

RUSSELL VS. SCOTT.

Prisoners Withdraw Their Plea of Justification in the Libel Case.

The "Times" on the Death of General Walker—Daly, the Dynamiter.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—This morning in the Scott-Russell libel case the time was occupied by the speech of counsel for the defence of the male defendants. He applied for power to amend the date of the alleged misconduct at Winchester, but Justice Hawkins refused. Counsel for Lady Scott also expressed a desire to introduce the sworn statement of Frederick East, the grocer, who was one of the defendants but who died recently of consumption in Holloway jail, as this was the only evidence counsel could produce in support of that part of the case. The justice, however, also refused this request.

After luncheon Countess Russell took a seat at the solicitors' table and held her mother's hand for a moment and kissed her affectionately as the prisoner was passing towards the dock. Counsel for Lady Scott said that owing to the judge it was clear that an appeal on justification could not be maintained in behalf of his client, and he therefore withdrew that plea. Counsel for the male defendants, Cockerton and Aylott, said in the behalf that after the ruling of Justice Hawkins he could not resist a verdict against his clients and withdrew their plea for justification.

Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C. for Earl Russell, said his client could not control the course of the defence proposed to take, but deeply regrets that the course was taken before he had an opportunity to cross-examine the defendants. Sentence was postponed until tomorrow, when the prisoners being allowed bail.

The bimetallic league has cabled to one of its members, Mr. Forbes, who is now in Boston, requesting him to wear a wreath and to attend the funeral of Gen. Francis A. Walker. An editorial in the Times on the death of General Walker says: "His death will be regretted in Great Britain almost as much as in the United States. He was one of the fairest and most reasonable advocates of bimetallicism."

Nothing can be hoped from the visit except as a political movement and a salute to the fallacies of the fallacies of his mission is certain. No public man whatever his theoretical views would think the present an appropriate moment to meet the question, and this opinion will exist at all events as long as bimetallicism appears to be dropped or revived according to the agencies of American domestic politics.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, declares that all the republican candidates are unfounded. The chamber will probably meet in April. John Daly, who was recently released from prison after a term served on account of being a dynamiter, made a speech on the subject of his prison life at a meeting held last evening in the Holborn town hall yesterday.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The Chronicle announces that the Pacific cable commission has finally signed a report. It says that the lowest tender for a Fanning island cable ranged from 21,517,000 to 21,880,000, according to whether a 12, 15 or 18-word per minute cable is laid.

U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION.
Senator John Sherman has made the following statement to a Washington correspondent of the Sun: "I am opposed to the creation of a tariff commission because I believe commerce is thoroughly competent to deal with the tariff or other economic questions. It is doubtful in my mind if a commission were created congress would long tolerate it. People who favor a tariff would do so on the ground that the tariff should be taken out of politics and dealt with as a purely business question. This is an imputation upon the business ability and patriotism of congress that does not look well in print and which ought not to go unanswered. As a matter of fact, politics plays a smaller part in the creation of a tariff bill than some people assume. When the schedules of a tariff bill are being formulated, all of the several business interests of the country that are interested usually get a hearing."

"Between what the business interests want and what they ought to have or what Congress thinks they are justly entitled to there is frequently a wide difference. But in any case the endeavor on the part of Congress is always to deal out equal and exact justice to all classes and conditions of men. Politics is a mere incident in tariff legislation, and as I

said before, plays a very insignificant part. No, I am opposed to the creation of a tariff commission because I see no need of one, and I think the majority opinion of Congress on the subject agrees with my views. Many things contribute to business depression. Lack of markets through over-production is one contributing cause. Another is the principal cause is lack of revenue to carry on the affairs of government. I think a tariff bill constructed on Republican lines will greatly alleviate them, if it does not cure them."

"What we need to do is to revive our drooping industries and raise more revenue. One will logically follow the other. A tariff bill such as I trust the incoming congress will enact will not compel this government to shrink along as it has for four years past. In due time and with continued Republican rule we shall gradually return to that prosperity which the country once enjoyed and which was ruthlessly sacrificed for an incongruous sentiment founded on premises that have not been fulfilled and which in the nature of things ought not to have been expected."

CLERICAL INTIMIDATION.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)

The action of the bishops in forbidding their congregations, under penalty of refusal of the sacraments, to elect L'Electeur, has been and is defended by the press of Quebec who are opposed to the election of the candidate who is undoubtedly acting conscientiously in the exercise of what they consider to be a power rightfully belonging to them as responsible for the spiritual welfare of their flocks.

No one can doubt that, and those of our Quebec contemporaries who uphold their cause are equally well meaning; but the principles underlying this action of the bishops are not suited to a free country, and it is our firm opinion that if they continue in the path they have entered the result must necessarily be extremely injurious to their own influence. Mr. Laurier said at the Montreal banquet, while Catholics may render homage in purely religious matters to the priesthood, the principles of civil liberty are opposed until their assumption of the right to dictate the opinions and actions of citizens upon other subjects.

If we admit that the bishops have the right to destroy a newspaper for freely discussing a question of politics or of education, it must be on the ground that this question is so intimately connected with religion that it is the right and duty of the Church to speak in regard to it, but this is the case, what sphere of free country is it that they are denied? What act will a private man, who is a Catholic, be able to take without the danger of clerical intimidation? In fact, this assumption of authority is in violation of the principles of freedom of thought and expression.

Civil liberty we have learned to value as the most precious of our possessions. For this our forefathers fought and they gained. On this many a contest was fought, not only in England but in the continent. The Englishman was always a free church. The present generation of French, it is true, are not only not so fervent in these matters but they are also not so brave. They have allowed their ideas and become once more devoted and faithful Catholics, it cannot be denied, but they would permit the clergy to exercise powers which those who are exercised in the province of Quebec.

Party interests might possibly lead us to regard the destruction of L'Electeur with favor, but party interests are of comparatively small consequence compared with the fundamental principles that private members of the community ought to have the right to discuss, freely and publicly, without fear, any question whatever in which they or the public are concerned.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Advices from Japan per steamship Coptic say: "The trial of Mrs. W. R. H. Carey for the wilful murder of her husband by poisoning is set to commence on January 4 in Her Britannic Majesty's court at Yokohama. The crown prosecutor, H. C. Litchfield. Sixty British residents of Yokohama have been summoned for the jury. Five only will be actually needed, but counsel on both sides are expected to exercise great discrimination. The case promises to be one of the most sensational on record."

IMPORTANT STRIKES.
ROSSLAND, Jan. 8.—(Special)—The Rossland Miner will say to-morrow: "Two important strikes were made in mines in the free milling gold belt today. One in the face of the upper O. K., which level is further into the mountain than any other tunnel at this point. There are eight inches of full of free gold. Seven sacks of this ore were taken out on one shaft to-day, and though the exact value is not known, there is no question that they are worth at least \$5,000, and possibly twice or three times that sum."

