located some twenty years ago, but after digging a shaft to the depth of 60 feet the projectors had to abandon the idea. It was within 400 yards of Alston station, on the narrow gauge road, and coal of good quality has been obtained in sufficient quantities to warrant further operations.

WASHINGTON CROP PROSPECTS.

SPOKANE, April 1.—Official reports from seventeen towns in the grain districts of Eastern Washington indicate a largely increased acreage over last year. In the Big Bend, where government land is being rapidly taken by immigrants, the increase of acreage will run from 50 to 100 per cent. In the Palouse, Walla Walla, Kelso and Polk districts the increase will be about 25 per cent. As barley was a profitable crop last year, the acreage of that grain will be particularly large.

PRINCETON MOOSE.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 1.—The eighth birthday of the Moose club, president of Princeton university, Dr. James McCosh, was celebrated in a fitting manner to-day.

ANOTHER CHINESE MURDER.

NIGHT YAKIMA, April 1.—Word was brought to-day of the murder of a Chinaman on the banks of the Columbia river by a fellow countryman. Both parties were miners, and the murdered man had accumulated several hundred dollars. The murderer hacked his victim to pieces with an axe.

RAIL GRANVILLE.

RAIL GRANVILLE, whose death has been so much discussed, died at the age of 76 years, after a long illness. He was born in 1814, and became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1840, and shortly after took his seat for Leithfield. He was elected to the peerage in 1846, was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1848, in 1851 obtained a seat in the Cabinet, and in December of that year succeeded Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office, retaining it until 1859. He was created Earl Granville in 1859, and in 1860, after the death of Lord Russell, he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in succession to the late Earl of Clarendon. This office he occupied until the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet, in 1874. Early in the following year, when Mr. Gladstone resigned from the leadership of the Opposition, Lord Granville became, by general consent, the leader of the Liberal party. Lord Granville being chosen as its spokesman in the House of Commons, he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1880. In Mr. Gladstone's ministry of 1880, he had the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WARSHIPS GOING TO CHILL.

The Flagship San Francisco and the Charleston Nearly Ready.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—This morning the ceremonies attending the transfer of a limited Brownrigg to the USS Charleston to the San Francisco took place. The arrival of the admiral was acknowledged by a salute of nineteen guns from the cruiser's battery. This change now makes the San Francisco the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, and the command of the Charleston passes to Captain Remey. San Francisco will not have the same opportunity of visiting the San Francisco on her arrival from the yard as was afforded them in the case of the Charleston. In conversation with Admiral Brown, it was learned that the strict orders of the navy department to proceed to Chili immediately prevented the public from being afforded the privilege of boarding the cruiser. A short stay at this port is only for the purpose of taking on additional stores, otherwise she would proceed to sea without stopping here. Admiral Brown transferred his personal staff from the Charleston to the San Francisco, as follows: Flag lieutenant, George L. Dyer, secretary, George P. Blair, flag engineer, Philip J. Chas. Bell, master, Arthur Buttrick, flag surgeon, Captain Mearns, flag clerk, Lt. Lieut. Bowyer, flag naval cadet, Alonzo Galtrey.

The Charleston will soon follow the San Francisco to Chili. She met yesterday on Monday, and is coming to-day. She is a large eight-gun frigate, and is much more formidable than the flagship.

The government vessel McDowell is up for repairs, and the tug Wizard took her place on regular trips to the island, to-day. When the steamer was leaving Angel Island on her first trip, yesterday morning, she struck a rock of some size lying on the bottom and tore the rudder post out of the stern.

The vessel was under steam at the time, and her rudder being disabled she was caught by the strong tide and swept into the rocks, where she stuck in the mud. She had quite a number of ladies and children on board at the time. The steamer James M. Donahue was signalled, and the frightened passengers placed on board and brought to the city. The tug Wizard was sent out and towed the disabled steamer to the dock, to-day, and it is thought it will take two weeks to repair her.

PORT CRESCENT CULLINGS.
An Epidemic Among the Indians—Increased Demand for Steamer Accommodation.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)
PORT CRESCENT, April 2.—The settlers on Lake Crescent have raised a subscription fund, and will at once build a wagon road from this place to the lake. This will make that beautiful spot more accessible, and increase its popularity with tourists. It will, also, be of great service in opening up the Solduck country, as a road will be built from the west end of Lake Crescent to the Solduck valley.

