

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1896.

THE GRITS' BUGBEAR.

The return of Sir Charles Tupper to the political arena of the Dominion is most distasteful to the Grits. They know that he is an astute politician and a powerful debater. He is, besides, a man of great force of character. They see already that he has given new life to the Conservative party, and they are consequently angry and disappointed. They have not sufficient self-restraint to conceal their feelings. Sir Charles Tupper is spitefully attacked by the Grit speakers in the House of Commons, and the Grit newspapers have set up the old chorus of vilification. These latter ought to know by this time that they are disgracing themselves and lowering the tone of the press of Canada in vain. If detraction and vilification could have killed a statesman of Sir Chas. Tupper's character and ability, he would have been a dead man many years ago and more. Sir John A. Macdonald and he were for many years the best abashed men in British North America. Before confederation the Liberal stump orators and newspapers in Nova Scotia were never tired of slandering "Dr. Tupper" and the Reform politicians and the Reform press directed a constant stream of vilification and detraction against John A. Macdonald. After the union these two eminent statesmen were the targets on which Grit scribblers and Grit speakers in all parts of the Dominion tried their skill. But the two veterans survived all the attacks of all their enemies, great and small. More than that, while they were the objects of measureless abuse and calumny, they grew in reputation and increased in influence until they were admitted on all hands to be the two foremost men of the Dominion. Do the evils-speakers, liars and slanderers of the Opposition expect to prevail against a man who has won a great reputation and climbed to the highest position in the state while he was being fiercely assailed on every hand by enemies of all calibres, sorts and sizes? If they do their minds must be so disordered by political hate and partisan prejudice as to be incapable of reasoning.

Would it not be better for them, for their party and for the reputation of Canada if they would make up their minds to behave themselves decently in the presence of Sir Charles Tupper, and use language with regard to him that respectable Canadians would not be ashamed to hear and to read. Discourtesy and incivility have hitherto been worse than useless in destroying Sir Charles Tupper's reputation and in retarding his advancement. Why then not try politeness and civility?

NOT A MASCOT.

It is no wonder that Sir Richard Cartwright is feared by his friends and bitterly hated by his opponents. His acrid criticism makes enemies of men who might by fair speech and good treatment become friends, and his ill-timed gibes and malignant sarcasms increase and intensify the antagonism of opponents. His abuse of Nova Scotians on the other day is worth a thousand votes to Sir Charles Tupper, and will do more to damage the cause of the Liberals in Nova Scotia at the coming general elections than all the smooth and flattering speeches of Liberal orators can do to recommend it to the people. He said that Nova Scotia is the dry nurse of bootlers. There is hardly an elector in the province who will not regard that taunt of Sir Richard Cartwright as a personal affront.

Sir Richard is no friend of the small and distant provinces. He has spoken of them as shreds and patches of the Dominion, and has shown a great unwillingness to do them justice. The consequence is that there is no man in the Dominion so cordially disliked in the smaller provinces east and west as the Knight of the Dismal Countenance. There was an unpleasant scene in the House of Commons on Friday, the 17th inst., chiefly caused by Sir Richard's libel on Nova Scotia, and his unjustifiable personalities.

ANOTHER DODGE.

It is evident that the demand for a commission to inquire into the Manitoba school question is nothing more than a pretext for delay—a dodge to enable Mr. Laurier and his followers to put off deciding themselves on the question until after the general election. The Government of Manitoba have declared that the minority suffer no injury and they refuse positively to even consider their case. Will a commission of inquiry enlighten them on the subject? They know all about it already. It has been before them in different forms for more than five years. The ignorance of the Manitoban who is not now posted on the school question of his province must be indeed invincible. Yet without the consent of the Manitobans nothing can be done towards settling the question amicably.

Even if the labors of a commission should result in placing more information before the people of the Dominion outside Manitoba than is accessible now, which is very questionable, what good would it do, what useful purpose would it

serve? According to the non-interference party nothing can be done in the matter without the free consent of the people of Manitoba. But they have already made up their minds, and they have signified their decision very clearly. The findings of a commission, even if they arrived at a finding, would have no effect on them. If the Manitobans were willing to compromise, if they were ready to make concessions to the minority, it would not have taken them five years and more to make up their minds as to what those concessions should be and how far they should extend. But they have as yet made no sign; they have been very far indeed from holding out the olive branch to the minority. They have done just the opposite. They have taken a stand and have said as plainly as words and actions can say it, "Here we are and here we intend to remain."

In view of all that has been done and all that has been left undone, it is plain to every unprejudiced person that Mr. Laurier's talk about a commission is nothing more than a device to gain time. If he can postpone taking decided action until after the general election he will have scored many points in the game which he is playing.

A LEVEL HEAD.

One of the best informed and the most capable of the journalists of the present day, in either Europe or America, is Mr. George W. Smalley. He is a close and an acute observer of what is going on in the world, and is perhaps as capable of discerning the tendency of the time as any newspaper man living. Mr. Smalley, hearing the cry that was lately raised about the isolation of Great Britain, and seeing the predictions that were ventured by a host of excited journalists and politicians, did not join in the uproar and was not moved by the agitation and the clamor in the slightest degree. He kept his head and was able to reason coolly and dispassionately on the situation. The conclusions he arrived at were very different indeed from those which the quidnuncs and the alarmists had formed in such hot haste. It is evident from his tone that he regards the men who were doing their utmost to disparage England and to raise a war scare with good-humored contempt. This is how he expressed himself in a letter to the New York Herald when the alarmists were busiest and when the enemies of Great Britain were loudest in their expressions of dislike and detraction:

There has been a great deal of positive talk during the week of a Continental coalition against England. The evidence of such a coalition is still to seek. It is not enough to allege that England is disliked. No doubt she is disliked, as any strong and successful Power with a continuing and strong and successful foreign policy is disliked. But combinations of Continental Powers are not based on likes or dislikes. They are based on interests, on calculation, on the probability of attaining by that means some particular object.

Politics of sentiment or politics with a missionary purpose are not practised in Europe. The motto of Bismarck, "Do at Deu, which may be rendered "Nothing for Nothing," holds good for all the continent. A coalition to crush England would be a crusade. It would be an attempt to dismember the British Empire. Before it could be started each Power concerned would insist on a definite agreement with each of the other Powers as to its own share of the spoil. There would be long negotiations. It is not probable that they could long be carried on in secret, or that, if they could, an agreement would be reached. In short, the probabilities against a coalition are so many that nothing but evidence would convince any student of European affairs that such coalition had, in fact, been formed.

It is seen now that Mr. Smalley, writing a fortnight ago, took a correct view of the situation. It is now known that Great Britain is not an Ishmael among the nations, and that the British people have lost none of their warlike spirit or their bull-dog tenacity. The British nation is still regarded as a formidable foe or a most desirable ally.

STILL IN THE DARK.

The Times dances about on the school question like a pea on a hot griddle. It jumps from one position to another in the most capricious manner. Having found out that we have never asserted that Manitoba is bound to provide separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority, it says: "Our neighbor should be able to see that if the Province is not bound to provide separate schools, the Dominion Government is not bound to step in and provide them when the Province refuses to do so." What we do see is that the Province of Manitoba is bound to carry out the terms of the Federal compact as far as the denominational minority is concerned, and that it should not, when that minority exercises their right of appeal and when Parliament is asked to consider their complaint, to howl "coercion" or to try to make the people of the Dominion believe that the provincial rights are invaded. The present aspect of the Manitoba case is so simple that no one need make any mistake about it who does not want to be perverse and is not willfully stupid. Here it is: The Manitoba minority consider themselves ill-used by the school legislation of the province. They have the right to appeal from that legislation, and they have appealed. Parliament is the tribunal appointed to decide upon the appeal and to provide a remedy, if, in its opinion, a remedy is required. The reference to Parliament is about to be

made. The representatives of the people of the whole Dominion, as the constitution of Manitoba provides, are to consider the complaint of the Manitoba minority. There has been nothing wrong or unconstitutional in the whole procedure. No decision has yet been pronounced. Yet the Manitoba majority and their friends are raising a terrible uproar. Why? Because the minority have taken the steps pointed out by the Constitution to obtain a redress of what they believe to be a grievance which is now protesting so loudly.

What is our neighbor boggling about? Does it deny that the minority have no right to apply to have what they regard as a serious grievance redressed? Does it deny the competence of Parliament to consider and decide upon the complaint of the minority? Does it think that it would be fair to compel the minority in Manitoba to suffer what they believe to be a grievous wrong without being allowed to apply the remedy provided by the Federal compact for that wrong? If it does it is an advocate of coercion of the most hateful kind.

MILD CRITICISM.

The organ of the Opposition complains that there is very little in the Governor's speech, and illustrates its criticism by Falstaff's exclamation relative to the proportion of bread to sack in his lady's bill. The complaint is threadbare and the quotation is hackneyed. We trust by the time that the next speech is read from the Throne our contemporary will have something fresh to say about it in the way of criticism.

The "bill of fare" and "the bread and sack" similes, besides being nearly worn out, perpetuate, when applied to Governor's speeches, a popular error. Experience has proved in these latter days that, as a general thing, the less there is in a speech from the Throne the better. The Queen's speeches for a long time have been models of brevity, and we may add of indefiniteness.

