

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday June 7th 1871

The Canadian Cabinet and the Treaty

of Washington.

It is not always easy to reach an intelligent and correct conclusion from the meagre and fragmentary intelligence which reaches one through the medium of the electric telegraph. And it is a noticeable circumstance that whenever the subject happens to be one of vital importance the telegraphic news is especially incoherent and unsatisfactory. Looking at the whole matter in the light of the position of the Canadian Cabinet in relation to the Treaty of Washington, it may be presumed to be somewhat as follows:—Great Britain and the United States agreed to refer certain matters of dispute to a Commission of five, of whom each nation appointed two. Such was the Joint High Commission, whose labors have brought forth the Treaty of Washington. The subjects of dispute referred to the Commission were three in number, viz., the Alabama Claims, the Fishery and Navigation question, and the territorial dispute involving the possession of San Juan Island. The first and third of these might be regarded as purely Imperial questions; that is to say, disputes between and concerning Great Britain and the United States, although the third the Dominion of Canada has a very deep and direct interest. The second is a question which, although in one sense a national one, may be regarded as essentially Canadian; and the appointment of a Canadian statesman upon the Commission was probably a recognition of the right of the Dominion to have a voice in the matter. The reader will be glad to find that the Fishery question was only one of three distinct subjects submitted to the Commission, and that Sir John A. Macdonald was only one of five British Commissioners. Assume that Sir John fully concurred with his brother Commissioners as to the disposition proposed to be made of the Alabama and San Juan questions, and that he had from them in regard to the Fishery and Navigation question, what was to be done? Some will say that he would have entered his protest and resigned. Well, that is, perhaps, the first idea likely to occur to the mind when the importance of the question and the unusual nature of the proposed disposition of it are kept in view. But, we think a little calm reflection must lead to modify that idea. We have said that the question was only one of three, and that Sir John A. Macdonald was only one of the five Commissioners appointed by Great Britain to settle them. Suppose he had adopted the extreme course suggested, would not the protocol have been killed, and the labors of the Commission thrown away? Sir John, feeling the responsibility which devolved upon him as one of the Commissioners appointed to adjust disputes which might not, in any other way, be supposed rather to say, "I will join you in signing a protocol which proposes the adjustment of two Imperial disputes in a manner which meets with my hearty concurrence; but I must sign it with a reservation in so far as the disposition proposed to make of the Fishery question is concerned; for I entirely disapprove of the mode by which it is proposed to settle that question, and I desire to reserve my position in relation to it." We can readily conceive that it was under such circumstances as these that Sir John A. Macdonald joined the other Commissioners in the protocol which has been so far received in Canada. And this view would appear to be supported by the telegraphic news published in our "Exclusive Dispatches" yesterday. It is there stated that Sir John A. Macdonald found objection to that portion of the Treaty of Washington which related to the Fishery, and without the concurrence of Canada, it is difficult to see how the Treaty can come into force, so we are disposed to discredit the assertions made by telegraph a few days ago that the Governor-General would sign the Treaty without the consent of Parliament; and it is not to be believed that he would do so. It is not the consent of his responsible Ministers, and there would appear to be little probability of that being given. For our part, we are sincerely honest that the theory we have suggested may turn out to be substantially correct, and that the "Responsible" Ministers would be able to handle the subject of the Treaty in some such manner as we have suggested. We think, however, that the Dominion of Canada has a right to be heard in the matter, and that the Dominion of Canada has a right to be heard in the matter, and that the Dominion of Canada has a right to be heard in the matter.

The Tariff Question.

The following official papers relating to the subject of the abolition of the 50 cent duty on spirits and the proposed modification of the present Customs Tariff, were published in yesterday's Gazette for general information.

LORD LISIAC TO GOV. MONTREAL.
The Hon. the Secy. of State, Ottawa, 24th April, 1871.
Sir—With reference to your two dispatches, No. 41, of Feb. 10th, and No. 9, of March 19th, 1871, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a report of the Privy Council, of the Dominion, which embodies the views of the Government on the proposed modification of the Tariff of British Columbia.

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From Alaska.

