

overnment Agent Arrested on Charge.

Over Seven Thou-Public Money theomiug.

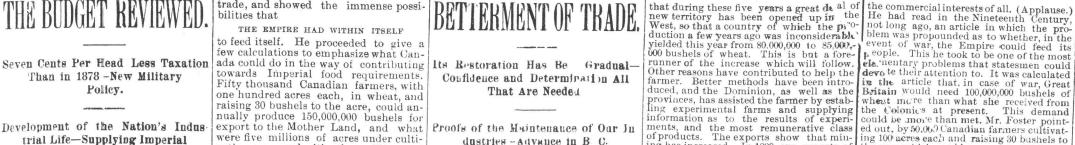
e provincial governnster, is lying under charged with stealoublic money. The almost incredible Mr. Warwick best. t efficient and painsgained the respect with whom he came hard to imagine a serious breach of confession he is some \$7,500. a telegram from mier stated that he e important busi-evening Mr. Wartminster and ac-nier that he was some \$7,500. Broksorrow he could , and had come the mercy of the ted to make restitumoney available, insurance policies could be realized, he missing sum he having an amount

e other members of h pained at the unwho for years had felt it to be their v was carried out. the hands of Super-l on Friday evening etly arrested at the but to the provincial tes that on or about Warwick of Westminyed in the service of province of British then and there by loyment in possession mey to the amount of lly steal the said

learned it would ap-k had been interested Vestminster, and the ly impaired its valu nancially. He had luty as government siderable amount of fficial account at the friends, and whenever culties there were n the good times need him money, but n rendered such aid t August the provin-ed his accounts and thing correct, and it over his deficiency in the had borrowed muly the auditor wrong. This bor-to be paid back, few days ago he had the government, he from his friends to He therefore re-agony no longer, but of his fault. k's friends said yester-misfortune was the rere. that he had helped

they were unable to Mr. Warwick has the government for appointed assistant t Westminster on nd was promoted the position of gov-that place. He has eputation of being a

attentive to his duties



THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. MONDAY FEBRUARY 10 1896

vation compared with the millions of

trade, and showed the immense possi-

bilities that

country. Since his arrival here Col. Prior, in conjunction with Mr. Earle, has emabout thirty-seven millions, or in other words, that they would about balance each other. With regard to the deficit of last year he pointed out that of the phasized the necessity of providing sum of \$4,153,000, \$2,002,000

THE BUDGET REVIEWED

Than in 1878 -New Military

Policy.

Development of the Nation's Indus-

trial Life-Supplying Imperial

Food Requirements.

WENT TO THE SINKING FUND, in British Columbia waters to prevent the article of sugar alone amounting to \$5,475,000. In other words, if the gov-ernment had not relieved the people of the sugar tax, the deficits of two years would have been wiped out and a sub-stantial surplus left over. Mr. Foster of hard times and business depression of of hard times and business depression of of hard times and business depression of on the government for some time. The on the government for some time. The tonnage of version of on the government for some time. The tonnage of version of on the government for some time. The tonnage of version of and going out of our ports, not including in the past fire years there were only a solution of the government for some time. The tonnage of version of on the government for some time. The tonnage of version of the government for some time. The tonnage of version of the government for some time. The tonnage of version of the government for some time. The tonnage of version of the government for some time. The tonnage of the government for some time. The tonnage of version of the government for some time. The tonnage of version of the government for some time. The tonnage of version of the government for some time. The tonnage of version of the government for some time. The tonnage of version of the government for some time. The tonnage of version of the government for some time. The tonnage of the government for some time the government for some time. The tonnage of the government for some time time. The tonnage of the government for some time the government for so article of sugar alone amounting to the past five years there was only a on the government for some time. The difficulty the government has had in Grit regime the net deficit footed up to \$5,491,314. The government might claim credit for the fact that during the obstruction to navigation, but now that past five years, with only this deficit of one and a half millions, they had re-mitted to the people taxation on sugar alone to the approximation on sugar ordered the owners to remove the wreck one end to the other. alone to the amount of within a reasonable time, otherwise it NINETEEN AND A HALF MILLIONS.