A good many people too have a notion that unless there are a number of new measures promised or indicated in the speech it is not a good one. This is a mistake. Politicians of the best class are of opinion that there is in these days too much legislation. The Statute Book is being crammed with laws some of which are much too long and many are wholly unnecessary. A law in these days has had hardly time to get well into operation when some one introduces a measure to alter and amend it. Laws that are not really needed are drawn up in a hurry. They are passed without due deliberation and it is found that they are superfluous. Even if they were needed many of them for their crudeness would not be workable. It is lucky for the law-makers of nearly every country that there are so few judges of what constitutes a really good law.

If our legislators would only make up their minds to give themselves a rest and allow no law to be introduced unless there was an urgent necessity for it, we would have better laws and they would be more effectively and more easily administered. We are not sure that the newspapers and the electors are not responsible for a great deal of the unnecessary legislation that we deplore. As long as a Governor's speech is valued according to the number of bills that it foreshadows, and as long as electors of a district expect that their representative shall, during his term, introduce one or more measures, so long will the ingenuity of governments and private members be strained to find new subjects for legislation.

The government that does its routine work well and administers the finances of the country prudently and judiciously deserves better of the electors than the one which is ever on the lookout for something new and startling to bring before the people, and which takes a pride in the number of the measures it introduces. The work of the government, like the work of any other business concern, consists mainly in doing small and apparently unimportant things promptly and well, and in paying the greatest attention to what, in the eyes of the uninitiated, appear to be trifles. The big measures, about which a great deal of noise is made, come before a government only once in a while, and are generally of far less consequence than they are ordinarily supposed to be.

AN UNKNIGHTLY KNIGHT.

The gratuitous offence which Sir Richard Cartwright offered the people of Nova Scotia, according to the report of his speech in the Toronto Globe, was contained in the following words: "Nova Scotia arida nutritur leonum, which if my hon. friend from Pictou (Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper) will permit me I will freely translate. Nova Scotia, which has been the dry-nurse, and the wet-nurse, too, of probably the most pronounced types of bootlers this country has ever known." That the accusation is false aggravates its offensiveness. The public men of Nova Scotia are pretty much like the public men of the other provinces—some good and some bad. Taken by and large they are remarkable for their ability and integrity. The corrupt men among them have been few and are little known, while the able men and the honest men have been many and their countrymen are justly proud of them. We are glad to be able to say

that it would be unjust and untrue, as well as most offensive, to assert that any province of this Dominion has been the dry-nurse and the wet-nurse of bootlers, but of none of the provinces would it be more untrue and more unjust than of Nova Scotia. It is a thousand pities that a man of Sir Richard Cartwright's abilities and in his position should have so little that is gentle in his spirit, his manner and his speech.

A VIVID PICTURE.

It is not to be supposed that all the native inhabitants of Transvaal are as illiberal, as intolerant, as tyrannical and as short-sighted as is President Kruger. There are among the Boers enlightened, tolerant and liberal men who would, if they had their way, treat the stranger within their borders as they themselves would like to be treated in a foreign land. Some of these men find their way into the deliberative councils of the republic, and although they are in the minority they make their influence felt. The following extract from the speech of one of them, delivered in the Volksraad, shows more clearly and more convincingly than anything which an aggrieved Uitlander could say the condition in which the Boer republic keeps the aliens who pay the taxes and do the business of the country. The name of the member is Jeppe, and the subject on which he was speaking was the petition for civic rights of 40,000 Uitlanders. He said:

They have settled for good; they have built Johannesburg, one of the wonders of the age, now valued at many millions sterling, and which, in a few short years, will contain from a hundred to a hundred and fifty thousand souls. Through our own act, this million of people pay at least three-quarters of the taxes, nor are they persons who belong to a subservient race. They come from countries where they freely exercised political rights, which can never long be denied to free-born men. They are, in short, men who in capital, energy and endurance are at least our equals.

All those persons are gathered together, thanks to our law, into one camp. Through our own act, this multitude, which contains elements which even the most suspicious amongst us would not hesitate to trust, is compelled to stand together and so to stand on this most fatal of all questions in antagonism to us. Is that fact alone not sufficient to warn us, and to prove how unstatesman-like our policy is?

What will we do with them now? Shall we convert them into friends, or shall we send them away once more empty, dissatisfied, embittered? What will our answer be? Dare we refer them to the present law, which first expects them to wait for fourteen years, and even then pledges itself to nothing but leaves everything to a Volksraad which cannot decide until 1905. It is a law which denies political rights even to their children born in this country. Can they expect any help from that Volksraad?

It is said that everything is quiet and peaceful with the new population. That is true. Political life appears to be closed amongst them. There are no more meetings, no more deputations; but I fear this peace, this hopeless, sullen peace. It reminds me of the calm before the storm. One more word. It has been stated that these people have changed their tactics, and that they now hope to gain the franchise by spending money. A newspaper went so far even as to say that I know of this attempt. I am glad my name was mentioned, for it gives me the opportunity of unambiguously denying that statement and asserting its absolute untruth. No, gentlemen, the right to vote will never be purchased by money in this Republic, nor will it ever, I trust, be obtained from us by any such means.

Who that reads this passage from a speech of one of the Boers themselves is surprised to know that the men who were kept under degrading subjection in this way pined for deliverance and were not particular how it came or from what source?

THE NEW CHINA.

PEKIN, Jan. 25.—The government has agreed to open the West river, provided China is allowed to retain the territory ceded under the Burmah-China convention of 1894. The opening of two ports on the West or Sikiang river, namely, Shouking and Wuchow, was stipulated for by the Japanese as part of the terms of peace. The cities of Canton and Hongkong are situated on the bay into which the West river empties. The news that the West river is to be opened to foreign trade occasioned no small satisfaction in Hongkong. The trade of the rich province of Yunnan had begun to be diverted by the activity of the French in Tonquin from its natural channel, down the river. The river traverses one of the richest and most densely populated portions of South China, and the Chinese have long guarded it against the entrance of foreign commerce with a sort of superstitious reverence. The territory on the Mekong which has recently been acquired by France from China by treaty opens a new route to a part of this rich country, including the tea districts on her southern coast. The securing of this territory was a part of the situation in the far East which has been

Remember these Directions for us Cottole. For shortening never use more than two-thirds as much Cottole as you would of lard. When frying with Cottole always put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottole produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much sooner than lard, care should be taken not to let it burn—when hot enough, it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Follow these directions in using Cottole and lard will never again be permitted in your kitchen or in your food. Genuine Cottole is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"Cottole" and "steer's head in cotton-plant wreath"—on every tin. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

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most trying to Great Britain since the decline of her diplomatic prestige with the China-Japanese war. Great Britain claimed that the territory acquired by France included parts of what was British Burmah, but had been ceded by Great Britain to China by a convention which was ratified in London on August 23, 1894, in furtherance of Great Britain's project of the formation of a buffer state, but with the proviso that China should not alienate this territory to any other power without the consent of Great Britain. By the terms of this convention China, on the other hand, relinquished certain territory to Great Britain on the delimitation of the frontier between China and British Burmah. Within a few weeks again it was reported as a set off to the Chinese concessions to France that Great Britain had procured the assent of China to the cession to Great Britain of four states on the Burmah-Chinese frontier, giving British trade direct access to Southern China. Presumably China is now endeavoring to stop these encroachments on her southern frontier by agreeing to open the West river to commerce.

INQUIRING M. His Anxiety Regarding Senatorial of V. Auditor-General. Magnificent Standing Columbia Artillery Efficiency Brought. OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—The House to-day was an hour was wasted in presentation of the Auditor-General's report. The Government any responsibility there being an officer of the House. Another hour was taken in consideration of the bill courses across railways, order paper was cleared ber of questions. Mr. Martin asked w Dewdney had intere election in Victoria by mias as to Hon. Mr. P. the cabinet. Hon. Mr. Foster—He as stated. Mr. Martin—Did he w Hon. Mr. Foster—He Eastern Ontario was the worst snowstorm Telegraphic communication taws and Windsor is ent Plants and bulbs from districts in Japan are entering Canada. Mr. Taylor has intro hibiting foreigners and contract, from performi ada. The British Columbia a splendid position in t turns. If fully equipped would rank as high at Canada. Their regiment 107 points. Major Town No. 5, average 115; M No. 3, average 138; M No. 2, average 108; M No. 2, average 95; Capt. 4, average 89 points.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—A r rent to-day that three r cabinet had resigned. T word of truth in it, it started by the Grits to a Tupper's election. The C ing every nerve to defea They have sent \$47,000 i with the object, if possi the electors. Politicians who are an the appointment of Col. S tant-general will fail. I who is regarded by ma man for the post, does n Maxwell, of New Brunsw district officer, will proba ful. Consideration of the re deferred by the Privy Monday. The measure the sub-committee is not

THE "CHRISTOFORO" VANCOUVER, JAN. 24. When the Italian cruiser pearance in port this mor of rumors were afloat. S arrival the COLONIST rep out to her and after much veved by signs to the sail to go aboard. Lieut. Rom English fluently, was ca the cruiser was in a diry long voyage and the orde one would be allowed to till the afternoon. He said: The Colombo navy, 2,675 tons displa speed of sixteen knots, guns of six inches, two of four of one inch. Her follows: Captain Bert Fradette; 1st Lieut. Lu 2nd Lieut. Gagny; 3rd 4th Lieut. Resio; 5th L 6th Lieut. de Filippi; Aynerick, Winspeare, Arr Tarack, Slagbek; engine 2nd, Carnet; paymaster, geon, Dr. Belli; 2nd, Dr carries 200 men and 8 off the latter is the Duke of A ber of the royal family of a nephew of the King. The Colombo is on a tr world, and has already China, the Philippine isla New Zealand, Tahiti, and ing direct here from Hon dirty passage. She proe malt-to-morrow evening morning to remain several purpose of giving the off relaxation on land after t age; thence she goes to S From there she will proce ing at a number of So ports before rounding the other calls on the Atlant continent. She then goes and home. The trip is the benefit of the Duke, the world. After 2 o'clock ber of consults and, othe aspects to the Duke and Colombo is very stanch paratively not a powerf Having come from Hon was known on board a scare, and her officers bec interested when informe currences in Europe. B Great Britain was said to one officer remarked in my country is friendly to officers spoke of the great Esquimaut. Mayor Collin made the officers and cre the city. The officers loo typed English navy officer brightened when social B Capital were spoken of.