The schooner "Experiment," Captain Bailey, arrived yesterday morning after a seven-weeks' trip to Alaska. Allen Francis, Esq., of this city, owner of the "Experiment," came by her. She came down by the outside passage, making the run from Ootter's Bay, Prince of Wales Island to this port in ten days. Her cargo consists of furs, dried and salted salmon, oil and yellow cedar wood. The schooner is for the North Pacific Railway Company, and will be used as a mail and passenger steamer.

The Future Army Budget of Germany.

Berlin, April 11th (The New York Times).
The army will be aware, I fear, far from being reduced after the war, to be considerably augmented at least in the South. In the north the military establishment is practically the same, and the Prussian army is considered as good as well made, and other northern armies were remodelled and restored on the Prussian system in 1866. It is different in the South. There the military rule dominant in the north has not yet penetrated, and up to the outbreak of the late war the independent States enjoyed the innocent happiness of a peace establishment. They are now bringing up their military service to the Prussian standard, strengthening the infantry battalions, and raising two new regiments of cavalry to infantry regiments in the future as three to four, instead of one to two, but the infantry regiments comprise far more men. The new arrangement entails upon the Southern States an additional cost of six million dollars, which they submit to with Christian resignation. The standing army will be kept up at a footing of 700,000 or 400,000 men. It is not yet definitely decided what the cost of each man is to be as compared with the present average of 100 dollars per annum. The ordinary military expenditure will therefore be in the first year \$3,000,000, in the later years 30,000,000, a heavy item in the budget. There has hitherto been a great difference in the different Southern States as to their military service, and the length of their military service. The Southern States have economies in their military service, and long intervals, and have at the same time enjoyed a more beneficial economy in the employment of productive labor, by dismissing soldiers in the time of harvest and other pressing farm work, recalling them in a more favorable season. In Bavaria the period of active service, nominally three years, was actually reduced to two; in Württemberg, to one and a half years; and in Baden, to one year. The Prussian army was under the command of a Prussian General, remodelled on the Prussian system, the soldiers were with their regiments only twenty-seven months out of thirty-six of nominal service. Nothing is apparently decided yet as to the actual duration of military service under the new regime. It would be a blessing for Germany, especially after the war has finished the ranks of able-bodied laborers materially, if the Southern arrangement was extended to the North, but though the former stringent Northern rule is to be somewhat relaxed, anything like an approach to the Southern regime is highly improbable under the present Emperor and his Chancellor, who have fought out the fight of three years' service at the debt of their popularity ten years ago. The strict service stands completely justified by the experience of the late war, for the Bavarians and Württembergers have fought manfully and maintained a perfect discipline, their more practiced brethren of the North, notwithstanding facts or reasons, but exclusively by the dictates of prejudice and unyielding opinion.

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The G S Wright and the California for Victoria.

The G S Wright and the California for Victoria are advertised to sail on Saturday next.

Masses Given, on Fort Street, are producing beautiful Rembrandt Photographs highly finished.

De Pomeroy arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

How is This?—The Montreal Guardian failed to reach us last evening.

The Future Army Budget of Germany.

Berlin, April 11th (The New York Times).
The army will be aware, I fear, far from being reduced after the war, to be considerably augmented at least in the South. In the north the military establishment is practically the same, and the Prussian army is considered as good as well made, and other northern armies were remodelled and restored on the Prussian system in 1866. It is different in the South. There the military rule dominant in the north has not yet penetrated, and up to the outbreak of the late war the independent States enjoyed the innocent happiness of a peace establishment. They are now bringing up their military service to the Prussian standard, strengthening the infantry battalions, and raising two new regiments of cavalry to infantry regiments in the future as three to four, instead of one to two, but the infantry regiments comprise far more men. The new arrangement entails upon the Southern States an additional cost of six million dollars, which they submit to with Christian resignation. The standing army will be kept up at a footing of 700,000 or 400,000 men. It is not yet definitely decided what the cost of each man is to be as compared with the present average of 100 dollars per annum. The ordinary military expenditure will therefore be in the first year \$3,000,000, in the later years 30,000,000, a heavy item in the budget. There has hitherto been a great difference in the different Southern States as to their military service, and the length of their military service. The Southern States have economies in their military service, and long intervals, and have at the same time enjoyed a more beneficial economy in the employment of productive labor, by dismissing soldiers in the time of harvest and other pressing farm work, recalling them in a more favorable season. In Bavaria the period of active service, nominally three years, was actually reduced to two; in Württemberg, to one and a half years; and in Baden, to one year. The Prussian army was under the command of a Prussian General, remodelled on the Prussian system, the soldiers were with their regiments only twenty-seven months out of thirty-six of nominal service. Nothing is apparently decided yet as to the actual duration of military service under the new regime. It would be a blessing for Germany, especially after the war has finished the ranks of able-bodied laborers materially, if the Southern arrangement was extended to the North, but though the former stringent Northern rule is to be somewhat relaxed, anything like an approach to the Southern regime is highly improbable under the present Emperor and his Chancellor, who have fought out the fight of three years' service at the debt of their popularity ten years ago. The strict service stands completely justified by the experience of the late war, for the Bavarians and Württembergers have fought manfully and maintained a perfect discipline, their more practiced brethren of the North, notwithstanding facts or reasons, but exclusively by the dictates of prejudice and unyielding opinion.