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DUNVILLE, Jan. 7.—James Fawcett, formerly a miller of Fort Stanley, committed suicide here yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He was 67 years of age. His health is supposed to have been the cause of the deed.

RIVALING FICTION.

George McL. Brown's Story of a Mine of Wealth in British Columbia.

Copper Bearing Ore Can Be Precipitated in Paying Quantities.

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—George McL. Brown, general Western passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railroad, came down from Vancouver to meet an Eastern railroad man in this city, and together they will visit the Kootenay mining district. The statement is commonplace enough, as it relates to a possibly adventurous trip into a country that many visit every month, but the fact that Mr. Brown was in town last night made it possible for him to tell a wonderful story of another mine in British Columbia that he has visited and which is no more or less than the story of a gold mine that he had fallen into the stream. The story goes on to state that the Indian did not stop to gather up the shoe, but pressed on his way, and his movements subsequent to the occurrence episode are lost for a year, when he turns up again as the guide to a party of hunters. In their midnight search through the mountains west of Ashcroft, they came to the place where the pony's shoe had fallen into the creek, and two of the gentlemen of the party alighted to drink. They had scarcely partaken of the water of the creek before both were taken with violent cramps, the result of drinking the water, and each showed unmistakable signs of poisoning. While another of the party looked into the stream he discovered at the edge what appeared to be a horse shoe of pure copper. It was fished up, and the Indian identified it as that cast by his pony a year before. As soon as the truth about the party on the trip to the two sick men were poisoned by drinking water in which copper was in solution, they set to work, and as a result that they soon recovered, the investigation of the marvelous stream was continued.

It is asserted to be in the side of a mountain that rises from the lower levels in a succession of steps to a certain distance, and when these rise as the most precious of our possessions. For this our forefathers fought and they gained. On this many a contest was fought, not only in England but in the continent. The Englishman was always a free church. The present generation of French, it is true, are not only not so fervent in these matters but they are also not so brave. They have allowed their ideas and become once more devoted and faithful Catholics, it cannot be denied, but they would permit the clergy to exercise powers which those who are exercised in the province of Quebec.

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BAYARD BANQUETTED.

The American Ambassador Entertained in London by the British Article Club.

A Warm Ovation—There Should Be No Obstruction Between the Two Countries.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Article Club, the agents-general in London of the colonies, the heads of the government, and many others interested in the commerce of the Empire, gave a banquet tonight at the Hotel Cecil to U.S. Ambassador Bayard. The Earl of Jersey, who succeeds the Earl of Winchester as president of the club, was chairman. Addresses were made by the Earl of Jersey, Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, Cardinal Vaughan, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Charles Tupper, the Japanese minister, and the Earl of Jersey, formerly governor of New South Wales, made a few remarks in eulogy of Mr. Bayard, and then Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, agent-general in London for Tasmania, toasted the colonists, and Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Charles Tupper, the Japanese minister, responded with words of praise for Mr. Bayard's tact and kindness in the recent anxious period growing out of the emerald dispute. The United States, he said, had often chosen worthy representatives to England, but never had a happier choice been made than that of Mr. Bayard.

When Mr. Bayard arose to respond to this toast he received a tremendous ovation from those present. He said: "I am sincerely glad to be thankful to my hosts, and I look upon you as my British and Canadian hosts. There is nothing in our past history which will awaken just pride in citizens of the United States. There is not, and there ought not to be, any just obstruction between the United States, Great Britain and Canada. There should be no divergence by sharp phrases and insult flinging longer than injury. After referring to the strained to the relations between England and the United States, Mr. Bayard closed by saying:

"I have evoked the displeasure of some because I have sought to preserve unity, I cannot say that I am very sorry. I am rather grateful for the distinction. It is no spirit of defiance, but in a well considered spirit of gratitude that I reflect that I have been permitted to bring the hands of the two countries together. If that is my record I shall carry it away and keep it wherever I go."

The guests all rose in their place at the conclusion of the speech, loudly cheering and waving their handkerchiefs. The assertion is made in the paper that the speech was enthusiastically received and that it has been tendered and he Bayard during his career here. He was visibly affected and almost broke down once or twice during the course of his speech. Sir Charles Tupper toasted "Other Peoples," to which the Japanese Minister, Mr. Kato Takaki, responded.

The results of the last census just published show that there is no sign of recovery in the birth rate, the total increase in the population of France since 1891 being only 175,027, while the number of foreigners in France is decreasing. The large increase in growing slightly at the expense of the smaller towns and rural districts. The inhabitants have increased in 24 departments and have decreased in 63 departments. The minister of the interior, M. Barthou, notes an increase in emigration, but he is compelled to confess that the marked tendency of the population is to remain stationary.

A Rome despatch to the Daily Mail says that the Pope gave audience to sixty persons yesterday, Wednesday, and showed himself to be brisk and not fatigued afterwards.

The steamship Belge, while bound from Antwerp for Bayona, France, was wrecked last night on Cat's Head rock. Fifteen of the eighteen persons on board were drowned.

The Hamburg line steamship Fuert Bismarck has gone aground at the town of Blankensee, on the Elbe. The ship is in no danger.

The Times Constantinople correspondent explains that the Mussulman benefits which are being considered by the government in connection with measures of reform are intended to compel the Sultan's acceptance of the whole of the reforms, including those applying to Christians as well.

The newspapers of Bolivia continue to make bitter comments and attacks upon Peru. The assertion is made in the press that Chili will provide the Bolivian government with 40,000 Mannlicher rifles in case of an outbreak of hostilities with Peru.

HOISTING PLANT FOR LE ROI.

ROSSLAND, Jan. 7.—(Special)—The new hoisting plant for the Le Roi mine has a larger capacity than that of any other metal mine in Canada. It will be running in thirty days and the output will be then increased to 500 tons per

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

day. Golden Drip, which adjoins the famous O.K. and I.X.L. mines is the scene of a new strike to-day. Two feet of fine free milling quartz have been found in the north drift. The customs collections for the port of Nelson for the month of December total \$33,423.04, made up as follows: Rossland, \$12,085.56; Trail, \$7,841.54; Kaslo, \$7,398.27; Nelson, \$5,885.65; Waneta, \$266.75; Enderby, \$108.39. The dutiable goods imported aggregated 124,143 and free goods \$32,820, the exports totaling \$485,182, of which \$250 was gold dust, \$145,294 ore, and \$337,593 copper matte.

THAT DRAFT REPORT.
New York, Jan. 6.—A special copyrighted cablegram to the Evening Post from London says: "The draft report of the Pacific cable commission was signed this afternoon on behalf of the British, Australian and Canadian governments, after many months of investigation. The result which is kept strictly secret for the present, is awaited with keen interest as the first tangible product of a policy of aggressive colonialism. An important step towards establishing British supremacy in the Pacific and supplying the Empire with a trunk line of Imperial cables free from possible foreign interference. It is rumored that the report favors laying a cable at the earliest possible moment between Vancouver and Australia under joint subsidies by England, Canada, certain Australian colonies and New Zealand. It must be noted that the British territory, leaving Hawaii to be tapped by a branch line.