MARRIAGE IN HIG LONDON, Jan. 23.—Ch Augustus Somerset, son o set, district clerk of the Temperance Association, to-day at St. Peter's Square, to Lady Cath Esauclere, a daughter of t Albani, Lord Basil Black best man.

INQUIRING MR. MARTIN

His Anxiety Regarding the Representation of Victoria—The Auditor-General's Report.

Magnificent Standing of the British Columbia Artillery in the Efficiency Returns.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—The proceedings in the House to-day were uninteresting. An hour was wasted discussing the non-presentation of the Auditor-General's report.

Another hour was taken up with the consideration of the bill respecting water courses across railways, after which the order paper was cleared of a large number of questions.

Mr. Martin asked whether or not it was true that Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney had interfered in the recent election in Victoria by writing the Premier as to Hon. Mr. Prior's position in the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Foster—He did not interfere as stated.

Mr. Martin—Did he write?

Hon. Mr. Foster—He did write.

Eastern Ontario was visited to-day by the worst snowstorm in many years. Telegraphic communication between Ottawa and Windsor is entirely suspended.

Plants and bulbs from infected cherry districts in Japan are prohibited from entering Canada.

Mr. Taylor has introduced a bill prohibiting foreigners and aliens, under contract, from performing labor in Canada.

The British Columbia Artillery occupy a splendid position in the efficiency returns. If fully equipped with guns they would rank as high as any corps in Canada.

Their regimental average is 107 points. Major Townley's company, No. 5, average 115; Major Gregory's, No. 3, average 138; Major Sargison's, No. 1, average 108; Major Williams', No. 2, average 93; Capt. Clinton's, No. 4, average 89 points.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—A report was current to-day that three members of the cabinet had resigned. There was not a word of truth in it, it being a fiction started by the Grits to effect Sir Charles Tupper's election.

They have sent \$47,000 into the county with the object, if possible, of corrupting the electors.

Politicians who are anxious to secure the appointment of Col. Smith as adjutant-general will fail. If Col. Aylmer, who is regarded by many as the best man for the post, does not get it, Col. Maxwell, of New Brunswick, the senior district officer, will probably be successful.

Consideration of the remedial bill was deferred by the Privy Council until Monday. The measure as drafted by the sub-committee is not yet printed.

THE "CHIUSTOFORO COLOMBO."

VANCOUVER, Jan. 24.—(Special)—When the Italian cruiser made its appearance in port this morning all sorts of rumors were afloat. Shortly after her arrival the COLONIST representative put out to her and after much difficulty conveyed by signs to the sailors his desire to go aboard.

Lieut. Rombo, who speaks English fluently, was called. He said the cruiser was in a dirty state from a long voyage and the orders were that no one would be allowed to visit the ship till the afternoon.

He said: The Colombo is 2,500 tonnage; 2,675 tons displacement, with a speed of sixteen knots. She carries six guns of six inches, two of two inches and four of one inch.

Her officers are as follows: Captain Bertolini; Comd. Presbitero; 1st Lieut. Luigi D. Savoia; 2nd Lieut. Gagni; 3rd Lieut. Rambo; 4th Lieut. Resio; 5th Lieut. Frigerio; 6th Lieut. de Filippi; Sub-Lieut. Ayerick, Winespear, Arrivale, Fenzi, Tarack, Slaghek; engineers, 1st, Ricci; 2nd, Carneli; paymaster, Poli; 1st surgeon, Dr. Belli; 2nd, Dr. Giura. She carries 200 men and 8 officers.

The latter is the Duke of Abruzzi, a member of the royal family of Italy, he being a nephew of the King.

The Colombo is on a trip around the world, and is expected to visit India, China, the Philippine islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti, and Hawaii, coming direct here from Honolulu after a dirty passage.

She proceeds to Esquimaux to-morrow evening on the next morning to remain several days for the purpose of giving the officers and crew relaxation on land after their long voyage; thence she goes to San Francisco.

From there she will proceed south, calling at a number of South American ports before rounding the Horn to make other calls on the Atlantic side of the continent. She then goes to England and home. The trip is practically for the benefit of the Duke, who is seeing the world.

After 2 o'clock dinner a number of consuls and others paid their respects to the Duke and officers. The Colombo is very staunch, though comparatively not a powerful cruiser.

Having come from Honolulu nothing was known on board about the war scare, and her officers became very much interested when informed of recent occurrences in Europe. Being told that Great Britain was to stand alone, one officer remarked in English, "No, my country is friendly to yours."

The officers spoke of the great advantages of Esquimaux. Mayor Collins has formally made the officers and crew welcome to the city. The officers look like stereotyped English navy officers. Their eyes brightened when social festivities at the Capital were spoken of.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Charles Somers Augustus Somers, son of Lady Somers, president of the British Women's Temperance Association, was married to-day at St. Peter's church, Eton Square, to Lady Catherine de Vere Beauclerk, a daughter of the Duke of St. Albans. Lord Basil Blackwood was the best man.

MR. LAURIER MADE A MISTAKE.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

Mr. Laurier was not quite accurate in his statement, in the House of Commons, that the Court of Appeals had reversed the sentence of disqualification, passed upon Mr. McShane, M.P., in connection with the Laprairie contested election.

The case came before the Court of Queen's Bench in appeal, on a petition from Mr. McShane's counsel to order the Clerk of the Court of Review to issue a writ of appeal against the judgment disqualifying the present member for Montreal Centre.

The facts of the bribery and intimidation were not gone into—were not in question. The point in issue was whether the sentence should have been pronounced by a judge of the Superior court, or by three judges of the court, sitting as an election tribunal.

The question comes to this: Is this condemnation against McShane a matter arising out of the election petition, or a matter requiring the determination of the Court of Review?

The question is one of great difficulty, and there is a great deal to be said on both sides. The other parties interested have not been heard.

The case is surrounded with such difficulties that we think we should not deprive the party of his right of appeal. We order the writ to issue under all reserve, so that both parties may be heard, and then we will determine whether an appeal can be entertained.

It is a question of jurisdiction—whether the Superior Court had jurisdiction or whether the Court of Review had jurisdiction. We do not express any opinion now. We merely express our doubt, and say that this doubt ought to be elucidated.

The clerk of the Court of Review was, therefore, ordered to issue a writ of appeal, the Chief Justice declaring, however, that the official's former act in refusing to do this was quite justified. The case did not come before the Court of Appeal for argument by both sides, on its merits.

It rests where it was left, by the Chief Justice's decision. It is a somewhat peculiar situation that is thus created, and a number of legal views might be taken of it. None of these, however, would hold that the Court of Appeals reversed the condemnation Mr. McShane complained against.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.)

BLENHEIM, Jan. 24.—William Cameron, ex-warden of the county of Kent, committed suicide by shooting himself. His name is known for the act.

CHATHAM, Jan. 24.—James Robertson, M.P.P., will oppose Hon. Peter Mitchell for Northumberland in the Conservative interest.

HALIFAX, Jan. 24.—Flags are at half mast on all the government and municipal buildings here, out of respect to the memory of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

A resolution of condolence with the Queen was adopted to-night in the provincial legislature.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—(Special)—A storm of hail and ice has been raging here since midnight. A great deal of damage has been done to the telephone and telegraph wires. They are down in all directions, including the railway telegraph to Hamilton.

Trains leaving for the West this morning at 8 o'clock did not get beyond the confines of the city. The street telephones and telegraph poles are snapped off short and the wires are lying on the ground. Branches of trees are laden heavily with ice and trees are down in scores all over the city.

The street car service was absolutely blocked. They are down in all directions, including the railway telegraph to Hamilton. Trains leaving for the West this morning at 8 o'clock did not get beyond the confines of the city.

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TURKO-RUSSIA TREATY

Report of Its Existence Not Regarded With Entire Incredulity in England.

Discussed at Washington—Senator Lodge Thinks Britain Will Have Her Hands Full.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—In spite of the denials, official and semi-official, that have been made from many quarters, the report of the offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey, which was printed by the Pall Mall Gazette on Thursday, is not viewed with entire incredulity. Special despatches published by the London newspapers this week from the European capitals, notably from Berlin, Paris and Vienna, show a tendency to admit the possibility that a Russo-Turkish treaty has been concluded.

It is pointed out with obvious possibility that Turkey's impetuosity may have driven her to seek an alliance as a means of obtaining a loan, as was the case recently with China. If such a treaty has in fact been concluded it is certain that the fact will be kept secret until the last moment.