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Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Washington, May 29.—In the Assembly Chamber defended Bazaine and the capitulation of Metz.
The Legislature has announced that all captives made during the war will be investigated by a Council of war.
The remnants of insurrectionists consisting of a few scattering bands, have taken refuge in Bois de Vincennes and are completely surrounded.
Brussels, May 29.—The Parliament reports the discovery of letters from leading members of the Paris Commune, disclosing a conspiracy against the Government of Belgium. The plot was formed for the insurgents escaping from Paris to proceed to Brussels, where a radical movement will be continued, an insurrection incited, buildings set on fire and the honors of Paris repeated.
Brussels, May 19.—The Federal Council has decided in regard to the extradition of the Communist refugees that an investigation is necessary in each case. Only those will be delivered to the French authorities who are proved guilty of ordinary crimes.
Vienna, May 29.—The Naturalization Treaty between Austria and the United States, signed last September, has been ratified by the Hungarian Diet and will be submitted to the Hungarian Diet on 25th June. A year is allowed by the treaty for exchange of ratifications.
London, May 29.—The Times' special says that Favre and Simon are likely to be replaced.
The Bavarian General at Champigny asked for passports for insurgent officers at Vincennes. Vinoy referred him to the text of the Convention.
Gen Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris.
Among the hostages still were Cora and Duke of Berry, and the Jesuit priests Doudray, Clair, Olivier, Gombert, Abouard, Danka, Jucker, and 20 gen darmes.
The last hope of the insurgents was destroyed yesterday in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.
Three thousand prisoners arrived yesterday. The disarmament of Nationals continues.
Paris, May 29.—The fighting at Belleville, Meudon and La Chaise was desperate—no quarter being given either age or sex.
Military law is established and executions are progressing in the Champs de Mars. Park St. Monier and the Hotel de Ville. Fifty to a hundred are shot at one time.
No one is permitted to leave city without a permit, signed by the Mayor.
Every known member of the Commune is shot as soon as arrested or taken.
Provisions are scarce. The Western and Orleans gates are open today to roads and traffic, but exit to persons is forbidden.
New York, May 29.—A Versailles correspondent telegraphs that M de Lecluse, delegate and Minister of War under the Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed on Saturday night while attempting to escape.
The trial of the Communal leaders taken alive will commence during the present week. Conviction is inevitable and it is generally believed that every one will suffer death.
After a desperate and bloody conflict the Government troops succeeded in capturing the insurgents' position at Belleville and Pere la Chaise late on Saturday night. Firing then ceased and yesterday morning when the troops advanced upon a position still held by the Communists they hoisted a white flag and surrendered in a body.
Thirty-eight regiments of the line belonging to McMahon's army, returned to Versailles in triumph and firing a magnificent salute of the R. public, as ordered from the Commune. McMahon has been appointed Governor of Paris by Thiers.
It is proposed as a temporary measure to divide the capital into 20 military districts, each to be strongly guarded. This arrangement will be maintained until order is completely restored and the passions aroused by the insurrection disappear.
Owing to the admirable plan adopted by McMahon for storming the barricade his troops did not suffer heavily during the 7 days' fighting in the streets. The loss of the army is altogether 2805—while, according to the most reliable estimates, that of the insurgents is over fifteen times as great.
It is stated on good authority that among the foremost persons imprisoned as hostages at La Roche and subsequently murdered, were ten nuns.
On Saturday the insurgent prisoners at Belleville made a desperate effort to escape. They set fire to the straw given them to sleep and in the confusion which followed sixty-two got away. Twenty-four have been recaptured.
The French Government will ask the extradition of all Communist chiefs who have already taken or may take refuge in England, Belgium, who come within the terms of the extradition treaty.
A dispatch from Paris last night says, The French from Antwerp are now entering Paris. The fire in the Hotel de Ville extinguished.
Favre and Groussot, two of the principal insurgent leaders, have not been discovered. It is believed that they are alive and in concealment.
Since 8 o'clock last evening, at which hour the city may be said to have been entirely in the hands of the Versailles, priests and nuns have been respawning on the streets.
The morning firing ceased. The great Communist rebellion gave its last gasp—the triumph of the insurgents laid down their arms and the drama was over.
The thousands of prisoners now marching through the Rue Lafayette. Most of them are bareheaded, with their uniforms torn and filthy. Among them are 2000 regulars who went over to the insurgents at the outset of the rebellion.
Versailles, May 30.—The inhabitants of Belleville have openly announced that they will make reprisals and a secret system of arson and assassination is apprehended. Communal discoveries of stores of petroleum are being made.
The insurgents in Fort Vincennes surrendered unconditionally.