Mr. Foster proceeded to explain the in- at the owners' expense. crease in the debt, pointing out that the average increase for the past five years had been \$2;590,214 per annum, but

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

during the same period there had been during the same period there had been expended on public works, such as canals, the Intercolonial railway, and (2 analian Pacific railway, as um total of \$16,992,301, which more than offset the interest on the debt. He said that the interest on the debt paid per head of the population was \$1.90 in 1878, while last wear it was \$1.83, the burthen being TO THE EDITOR:-A careful perusal of the last year it was \$1.83, the burthen being less heavy by just 7 cents per head of the public schools. the population. Then the Finance Min-We read on page 198 of the report "that the population. Then the Finance Min-ister referred to a matter which is of the greatest interest to the young men of government for all purposes of education the country. Three or four years ago during the past year was as follows: Total.... he would have been looked upon And it then goes on to say "that the cost of each pupil based on average actual at-tendance was \$22.95. as lacking in wisdom. Grover Cleveand's jingo message has changed all this, and now from one end of the This statement, while presumably cor country to the other there has come a rect as to the government expenditure, fails to note the large amounts contributed by lemand for better arms for the militia, and the improvement of the defences of the country. The amount which is to be spent on these objects will be charged ber on which the estimate of \$22.95 is the four cities towards the cost of the edu to capital account, as it is considered but based. posterity should pay its share oney which is to be expended which is to serve for many fair that posterity should pay its share of the me now but which is to serve for many be taken into account. years to come. Mr. Foster disclaimed The following shows the actual direct as-certainable amounts expended in the eduany desire on the part of the government to provoke friction with the United states. The interests of the country, port says are in actual daily attendance: however, demanded that steps should be Expended by the provincial taken to defend our heritage in this government Expended by the city of Victoria \$208,000 60 country. We have here, he said, a country and institutions which are exclusive of the capitation grant Expended by the cities of Van-couver, New Westminster and worthy of the sternest and strongest de-35,554 25 fence that can be given to them, and government and parliament would not Nanaimo, exclusive of the capitation grant (closely approxi-BE DOING THEIR DUTY mated). to the great trust reposed in them if they refused or neglected to place in the Total..... .\$306,204 85 hands of our citizens adequate means of resistance to any armed invasion, were This large total is certainly well within the mark without reckoning other charges that cannot readily be ascertained, such as the printing, stationary, etc., obtained from unfortunately to come upon us. He believed the people of this country, the government offices, the interest on debts incurred for school lands and build-ings and the percentage of the general whether French-speaking or Eng-lish speaking, had their con-victions continually formed, and lish speaking, had their con-victions continually formed, and strengthened in the line of what he victions continually formed, and strengthened in the line of what he night call the centrifugal force which in this country, in Australasia, in all the dependencies and colonies of Great Brit-uit dividual di dividual di dividua over \$350,000 per annum, or considerably more than one third of the gross total ain is tending to marshall the outlying dependencies of the Empire around the evenue of the province. Mother Country-the centre of power The 8,610.31 pupils in average actual daily attendance cost, as we have seen, the sum of \$306,204.85 per annum, or \$35.56 per capita, and just \$12.61 per pupil more than is given in the report. It is not now argued that the \$350,000 spent and light. Proceeding, the minister gave some interesting figures of the development of the industrial life of the country, mentioning among other matters the won-It is not now argued that the \$55,000 spent annually on our public schools is too much. It is only desired that those whose business it is to justly and fairly apportion the ex-penditure of the country should have their attention drawn to these facts. It is for them to determine whether the vast and varied resources of this great country can derful progress in mining in British Columbia. He read a statement showing the effect of the tariff reductions of two sessions ago, these reductions aggregating a million and a half dollars. He en spoke of the 17 years record of the varied resources of this great country can Conservative administration; how it had extended lines of communication with the Mother Country with the West with the Mother Country, with the West wallowing so much of our revenue. Indies, with Australasia, with China A CITY AND PROVINCIAL TAXPAYER. and Japan, and how at every turn these ojects had been opposed by the berals. He believed when the Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. Liberals. day of reckoning came the coun-try would say that there was

dustries - Advance in B. C. Mining Work.