So far there has been no authentic confirmation of the report from any quarter. Washington, Jan. 24.—The dispatch giving the details of the Russo-Turkish alliance was circulated on the floor of the senate yesterday and read with expressions of general interest, especially by the members of the committee on foreign relations.

Senator Davis expressed the sentiments of a majority of the committee when he said: "If it be true this is the most important diplomatic event which has occurred in the past fifty years. It means that Russia can move her armies across the Turkish borders. Such a treaty would result in the immediate settlement of the Armenian question, and if France has not yet entered into the alliance, as appears probable, the results would be that the fleets of those two countries would virtually control the Mediterranean, and that means more than any one can now foresee."

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NEWS FROM LONDON.

The Political Situation Complicated—Society Overshadowed by Prince Henry's Death.

Germany May Be Isolated—Rumors of Alliances and Counter-Continental Alliances.

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"The isolated" power of Europe. This is said to be borne out by the "concessions" Great Britain has made to France and may have made to Russia. But, of course, this is simply one way of looking at it, and it is by no means certain it is the right way.

The social world is also laboring under a cloud almost as dark as the one which overshadows the world of politics. This has been caused by the sudden death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of the Princess Beatrice and son-in-law of the Queen. The news caused a great shock to everybody in court circles and society in general, and has resulted in a complete upheaval of the social fixtures. From all sides expressions of sympathy for the Queen and Princess Beatrice are heard, and the messages of condolence which have reached Osborne House are almost countless and included very kindly expressed sentiments of sorrow from President Cleveland and the Emperor William. Prince Henry, chafed under the monotony of court life. He was hardly ever allowed to be absent from the Princess Beatrice, and it is said that it was his desire to escape from what he is reported to have regarded as a state of domestic thralldom which made the Prince so eager to join the British expedition to Ashantee. The Queen and Princess Beatrice were at first opposed to the idea of Prince Henry going to Africa, but they finally yielded. Bulletins, which from time to time were posted outside the gates of Osborne House, stated that the Queen and her daughter were intensely affected; but Her Majesty's health was not menaced. These announcements were made necessary by the alarming reports which were circulated on the Stock Exchange.

Nicaragua Canal. Mr. Bartlett, who accompanied Smith, M. Wood to London in the interests of the Nicaragua Canal, has returned to New York this week. He was busily engaged in financial negotiations connected with the canal of a nature which still remains secret. Mr. Bartlett, talking the matter over, said: "The recent war scare has done much to hinder my work, but the controversy between England and the United States has not interfered with my mission so seriously as the uproar caused by the German Emperor's action regarding the South African complications. Although these conditions have delayed the negotiations, you may say that matters are progressing favorably."

Business at the theatres has been good throughout the week, although the death of Prince Henry, followed by the Court going into mourning, affected the attendance. But crowded houses are still the order of the day at the Newmarket, where the interest in "Tilly" has not in the least abated. At the Lyric, where the "Sign of the Cross" is played, they are nightly turning away money; and at the St. James's Theatre, where the "Sign of the Cross" is played, they are nightly turning away money; and at the St. James's Theatre, where the "Sign of the Cross" is played, they are nightly turning away money.

FORESTRY ASSOCIATION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The American Forestry Association to-night elected the following officers: President, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture; vice-president, Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Quebec; corresponding secretary, F. N. Newell, Washington, D.C.; recording secretary, George P. Whiteley, Washington, D.C.; treasurer, Henry M. Fisher, Philadelphia.

One Honest Man. DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money. That being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and vitality. My address is—L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Nicaragua

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS.

Interesting Statistics From the Annual Volume Presented to the Legislature Yesterday.

Satisfactory Growth in Sources of Permanent Revenue—Contributions by Districts.

The Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, were presented to the legislature yesterday, in accordance with the usual custom which produces this important volume at the opening of the house.

The balance sheet as at 30th June shows total liabilities of \$6,499,888, which is \$3,424,677 above the assets. These latter include \$1,132,630 on deposit in the Bank of British Columbia. The amount paid by the province as interest on the Victoria & Sidney railway bonds is shown as \$15,075. The Hadlington Island stone quarry, the mortgage on which was purchased, represents an asset of \$3,865. The Maple Ridge dyking commissioners owed \$4,000 for an advance, pending the sale of bonds; the advance to Fraser River farmers for seed in consequence of the flood represents an asset of \$18,046, and the Municipality of Dewdney owed \$586 advanced to pay interest on the municipal loan. On the liabilities side, the deposits under the intestate estate act had increased to \$103,175.

The amount of the annual guarantee on account of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway company comes to \$49,980. Against this the government receives from the operating company, the C.P.R., forty per cent. of the gross earnings, and this amounted in 1894-95 to \$8,495. The province received in 1891-92 the Dominion subsidy of \$163,200, and this with the earnings leaves a balance of \$17,211 yet to the credit of the railway. A statement of the earnings of the Nakusp & Slocan railway from the date of opening—1st January—to 30th June 1895, had not been received in time for incorporation in that account.

THE REVENUE. The revenue for the year, as compared with 1893-94, shows a substantial increase which on analysis proves even more gratifying than appears on the surface, the items of increase denoting improvements of a permanent nature. For instance the rents from timber leases have doubled, and the mining receipts have swelled over fifty per cent. Real and personal property and the provincial revenue tax all show substantial increases. The statement is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 1894-95, 1893-94. Rows include Dom. Canada—Interest, Subsidy, Grant per capita, Lands conveyed, Land sales, Land revenue, Timber royalty, etc., Survey fees, Rents excl. and incl., Timber leases, Free miners' certificates, Mining receipts, Licenses, Marriage licenses, Real property tax, Personal property tax, Wild land tax, Income tax, Provincial revenue tax, Registered taxes, arrears, Tax sale deeds, Revenue service, refunds, Tax sale commission, Fines and forfeitures, Law stamps, Probate fees, Registry fees, Assay office fees, Asylum for insane, Printing office receipts, Sale gov. property, Sale con. statutes, Reimbursements in aid, Interest, Chinese restriction act, Miscellaneous, Premium N. & S. R. Wds.

Interest on sinking fds. \$76,908 \$768,570 19,117 23,089

The revenue collected in the several districts was as follows for the two years:

Table with 2 columns: 1894-5, 1893-4. Rows include Victoria City, South Victoria, North Victoria, Esquimalt, Cowichan, Alberni, Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo, South Nanaimo, Comox, New Westminster City, Westminister, Vancouver, Yale, Victoria Harbor, East Kootenay, West Kootenay, Cariboo, Kootenai, Coast, Canadian Pacific Ry.

Timber lease payments are the cause of the remarkable increase shown in Alberni and Comox districts.

EXPENDITURE.

While the expenditure as compared with the preceding year shows a very large increase, this is found on analysis to be made up principally of three big items representing outlay on capital account rather than current expenses. These are \$174,000 for discount and commission, \$192,000 for the new parliament buildings, and \$425,000 for roads, bridges and wharves, a total of \$791,000 against \$390,000 in 1893-4. The extra expenditure of about \$160,000 on roads and bridges was in consequence of the destruction wrought by the floods of 1894. It will be seen from the controllable expenses that in several instances have lessened, while the increases under such heads as education and revenue services are of course consequent on extension of population and settlement which also adds to the revenue. The following is:

He: "Darling, will you love me when I'm gone?" She: "Yes, if you are not too far gone."

He: "Do you subscribe to the theory of evolution?" She (the hopeless parvenu): "No; what are the subscription rates?"

the comparative statement of expenditures:

Table with 2 columns: 1894-95, 1893-94. Rows include Public debt—Interest, Sinking funds, Premium and exchange, Discount and commis on, Consolidation (Act 1891), Loan (Act 1886), Civil govt. salaries, Admin. justice, salaries, Printing office, Assay office, Asylum for insane, Revenue service, Provincial home, Hospitals and charities, Justice, general, Education, Transport, Rent, Works and building, New parliament buildings, Government, Roads, bridges, etc., Surveys, Miscellaneous, Less chargeable investment account, Net expenditure.

CANADIANS IN THE ARMY.

Amongst the New Year honors conferred by Her Majesty was the following, as noted in the London Gazette: The order of St. Michael and St. George, for services in connection with the railway survey and the delimitation of the Western boundary of the Gold Coast Colony. In recognition of the above an Imperial service paper says:

Captain John Irvine Lang, Royal Engineers, whose name appears in the New Year's honor roll, as a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, for services in connection with the railway survey and delimitation of the Western boundary of the Gold Coast Colony, is one of the several graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada who have come well to the front in the Imperial services.

The descendant of an old Yorkshire family settled in Canada after the war of 1812, Captain Lang entered the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, in 1879, and graduating with honors in 1883, was gazetted as a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in June of that year; after passing through the usual two years' course at Chatham he was sent to the war office, and was subsequently made aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, inspector-general of fortifications, and on the expiration of this appointment was appointed to British Columbia to carry out the surveys in connection with the delimitation of the Empire. His work was so well done that on his return to England he was selected for special duty on the Gold Coast, and has now been rewarded for his important services in connection with the Boundary Commission and his extensive surveys in the surrounding district. Captain Lang, like his countrymen generally, is a man of splendid physique, and like all those who, at the Royal Military College of Canada, have gained the coveted prize of a commission in the Royal Engineers, has justified the confidence of the Imperial authorities in their appreciation of the splendid training of four years' duration which cadets receive at that important institution. Captain Lang is now on the staff of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, as an assistant instructor in estimating and construction.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 23.—Judge Bole has given an interesting judgment at New Westminster in the case of Mary E. Falconer v. H. Vasey. Mrs. Falconer carried on a farm with her own money left her by her own relations. Her husband, H. E. Falconer, contracted a debt with H. Vasey, H. E. Falconer was carrying on the business of fishing and carpentering. Vasey obtained judgment against H. E. Falconer and garnished the wages of the latter. Judge Bole gave judgment for plaintiff with costs.

