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MANITOBA GOVERNORSHIP. Hon. J. C. Patterson has at last been sworn in as governor of Manitoba, after carrying the appointment in his pocket for a year or so. The incidents connected with this office have not been to the credit of the Dominion government, but it may be said that they cannot blacken the character of that institution very seriously since the hue was already rather dark.

WHAT OF THE PRICE? The farmers of Manitoba have secured practically the whole of a very large wheat crop in good condition, and they are now commencing to speculate as to the prices they are to receive.

The farmers of Manitoba have secured practically the whole of a very large wheat crop in good condition, and they are now commencing to speculate as to the prices they are to receive. Last year the farmers sold nearly all their grain at unacceptably low rates, most of it bringing about 40 cents per bushel. When all the wheat had been marketed and farmers had none left to sell prices took a jump, and the tillers of the soil had the satisfaction of seeing big profits go into the hands of dealers and millers, while they were left to enjoy the "sweet of their brows."

The farmers of Manitoba have fortunately a bountiful crop, and the quality of the grain is beyond all dispute the best in the world. The condition of the wheat markets of the world would justify the expectation that a good, or at least a fair, price would be obtained. But already we hear intimations of the possibility that the markets will open somewhere down nearly to 40 cents per bushel again, for the best wheat in the world, although the inferior No. 2 wheat of the Western and Southwestern States is quoted today on the Chicago market at a relatively much higher figure, making all allowances for freight, etc. The farmers will do well to demand that they receive, now that they have lots of wheat to sell, the benefits which they were told last summer the protective tariff gave them in the way of increased prices.

WESTMORELAND VOTE. Much has been said by the Conservative papers on the Westmoreland election, but all through they have been unable to conceal their real feeling that the government has practically suffered a defeat. This is amply shown by one fact alone, namely, that the newspaper

friends of the government have not cared to face the whole facts. A notable illustration was noticed by the Montreal Gazette, which published an outrageously false report of the vote and based upon this some equally outrageous comments. The Herald has taken the trouble to correct its neighbor's statements and conclusions and to give the following analysis of the Westmoreland returns, which is interesting: "Had the Gazette awaited the full returns from Westmoreland, it would have left unsaid many of the things it said on Monday morning. It said, for instance, that the falling off in the Conservative majority was due to the fact that only a two-thirds vote was polled, the Conservatives staying away because there was no doubt of the result. It pointed out that the Liberal vote was less than in 1891; and figured, in consequence, that no more than 1,500 Conservative votes had not been polled. That in itself, if true, would not be without suggestiveness; but, as the full returns show, the statement is altogether erroneous.

THE ARMED CAMP. Emperor William does not appear to know against which power the army of which he makes a pet will have to be used first. The strength of France and Russia he can gauge with some accuracy, but the more formidable foe is growing up within his empire is not so easy to measure. Socialism has been rapidly gaining strength in Germany in recent years until now it has attained a position from which it can practically bid defiance to the imperial authority itself. No wonder the Kaiser is stung to the quick when such defiance comes in the midst of the fetes celebrating the victories of 1870-71. Still more exasperating is the fact that Socialism has drawn the greater part of its strength from the hardships engendered by the maintenance of the excessive military establishment deemed necessary to preserve the fruits of the war. If the big army has now to be turned on the malcontents at home instead of being used for the glory of the empire and the emperor, the latter may well complain of the bitterness of his cup. Year after year the prediction has been freely offered that Europe cannot long remain an armed camp, as at present, and it is a nice question whether the prophesy is to be fulfilled by an international outbreak or a practical rebellion of the suffering taxpayers in one or other of the individual countries. Italy is already taxed to death, and the rapid increase of the malcontents in Germany points to an approaching crisis there. France is murmuring least of all those concerned, and perhaps the French may be able yet to secure their longed-for revenge without the bitter struggle which has for so many years appeared in prospect.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Love is superannuated to make way for H. H. Smith, who will in turn be succeeded by W. R. Scarth, as Dominion land commissioner at Winnipeg. Thus one of the disappointed aspirants for the Manitoba governorship will be provided for, and the other, A. W. Ross, M.P., will probably be placated by an appointment to the Winnipeg collectorship of customs.