e fullest possible extent." We have come through this period of de-pression, continued Mr. Foster, with the trade nine and a half million dollars greater than that with which we entered upon it, the exports being seventeen millions larger than in 1890-91. We have come through dollars and a deficit of one and a half mil-lions net, while at the same time we have given a customs reduction on the article of taw sugar alone of nearly nineteen with the super state of the same time we have the super state of the same time we have given a customs reduction on the article of the super state of the sup

home consumption were free; in 1895, 42 per cent. were free. (Applause.) Hon. gentlemen opposite had said that the re-ductions of the tariff in 1894 amounted to next to nothing. Sir Richard Cartwright—Less than noth-

ing. Mr. Foster, by way of reply, read a long list of tariff reductions in 1894, extending over the whole range of imports. The rate on many articles was considerably reduced, and others were transferred to the free list. The list occurring agreent minutes in mad

Let us take, sir, one of the most patent will be done by the federal authorities at the owners' expense. proofs that our industries have been main-tained, namely, the importing of raw ma-terials, which form the basis of the work of to the amiount of 8,905,261 pounds, in 1895 a slight decrease, the import being 7,750,050 pounds. Cotton was imported to the ex-tent of 36,635,187 pounds in 1890, and that had increased to 56,924,286 pounds in 1895. Of hides \$1,712,000 worth were imported in 1900 cred \$1,0550 worth in 1805 created wed: These figures show that in spite of all that is said to the contrary, there was an important and significant reduction. Hon, gentlemen must take into account

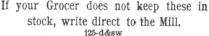
that during these five years a great de al of new territory has been opened up in the West, so that a country of which the pro-duction a few years ago was inconsiderably blem was propounded as to whether, in the event of war the Empire and the Empire and the the territory of territory of the territory of the territory of territory o wheat more than what she received from the Colonies at present. This demand could be more than met. Mr. Foster pointof products. The exports show that min-ing has increased. In 1890 our exports of metals reached \$4,853,000, and in 1895 they ing 100 acres each and raising 30 bushels to the acre, which would amount to 150,000,000

profess such a great desire to take away the burdens of the people, is shown to-day by the laugh and the sneer with which they greet the statement that we have taken \$46,000,000 of taxation from the people of this country. (Renewed Opposition laugh-ter, cheers, and counter-cheering.) Having again referred to the fact that the per capita rate of customs taxation was Having again referred to the fact that the per capita rate of customs taxation was \$3.95 in 1875 and only \$3.52 in 1895, Mr. Foster took up the question of the free list. In 1874 \$47,063,000 of free goods came into Canada, but under the Liberal administra-tion the amount fell to \$23,062,000 in 1879. From 1880 to 1895 there has been an in-crease of \$26,500,000 on the free list. In rovement this same policy appeared, much 1879 only 30 per cent. of the imports for home consumption were free; in 1895, 42

been accomplished, of which he particu-larly instanced the construction of the Sault canal, "a channel of communication," as he said, "which opens to us the farthest of the great lakes without the necessity of asking the permission of any other people in the world." [Cheers.] So it had been as to lines of communica-tion with other countries, which, when

over the whole range of imports. The rate on many articles was considerably reduced, and others were transferred to the free list. The list occupied several minutes in read-ing, and would occupy too much space to be given in this report. Mr. Foster contin-ued: These figures show that in spite of suited in an increase in Canada's trade with those islands from \$4,000,000 in 1887 to \$8,500,C30 in 1895, an increase of 112 per cent. [applause], so that to-day the West Indies took, as to volume of trade, the fourth or fifth place among the countries with whom Canada did business. Everyone knew how the line to China and Japan had been onesed by those cantiemers but it been opposed by those gentlemen, had been carried out in co-operation

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ill not lose the \$7,500 the Guarantee Co 5.000, and the remaine made up on the in-ch Mr. Warwick has to them.