A. H. Davis, a ranchman on Lake of the Sun, on the extreme western edge of Clallam county, is here on business. He says that thirty-five cabins have been built on claims in his neighborhood by the Knights of Labor. They were then assigned to thirty-five knights, by lot, and are now held by those who drew the lucky numbers. There are one hundred and fifty ranchers in the lake region, which is difficult of access, but a fertile country.

The Indians at Quinal reservation are dying, in great numbers, of some contagious disease. The same terrible visitation other reservations on the Pacific, a few years ago. Clearing camp No. Five, on the right of way of the Victoria, Port Crescent & Chas. hals railway, will complete its contract in a few days.

Contractor S. R. Haddock left for Seattle and Tacoma, this morning, on a business trip. Travel down this coast is increasing so much that several steamer companies are projecting lines down the Straits.

APPORTIONING THE ESTIMATES.

Members of the Assembly Vigorously Vindicate the Claims of the Constitution.

With an almost wonderful amount of unanimity the members of the Legislative Assembly allowed the items in the estimates for the present year to be discussed. The members of the Opposition, who were for Roads, Streets, Bridges and Wharves were brought up. No sooner were these, however, reached than the Government supporters, the Independents and the Radical Unionists, straightened up. They called in some demand more money than had been given the people, to contend that such and such a claim was receiving too much, while the burden of the Opposition was that the government had discriminated in favor of constituencies represented by Ministers, those which had gone into other way having been altogether left out in the cold. Some contended that the public money should be laid out proportionately to the amount of revenue collected, while others held that the outlay for roads, streets, bridges and wharves ought to be distributed where it was most wanted, the better developed districts being in this respect more entitled to it.

The present condition because of the liberal expenditures that had been made on them in the past. They were, many of them, in consequence, in a better position to do their own work.

ARTESIAN WELL BORING.

In committee of Supply, yesterday, the Joint Commissioners of Lands and Works reported that an admirable and satisfactory progress had been made in well boring at Kamloops. The machinery owned by the Government was capable of going down to a depth of 1,400 feet. He had to-day given orders for the resumption of operations, which would be vigorously prosecuted. Already they had struck water, but its quantity had not come up to expectations. They therefore proposed to go down deeper. As a rule, water, it was obtainable, was to be got at a depth of about 500 feet, and in all these cases of boring there was the chance of striking coal or salt. Indeed, one of the best salt mines in Ontario had in this way been discovered. Upon the result of the boring it was proposed to suspend the policy of the Government, whether to continue work or dispose of the plant in addition to the vote passed this year, there was, said the Commissioner, a sum of \$10,000 from last year. It was proposed, at Kamloops, to put on two shifts at the well, working sixteen hours instead of eight. It was thought possible to sink this well to a depth of about 500 feet, possibly 800. This well boring would place a large quantity of land within the possibilities of cultivation, but until experiments had been made, it was impossible to say where the best results could be secured. It was proposed to go to work among other places at Cache Creek. Mr. Semlin and other members suggested localities where they believed well boring could be advantageously prosecuted.

WILL BE APPEALED.

An Oakland dispatch says:—The papers in the suit of F. P. Bragg against the Young Men's Christian Association were taken up on appeal yesterday. The suit for damages alleged to have been incurred by the management of the Fowler de Art Company through the failure, or rather refusal of Manager Driving, of the association to play them at Music hall, after having booked the entertainment. The de Art company, besides one or two specialties, presented a statue representing some of the best known art pieces. The plaintiff, John F. Bragg, is a manager, by the way the same one that gave to Rev. no the honor of entertaining Henry M. Stanley, but a few days since. Fowler's statue de Art is an entertainment worthy of patronage in any city, but because it was necessary to represent beautifully formed statues with perfectly formed women, the association manager refused to present it. Mr. Bragg sued for the amount of the guarantee on the contract in the lower courts. The decision was against him, and he makes the appeal.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Attempted Outrage—Tramway at Chilliwack Landing—McLean, the Oarsman, in Luck.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NEW WESTMINSTER, April 3.—The gold gravel sluicing, of Yale, will be working in a few weeks. The machinery has been safely conveyed across the river.

A company has been formed to build a tramway line at Chilliwack, from the landing to the town, a distance of five miles and a half. It will be running by May 15. Alex. McLean, the champion oarsman, has sold his ranch, on the Pitt meadows, for \$30,000.