The Canadian delegates strongly favor the construction and operation of the cable as a joint government enterprise by an Imperial-Colonial cable trust, England, Canada and Australia, each paying one-third of the cost, which will be about \$10,000,000. The cable will be ready within two years. The project now awaits the approval of the Imperial and Colonial cabinets and the passage of the necessary votes by the various legislatures. The only difficulty is expressed in Australia, where intercolonial rivalries are certain to break out.

IN AND OUT OF HAVANA.
New York, Jan. 7.—The World's special correspondent in the field near Arrolro Arena, province of Havana, Cuba, says: "I have been fortunate enough to get into Havana and get out again, and to find the insurgent forces all in just twelve hours. This place is six miles from San Pedro, where Maceo is reported to have been killed. It is not clear that either Pinar del Rio or Havana provinces have been pacified. The insurgents are not thinking of making peace. They are more active and hopeful than ever. The observations of the World correspondent, who accompanied the Spanish troops with the pass granted by General Weyler, minister of war, in this respect. Only portions of the province have been deserted by the insurgents, chiefly for lack of food. There never were but 6,000 rebels in Pinar del Rio province. They are still there. General Weyler, who is still there, has been ordered to get the insurgent forces did not conquer them. Maceo never fought in heavy columns. His bands were always scattered and he never had more than 200 men with him. His plan was to harass, tease and tire out the enemy. I find the situation here looks better for the insurgents to-day than when I left Pinar del Rio last August. Even the Spaniards admit that none of the insurgents have surrendered."

INDIGNANT NEWS BOYS.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The newsboys of Washington have been denied the privilege of carrying their papers on the streets on Sunday. They will hold a mass meeting Thursday evening to protest against the action, and will appeal for a revocation of the order. Five-minute speeches will be made by the newsboys at this meeting on both sides of the question. They have secured Willard Hall, one of the largest in the city, for their meeting. The ministers of Washington are directly responsible for the edict against the newsboys, and anticipating the boys' protest, they held a meeting to assure the district commissioners of their intention to demand an enforcement of the order.

AFTER WEARY WAITING.
ALBANY, Jan. 6.—On the last day of Governor Morton's term of office he commuted the sentence of George P. Gordon, a life prisoner at the Clinton prison. Gordon had been in prison for thirty-two years. He was favored by Greenbush, Rensselaer county, and was convicted in 1866 for the murder of a cattle drover at West Albany. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and at the time of his conviction was not permitted to be a witness on his own behalf, the law not permitting such. The petition for pardon had been in file for twenty years. He is now 65 years old.

Kingston, Jan. 7.—A fire broke out in the vestry of Christ church, Tamworth. The flames were contained to that part of the building, but the interior of the church was seriously damaged by smoke. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ROSELVALE, Jan. 7.—So far only three bottles have been taken from the ruins of the convent of Notre Dame. The search for others is going on, but the work is hampered by the lack of proper appliances. The loss by the burning of the convent is estimated at \$30,000, and is supposed to be about covered by insurance.

St. Catharines, Jan. 7.—J. H. McClung & Co.'s departmental store has suspended payment, owing to the failure of several large houses with which they had been doing business.

OPENING OF SESSION.

Parliament to Meet March 4—Tariff Commission Not to Visit British Columbia.

Staff on Sault Canal Discharged—Parcel Post for Points in Australia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—Thursday, March 4, is now talked of as the date of the meeting of parliament. The tariff commissioners will only be able to visit Halifax and St. John in the maritime provinces. Manitoba and British Columbia will not be visited at all.

Owing to pressure of official business Hon. Mr. Laurier has had to decline an invitation to attend the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association, to be held on the 18th instant. The Premier, however, may visit Washington at the end of the month.

All the staff of the Canadian Sault canal, including the mechanical superintendent, a brother of Dr. Montague, have been discharged, with the exception of Superintendent Boyd.

The Post Office department has issued a notification that parcels for Queensland, Victoria and South Australia may hereafter be forwarded via Vancouver at the same rates as to Sydney, viz., 24 cents per pound.

RAIN AND SNOWFALL.
LANGLEY, Jan. 7.—(Special)—Rain fell upon 23 days during the month of December, amounting to 12,056 inches, as follows: On the first week, 4,906 inches; second week, 3,275 inches; third, 3,528 inches; fourth, 4,347 inches. The balance of the month, 0.0322 inches. The deposit for November of 1896 amounted to 10,095 inches, and for October of the same year, 4,107, falling upon 13 days in November and 10 days in October.

During October of 1896 rain fell upon 6 days, amounting to 0.994 inches; in November, upon 14 days, amounting to 6.314 inches; December, upon 15 days, amounting to 7,107 inches. An annual average of 1888, upon 30 days, with snow upon 6 days, amounting to 8.834 inches of rain, and 17,250 inches of snow. During the year 1896, rain fell upon 157 days, amounting to 62,616 inches, and snow upon 15 days, amounting to 33,252 inches, and 4 days' snow, amounting to 5.00 inches. March, 14 days' rain, amounting to 2,510 inches; 2 days' snow, amounting to 1.00 inch. April, 18 days' rain, amounting to 3,832 inches. May, 15 days' rain, amounting to 4,320 inches. June, 13 days' rain, amounting to 3,263 inches. July, there was no rain. August, 8 days' rain, amounting to 1,880 inches. September, 6 days' rain, amounting to 1,381 inches. October, 10 days' rain, amounting to 4,107 inches, and November and December as given above.

NATURAL GAS.
New York, Jan. 7.—Judges Lacombe and Wallace of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals filed a decision to-day to classify natural gas as a mineral for all the purposes of the statutes and customs laws. This affirms the finding of the Circuit court of this district, which upheld the board of general appraisers' declaration that natural gas piped from Shirkstowa, Canada, to Buffalo, N.Y., is not subject to any duty, because it is within the definition of crude minerals. Under section 4 of the McKinley act the collector of customs, however, assessed the imported gas at ten per cent, holding that gas is "a raw or unmanufactured article not enumerated or provided for."

HAWAIIAN CABLE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Since the deadlock in the committee on commerce, over which of the two projects for a Hawaiian cable was the more meritorious, the general question of the Pacific cable has been in abeyance. It is understood, however, that further efforts will now be made, and General W. A. Swaney, of New York, will appear before the house committee on commerce next Tuesday, and present a new proposition in behalf of the Spalding Company.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1897.

DEATH OF MR. LAWSON.