Halifax Echo: Under free trade the English factories seem to be having a hard time of it! The Bradford textile establishments are overworked, and New York reports say advances in prices from 25 to 50 per cent. are not uncommon, while many orders for the United States cannot be filled till January, and for some lines till March next. Free trade doesn't allow the artisans to get out of practice.

HOW THE N. P. WAS FRAMED. "The essential idea of protection," says the New York Times, "is legislative favor to some at the expense of the many." That idea once adopted by a party in power, legislation becomes a means of money getting. Men who seek to avoid foreign competition and to control the home market know that they can do so for a time at least through a sufficient duty. Their interest in obtaining the duty is direct, powerful, immediate and personal. The interest sacrificed is scattered, indirect, feeble. It is not its particular business to attend to it. It is not likely to trouble immediately any party that neglects or offends it. And so the course of legislation is along the line of the greatest pressure and the least resistance. There are men who can make money out of legislation. There are politicians who can make money, or its equivalent, by providing legislation. In plain English, one set can profitably buy what the other set can profitably sell, and the result is inevitable.

Certain remarks made by Mr. Mackenzie when the National Policy was first under discussion, are quoted by the Toronto Globe. They suggest one of the arguments used at that time to convince the people that to give assent to the manufacturers would be to benefit all classes in the country. Mr. Mackenzie said: "Don't believe any man who tells you that any government can make any particular class prosperous without injury to some other class in the community. You may depend upon it that anyone advocating such a doctrine knows he is propounding a policy which he knows would be emphatically disavowed, and he will afford you little consolation to find that you have been defeated by your own credulity, and defeated to no purpose."

AWAKE THE N. P. Manitoba farmers are getting the magnificent price of 42 or 43 cents per bushel for their finest wheat, which is about the same as they secured last season. One advantage they have this year, in that they have much more to sell, but any man can realize for himself what aggravation there is in possessing a grand crop of wheat and being forced to sell it for a beggarly pittance. The people of Manitoba may be forgiven if they recall the boastings of the Quadra returned from Race Rocks last evening and let her in the morning for Cape Beale with supplies for the light house.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. REVELSTOCK. Kootenay Mill. Vandall and Beaton are in pay dirt on Gold Hill, French creek. Chas. McLeod has recorded the Molly Gibson, a placer claim on Goldstream. The people on the lake claim, Smith creek, are building another pump. They have a shaft down 56 feet. Gus Lund is building a water wheel with which to operate his stamp mill on McCulloch creek.

The quartz prospectors who are operating in the Big Bend, report finding high grade galena float in several places, but they are making no effort to locate the leads. It is gold they are after. Several mineral locations in the Big Bend were recorded this week, they are situated principally on Graham creek, a tributary of French creek: North Star, J. S. Patterson; Alpha, R. McDermid; Alice, C. Douglas; Bonanza King, F. Young; Gloucester, Jas. Lett; Vancouver, J. W. Haskins; Crown Point, Winkender; Last Chance, J. H. Hoar. Frank Sanders made a location on Holiday creek, a tributary of Goldstream. They are free milling gold propositions.

Mr. J. H. Stemann, who spent considerable time in West Kootenay in behalf of the Kansas City Smelting Co., writes from Montreal, where he is now permanently located, that the Smelting Co. have decided to await further development of the mines before taking any steps in the matter of building smelting works in this district. He thinks that the Kansas City Co. will continue to take an interest in this section, and will be glad to take an active part in the project during the coming winter. Contrary to expectations, the new structure will be a wooden one, similar to the bridge at present in use, which is the longest wooden bridge on road, measuring over three-quarters of a mile.