MCINTIRE and F. D. uver, and George E. ent of Washington pleted the organiza-Logging Co., of Van-cured its incorporastock of \$15,000.

the member of the o attempted to comday by jumping into outer wharf, was vesthe ship. He has h unmistakeable evibeen detained at poor safe keeping.

nge of this city yestelegram informing death at St. Louis, Dr. W. G. Lange, a here. The deceased 6, up to which time yed with his father in ness. The cause of

attendance at the Mrs. John Haggerty in what high esteem I who in life had enance. Her many acts sick and her large. he poor and afflicted of friends who sinher loss. The funeral acted at the house by and the pall-bearers Nicholles, J. Stuart bell, A. Lindsay, C. Ella, D. W. Watson

and Caledonian Soly attended meeting Mr. Lyman P. Duff member. Reports ttees were presented. ppointed to consider ing the constitution society. A vote of tended to Mr. James in their bereavement ving wife and mother. tation was extended mbers and their lady at home to be held month. The society to Mr. A. Tolmie for aluable Scottish pic-

-Fire broke out in eauport asylum this mes caught the main soon under control. safely aroused and all

ALA DA

no reason why the policy of progress and development of the last seventeen years should be changed. There was no reason, in his judgment, why the present policy of reasonable protection should Cannon, of the Boston and Maine rail-be departed from. He then took up road, is to become president of the Canathe question of Imperial preferential dian Pacific.

furniture and cabinet work, and fine work of al kinds, and which increased to \$1,485. 714 worth in 1895. Raw sugar imports have risen from 162,500,000 pounds in 1890, to 345,500,000 pounds in 1895. So that, as far as the argument from the imports from raw

\$208,000 60 industries been well maintained, but there is another indication of progress, namely, the exports of manufactured articles.

The time has gone by when people can point the finger of scorn at our exports of manufactures. It is true they are still com-paratively small, but they are increasing. While in 1890 we exported \$5,741,184 in manufactures, in 1895 we exported \$7,768,- ated in Canada, and have held the admin-875 showing an increase of 30 per cent. The time has gone by when people can paratively small, but they are sported \$5,741,184 in Mhile in 1890 we exported \$5,741,184 in manufactures, in 1895 we exported \$7,768,-sto, showing an increase of 30 per cent. istration of its affairs. On the record of those seventeen years the Conservative show that our industries have been well maintained. But we can point also to the new industries which have been establish-ed. Look at Hamilton, with its works for the smelting of iron and steel, on which the smelting of iron and steel, on which

ed. Look at Hamilton, with its works for the smelting of iron and steel, on which \$400,000 has recently been expended, where they have a capacity for working 200 tons of ore a day, and are now using Canadian ore manned with Canadian labor. (Ap-plause.) In British Columbia, too, there has been a decided advance in mining work, and the prospects are that in the not far distance that province will be-come a hive of industry, so far as the work-ing of minerals and metals is concerned. The pig iron industry is progressing. Dur-ing the period from 1891 to 1895, there were