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LEA & PERRINS Worcestershire Sauce

SOLELY BY JOHN BIRCHALL

THE ONLY GOOD AUCE

CAUTION AGAINST IMITATION

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London, May 29.—The Times special says that Favre and Simon are likely to be replaced.

The Bavarian General at Champigny asked for passports for insurgent officers at Vincennes.

Among the hostages shot were Corin and Degeneray, and the Jesuit priests Donatray, Clair, Olivier, Canber, Banzy, Abbélat, Danker, Jucker, and 20 gen d'armes.

Paris, May 29.—The fighting at Belleville, Meudon and La Chaise was desperate.

It is proposed as a temporary measure to divide the capital into 20 military districts.

Paris, May 29.—An Assembly of Communists has been called to meet on Saturday.

Paris, May 29.—The people of Paris will run to-morrow.

It is announced that the Orleans Princess are allowed to live in France.

London, May 29.—The Times special says that Picard has resigned and that Victor Hugo is to be his successor.

Paris, May 29.—The Paris special says that the people of Brussels smashed the windows of Victor Hugo's house.

A proclamation from McMahon to the people of Paris announces their deliverance from the Communists.

London, May 29.—Zephyr Colt was the winner of the Derby.

VERAILLES, May 29.—The official journal of the Republic announces that the national archives, the national library, the national arsenal and the museum of the Louvre are safe.

New York, May 30.—A special correspondent of the Tribune telegraphing from Paris on Monday night.

VERAILLES, May 29.—An incendiary conspiracy is reported to have been discovered at Metzelsheim and Nogent.

PARIS, May 30.—Evening.—All is quiet and the "victorious" troops occupy the barracks.

A full massacre continues at the barricades in Rue Rochechouart.

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PARIS, May 30.—The troops still hold many houses and public buildings.

Corpses lie unburied at Belleville.

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Oats—Sales of 300 sacks bright at \$1 90, 100 sacks good \$2 10, 100 sacks do \$2 12 1/2.

Canada. Toronto, April 29.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Leader says no explanation will be given by Sir John Young.

Eastern States. Pittsburgh, Pa., May 30.—Every man taken out of the pit alive yesterday is in imminent danger.

Ceylon. Singapore, May 26.—A volcanic eruption and earthquake have shaken the island.

California. San Francisco, May 29.—Arrived—Eline Free Trade, Tacoma, Capt. Wm H Major.

There was a large attendance at the love feast in the camp meeting tent this morning.