A son of Captain Young was severely injured yesterday while carrying a heavy box to the steamer Bon Accord. The weight of the box on his back. His injuries were so serious that he was taken to the hospital.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 24.—Customs Inspector Clute yesterday charged E. Vachon with smuggling 1,450 pounds of dressed pork into the Dominion. The pork, which had been driven across the line, was seized.

The woman's suffrage movement is the chief topic of conversation here. A meeting favoring woman's suffrage will be held to-morrow night.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Jan. 23.—Nanaimo harbor was entered by a sailing vessel yesterday, an occurrence of by no means such frequency as it used to be.

The poultry show is claimed by those who know to be the best ever held here. The Nanaimo Art Club gave a free and most successful exhibition yesterday. The only male contributor was Prof. Rene Quentin, of Victoria.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Doings of the Cities—Important Strike on the War Eagle—Nelson Smelter.

Navigation on the Columbia Closed—Brighter Prospects at Ainsworth—Hall Mines.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 23.—The man whom Rossland was named after, Mr. Ross Thompson, is a guest at the Hotel Vancouver. Mr. Thompson preempted the townsite in 1891. Mr. Thompson came here from Victoria and will again return to the capital before going home.

J. M. Browning left for Montreal yesterday.

C. Shimizu, for some time acting Japanese consul at Vancouver, and afterward vice-consul at Honolulu, has been again transferred to Hongkong as vice consul.

The lecture of Mr. W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, was well attended last evening. The lecture was entitled "Rocks and Minerals," and was the A. B. C. of geology, as Mr. Carlyle explained.

Vancouver, Jan. 24.—It is rumored that there is trouble among the druggists, two firms having broken the combination on prices and the rest refuse to deal with the whole houses that supply them with goods.

T. E. Atkins, druggist, is dangerously ill. Blood poisoning set in from a wound made by a tooth pick under the finger nail.

The body of a man supposed to be an Indian fisherman, has been found near Capilano on the north side of the narrows. It is thought to have been a murder.

A committee of the council has intervened with the C.P.R. as to rates for produce and will communicate with the farmers.

The Philharmonic Society, under the leadership of Adolf Gregory, gave an excellent concert in the Market hall, the second part of the program being a production of Haydn's Imperial Mass.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 23.—Judge Bole has given an interesting judgment at New Westminster in the case of Mary E. Falconer v. H. Vasey. Mrs. Falconer carried on a farm with her own money left her by her own relations. Her husband, H. E. Falconer, contracted a debt with H. Vasey, H. E. Falconer was carrying on the business of fishing and carpentering. Vasey obtained judgment against H. E. Falconer and garnished the wages of the latter. Judge Bole gave judgment for plaintiff with costs.

A son of Captain Young was severely injured yesterday while carrying a heavy box to the steamer Bon Accord. The weight of the box on his back. His injuries were so serious that he was taken to the hospital.

The woman's suffrage movement is the chief topic of conversation here. A meeting favoring woman's suffrage will be held to-morrow night.

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a claim called the Etta sinking a shaft. Dozios, Boggs and Morrow are sinking a shaft on the Liza Belle claim. They have 45 feet of work done, and will continue sinking all winter. They have a big showing of sulphide ore, and have had assays of \$13 in gold and 6 per cent. in copper.

The big ore chute in the War Eagle, from which 10,000 tons of shipping ore were extracted in the upper levels, has been shipped by the No. 2 tunnel, after running 100 feet. It will give the company another bonanza from which to pay dividends. This ore chute in the upper works was 125 feet long and averaged eight feet in width. The value of the ore, as is well known, exceeded \$40 per ton in gold. This is the most important strike ever made in the camp, as it demonstrates the continuity of the ore bodies in a highly satisfactory way.

The No. 2 tunnel is 125 feet under the old workings vertically, so it is safe to predict that 15,000 tons which will net \$600,000 will be got out of it.

Last fall the Canadian Pacific announced that an ample service by way of Revelstoke to the north coast would be run in winter. We are now only in the middle of January and yet the service has completely broken down. It is reported on apparently reliable authority that over forty cars of freight are lying at the Wigwag or Arrowhead, and the Rock stoke branch has been extended so far. There can be no effective relief until an all rail route from Revelstoke has been completed, or what would be much more satisfactory, the C.P.R. Pacific branch has been extended from Macleod in the Northwest Territories through East and West Kootenay and Yale districts to the Fraser river.

(From the Prospector.) It is highly probable that before many months Champion creek will be as widely known as Trail creek. Among the best properties are the Free Coinage and Jeff Davis. The ledge on the latter is believed to be 100 feet wide. The Black Hawk is another good property. Two or three men who have been working on the Ethel are in six feet of ore. The assays are showing well. The Champion creek camp is only four miles from the Columbia river and is reached by leaving the Columbia river at Rossland, four miles below the town of Trail.

Waterworks were laying pipes for the water from the main pipe line on Columbia street to connect the Clifton hotel, they came across a three-foot ledge of mineral bearing rock. At five feet from the surface the ledge is clearly defined, and though of low grade will undoubtedly improve with depth. The ledge mine is a few months old, and ago, covers the ground where the find was made.

The surveying party of the C.P.R. is still between Rossland and Trail. It is generally believed that the right of way, which runs from Rossland to Trail, will be cleared this winter so as to be ready for grading as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring.

Part of Seattle have been looking over the Black Prince, on the South Belt, about two miles this side of Trail, and some ore was brought in for assay, the samples giving \$9.85 in gold.

The \$20,000 payment on the Iron Horse fell due last month, but only offered \$10,000 cash, but only twenty days' extension was asked on the remaining \$10,000. It is believed that the matter will soon be fixed up.

Navigation on the Columbia river and Arrow lake below Nakusp is stopped on account of ice, and the mails to and from the C.P.R. main line and Eastern Canada are now carried round by way of Spruce Knob and Vancouver.

The heavy machinery for the War Eagle, which has been held at the Waneta customs house, has been released.

NEW DENVER.

(From the Ledger.) After running a tunnel at right angles with the lead on the Two Friends, a Springer creek claim, a vein of carbonates mixed with galena was struck. The galena assayed 598 ounces in silver and 67 per cent. lead, while the carbonates returned 200 ounces. The vein will be worked this winter and the ore stored in the mill until it can be rawled in March to the vicinity of Slocan City.

The owners of the Exchange, on Springer creek, intend to make another shipment in March.

The Slocan Star has shipped 1,600 tons of ore this season.

The returns from 12 tons of pyritic dry ore, shipped from the Howard Fraction and Exchange claims, on Springer creek, were 163 ounces of silver and \$17.50 in gold to the ton.

The Slocan Boy is shipping two cargoes of ore to Great Falls.

It costs \$40 a ton to pack ore from the Howard Fraction to Slocan City.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.) The charges at the Nelson smelter, which was blown in on Tuesday, are regulated to deal with four tons of ore per hour besides fluxes, coke, lime, etc., making 96 tons in 24 hours. About 2,000 tons are in the bins and some 6,000 or 7,000 more on the dump at the mines. The ore is found to flux so readily that some 120 tons a day can be put through instead of only 80 to 100 as was expected. The ore that is being treated is the lowest grade of any in the company's mine. It was estimated to contain only 28.5 ounces of silver and proves to have 30 ounces. It is concentrated in the smelter in the proportion of 10 to 1 and the resulting matte contains 300 ounces of silver, 47 to 18 per cent. copper and \$12 of gold to the ton.

Navigation on the Columbia River is closed. It was hoped that the branch from Revelstoke to Arrowhead would be finished by January 1, but the men and engines had to be sent to aid in removing the snowdrifts that came down on the main line. This branch, however, will be finished shortly. The narrows between the Upper and Lower Arrow lakes are frozen up, and the steamers cannot get down to Rossland. Nor can the Lytton get up from Trail to the new spur at Sprout's Landing. The C.P.R. is thus cut off from all freight that is offering for the Kootenay, except such as can be served by the N. & S. R. This means that if they want to hold their grip on this section they must build a line down the Slocan river connecting the Nakusp & Slocan with the Columbia and Kootenay. This will bring them to Nelson.

(From the Tribune.) The smelter at Pilot Bay commenced treating ore in March, 1895. From that

time, until December 30 last, 3,220 tons of bullion were shipped to Aurora, Ill., for refining. During 1895 the smelter company transported 52,000 tons of ore and lime rock from the Blue Bell mine, and purchased 2,500 tons of ore, of the value of \$76,464, from outside mines. Since July 1, 1894, the company has expended in cash for machinery, labor and the purchase of ore something over \$650,000. During 1895 the company employed over 200 men daily, and paid out for labor \$170,000. It also paid out during the same time over \$5,000 for supplies, \$70,000 for duties and \$12,500 for freights. The starting of the Pilot Bay smelter was perhaps as potent a factor as any in the recent revival of mining operations in the Ainsworth camp. Dry ore were needed for fluxing, and the Ainsworth properties were most conveniently situated to supply the same.