62,650 00
62,650 00
cultural interests of the country also show the cultural interests of the country also show to the cultural interests of the country also show to the cultural interest of the cultural intere

cultural interests of the country also show a gradual, steady and healthy advance. This is partly due to the fact that the home market has been increased. The additions to the urban population from 1890 to 1895 have increased the best market the Cana-dian farmer has for all his products, and especially for those of a perinspatie nature. especially for those of a perishable nature. But if the home market has developed, so also has the foreign market, as our exports the temper of the United States, even under also has the foreign market, as our exports prove. The exports of agricultural and animal products in 1890 represented \$37,000,000, and in 1895 they were \$50,000,000, and increase of \$13,000,000, or 35 per cent. It may be of interest to note the increase in several of the leading articles. Of cheese we exported in 1895 \$14,253,002. Of bacon in 1890 the exports were \$607,495, and in 1895 \$23,000, and in 1895 \$24,253,002. Of bacon \$23,000, and in 1895 \$24,253,002. Of bacon \$23,000, and in 1895 \$26,000. In the same period the exports of apples increased from \$3,546,107. Of hams we exported in 1895 \$23,000. Of \$22,071,000. Wheat and flour from \$910,000 in \$895 \$41,936,000, and \$1,312.000 in 1895 \$41,936,000,

e added that, considering the wonderful tries of the world, he continued, was not drop in prices, this is a very good showing. In the direction of freer trade, but of greatdrop in prices, this is a very good showing. and the fact that the decrease is not much greater is due to the fact that we are ship-ping a better class of animals to Great Britain. During the period named our ex-ports of sheep increased from \$1,274,000 to \$1,624,000, and our exports of cattle from \$6,009,000 to \$7,120,000. In these various branches of industry our foreign trade in 1890 was \$22,000,000, whereas in 1895 it was

branches of industry our loterin trade in 1890 was \$22,000,000, whereas in 1895 it was \$36,300,000. Not only has the farmers' mar-ket at home and abroad been increased, but we have saved to him the market in this country, which was formerly exploited by the farmers of the United States.

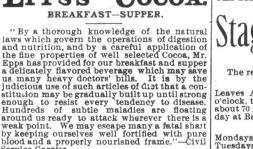
MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—Sir William Van Horne denies the story wired from the United States to the effect that A. M. Cannon, of the Boston and Maine rail-road, is to become president of the Cana-dian Pacific. DR.

the British government, and had resulted in a great and beneficial extension of comnerce. The opposition had fought against the establishment of a line to Australia, but it had been put into operation, and to-day united Canada and Australia in ever extending commercial relations. And out these things into consideration, a remark of it had come something more, something able and straight cut was made in the tar greater; there had sprung from it the In-tercolonial conference held in Ottawa two or iff. The consumers of this country got for all the years that have passed since a very three years ago, as a result of whose har-monious deliberations and resolutions, and the kindly way in which they had been brought to the attention of the British govgreat advantage in the remission of taxa-tion and the consequent cheapness of goods that has taken place. (Cheers.) From ernment, they found that government to-day, asking its ratepayers to join in assist-ing to build a line of fast steamers to ply between Canada and the Mother Country. (Loud applause.) So, sir, I say of this line of steamship communication, we have pursued a vigorous and consistent policy which has succeeded, not only commercial y, but has awakened other interests in the olonies and Great Britain, and which is drawing them closer together on lines of mutually helpful enterprise, one co-operat-ing with the other. (Applause.) DURHAM, Feb. 4.-At an enthusiastic

meeting of South Grey Conservatives, Dr. David Jamieson was the unanimous choice of the party for candidature for the Commons.

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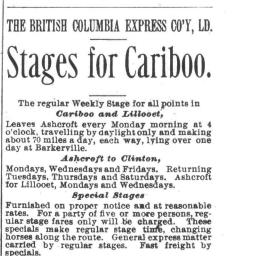


Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. CoLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REM-EDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA. RHEU-MATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practi-

. COLLIS BROWNE'S UNLORODINE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practi-tioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times anuary 12, 1885. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE 1

on-DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c. CAUTION-None genuine without the words the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony ac-en companies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. a T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, Lon-be don Sold atts. 14/2, 29 39 48

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E. H. FLETCHER. Lon-se6-y Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B.C. 17th January, 1896.