Another big ledge of mineral has been discovered by Messrs. Bullard & McMillan, about five miles north of Lulu Island, that promises to develop into valuable mining property. The character of this ore is silver-lead, and looks as if it might carry gold. No returns from the samples sent away for assay have yet been received. The ledge is a strong and well defined reef carrying large quantities of ore. The ledge runs in a northerly direction.

The report of the mining engineer, R. D. Taylor, upon the Maple Leaf and Oak Leaf mineral claims, at Illecillewaet, has been entirely satisfactory to all parties interested. The result is that work is to be commenced immediately. The claims are to be thoroughly opened up by drifts and tunnels, and a concentrator built on the C. P. R. track. An aerial tramway will be put in to connect the concentrator with the mine. Besides there are five or six good properties in the camp, which require the necessary capital to make them profitable and put them on a paying basis as ore producers.

The greatly increased carrying capacity of the K. N. Navigation Company's new steamer Nakusp has resulted in an increase in the volume of ore and bullion movement. On Saturday the Nakusp brought up five carloads of bullion for Aurora and two cars of ore for the Alamo, for the Alamo-for Omaha. The Lytton had two cars of bullion and one of ore. On Thursday the Nakusp had four cars of Hall mine ore for Omaha, and four carloads of bullion. To-day the Lytton will come up with snow, each carrying three carloads of ore.

Work on the Arrow Lake branch has commenced at last, and the advance guard went down on Thursday to start clearing the right-of-way. Dan McGillivray has the contract for this work, and is his superintendent. J. C. Whyte, is in charge again. They had only twelve men to start with, but say that relays will be received each day until the full complement is obtained. Construction is to be carried on with all possible haste so that the extension may be ready for winter's trade, and the contracts for the grading and other work will be placed next week.

Messrs. Frisby, Reighly, Tom and Bruce Horne returned on Saturday from the locations recently made on the Jordan and situated on the return Tuesday. The latest calculations of the distance to the new finds places them about fifteen miles. This was Tom Horne's first trip there and he is enthusiastic about the discoveries, and states that it is with much regret that the country learns that dissonance which must be settled by the courts, and which in fact, is undergoing the legal process now, has broken out in the Noble Five Company. It seems that the trouble has been brewing for some time—it is hard to ascertain where it had its beginning—and the line is drawn between those who are in charge and operating the mine, and those on the outside. This week a complaint and summons, sworn out by Hiram Street and Patrick J. Jennings was served on J. Hennessy, manager, Wm. Hennessy, Joseph Seaton, Henry Cody and R. Russell, citing them to appear in court on September 13 and answer to the same. It alleges gross extravagance on the part of Hennessy in his management of the mine; that he is paying himself as manager and his brother as foreman exorbitant and ruinous figures. It seeks to restrain the manager from carrying out his purpose to build a tram to the line of railroad, which it is alleged would bankrupt the company. They ask for a dissolution of the partnership and the appointment of a receiver. It is understood that the plaintiffs represent all of the owners not named in the complaint. Chas. McAnn is attorney for the plaintiffs.

SEWER PIPE CONTRACT. To the Editor:—I beg to trespass upon your valuable space to communicate a few facts, as an offset to the exaggerated reports which have appeared in the morning paper, and which are calculated to do me serious injury. First, I would emphasize that I, J. W. Keller, am the successful tenderer for the sewer pipe referred to. This pipe I supply from my own stock, which I imported as has been done by Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co. and by myself for years. The Denny Clay Co. of Seattle has nothing whatever to do with the

matter beyond filling an order which I sent to them at short notice. It might be stated, however, that they employ Chinese or Japanese either at their works or their homes. Their potteries are English and German skilled workmen to whom they pay somewhat higher wages than are paid by any other pottery on the coast. As a contrast to this it may be stated that the native industry of the B. C. Pottery and Terra Cotta Co. has been defendant in actions for wages and unpaid dues in securing relations with workmen.