The Canadian Pacific Mining Company of Minneapolis, of which A. D. Westby is manager, is working four men on the properties on Woodbury creek, comprising the Amazon, Budwiser, and Wakefield.

M. S. Dry has been at Kaslo making arrangements for the new mining operation at the Ainsworth camp. Dry ore were rewarded by unmistakable signs of returning activity during the latter half of 1895, and the indications are that 1896 will be the brightest in the history of the camp.

The Skyline holds first place among the mines of the camp. The ore is remarkable in that it carries less lead than any other in the camp. It averages 75 ounces silver and little more than 1 per cent. lead.

On the Highlander, owned by Maxwell Stevenson of Philadelphia, there is an excellent showing. The ledge is over 30 feet wide, and carries two pay streaks. On the top of the ledge is galena, about a foot wide, the ore running about 40 ounces silver and 45 per cent. lead. On the hanging wall there is a 16-inch streak of dry ore, which averages 70 ounces silver and 10 per cent. lead.

On the McVicar brothers, under a lease to the McVicar brothers, the ledge is about 8 feet wide, and carries considerable ore, of which the first-class will run about 75 ounces silver and 10 per cent. lead.

VERNON.

(From the News.) A well attended meeting of those interested in the protection of game in the district was held on Monday night in Cameron's hall and resulted in a series of resolutions being passed, asking the provincial government to make several necessary alterations in the existing game laws.

Since Col. Doyle's Company gave up their option to the Cariboo claim at Camp McKinley the owners have been prosecuting work with renewed activity, and have now sufficient ore in sight to keep the mill running for two years. A recent strike of exceptional richness has been made in the main shaft and it is stated that a recent clean-up of two weeks' work gave a return of 700 ounces of gold.

It looks certain that a mounted rifle corps will be organized in this city, and the movement is one that should commend itself to the unqualified approval of all our citizens. Mr. A. E. A. Gower, who has taken a deep interest in the matter, has met with gratifying success in his canvass.

Work on the Bon Diable mineral claim, back of the B. X. branch, is being steadily pushed ahead by the owners, and though they have not yet got the exact bearings of the ledge, they expect in the course of a few days to strike it.

The proprietors have every reason to feel assured that they are in possession of one of the most promising propositions in the district.

Hardly a day passes but we have bitter complaints regarding the disgraceful conveyance on the S. & G. branch, which through courtesy is termed a car. In cold weather lady passengers have either to freeze or go into the smoking compartment, where the only stove in the car is placed.

Mr. E. Traves, of the Kootenay Meat Co., paid Vernon another visit last week and on Saturday took back with him to Nelson two cars of beef cattle. On the same train Mr. A. Postl shipped a car of baled hay and a quantity of dressed pork to Nelson, and has made arrangements to send hay to Kootenay points during the winter at the rate of about a carload daily.

S. D. Ord, who in company with John Hamilton, W. Milligan and R. Perry, has been for the past month or so engaged in developing two mineral claims on the commonage near Long Lake, has in his possession some samples of ore from his claims which certainly look very promising. From one, which is free milling gold quartz proposition, he has obtained two recent assays, giving results of about \$7 per ton in gold. Other claims on the commonage of equal promise have been located during the past few months.

CHILLIWACK.

(From the Progress.) At the adjourned meeting of the Chilliwack Municipal Council on Saturday, Councilors Marshall, Reece, Munro and Armstrong reported having examined the proposed place for a station two miles east of the present Harrison station and the crossing of the river thereto. They reported that it is in the

interest of the people of Chilliwack that the station should be there, as it is, in their opinion, the best, cheapest and most convenient crossing for passengers, and is the only available crossing whereby the people can ferry produce without expense in order to utilize the C. P. R. and get the full benefit of the Vancouver market at all seasons of the year without transhipment.

In the course of his report to the reeve and corporation of the township, Mr. Joseph Peiron, auditor, said: "It is, however, matter for regret that the system of keeping the accounts which suggested on my last has not been carried out, and has thus entailed a much greater amount of labor than would have been if a proper analytical form had been observed at the time moneys were received. The matter of collections of licenses has not had the attention which is desirable. It is necessary that provision be made to comply with the loan by-laws in reference to sinking funds. There should be \$2,600 set aside for the Big Prairie drainage and about \$1,200 for roads and bridges duties, whereas the balance sheet shows on the specific license Big Prairie drainage, \$771.98 and roads and bridges \$925.03. The general remodeling of by-laws is very necessary, especially that relating to public morals, so that the fines would come into the municipal treasury."

VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily News says the merchants of Newcastle have cabled their congratulations to Senator Wolcott. The same paper says in an editorial: "There could not be a more favorable opportunity for settling a dangerous dispute. Whether it is true or not that Lord Salisbury notified Sir Julian Pauncefote of his desire to resume negotiations with Venezuela, it is certain that men of high position and great influence here are earnestly laboring for peace. Nobody can say that the overtures emanate from one side of the Atlantic. Putting aside a few reckless speeches and foolish articles, the whole controversy here is a well-reflecting dispute between two great self-respecting communities should be."

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Chronicle understands that Sir Frederick Pollock, professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Oxford, has been entrusted with the compiling of the British case in its legal aspects on the Venezuelan boundary. Sir Frederick Pollock visited the U. S. last summer to deliver an address at Harvard university. "We are sure," says the Chronicle, "that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain will put no obstacles in the way of a Venezuelan settlement."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says it is assured on good authority that the dispute will be settled directly between England and Venezuela.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS AND COLDS In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCOMBER & SON, 128 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung syrup Pyny-Pectoral is a most valuable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken of the benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for colds, croup, whooping cough, influenza, and all other pulmonary troubles. It can be taken at any age and is a reliable cough medicine."

James Beattie, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY. LD.

Stages for Cariboo. The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet, Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock, travelling by daylight only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, being over one day at Barkerville.

Leaves Ashcroft on Wednesdays and Fridays, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ashcroft for Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays.

Special Stages. Furnished on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares only will be charged. These specials make regular stage time, changing horses along the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Fast freight by special.

For further information apply to B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD. Ashcroft, B. C.

Victoria College

BEACON HILL PARK, LATE CORRIG COLLEGE. Term Re-Opens Monday, Jan. 6.

For Boarding or Day Prospects apply to PRINCIPAL J. W. CURRIE, ast-dw

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the Natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the means that if they want to hold their grip on this section they must build a line down the Slocan river connecting the Nakusp & Slocan with the Columbia and Kootenay. This will bring them to Nelson."

Aches

And pains of rheumatism can be cured by removing the cause, lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing this acid.

"I had rheumatism so that I could scarcely lift my left foot. I began using Hood's Sarsaparilla. S. & G. after two or three bottles the rheumatism disappeared and has not troubled me since." R. E. Wozney, 263 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Arrival of the Steamship "Hankow" From the Orient—The "Candida's" Charter.

The C. P. N. Co.'s Latest Purchase—A Big Cargo Carrier for Victoria.

With the dawn of yesterday the Northern Pacific steamship Hankow, Capt. Orr, from China and Japan, made her appearance in the Straits and at about 8.30 berthed at the ocean dock. The present is the steamer's second visit to Victoria and she has 423 tons of freight to land here she will be in port until to-day. A memo. of her trip kept by Purser J. E. Moore is as follows: "The S.S. Hankow left Yokohama at 1 p.m. on Thursday, January 9, with a moderate breeze and clear weather. The breeze gradually increased and till the 14th inst. we experienced strong gales from S.W. to N.W. The sea was very heavy and the ship rolled quite a bit. From the 15th to the 19th the wind was from strong to moderate, blowing from the S.E. to N.E. with a heavy head sea. At about 8.30 on the 17th we passed a steamer, which was supposed to be the Victoria. On the 20th a fresh breeze sprang up from the W. N. W. which stayed with us until our arrival. Cape Beale was sighted at about 11 o'clock on Thursday night and we were off Race Rocks at 6 next morning. The steamer brought no saloon passengers for Victoria; her stowage list is made up of two European, nine Chinese and twelve Japanese. She brought also 26 bags of mail. The trial of Chan Pak, cook on board the Hankow, who was committed on December 13 last on a charge of murdering Lee Fong, chief saloon boy on the same steamer, on December 6, opened on the 8th inst., in H.B.M.'s court at Yokohama.

THE NEW C.P.N. STEAMSHIP. Captain Sears left for the East yesterday morning to bring round to Victoria from Halifax the C.P.N. Co.'s new purchase, the steamship Saint Pierre. The vessel is intended to run on the West Coast route, for which purpose she is admirably suited, having the necessary qualities of speed, spaciousness of deck and cabin and excellent seaworthiness. In this latter feature the ship is particularly well suited having been built to encounter the buffeting of ice floes and the storms common to the Nova Scotian coast. She was built in Yarmouth in 1884 by the Burrill-Johnson Iron Company for the Anglo-French company. She is built of wood throughout, her dimensions being: Length, 153.7 ft.; breadth, 27.6 ft.; depth, 17.2; net tonnage, 275, and gross tonnage 436. Her engines are 95 h.p. Although negotiations for the purchase of the vessel have been pending for some time it was only a few days since that the bargain was closed, the C.P.N. Co. having awaited the report of Mr. Joseph Clark, their ship carpenter, who had been in the vessel. The company's shipping interests along the West Coast have greatly grown during the past year and present indications seem to fully warrant the improved service which they propose to give. The St. Pierre is known to several Nova Scotian residents of Victoria, who will hail her arrival with pleasure. They speak of the steamer as being splendidly adapted for this service.