Two men dragged a girl into a house in a swamp, yesterday, and tried to commit a crime. She escaped and informed the police, and they have been arrested.

UNITED STATES AND ITALY.

What the English and German Papers Say of the Present Situation.

The Americans in a Difficult Position—Secretary Blaine a Diplomatic Brawler.

LONDON, April 1.—The St. James Gazette says: If Italy is disposed to send ironclads to the Mississippi, the Americans will have no ships to face the Lepanto and Diillo for forty minutes. The withdrawal of the ambassador is evidently meant to convey to the United States information that Italy is not to be trifled with.

The Star says the United States is in an extremely difficult position, though the lynching at New Orleans was justifiable. The Globe says the United States has been taught a vigorous lesson in diplomacy. They cannot ignore old world ideas.

The Evening Standard remarks that the trouble will blow over shortly, and the Americans will be little the worse for it. The agitation will strengthen the hands of those who want to forbid the further landing of emigrants. When they succeed the export of refugees and papers from Europe generally will be diverted to our shores.

The Echo believes that the recall of Baron Fava is a hasty step which Italy is likely to repent taking. The Globe thinks it necessary that the Government at Washington should receive a sharp lesson on international diplomacy. "The United States," it says, "will have to founder out of the trouble by some method, but not that of war. European states cannot negotiate with a government unable to answer for Judge Lynch without defiance as to his exact rights and duties."

The Times satirically comments on the ways of American newspapers, which proudly boast of America's superior interest to the outer world, yet in this matter there is so much flutter that the raciest domestic scandal is laid out before them. The assertion that Premier di Rudini is playing to the gallery is correct, but nobody is such an adept as Secretary Blaine. The Times expresses surprise that King Humbert, considering the strained relations Italy enjoys in her friendship with America, should allow anything beyond a temporary cloud to intervene between them.

The Chronicle asks: "What if America, in return for the massacre, should prohibit Italian immigration?"

The Daily News says: "An official proclamation of the lynchers is certain to result in a quarrel, which would place Mr. Blaine in an impossible position."

BERLIN, April 1.—The National Zeitung says: "Even if the lynched were American citizens, the tone of the American press leaves no doubt that Italy is justified in her anxiety for the welfare of her subjects in America."

The Vossische Zeitung calls Mr. Blaine a diplomatic brawler, quite capable of conjuring up war with any European power.

The Telegraph thinks the life of Mr. Blaine is in jeopardy. He is, it says, "the personification of Yankee haughtiness," has not kept within the limits of international courtesy.

KAMLOOPS.

Merry Making at the Inland Capital—A Supposed Incendiarist.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
A very successful social, under the aid of the Ladies' Aid Society, Presbyterian church, was held in Raven's Hall, on Tuesday last, which was enjoyed by upwards of 200 persons. A varied and select programme of music—vocal and instrumental, was provided for the occasion, with a good sprinkling of the literary element. Refreshments were served round at intervals.

A ball was given at the Colonial hotel on Wednesday evening last, which was largely attended by the lovers of the dance. The dancing was kept up with spirit until the small hours of the morning. Yet another ball is spoken of, in connection with the local brass band.

At a meeting held here on Saturday night, it was decided to form a rifle club, and from the number of "shots" already enlisted, it is evident that the undertaking will prove a success.

No. 1 train, from the East, due at Kamloops at 10:50 on Wednesday night, did not arrive until 9:30 following morning. The delay was occasioned by the length of the train. On leaving Winnipeg the engine headed 18 passenger cars, but this number was reduced to 11 on reaching Kamloops. The train was well filled with passengers bound West.

Three of the employees of the Grand Pacific hotel, who were serving the refreshments with that well known band, the "Monday evening last, the recipients of illuminated addresses and substantial presents from the patrons of the establishment. The presentation was made by Mr. F. H. Bay, government agent, in the presence of the guests and patrons of the hotel.

Dr. Watt, the defeated candidate for parliamentary honors, writes the Inland Sentinel condemning the action of Mr. Bowser, chairman of the hospital board, as partisan during the contest.

The unopposed return of Mr. J. A. Mara, M.P., for the Yale district, is the subject of a long letter to the Sentinel, from Mr. Buchanan, of Nelson. He states that it was impossible for the people to have been prepared for the election surprise, and that the polling places were arranged that they could not have voted had there been a contest.