It has been stated that I have made no improvements in the city. The assessment rolls will show different. I have to inform you that I bought the site and built the B. C. Pottery and Terra Cotta Co.'s works some years ago, and abandoned the same at a loss on account of the quality of clay unsuitable to make good quality of pipe, and had to fall back on my importing business. The fact that I can import a first class quality of pipe from the United States at a Great Britain, pay freight, carriage and 35 per cent. duty, and still underbid the local industry by nearly 10 per cent. should commend itself to any reasonable business man. With this method of work upon, and a monopoly of the market for years, the Terra Cotta Company became bankrupt. It pays no taxes in the city, owns no improvements in the city, pays its workmen poorly and seldom works. I am surprised that any intelligent man like Ald. Wilson would allow himself to be used as the mouth-piece of a concern in such ill repute among honest people. It is too bad that we have not a few more such men as Mr. Macmillan, Cameron and Mr. Teague, who are not afraid to put their foot down on this kind of swindling which has taken many thousands of dollars from the city coffers during the past four years. And now they are bragging because they have lost a thousand dollar contract in a fair field—and yet not far—they have 50 per cent. in their favor. The city is to be congratulated that the Terra Cotta Company no longer troubles the aldermanic vote. J. W. KELLER.

Victoria, Sept. 5. EDUCATION OF THE CZAR. None But Native Teachers Permitted to Have a Hand in it.

While Alexander Alexandrovitch suddenly became the heir to the throne he felt deeply the lack of knowledge which he acquired for his future exalted position, and tried his best to avoid a similar mistake in the education of his sons by wisely regulating the course of their studies and carefully selecting their teachers. In this selection he differed widely from the principles of his father, who had given his children a decidedly Western education. The first chief principle of this education was the appointment of Russians, solely Russians, as teachers, tutors and playmates for the imperial children. True, there was an English governess, a German and a French governess, who in turn taught the children their respective languages. But that was all. They spoke to the princes, they read to them and with them from different books carefully selected by their parents, but they had neither any influence upon their education, nor did they spend any time with them. For all branches of knowledge, for the physical, mental and religious education of the princes, Russians exclusively were appointed.

During his boyhood the progress in school work was somewhat slow, not because he was dull, but on account of his frequent physical indispositions which attend the lessons. Nicholas Alexandrovitch was a sickly boy, whether because he could not well endure the severity of the climate of Russia, or because his father insisted on a system of hardening which was too rigorous for his frail constitution, must be left undecided. His early reading consisted chiefly of Russian masterpieces fit for the reading of a grown man. He spent upon the reading of Grimm's fairy tales, Fenelon's "Télémaque" and Walter Scott's as well as Charles Dickens' best works.

As soon as the young prince was physically and mentally strong enough to enter into his studies more seriously he received a regular staff of well educated teachers for the various branches, and General Dogdanovitch became his chief tutor, upon whom was laid not only the duty to instruct the prince in military matters, but also the responsibility to supervise the occupation and division of time of the Czarevitch. The superior knowledge and refined manners of the gallant soldier qualified him exceedingly well for his difficult task, and his stern and unrelenting strictness had a decided influence upon the work and development of the young prince. In consequence of the strict etiquette at the Russian court the liberty of Nicholas was very much restricted during his school time, and nothing noteworthy as his life, and he spent the outer world with the exception of the publication of his examinations.

Remarkable at this period was the truly home life which united all the members of the imperial family. It was really more the life of a wealthy bourgeois than of a rich nobleman. Every minute which the Emperor could spare from his duties, he spent in the school room of his children, or in the plain study to spend a few weeks with the parents of the Czarina, were great holidays for the princes.—Harper's Magazine.

The anniversary services in connection with the Centennial Methodist church, Gore Road, on Sunday, Sept. 2, are likely to be specially attractive. The Rev. R. M. Raitland, of Nanaimo, will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Mr. R. Spice, who is so well and favorably known to the members of the church, and Vancouver, and who has recently been connected with the Homer and Princess street churches of Vancouver, has been engaged to assist in the musical part of the services. Tuesday evening the anniversary tea will be held at the Victoria Hotel. Great preparations for a large attendance. Ticket sellers report great success and everything points to an enjoyable time.

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