A GIANT CARGO CARRIER. The four-masted British bark Drumrock, 3,182 tons, is on berth at London for Victoria direct, to sail early in February, consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. The Drumrock enjoys the distinction of being the largest sailing vessel ever loaded in the United Kingdom for British Columbia.

MARINE NOTES. The whaleback steamer City of Everett has been chartered for two or three trips between San Francisco and Departure Bay, in the coal trade, by R. Dunsmuir & Sons, who may possibly employ her permanently. She is due to pass up to Departure Bay on her first special trip. The Candida has been chartered for wheat cargo from Puget Sound for South Africa.

There is no part of the toilet in which more diversity is allowed and practiced than in the dressing of the neck and throat. The points on which each woman depends more than on any others for the success and style of her appearance are her head and neck. With hair unbecomingly arranged, and neck dressed in a way to show off the bad points of the owner, the most elegant and tasteful costume, will fail of effect. Women with plump, soft, round necks do not need to cover them up with silks and lace and ribbon. The charming feline inasmuch as they wear such necks, and while showing off their own beauty, add to that of the white necks they are adorning. Those, on the contrary, who have long, thin and otherwise unlovely necks, conceal all deficiencies and add a positive touch of style to the whole toilet by a stock collar, disposed in a way best to suit the peculiarities of the wearer. If she is thin and angular, the soft outstanding loops relieving the "straight-up-and-down" look, of which the unhappy possessor so bitterly complains, make a difference one would scarcely credit without the testimony of their own beholding.

The Rev. Helen Van Anderson, who was recently made pastor of the new church of the Higher Life in Boston, was ordained without ever having pursued a course in theology. Her training for her work was gained through her connection with various transcendental cults of which the new religion is the outcome. The new woman pastor was born in Iowa, and is about 35 years old. She is fair and fashionable, and an interesting episode of her pastorate was a threat on the part of her followers that unless she should modify the gaiety of her attire serious offence would be taken. Miss Anderson now preaches in sober garb.

Little Boy—"Mamma, the cat has eaten that seed I gave to the canary bird this morning." Mamma—"Cats don't eat bird seed. You must be mistaken." Little Boy—"No, ma, it was in the bird."

THE CITY.

AS WILL be seen by advertisement, the halls having been offered to the government rent free, admission to the remaining lectures of the course on Mining, Chemistry and Metallurgy given by Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Pellet Harvey at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster, has been reduced from fifty to twenty-five cents.

ALBERT MENZMEYER was yesterday arraigned in the Supreme court before Mr. Justice Walken, charged under the Fugitive Offenders' act with shooting John R. Perkins, of Oakland, with intent to kill. Immediately upon arraignment Menzmeier expressed a desire to waive extradition formalities and return to California. He was accordingly remanded for eight days, with the understanding that should a California officer arrive in the meantime the case will be sooner brought up. It is understood that a deputy of Sheriff White, of Alameda county, is now on his way to Victoria with the necessary papers in the case.

A WELL KNOWN, highly respected and prosperous citizen of Victoria died yesterday morning in the person of Mr. R. Smith, who came here early in 1883, and like most of the pioneers tried his luck at the gold fields, the excitement regarding which brought so many people to this place. Subsequently he settled down in this city and established himself in the bakery business, his enterprise having immensely expanded in its various departments and become one of the institutions of the province. He was 64 years of age and succumbed to heart disease at his residence, Dallas road. Mr. Smith left a widow, a daughter and two sons, with whom all who knew him deeply sympathize in their affliction.

The regular weekly meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society was held last night, at which Mr. W. L. Gillchrist delivered his second lecture on "Magnetism and Electricity." Commencing at the point where he left off last week, the lecturer followed up the subject of electric lighting, describing the construction of armatures and the various portions of electric lighting plants. He demonstrated by practical examples the descriptions given, and in closing he expressed himself as desirous of awakening an interest in the subject, especially among the young men. He gave some good sound advice as to the use of their spare time in the acquiring of a knowledge of science. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer. Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.D., will deliver his lecture on "Christian Patriotism."

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society celebrated Burns' anniversary in their hall last evening, a very large and appreciative audience being present. Mr. J. G. Brown, president of the society, delivered a lecture on the life of Burns, having it illustrated by solos, duets, trios, etc. At the close of the lecture Mr. Thomas Russell moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the ladies who so kindly and ably assisted him. The motion was seconded by Mr. John Robertson and carried in a most hearty manner by the large audience present. The following is the programme of songs, etc.:

- "There Was a Lad Was Born in Kyle"
"Double Quartette"
"Mary Morris"
"John Anderson My Jo"
"Miss Wilson"
"Green Grow the Rashens"
"O'er the Air the Win' Can Blow"
"Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon"
"Misses Milne and Baker"
"Memories Dear"
"Mr. W. D. Kinnaird"
"An' Lang Syne"
"By Company"
"Willie Brewin"
"Mr. Mac"
"Messrs Kinnaird, Grant and Muir"
"The Auld Scotch Songs"
"Mr. Blackie"
"The Deil's Awa' wi' the Exciseman"
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The Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1896.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States...

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character...

What the Constitution of Manitoba—the Federal compact—does is to give the denominational minority the right to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council against an act of the Provincial Legislature...

THE ISSUE IN MANITOBA.

We the other day took it for granted that the school question was the sole issue of the election contest in Manitoba.

The Winnipeg newspapers of the 16th, the day after the election, have come to hand, and let us see what they say about the issue at the polls.

The Winnipeg Tribune, the organ of the Greenway Government, a party paper of the same class and pretty much the same calibre as the Victoria Times, is of course jubilant over the "glorious victory."

The Dominion authorities, however much they may be under the dictation and influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Quebec, will never dare attempt the coercion of Manitoba now.

After a few sentences of triumphant boasting, which under the circumstances may be regarded as excusable, the Tribune continues:

Mr. Greenway has now secured the mandate which he asked the people of Manitoba to give him, and he knows that the province will stand at his back in resisting any and all attempts at coercion.

These extracts from the leading Government paper of the province sufficiently indicate what it believed the issue in the contest just ended to be and what must be its result.

Now let us see what the Winnipeg Free Press, a moderate paper with, it is said, a leaning to the Conservative side, has to say about the contest and the significance of the victory.

The result of Mr. Greenway's appeal to the voters of Manitoba leaves no room for doubt of their attitude toward remedial legislation which is supposed to be presented to Parliament at Ottawa.

From this we see that however the Free Press and the Tribune may snap and snarl at each other on other subjects they are in complete accord as to what was before the people at the late election.

Now, let us ask the Nor-Western "What it was all about?" The Nor-Western, we may say, is the only straight Opposition newspaper in Winnipeg.

The general results of the election yesterday were no surprise to the people of Manitoba. The fake issue on which the Government went to the country was already being stated, a scarecrow; but to a considerable extent at least it was a successful one, and caused a rally in support of the Greenway Government, on the assumption that to support it was to support the school act of 1890, and to oppose it was to advocate its abolition and the restoration of separate schools.

In the next paragraph it gives some inkling as to the strength of the minority, and shows why it was not stronger. It says:

The Greenway majorities are not sufficiently large in the different districts to cause any great exuberance of feeling among the supporters of the Government when the shameful manipulation of the lists is considered and it is remembered that enough Conservative voters have been disfranchised in almost every constituency.

Here we have the three Winnipeg daily newspapers the day after the contest declaring that the school question

was in effect the only issue at the polls, yet the Times tries to make its readers believe that this was not the case and sneers at us for being ignorant because we said it was.

A FUTILE OBJECTION.

The local organ of the Opposition asserts that in our attempt to show that Manitoba is repudiating its constitutional obligations we carefully avoided "the point of real importance."

If our contemporary gave a little independent consideration to the subject it would find that the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has really nothing to do with Manitoba's constitutional obligation as regards the denominational minority.

What the Constitution of Manitoba—the Federal compact—does is to give the denominational minority the right to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council against an act of the Provincial Legislature.

The Dominion Government then; as they have power to do, heard the appeal and gave their decision. That that decision is in accordance with the judgment of the Privy Council gives it moral strength, but it would have been equally constitutional if the Judicial Committee had not been consulted at all.

The gold reserve is continually diminishing, but the demands upon it do not decrease. The necessity of keeping up the reserve by some means is very apparent, for if the Government should any day find itself unable to redeem its paper with gold fearful confusion and widespread disaster would be certain to ensue.

Common sense suggests that the Government should forbid the re-issue of paper that had been redeemed, but Congress will not permit this to be done. So the only alternative is to borrow gold. The Government has already borrowed \$162,000,000 gold to keep up its reserve to the point of safety, and this, with the present popular loan of \$100,000,000, will make \$262,000,000 borrowed to keep up the credit of the United States currency.

THE POLICY OF PIRACY.

It is amusing to see the American newspapers abusing Great Britain for her "hoary policy of piracy." Great Britain has done more than any other nation—more indeed than all the nations put together—towards filling up and utilizing the waste places of the earth.

It was while pursuing this "policy of piracy" that Great Britain took possession of the larger part of the continent of North America. She planted colonies on the land she conquered and fostered and protected those colonies while they were weak and unable to defend themselves.

It is quite certain that it is in the interest of the Government, as it is its object, to do all in its power to promote the welfare of the Province as a whole. We cannot see why the Opposition will not do what they can to help him to effect that object.