The death of Mr. Henry Lawson, which is announced in another column, removes one of the veterans from the sphere of Canadian journalism. Forty years of continuous and active service in its ranks, always holding an important and influential editorial place, is a record rare in its annals and represents a life of great labor and usefulness, one that has not failed in moulding public sentiment and, it is needless to say, always in a right direction. The sum of such a life work cannot easily be estimated. Apart from his editorial management of the "Colonist," which was conspicuous for its ability, good judgment and educative value, he did valuable service for Maritime Province papers, the Toronto Globe and the Montreal Herald and Star. In the Province of Prince Edward Island in pre-Confederation days, when he occupied important editorial positions, he was active and prominent in the advocacy of reform in educational matters and in the settlement of the vexed land question.

Personally, Mr. Lawson was of the sturdy type of manhood, with strong convictions, and characterized by old-fashioned honesty of purpose, qualities which not only earned for him the esteem and admiration of his friends, but entered into and dominated his professional duties. He was a man who possessed a wide range of exact information and wrote plainly and forcibly. His reasoning was clear and his conclusions sound. By long association with public men and experience in public affairs he had an intimate knowledge and a comprehensive grasp of Canadian politics in all its phases, and his judgment was rarely at fault in dealing with various and complex issues which arose. In his relations with those in whose service he wrought he was characterized by strict fidelity and unflinching devotion to their interests, and much of the success of the "Colonist" during his connection with its editorial management is due to his efforts. He maintained a high standard of journalistic ethics, and never descended to personalities or acrimonious and recriminatory discussions. His death will be generally regretted, and where his personality was not known his loss will be felt as that of one whose services to journalism were valuable. His constituency of readers was a wide and appreciative one.

SOME CRITICS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is not uninteresting—it may not be without utility—to observe and analyze some of the criticisms made by a section of what is recognized as the Opposition press in the Province. Although we are not able to agree with the opinions expressed by the journalistic opponents of the Government in regard to most of the subjects which are the objects of their attacks, we see no reason to believe that such articles will injure the position which the present administration holds in the country, or weaken the support which, in the past, it has received from the electorate. At the same time the publication of such articles affords an opportunity for showing how erroneous many of them are in regard to the facts which they state, and how fallacious are the conclusions which the writers draw from their false premises.

Our attention has been particularly attracted lately to the frequent declarations by some of the newspapers published in West Kootenay, that what is known as the "Mineral Tax" is an unfair and burdensome discrimination against the mining industry as compared with the taxation imposed on other important industries in the Province. Indeed, some of the more bitter and reckless journalistic opponents of the Government allege that circumstance as a reason in itself sufficient to call for the Government's overthrow.

Do the facts of the case support such a contention or justify the charge that the policy of the Government bears unfairly on the mining industry? We think not. On the contrary, what discrimination may exist in the manner in which the mining industry is taxed, as compared with the course adopted towards the lumbering, the agricultural and other interests, is entirely in favor of the former as regards the rate at which it is required to contribute to the Provincial revenue. We admit that there has been special legislation in dealing with the taxation of mining properties. But it was directed with a view to favor and foster that industry and to lighten—not to increase—the burdens upon it. That the result aimed at has been attained will, we are confident, be seen when the financial statement for the current year is laid before the Legislature. When the subject was under discussion during the last session, the opinion was expressed by some members of the House that the result of the method of taxing the net output of the mines would be far more favorable to their owners and more unfavorable to the revenue than would be the case were the methods of taxation of mining properties similar to those adopted in regard to other interests.

THE PREMIER IN MONTREAL.

In his references, during his speech at the Montreal banquet, to the Manitoba school "settlement," Hon. Mr. Laurier said: "I am a Liberal of the English school, as I have often stated. I am not only a Liberal of that school, but I was born in the Catholic religion and brought up in it and I believe in liberty as Montezumbarb and Lacordaire believed in it. The bishops and priests—all men in a constitutional country like ours—are citizens as we are. They have the right to their opinions as we have to ours and what we ask for ourselves I am always ready to grant them. There are honest differences of opinion. Let us endeavor to understand each other and let us endeavor if possible to practice conciliation."

The Premier argued that the Privy Council never declared that there was on the part of the Federal Government

Minister of Finance published, it is, of course, impossible to arrive at an approximately accurate comparison of the difference in the results which arise from the adoption of the two systems of taxation. But the reports of one or two mining companies which we have seen, afford us an opportunity of getting some idea of the relative results, as regards the amount of taxation which they have to pay under the special tax on minerals with what would have been the case had the ordinary method been followed. In the case of two companies which, from the advanced stage of the development of their properties at which they have arrived, may be taken as fair examples, we find that in one case the Mineral Tax yielded about 45 per cent. and in the other about 37 per cent. of what might be considered as the amount which would be collected had the assessment been made under the ordinary system. At the same time it must not be forgotten that mining properties in their earlier stages of development escape entirely the taxation to which other classes of property in a similar condition are liable.

There is, therefore, no justification for the statements of some of our contemporaries in Kootenay. The aim of the Legislature and the Government—to foster the mining industry in its early stages—has been abundantly plain, although it is probable that the revenue has not come up to anticipations. We are convinced that the majority of the mine owners are perfectly satisfied with the present method of taxation and fully alive to the fact that the result is a much less contribution to the revenue than would be demanded in Washington or other States. At the same time these reiterated statements appearing in newspapers in the Province, are likely to do much injury to British Columbia, by discouraging outside of investing capital in an industry on which they are led to believe the incidence of taxation is unusually onerous. It is to be hoped that the newspapers which have been guilty of such misstatements will abandon a course which not only reflects on their own honesty and intelligence, but is liable to inflict serious injury on the Province.

GREENWAY'S REWARD.

Whatever may be the final adjustment of the Manitoba school question, there is one person, who has been prominently connected with the matter, who evidently considers that he has done his part, and is now entitled to some reward. That is Mr. Greenway, the Premier of Manitoba, who has utilized the school question to the great benefit of himself and his party, even though it has been a source of trouble and anxiety, not only to his political opponents, but to the people of the whole Dominion.

But Mr. Greenway is evidently of the opinion that he has not yet completed the exploitation of the benefits which that question was to bring him. For the yielding disposition which Manitoba's Premier displayed to Mr. Laurier's "sunny ways," Mr. Greenway expects substantial recognition, and he appears to consider that no further delay should occur in securing his reward. If the reports from Ottawa be true, Mr. Greenway's demand is of a somewhat startling nature. It is said that he demands an extension of Manitoba, by cutting a good sized slice off Eastern Assiniboia and adding it to the Prairie Province, vesting all the Dominion lands in the section so transferred in the Crown for the Province of Manitoba. He also desires that all the ungranted crown lands in Manitoba be vested in the Province and that the school lands and the school funds be turned over to the Province. In short, that the Dominion should clear out of Manitoba entirely and surrender to the Provincial authorities all that is now vested in the Federal Government.