Arthur B. Knox, of the Mission, has been committed for trial at the forthcoming assizes, to be held in Kamloops on June 1, on a charge of incendiarism. On Jan. 5 last, three stacks of hay, valued at \$2,000, were maliciously set fire to and destroyed. Knox is the supposed offender.

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MALTESE NOT ITALIANS.

Facts About the Population of One of England's Strongholds.

It is a common though utterly erroneous idea in England that the Maltese are Italians by race, and that their language is a dialect of Italian, writes Sir George F. Bowen to the London Times. Sir Adriano Dingli, the present very able chief justice of Malta—a Maltese of the Maltese—has stated officially as follows: "It must not be overlooked that both English and Italian are practically, for a vast majority of our population, as much foreign tongues as Arabic or Greek in England or Italy." There is good authority for the belief that, at the present day, about twenty per cent. of the entire people can speak Italian, and about thirty per cent. can speak English, while nearly sixty per cent. can speak only Maltese.

The fact is—and it is a very interesting fact—that the Maltese are really the last surviving remnant of the Carthaginian branch of the old Phœnician people. Malta was the half-way station between Carthage and Sicily, long held by the Carthaginians and of which Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, was at one time governor. There is indeed a tradition that Hannibal himself was born in Malta. This famous and historic island was the chief stronghold in the Mediterranean of the Carthaginians of old, as it is now of the English. Here, and in the neighboring island of Gozo, there still remain extensive ruins of Carthaginian (or Phœnician) temples, and an abundance of Carthaginian graves.

Moreover, the base of the Maltese language is Carthaginian, i. e., Phœnician. In the comedy of the Latin poet Plautus, which is named "Pœnulus" ("The Little Carthaginian") a Carthaginian soldier makes a speech in his own language, which is stated by modern Maltese scholars to be as intelligible to them as much of our Gaelic is intelligible to the English of the present time.

During the long rule of the Saracens, who held Malta for more than two centuries, the old Carthaginian race and language were much mixed with the Arab blood and language; but both are kindred and Semitic races and tongues—called also to Hebrew, and have no relation whatever with any European language. The subsequent introduction of Italian was due to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, most of whom were Italians, French or Spaniards. Italian was then (as it still remains to a large extent) the lingua franca of the Mediterranean, and the grand masters used it in their official acts (when not published in Latin), and in their courts of law. It is still the language of the courts of law under the English rule, although it is the language neither of the English nor of the Maltese.

CONCEIT IN YOUNGSTERS.

The Sooner It Is Knocked Out of Them the Better.

It is a good thing for a young man to be "knocked about in the world," though his mother and friends may not think so. All youths, or if not all, certainly nineteen-twentieths of the sum total, enter life with a surfeit of self-conceit. The sooner they are relieved of it the better. If, in measuring themselves with wiser and older men than themselves, they discover that it is unwarranted and get rid of it gracefully, of their own accord, well and good; if not, it is self-conceit, and even his own opinion of his abilities may be, he will be compelled to fall in with the rank and file. If not destined to greatness, the next best thing to which he can aspire is respectability; but no man can either be truly great or truly respectable who is vain, pompous and conceited.

By the time a novice has found his legitimate social status, be the same high or low, the probability is that the disagreeable traits of his character will be softened down or worn away. Most likely the process of abrasion will be rough, perhaps very rough, but when it is all over, and he begins to see himself as others see him, and not as reflected in the mirror of self-conceit, he will be thankful that he has run the gauntlet and arrived, though by a rough road, at self-knowledge. Upon the whole, whatever loving mothers may think to the contrary, it is a good thing for youths to be knocked about in the world; it makes men of them.

A PRETTY COOL THIEF.

He Couldn't See How He Happened to Miss All Those Purses.

A stockholder in one of the Pittsburgh street-car lines was riding the other day in one of the company's vehicles, and more out of curiosity than from any selfish motive he watched the conductor ringing up the fares, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The car was very crowded, and somehow or other there were seventy-two persons inside and on the platforms—this the stockholder discovered himself by counting. The number of fares on the indicator when the conductor had collected them all, however, was only forty. This rather dashed the stockholder, and he went out upon the platform and to the conductor: "Hadin't you better leave something for the stockholders?"

"What do you mean?" queried the conductor, indignantly.

"Just what I say. You've not registered more than half of the fares you've taken."