It is to be hoped that the present Premier, who is liked by opponents as well as supporters, will not from motives that are purely factious be hindered from doing the good he proposes to do and that it is in his power to do. We say this because we are satisfied that for some time past much of the opposition to the Government's measures has been initiated and carried on mainly from personal and party motives and not with a view to further the interests of the province.

very fact that the language in which that history is written is English, and that English is the mother tongue of the vast majority of United States citizens, is evidence of the strongest kind of the obligations they are under to the people and the policy of England.

THE NEW LOAN.

There is a lively controversy in the United States over the new loan. One set of controversialists say that the loan is absolutely necessary, that the salvation of the business of the country depends upon its being successfully floated.

A merchant whose bills payable would bear the same proportion as this to his available cash would be in a ticklish position. He, when he paid a bill, would lessen his liabilities by the amount of the bill.

The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne is interesting, but the reader who expects to find in the speeches delivered on the first day of the debate any fresh information on the principal issue before Parliament will be disappointed.

SOME IMPORTANT UTTERANCES.

The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne is interesting, but the reader who expects to find in the speeches delivered on the first day of the debate any fresh information on the principal issue before Parliament will be disappointed.

"As a matter of fact," the report says, "he (Mr. Powell) affirmed the doctrine that there was no such constitutional principle in this country as provincial autonomy, and in support of his contention he argued that the basis of the British constitution required that in all things every man should be under the control of the Imperial Parliament.

It is quite true that, strictly speaking, no province possesses independent self-government, for the Federal Government has the power of the veto, and there are many subjects altogether outside the provincial jurisdiction.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor's Speech this year is a plain business statement and indicates that the Government propose to go to work in a workmanlike way. The speech, too, shows that they do not intend to neglect or overlook any provincial interest that requires to be cared for or assisted.

Mr. Laurier's utterance on the Manitoba school question is almost amusingly indefinite. It reminds us of nothing so much as the judge's charge in the famous case of Bardell vs. Pickwick.

Mr. Laurier admitted that the difficulties of the constitution were very great. Mr. Powell had stated that the principle of provincial autonomy did not exist. Such a doctrine could not for a moment prevail. It would be giving the lie to the whole history of Confederation.

Manitoba by the terms of Confederation gave to the denominational minority of its inhabitants the right to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council against any act of its Legislature by the operation of which they considered themselves aggrieved.

to administer its affairs to the best advantage, and it is foolish as well as wrong to waste any of it in needlessly throwing difficulties in the way of the Government.

Of course questions arise in which there is room for a difference of opinion, and on such questions it is every member's duty to stand up for what he believes to be the right; but opposition on legitimate grounds is very different indeed from the indiscriminating opposition which is bound to do its best to thwart and defeat the Government.

We hope to hear less croaking in the Legislative Assembly this session than we have heard heretofore. If the Jeremiahs of the Opposition had been correct in their calculations, and if their predictions had proved true, the province would now be on the wrong side of the verge of ruin, and not only would it have ceased to advance but it would be positively retrograding.

It is impossible to say what harm the disjunctive statements and the gloomy predictions of the Opposition have done this Province. If it is not now discredited abroad, and if it is not avoided by every man in Great Britain and elsewhere who has money to invest, it is not because men who opposed the Government have not done their utmost both in the Legislature and out of the Legislature to produce that ruinous result.

We shall have ample opportunity during the session to comment upon the different measures which are spoken of in the Speech, and of placing before our readers the honest truth with regard to the condition of the Province. We have thought it best at the opening of the first session of the new administration to direct attention to what have been the principal impediments to useful legislation and to the rapid and healthy development of the resources of the Province.

SEVERE.

The Montreal Gazette is severe on the Times of this city. In its issue of the 16th it says: On the morning of January 6, the Victoria, B.C., Times printed a large portrait of the Opposition leader over an announcement, in big type, which read as follows: "Laurier is called in—Consulting with the Governor-General this afternoon at Ottawa—Bowell is content to go under, having defeated the Tupper design."

It is quite true that, strictly speaking, no province possesses independent self-government, for the Federal Government has the power of the veto, and there are many subjects altogether outside the provincial jurisdiction. But the tendency is to make the provinces within the limits marked out by the constitution independent though not altogether autonomous.

AS USUAL.

"By some mysterious process," says the Times, "the idea has been lodged in some convulsion of the Colonist's brain that the province of Manitoba was bound by the constitution to provide separate schools for the Catholic minority."

We repeat, we never entertained or gave expression to the idea that the Province of Manitoba is bound to provide separate schools for the minority. What we have said and what we maintain is that Manitoba is bound to carry out in good faith the terms on which it entered the confederation. This, we trust, is clear enough.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

in every case as the circumstances warranted and justified. That was the position he had taken all along.

Whether or not the particular case before Parliament warranted or justified a remedy Mr. Laurier did not think it politic to say. The passage we have quoted might be taken as an excellent specimen of plausible, non-committal political oratory.

The indefiniteness and elusiveness of the speech of the Leader of the Opposition did not escape the notice of the Finance Minister, who, good-humoredly but pointedly, showed how little real significance there was in Mr. Laurier's plurge about the Manitoba schools.

Allusion had been made to a grave question which was to come up for the consideration of the House. No one doubted that the question of the Manitoba schools was a grave question.

Copies of the Wimbledon News just received contain the following reference to a fashionable concert recently enjoyed by the residents of New Malden, which will be read with interest by British Columbians in view of the prominent part taken in the affair by Mr. James A. Douglas and Mr. John Douglas, grandsons of Sir James, and formerly of this city, who are now completing their education in the old land.

The old people of New Malden are much to be congratulated on having such an entertainment as was provided for them on New Year's Eve, at the Schoolrooms, New Malden. By the kindness of a lady from London the services of the following artists were engaged: Madame G. Scott and Mr. F. W. Churcher, both well-known professors; Mr. James A. Douglas, Mr. John Douglas (pupils of Mr. F. W. Churcher), also Mr. E. F. Humphrey (tenor).

U. S. PACIFIC CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The house committee on commerce gave a hearing to-day to Col. Spaulding, who is working in the interests of the Pacific cable company of New Jersey, so called because it has been incorporated by that state.

The company has secured a subsidy of \$40,000 a year from the Hawaiian government. Col. Spaulding proposes to give his concessions to the United States if the government will undertake to lay a cable. As an alternative, the company offered to invest \$1,000,000 if the United States will guarantee bonds for a term of twenty years.

Courtney Boyle, speaking to the Bradford chamber of commerce, said the year 1895 had witnessed a steady improvement in British trade. There was, he said, a two per cent. increase in imports, mainly of partially manufactured articles and \$10,000,000 in exports, more than half of which was due to woollens and worsteds; the American takings of these having been immensely larger.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICES' 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.

of the minority should be submitted to the Dominion Parliament in order that it might find a remedy for the grievance of the minority, if in its opinion that minority had been aggrieved.

We hold that the majority of Manitoba and the friends of that majority should cheerfully acquiesce in the submission of the grievance of the minority to the arbiter of their own choosing, and that when they protest against such submission and declare that it is "coercion," they do what they can to violate the federal compact and to repudiate the terms under which the province became a member of the confederation.

BRITISH COLUMBIANS ABROAD.

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THIRD GOT DOWN

Most Exciting Session Parliament Vim and Tupper a Synod The Disgraceful in the Vict

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—and parliament has work of the session have been the most experience in the over 14 years. The measures were on Mackenzie to resign and the subsequent seven ministers had bolt out of the bin anticipated such a had been nothing to lead to the a storm was brew however, that in t members of the Cor impression prevailed leadership was desic chosen to publish th is was a most trust possible to conceive ences impelled any change at the part it was enforced, and Governor-General. Even conservative tried to steer a clear two wings of the Com mitted that the opp

MADE A GOOD of the incidents. Bo Sir Richard Cartwrig that it was an insult representatives for t is stated that it was t speech from the which speech they month of Her Majest words which, by t quently, they practi were made to trust nations of the sever induce the Premier to but on the contrary bolters only served to more reasonable facie endeavor to re-consti It was an up-hill ta but he went at it wi

SIR CHARLES.

to the ministry has in to the party. The war-horse of Umberl is stated that when t vents it shortly will, see the Liberal-Conserv into the fight under a able courage, and he who will once more p istory. It was with m hears in the Libe the opposition. h Charles Tupper, mistry. They know dread the sound of his ard Cartwright took after it was known that accepted a portfolio un zie Bowell, to pay his "mine ancient acqui termed him. Had Sir the House at the tim knight would have b if the government w does take his seat in will be no such outbur gave expression to thre in the same speech that mitted the cabinet to Liberal point of view, tacking the Maritime 1891 he spoke of the pr Atlantic as "the shreds confederation, a phrase calculable injury to his ceeding by-elections of Richard's latest break Nova Scotia as the the wet-nurse of Since then member from the Maritime P sented this unjustifi Liberal themselves ha explain it away, but which are shortly to a many a platform in N that phrase be repeate day men will mark the party which has ins of some of the best breathed in this Cana

The debate on the ad strated that the Co have received

TWO IMPORTANT in the person of Mr. F member for Westmore McGillivray, the statu of North Ontario. Eo mirable addresses. Th hesitate to tackle the while the latter, who oc Bah position of farme or champion since he rest the Independent Forest self principally to agric There is a good deal of McGillivray's county ence with Manitoba, a