While there is no direct confirmation of this report, it is not merely not unlikely, but very probable, that it is an accurate statement of the situation. A lack of appreciation of any circumstances favorable to the interests of his own schemes or policy, or any excessive delicacy in making his wishes known, has never been supposed to be a failing of the Premier of Manitoba. Mr. Laurier may think Mr. Greenway's services "come high," but as the latter practically held the key to the premiership of Canada and to the Federal treasury, Mr. Laurier can scarcely refuse to accede to the demand of his confederate for an ample reward.

THE PREMIER IN MONTREAL.

Can it be said that these ordinary precautions are taken as a rule by the electors in Victoria, and, for the matter of that, in many other places? Not at all. Look back over a series of years and call to mind the melancholy list of aldermanic failures, the monotony of them only varied when occasionally someone even worse than the usual standard managed to secure election. The idea of the residents of the city, or of the various wards, conferring together with a view of pitching upon some fellow-citizen who possessed the desirable qualities, and then uniting in asking him to serve the city, would be considered as an extraordinary procedure. Sometimes, it is true, a requisition is circulated and receives some signatures

or Parliament any obligation, in law, even any moral obligation to re-establish separate schools such as existed in Manitoba before 1890, and went on to contend that the Bill introduced by the Bowell Government did not provide what was absolutely essential for the minority, because it did not give the minority a share in the public grant. He added: "Nothing will prevent me from continuing my efforts to preserve that state of society conquered by our fathers at the price of so many years and so much blood. It may seem to you that my efforts will be the Tarpeian Rock, but that be the case I will fall, without murmur or recrimination or complaint, certain that from my tomb will rise the immortal idea for which I have always fought."

Hon. Mr. Laurier held that the Bill presented to the House by the Conservatives, which was called equal justice, was simply capitulation. In this connection the Premier manifestly made use of a term whose meaning he either did not realize or he utilized, for temporary effect, an expression which meant the concession of all and more than all that was demanded on behalf of the Roman Catholics. Nevertheless, he had given it to be understood that he would concede even more than the Conservative Government had offered, and it is just because he failed to realize the expectations which he had aroused and which he is now pleading to pay, that he is remembered that when the party to which the Premier belongs attained office, upwards of twenty years ago, they made professions and promises, by which they failed to abide, and in consequence when the electors were in the ordinary constitutional manner called to pass judgment upon them, the administration which had counted on a long lease of power, was signally defeated.

THE ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

As we said on Friday, there are special reasons why the civic electors should strive to secure a capable and energetic council on the present occasion. We are often told that a municipal corporation has many things in common with a joint stock company, and that the civic electors are the shareholders entrusted to the management of their capital and undertaking. While there are certain essential and important differences between the two kinds of aggregations—since the joint stock company is the result of absolutely voluntary action on the part of its shareholders, while there is not the same freedom possible to the residents of a town—there is still such a similarity in some important respects that we may use the comparison to good advantage, especially at the time when the people are called upon to select their civic rulers for the ensuing year.

Assuming, therefore, for the sake of comparison, that there is considerable likeness between the ruling bodies of a civic and a commercial corporation, we may get some useful hints from the manner in which shareholders select their directors for our guidance in choosing our aldermen. Ordinarily no man would have a chance of being elected on a board of directors, unless the shareholders believed that he possessed the ability and experience essential for success in the management of their property. If he did not possess those qualifications, nothing else would ensure his election. He might speak with the tongue of an angel, but if the shareholders thought that he lacked commercial ability or common-sense his eloquence would avail him nothing. If it was thought that he sought the office for the sake of the fees attached to it, or because by occupying it he could benefit himself and his friends pecuniarily, the shareholders would also fail of election. If it was notorious that he had been a failure in the management of his own private affairs, the members of the company would look askance at a man who asked them to put him in control of their property. Even if he possessed qualifications which appeared satisfactory, it would be considered as a necessary preliminary to his election as a director, that he should be able to outline the policy which he would pursue and the course he would adopt to make the corporate undertaking remunerative.

Can it be said that these ordinary precautions are taken as a rule by the electors in Victoria, and, for the matter of that, in many other places? Not at all. Look back over a series of years and call to mind the melancholy list of aldermanic failures, the monotony of them only varied when occasionally someone even worse than the usual standard managed to secure election. The idea of the residents of the city, or of the various wards, conferring together with a view of pitching upon some fellow-citizen who possessed the desirable qualities, and then uniting in asking him to serve the city, would be considered as an extraordinary procedure. Sometimes, it is true, a requisition is circulated and receives some signatures

with the view of inducing some person to become a candidate. But from the fact that there is generally some private or personal reason for such a course, there is frequently a good deal of suspicion attached to it and its comparative singularity detracts from its chance of a successful result.

Then, again, how often do we secure from a candidate for the position of mayor or alderman a clear and business-like outline of what course or policy he will pursue if elected? Scarcely ever. We may get disjointed portions of a programme or an answer on some one detail as the result of an inquiry from a taxpayer at a meeting. But scarcely a candidate appears to think that he is called upon to declare a complete line of action as that he proposes to take if elected. In fact, to secure his election with as few pledges as possible, and trust to accidents or future events to give him a proof of electioneering skill which entitles him to the admiration of his fellow-citizens. No director could get on the board of a company in such a manner, and until our civic electors adopt like common-sense and business methods, it is not to be expected that the city will be well governed, that its affairs will be ably administered and improvements and public works carried out with that economy and success which are generally found in the career of a commercial corporation, where entirely different methods prevail in the selection of the executive from those which are in vogue in civic affairs.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

In the despatch from our Ottawa correspondent a few days ago there was an item stating that "the Cabinet had a three hours' sitting when the question of the extension of Canadian trade was under consideration. It is proposed to take steps to develop trade with South Africa, South America and Mediterranean ports." "Is it possible?" will be the exclamation of the average reader on seeing such a statement. The fact would have been ordinary enough if related of a Conservative administration, one of the cardinal principles of the policy of which was, while preserving the home market for the native producer, to find a market abroad for his surplus stock. But the statement that a Cabinet, which includes within its ranks Sir Richard Cartwright, is considering the extension in foreign parts of Canadian trade, is something so singularly incongruous with the repeated declarations of the Liberal trade policy as to call forth expressions of incredulity. The United States market was the sole exception which Sir Richard would tolerate, and even that was only mentioned because it afforded a fine background to his airy assertions on "a government which would secure the uttermost parts of the earth for the custom of a handful of reluctant buyers while there were millions anxious to deal with us across the border line." And now the nearby United States Jordan is rejected by the United States Commerce Department for the South African Abana and the South American Pharpar.

Yet Conservatives should rejoice at this new admission of the soundness of the principles upon which the policy of the party is founded. The Globe, the official organ of the Liberal Government, which both points out the line it should follow and registers its decisions, has recently ridiculed those who would propose to stip the Canadian tariff of its protectionist features. Doubtless it will as promptly and decisively applaud the action which seeks to find new outlets for Canadian industries, the possibility of whose young life is that they should find their first nourishment in the home market, and thereby gain strength for efforts further afield. Intention is the sincerest flattery, and the Conservative are having this to the full in the manner in which their successors are following in their footsteps.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In the California Legislature which is now meeting at Sacramento it has been decided in the interests of economy to reduce the number of attaches from 150 to 100. This is strongly insisted on by the rural members, who having had

BESIDE THEMSELVES...