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

Manufactured by Cross & Blackwell

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Photographs of the Sikh and the Calcutta are advertised to sell on

On Fort Street, are producing

Photographs highly praised

The Mainland Guardian as last evening

Army Budget of Germany

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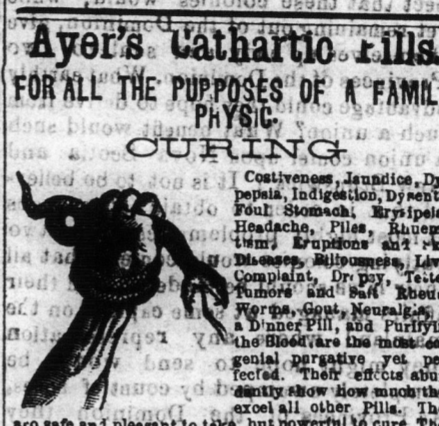
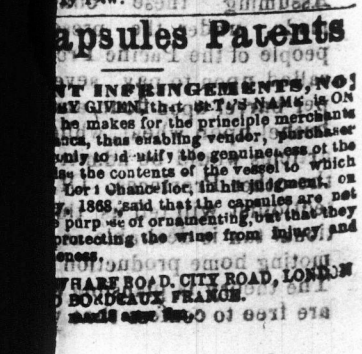
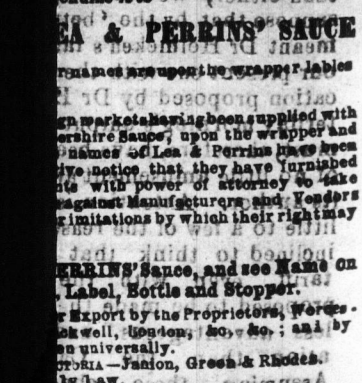
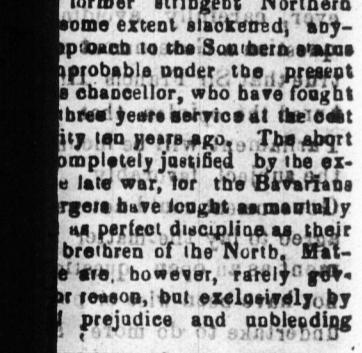
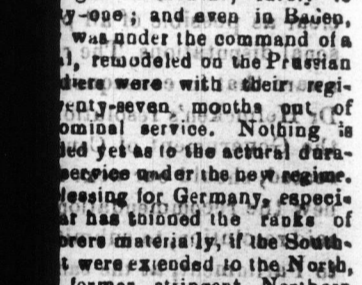
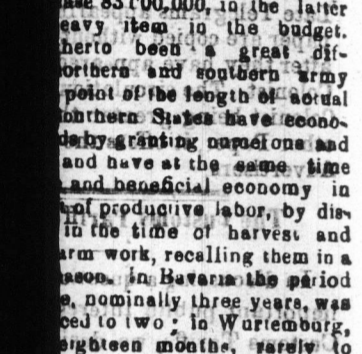
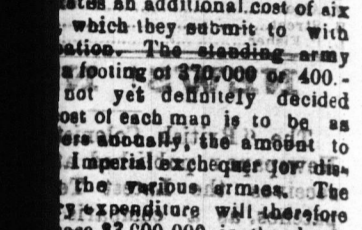
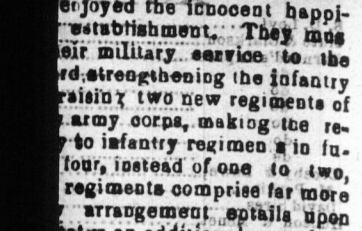
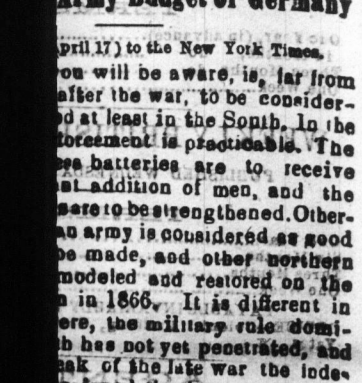
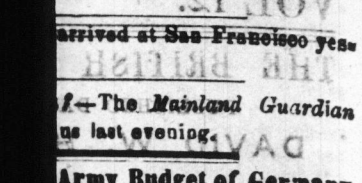
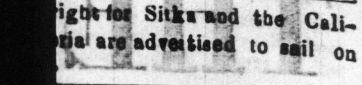
Army Budget of Germany