Dixie H. Ross & Co., Government St.

With Satisfaction. That's the feeling of all our customers. They pay cash. No need of money to burn to feed well. Our prices are a procession of smiles-makers and qualities ensure satisfaction.

- Oglet's Hungarian Flour \$1.45
- Snow Flake Flour 1.35
- Vegetables, 3 tins95
- Creamery Butter85
- California Eggs65
- Fresh Ranch Eggs55
- Potatoes, per Sac. 1.00
- Salt, Better Brand40
- Clam Nectar30

SAMPLE OUR "T."

several bad years are most persistent in their demands for a more economical administration of the affairs of the State. There has been the usual number of women lobbying for clerkships and other positions in both houses. The feeling against their employment in politics is gradually wearing away. They make good clerks, don't get drunk and run out all night with the boys, and every year are making serious inroads in the ranks of the "push," who regard the women as interlopers into an ancient and honorable order. The fact that they have no vote has always been the greatest snag in their way to political employment, but by persistent lobbying they are holding their own very well against the men in securing positions.

FEWER FAILURES THIS YEAR.

New York, Jan. 8.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: General trade is hopeful at Toronto, though merchants are hopeful of a fairly active spring trade. The mild weather and lack of snow are in part the cause of the dullness. The mild weather at Montreal has emphasized the dull season, and prospects during the next two months are not regarded as encouraging. General trade is quiet at Halifax, the fish market being unusually depressed owing to lack of demand from the West Indies and the United States. Exports of apples from the province have been without profit. There were thirty-three business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 37 last week, and 53 in the first week of January, 1896.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS ARE MANY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The hunting season has been marked by an unprecedented number of serious accidents. Earl Dudley has been in bed for three weeks past and has cancelled all his engagements; Lords Broderick and Minto have had several falls, the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Marlborough had a narrow escape while driving from a hunting box at Melton to the Queen's meet. His horses bolted down a steep incline and the trap was overturned. The Duke escaped with a shaking head and a bruised back. The weather throughout Europe continues to be of the worst descriptions. Along the rivers in Prussia and in Algeria, visitors are suffering from cold and rain, and in Great Britain there has been a steady downpour all the week. A Turkish river at the mouth of the north-east coast, and the Thames is flooding, especially around Windsor.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—The Traveller to-day says: "Workmen excavating on Shea hill off Saratoga street, East Boston, exhumed this afternoon the skeleton of a full grown man which it is believed will clear away the mystery of a murder perpetrated off Needles island about thirty years ago. The police identify a skull found with the skeleton, and feel certain that the bones are those of one Jacob White, a wealthy shipbuilder who disappeared from home with a large sum of money in his possession about the period mentioned, and whom it was believed was murdered for his money. It was suspected also that this body was buried somewhere on the hill. On the skull was an indentation which was supposed to have been made by a blunt instrument, probably a hammer."

DENIED BY MR. HEINZE.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—A special to the Miner from Trail states that F. Aug. Heinze has stated positively that there is no truth in the report that the Goodrich syndicate have bought the Trail smelter, and he adds that no negotiations or correspondence to that end has taken place. A large new electric plant is being put in at the smelter, which will furnish power and light to the smelter and the town of Trail. Boilers and engines at the smelter will be held in reserve.

A SOLDIER AND A MAN.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The funeral services over the remains of General F. A. Walker were held in Trinity church at noon to-day. Those in attendance included men of letters from all over the country, statesmen and students, who had gathered to pay their final tribute of respect to their late colleague and instructor.

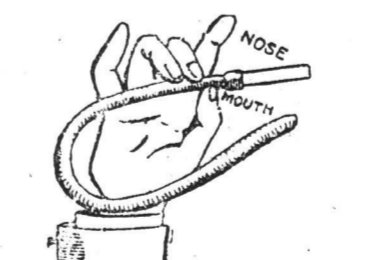
A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.
If any man, who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from excess or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially, and before I charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist any fellow being to a cure. I am well aware of the prevalence of quackery for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy once more and am desirous therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all. If you will write to me you can rely upon being cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Absolute secrecy assured. Send 5c. in postage to cover postage and address, Mr. Geo. G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

Helen—Oh, yes; he always thought of the world of me. Before we were married he used to say that he was willing to die for me.
Nellie—But he didn't.
Helen—Of course not. He was so thoughtful you know. He said that he did not dare to do it, lest I should be unable to replace the loss.—London Household Words.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE



Cures cold in the head in ten minutes.
Cures incipient catarrh in from one to three days.
Cures chronic catarrh, hay fever and nose free.
Complete, with blower free.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS
Price 25 Cents

Subscribe For The Semi-Weekly Colonist

GEN. WEYLER

Managers (and Ten to Prove) Taxe

Awful Butcheries Assaulted, Killed in Pit

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—G issued an edict that all owners of estates tenants in the province Havana and Matanzas fore the mayor of the

town and present a document proving the payment of the tax. They must show the number employed by them, with all in order, these p turn upon showing the documents to the troops on the way. Those with the above requirements in the town.
At the expiration of the period troops will be sent to farms and will conduct those not presenting the certificates, and they will be treated as enemies against another.

Foreigners engaged in pursuing an industry tions above required nationally, as well as of employees under the guarantee all information and must show the documents upon the same. An owner of the ed documents proving his location of the stock ties having been com mayor will deliver certificates. These certificates must be submitted to the expiration of the days. The troops will cattle unclaimed, and brought to the towns.
There was a nume meeting of the Spani night, the gathering be up of merchants and p erable excitement in position to send a long Madrid government giv support and expressing the Madrid press and a ment to let Weyler presence is necessary id of the island. This proposition was hot a after considerable oppo

adoption.
New York, Jan. 8.— patch to the World say awful butcheries at Gr late daily. Advice fro that a great pit filled human fragments wa Monday in a cane field mile from that place. I gitation revealed at lea bodies and many legs parts of the dismember ing. Some families in tire four were those of young men, one of a than ten years old, four of under five. The man was brutally refer that if this slaughter many more would be the Spanish officials ca dirt."

The edict refusing per furniture and other thi for 24 hours previously tage of by the Spanish buildings and revile a bill, persons suspected ing. Some families in tions of the city, who edict, started to mo Africa or correspondence to that end has taken place. A large new electric plant is being put in at the smelter, which will furnish power and light to the smelter and the town of Trail. Boilers and engines at the smelter will be held in reserve.

FORTS FIRED

KEY WEST, Jan. 8.— here to-day from Hava 4 o'clock on the aftern the insurgent force, Juan Delgado, opened at Calabazar, province military governor, Ma chieky that the latter retreat. On the follow insurgents renewed the great alarm and sev discharge of musketry swered by the garrisone the insurgents. The dwelling house of Sena, situated near the brightly illuminated the great alarm and sev and many missiles p ings and the store p plered in two or three Spanish troops, after finally compelled the

With Satisfaction. That's the thing of all our customers. They feed well... Our prices are a provision of smile-moments and quality satisfaction.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes 'Hungarian Flour', 'Flour', 'Sugar', 'Butter', etc.

SAMPLE OUR "T."

Government St.

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Every man, who is weak, nervous and despondent, or who is suffering from any of the troubles resulting from excesses of work, will take heart and write to me. I will send him confidentially, and free of charge, the plan pursued by which he is completely restored to perfect health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, loss of sleep, and weakness.

FORTS FIRED UPON.

KEY WEST, Jan. 8.—Advice received here to-day from Havana show that at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of January 8, the insurgent force, commanded by Juan Delgado, opened fire on the forts at Calabazar, province of Havana. The military governor, Major Justo, had a large force of troops in the garrison, and resisted the attack of the insurgents so bravely that the latter were obliged to retreat.

GEN. WEYLER'S EDICT.

Managers and Tenants of Estates to Prove Payment of Taxes.

Awful Butcheries in Guanabacoa—Assaulted, Killed and Buried in Pits.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—General Weyler has issued an edict that within eight days all owners of estates, managers and tenants in the province of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas, shall appear before the mayor of the nearest fortified town and present a police passport and document proving their ownership and the payment of the last taxes.

DOINGS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.)

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—As a result of McMaster & Co.'s financial difficulty, Conway & Co., drygoods merchants of Champlain, have assigned, and Crawford, Lynch & Co., of Orillia, have called a meeting of their creditors.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE INSIDE SERVICE—A VISITING U. S. AGRICULTURIST.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—The government tariff commission will conclude its itinerary with the following sittings: Quebec, Monday, January 18; Halifax, 21 and 22; St. John, 25 and 26.

ENTHUSIASM FOR CECIL RHODES—METALLISM IN EUROPE—PLAGUE RAGES IN INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., was enthroned to-day at the Canterbury cathedral as Archbishop of Canterbury.

PRIMATE OF ENGLAND.

The chapter of Canterbury proceeded to the deanery and conducted the Archbishop to the great west-door. The order of installation was read in Latin and the Archbishop was conducted to the marble chair accompanied by the Archdeacons of Canterbury, Venerable Benjamin Smith, and Archbishop B. Geo. Reden, D.D., attended by the Dean of Canterbury, Rev. W. Farrar and the vice-dean.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury Formally Enthroned—The Proceedings Interrupted.

Both parties confidently expect a reconciliation. There were two earthquake shocks at Christianstad, Sweden, yesterday morning. They were accompanied by loud rumbling, and many houses were shaken.

THE CROW'S NEST ROAD

Surveyors Take the Field To-morrow to Survey the Kootenay Lake Route.

Construction Also Commences on the Slocaan Lake Short Branch Line.

ROSSLAND, Jan. 9.—A special to the Miner from Nelson states that the Hall Mines smelter blew in again to-day with a supply of ore amounting to 1,200 tons on hand.

AMERICA'S AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The appointment of Col. John Hay to succeed Mr. Thomas Bayard as United States ambassador to the Court of St. James appears to be regarded here as a settled thing and is generally well received.

SOUNDS AN ALARM NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The view of Lord Roberts, in his autobiography just published, on the possibility of another Indian famine, have attracted considerable attention.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It seems to be settled that the longest reign celebration will be known as the diamond jubilee, for the Prince of Wales has indicated to the United States ambassador, Mr. Bayard, and Mrs. Bayard, that when convenient, he and the Princess will be asked to entertain them at Sandringham. The date of the visit has not yet been fixed.

LOOKING TO WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The Washington correspondent of the Ledger says: The Canadian government will send agents to Washington within a week to consult the Republican leaders on the subject of reciprocity. They will come unofficially.

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The bank clearings at Montreal were \$9,936,583, decrease 23.3 per cent.; Toronto, \$9,428,475, decrease 47.00; Halifax, \$1,372,124, decrease 18.5; Winnipeg, \$1,515,408, decrease 1.9; Hamilton, \$1,428,147, decrease \$2,100; St. John, N.B., \$589,272.

THE DEED OF DEMONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8.—Christopher Wartenburg, an aged German farmer, and his wife, who live on a farm near Laclede, Page county, twenty-five miles from this city, were tortured by robbers on Tuesday last when they were on their way to the market. The condition so serious that both may die.

MINE COMPANIES' OFFICE STATIONERY A SPECIALTY AT THE COLONIST OFFICE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—The government tariff commission will conclude its itinerary with the following sittings: Quebec, Monday, January 18; Halifax, 21 and 22; St. John, 25 and 26.

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UNDER THE BAN.

Interference With the Press Other Than by Legal Process a Serious Matter.

The Subject Discussed by a New York Journal—Reasoning of the Bishops.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

The Episcopal mandate placing the Quebec Liberal organ L'Electeur under the ban is an exercise of ecclesiastical authority altogether unknown outside of the Lower Province. Absolute freedom is ensured for the press in every other part of Canada, and in every modern state.

Speaking generally, the bishops in Quebec have always had an eye upon the provincial press. But it was not until the rise of Ultramontaniam under the last Pone that the claim to super-vised and control was advanced in all its force.

But in 1892 opinions were freely expressed, and then the ban was as freely imposed, and the journal which applied itself to the question of education received prompt attention. It was ordered to stop, ostensibly because it had published an article in which the works had been placed upon the Index, but, as was claimed, in reality because it had freely criticized the schools.

The case of L'Electeur, of Quebec, stands upon a somewhat different basis, to that of the other papers that have been proscribed, although the doctrine applied to it is the same. L'Electeur was a depoliticized newspaper, owned by its proprietor, M. Pacaud, who was the right hand man of Mr. Mercier in his lifetime, just as he has been the chief journalistic agent of Mr. Laurier in recent years.

It is gratifying to find that several members of the present government are having their eyes opened to the resources of the press. It is gratifying, in that they are beginning to realize that the press is not a mere tool, but a power in its own right, and that it is not to be controlled by the government.

But the quarrel with the clergy—a

quarrel which has been commenced for purely partisan reasons—a quarrel in which the newspaper asserts its right to depart from argument and to be abusive—is one thing; the suppression of the paper, no matter what its character, by the exercise of ecclesiastical authority, is another thing.

It was a question in the Canada Review case whether such power legally rested with the bishops. The basis upon which it is claimed to rest is the Council of Trent, constituting the bishop the judge of the moral character of publications, who reads or keeps in his possession prohibited books shall be excommunicated.