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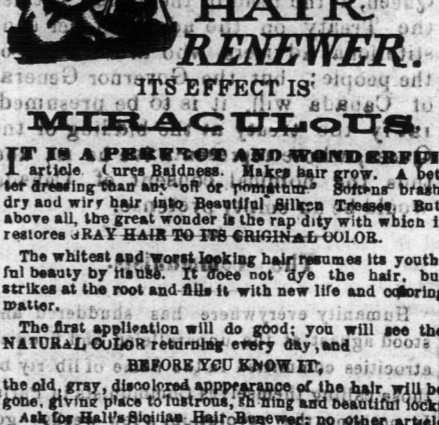
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Ayer's Cathartic Pills FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC



Ayer's Hair Vigor FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR



THEO. H. DAVIES, IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

PULVERMACHER'S POCKET BATTERIES

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES

General Depot: Messrs. LANGLEY & CO. VICTORIA

Wednesday June 7th 1911

The Hon. Mr. Trutch's Speech

We have given up a good deal of space to the text of the speech delivered by Mr. Hon. W. Trutch, upon the occasion of the complimentary dinner given to him at Ottawa on the 10th of April. We have felt it to be a duty to publish the true version of this speech in full for two reasons...

Canadian Opinion Snubbed

At the moment Canada was tracing herself out to the work of rejoining the proposition to sell her fishery rights to the Americans for a very equivocal consideration...

Union of the Maritime Provinces

A Union was made in these colonies a short time ago to certain resolutions introduced into the Legislature of New Brunswick having in view the Legislative Union with Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island...

The Insult to a Magistrate

At the Police Court yesterday morning appeared Mr. Wm. Eash of the Park Hotel, and Mr. Bishop, his attorney. Mr. Bishop asked the Magistrate to place Mr. Macdonald in the stand that he might undergo cross-examination...

The Calcutta News

THE CALCUTTA NEWS.—Extensive try-works have been erected on the deck of the brig Byzantium, and every modern appliance has been provided to insure a successful catch...

The Communitists and their Victoria Apologists

ESTON BRITISH COLONIST.—A more audacious and atrocious article than the 'leader' of your contemporary yesterday on the Paris Commune has seldom read...

Our Gold Fields

THE LEADING FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.—The position of British Columbia you are all well acquainted with. It commands not only the trade of the western continent of America and the islands of the Pacific...

CHANGED

THE REGISTERED NAME OF THE Dawson and Douglas Whaling Company has been changed to The British Columbia Whaling Company, Limited.

Wednesday June 7th 1911

Official Report of the Hon. Mr. Trutch's Speech

Sir George Cartier having proposed the health of Mr. Trutch that gentleman said: 'I thank you most heartily, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for the great honor you have tonight conferred on British Columbia through her representative, and my personal acknowledgments are especially due to you Sir, for the flattering terms to which you have spoken of me. I am well aware that I am an undeserving of the high encomiums which your politeness has led you to bestow on me. As an Englishman—a loyal British subject—and as a true friend of British Columbia, the home of my adoption for the past 12 years, my heart has been thoroughly in the work of extending the Dominion of Canada to the Pacific. But I am not sure that other merit than this—if indeed there can be any merit in the performance of a simple and unobtrusive duty—that I have discharged earnestly under the direction of our most excellent and able Governor, Mr. Massey, to promote that great object now so happily attained. But it is not the less gratifying to me, Sir, to be the recipient of the cordial welcome extended here tonight to British Columbia in the person of her representative on her entrance into this Confederation of British North America; a welcome which, I can assure you, will be most gratefully appreciated in that country, and cannot fail to draw closer the bonds of union between our Dominion and the people of Canada. Well knowing as I do that I am expressing the sentiments of joyful gratitude which possess the entire British population of this Colony at this moment, I tender their thanks to those gentlemen whose voices have secured for me the consummation of our hopes and aspirations; and I congratulate you Mr. Chairman and your honorable colleagues, in the Dominion Government, on your far-sighted statesmanship in bringing this measure so speedily in accordance with the clearly enunciated wishes of the Imperial Government, to a successful issue, undeterred by the strenuous opposition urged against it, and I confidently express my belief, that as the true merits of this measure are more thoroughly understood, as the baselessness and fallacy of the objections to the terms of our Union, and particularly to the railway agreement, are realized throughout the country, the policy of your Government will be more and more generally and thankfully sustained. (Cheers.)