It is interesting to note that the Council of Trent, which is the basis of the claim, never proclaimed or accepted in France, and as the Church in Quebec enjoys such powers only as the Church in France enjoys at the same time of the Council of Trent, it is not clear why the Council of Trent may have said, it is announced, that the question is to be decided by the Roman or the Liberal leaders.

An echo of the Middle Ages comes to us from the northern border. To most of the readers of the Times it must be hard to believe that at the close of the nineteenth century Roman Catholic bishops have forbidden Catholics to read the Liberator or other newspapers.

It is hardly possible that the law of Canada recognizes the existence within its limits of a jurisdiction of an authority entitled to violate the principles that obtain in every other part of the globe where the English law prevails. But to anachronism as an analogy of the legal situation thus created are not more amazing than the ineptitude of the Bishops.

The keepers of the consciences of men have generally found that their authority can be asserted in practice only by the direct or indirect use of force. It is the duty of the consciences they have in keeping. They secure obedience by limiting their commands. When they do not, they find, as a matter of fact, that their "keeping" is more formal than real.

"ENLIGHTENED STATESMEN."

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Vancouver's Municipal Nominations—Death by Supposed Poisoning—A Girl's Brigade.

The "Mud Lark" in Trouble—Mines on Bowen Island—Kootenay Ore Shipments.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER, Jan. 7.—The Capilano has arrived in port with a 50,000 ounce cargo of halibut, which was at once sent east. On the arrival of the steamer the coroner was notified that the body of A. H. Burman, a fisherman, was on board.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 7.—In the case of Readman vs. Thompson and Hull, Capt. Pettendridge, S.M., has decided that Thompson committed an aggravated assault without provocation. Thompson was fined \$30.

REVELSTOCK, Jan. 1.—Ore shipments through Revelstoke since last report are as follows: Mine. Lbs. Value. Destination. G. H. Ryland... 161,000 \$ 9,107 Omaha.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling of the Liver, Constipation, Dropsical Affections, Cold Chills, Flashes of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Stitches on the Side, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first Dose will operate in twenty minutes.

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, ENGLAND.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE CAN GIVE POSITIONS.—To persons of all grades of ability. Agents, Bookkeepers, Clerks, Farmers' Sons, Students, Married and Single Women, Widows. Positions are worth from \$500.00 to \$2,000.00 per annum. We have openings in all the principal cities of the world.

AT A PENNY A PIECE.—\$20,000.

If you had as many pennies as there are natural holes through your skin, how many pennies should you have? You would have enough to make \$20,000. Now figure up the holes for yourself. Yet you wouldn't afford to sell them for a penny each, even in the times.

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(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST)

THE C.O.

Mrs. R. E. ENNOFF, resident of Jersey, died yesterday at the Victoria, Vancouver, Westminister Railway Ac.

A second projected rail the trade of the Yukon direction will seek incorporation of the 1897 session of the territorial assembly.

AMONG the appointees in the Gazette of yesterday Alexander G. Hatchberg, a commission in the Yukon, and Walter Scott, a mining division of the Yukon.

VICTORIA WEST LODGE, (formerly the Victoria Lodge) adjourned after the close of business on Wednesday evening.

The first accident since her arrival on this yesterday morning, but not result seriously. A foreman of the Victoria and Bro. Wilkes' saw. Bro. Chas. Wall.

AT A PENNY A PIECE.—\$20,000. If you had as many pennies as there are natural holes through your skin, how many pennies should you have?

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The Colonist. MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1897. Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday. For year, postage free to any part of Canada...

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

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. In a very few days the municipal voters of Victoria will be called upon to choose the men to whose care for the next twelve months it is their good will and pleasure to confide the municipal concerns of the city.

THE THREE R'S. Attention has lately been directed to the schools of New York. The curriculum is said, are underpaid and the school curriculum is too long.

EDITORIAL COMMENT. This cotton states of the Mississippi valley have been the strong advocates of free trade and the determined opponents of the high protective tariff of the United States.

THE SULTAN. It was recently announced that the Powers of Europe have agreed to put a stop to the crimes and atrocities that have made Turkey a byword and a reproach among the nations.

extended and applied to the several sections of said railway as described in subsections 'a', 'b' and 'c' of section 8 of the British Columbia Southern Railway Act, 1894.

But the meaning of that clause can be construed in a manner which is not only intelligible but one which, read with the preamble, shows clearly the reason for the language used.

Besides the support given to this view by the only intelligent construction which can be given to the phraseology of the act, there are other and outside circumstances which go to confirm it.

Now we observe that the parties who have gone into such a tangle over the statements which they made to Mr. Blair, are attempting to escape criticism by blaming both sides of the House for careless legislation.

TO BRITISH COLUMBIANS. *customers will see that prices with us are a clear 25 per cent off 80 per cent. Any of the above goods will be sent on approval to would-be purchasers.

NOTICE. STOCK CERTIFICATES STOCK LEDGERS, STOCK JOURNALS, MINERS' PAY SHEETS, MINERS' CASH ABSTRACTS, MINING REPORTS, MINING MAPS AND PLANS SEALS.

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA. WHAT BETTER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) 'OWN CARED' Very Old BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY.

For a virtual retirement of a considerable part of the greenbacks and treasury notes by their use as a part of the bank reserves; this with a view of strengthening the gold basis of the currency.

6. An enlargement of the national banking system to enable independent banks or branches of city banks to be carried on in small towns. This might lower the interest rate in the country districts and tend to lessen the present centripetal tendency of money toward the large cities.

FORAGE LA PRAIRIE, Jan. 7.—The Macdonald election trial closed as predicted. Judgment was given to void the election, but the proceedings on the grant made is hereby extended and applied, not merely to section "c," but to the sections "a" and "b," which were originally given. How can a thing be extended to the clause which it already covers?

CHAFED SKIN, PILES, SCALDS, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are quickly relieved by the use of CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

OUR CHRISTMAS PRICES. 35 PER CENT OFF FORMER RATES. 3-oz. Solid Silver Cased Waltham or Elgin Watches, \$ 7.00 3-oz. Solid Silver Cased Waltham or Elgin Watches, \$10.00

S. A. STODDART. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER. 68 Yates St., Victoria, B.C. Ladies' Solid Gold, 14-karat, Waltham or Elgin Watches, \$25.00 Ladies' Gold Filled, with Jewels, Waltham or Elgin Watches, \$10.00

STATE ORE. P. S. RAILY, Proprietor. Established 1890. Sampling Works. A general Ore Market. Largest Works in Colorado. Modern Mills and Machinery at Denver, Idaho Springs and Black Hawk. Ore Sold on Competitive Bids. For our reference book. Address STATE ORE SAMPLING CO., Denver, Colo. Gold bullion bought.

London, Jan. 12.—Lishes an interview. Dobbell, a member of the Turkish Troop Convention. The famine in India is a distressing matter. Lord George Hamilton states for the Indian states to the Lord Minto upon which the application for the appointment of India was based.

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