

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, October 26.

THE VICTORIAN SITUATION.

The Colonist makes an exceedingly clumsy attempt to ridicule our conclusion that the freedom of trade idea is gaining ground in Victoria colony because in the recent election the party with which the free trade and tariff reform groups allied themselves was victorious. It professes to find in this a want of logic, and it advances this very peculiar argument on its own side:

Let us assume for argument sake that the issue was the acceptance or a rejection of a railway scheme. Would the circumstance of the free traders voting on one side change the issue from one of railroad or no railroad to that of free trade or protection. According to our contemporary's logic it would—and it is strong on logic.

While it is perfectly plain to all people that the raising of a revenue and the framing of a tariff have a very intimate connection, there is nobody outside of the Colonist office who would see any such connection between the framing of a tariff and the building of a railway. The assumption that there is argues not only want of logic but want of common sense. It is quite evident that the Victorian free traders find Mr. Turner's proposed method of treating the finances more favorable to their side of the tariff question than that of the Patterson ministry, else they would not have supported Mr. Turner's party. It is equally evident that the success of that party meant to a certain degree the success of the free trade idea. There is more than this, however. The Turner party decidedly favors Australian federation and complete free trade between the colonies, and that measure of free trade would doubtless appear well worth contending for. Further, the most strongly protectionist members of the Patterson ministry were defeated, a circumstance that is not without significance. We respectfully call the Colonist's attention to this portion of the London Times comments on the result of the elections:

The late parliament included in its political programme a moderate body who have shown themselves wisely prepared to place tariff questions in their proper rank as secondary to the urgent need to re-establish the finances of the colony on a sound and practical footing. The question of public finance has now become the supreme question in Victoria, and the best hope of finding a satisfactory solution for it lies, no doubt, in some amalgamation of the moderate views of both parties. It is difficult to believe, in the face of the experience of the last few years, that a reversion to the principle of protection, pure and simple, can be contemplated. The revenue yielding effect of the lower customs duties of New Zealand and New South Wales can hardly be disregarded by a treasurer casting about him for the means of balancing his budget. The average New Zealand tariff is 15 per cent. lower than that of Victoria. It yields in revenue £1,242,241, per head of population more than that of Victoria. If we calculate this increase as applied to the existing population of Victoria, the result is an extra £1,300,000 per annum. Had the Victorian treasurer collected that sum in the last financial year, the deficit of £985,338 would have been converted into a surplus of almost the same amount.

This latter consideration is a most important one for Canadians. The Liberals say a lowering of the tariff would tend to improve, not impair, the revenue, while it would lessen the unjust tribute now paid to the favored few. The experience of New Zealand and Victoria most forcibly bears out this contention.

"ECONOMIZING."

Finance ministers are naturally optimistic, and therefore it is not surprising to find Mr. Foster reported as talking in this way to a London interviewer:

"We are satisfied with the general outlook in Canada. We are coming through the depression more satisfactorily than most countries. This is evidenced by the trade returns. The tariff changes certainly were framed to encourage British trade. The fact that British exports to Canada declined is owing to the general tendency to economy and curtailed purchases, which is one of the most notable features of Canadian life just now. Moreover Canada yearly increases her own manufactures. It is emphatically true that Canada desires to strengthen her trade relations with the United Kingdom, the Australian and other colonies. The Ottawa conference emanated from that wish and developed a strong pro-English sentiment. Doubtless the tendency is to look away from the States, although our attitude to them is perfectly friendly. The Behring Sea arbitration happily removed the most debatable question. The tariff changes in both countries must help the interchange of trade and virtually constitute a reciprocity treaty. Canada has responded as far as possible to every lowering of the United States duties."

Mr. Foster seems to have a little overdone the optimistic business, as the people of the country for which he is supposed to speak will be apt to testify of their own knowledge. Alongside his report of Canadian affairs appears this Ottawa paragraph, giving the results of the last three months' trade: "The trade returns for the quarter are not encour-

aging. The exports are valued at \$54,555,471, a decrease of \$4,450,080; the imports \$30,908,398, a decrease of \$3,000,000; duty collected \$4,008,416, a decrease of \$1,100,000." The English people who read Mr. Foster's remarks and then observe the statement of hard facts from his own department will very likely say that the minister did not lay the whole truth before them. A decrease of over seven millions in our trade in three months is certainly not encouraging. We may also observe that the decrease in the importations very largely accounts for the decrease in the revenue, so the tariff revision has not been so effective as some of the government organs would make it appear. The people, in fact, feel too poor to buy as largely as before, and are economizing, as Mr. Foster said. But how will the minister be able to meet this falling off in the revenue?

A CURIOUS PROCEEDING.

Property owners in New Denver have received the following notice, bearing the signature of Mr. Vernon as chief commissioner of lands and works:

Sir—The subjoined is a memorandum of the balance now overdue on the property purchased by you at the government sale of lots in the town of New Denver, held on the 20th day of July, 1892. Unless said balance is paid at this office on or before December 31st, 1894, together with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, in accordance with the terms of sale, your claim will be cancelled and deposit forfeited. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

Appropos of this the Stocan Times quotes section 38 of the land act, which reads: "The chief commissioner of lands and works may insert notices in the British Columbia Gazette, requiring all persons from whom the balance of purchase money is due on any lands pre-empted or purchased by them under any act or ordinance heretofore passed, to pay to the chief commissioner of lands and works, within 12 months from the first publication of such notice (and such notice shall be published continuously for such twelve months) the balance remaining unpaid of the purchase money due on such lands; and if, within such twelve months, any person holding land on which the balance of the purchase money is due to the government and unpaid, shall not pay such balance, the chief commissioner of lands and works may cancel all or any records or agreements concerning such land; and, in such case, the right of such person therein or thereto and all money paid by him thereon, shall be absolutely forfeited, and he shall have no further right at law or in equity to the land so partially paid for." As the Stocan Times puts it, this looks as though the department of lands and works had been trying "a gigantic bluff" on the New Denver owners. Was the ex-commissioner making one of his usual blunders when the notifications were sent out, or is the government so very hard up that it has decided to try a little sharp practice on the purchasers of New Denver lots? One or the other seems to have been the case, unless there is some special provision in the act making the section quoted inapplicable to the particular purchase. Even in that event it would look not a little strange to find the government pressing the purchasers so closely.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"If Sir Charles Tupper made an empty speech it would not be very difficult to expose its emptiness," says the Tory organ. Fortunately Tupper's empty speech exposes its own emptiness, and thus its author kindly saves other people the trouble.

The Kamloops dispatch and the letter which we publish to-day—both of which came from perfectly reliable sources—make it quite clear that Mr. Martin did give a pledge to oppose further aid to the British Pacific. The fact is that the Colonist has in this case, as in many others, been guilty of falseness in its eagerness to serve its masters. We are not surprised to find Mr. Martin giving a pledge of this character, for it is in harmony with his previous attitude on this matter, but we are a little bit astonished to find even so servile a journal as the Colonist willing to violate the truth at any politician's dictation.

Speaking of the imperial customs union idea and the prize offered by the Statist for the best scheme, the London Times says: "In Canada the urgent necessity of industrial friendship with the United States admits of no discussion. The figures of trade are decisive in themselves. Canada imports from the United States, according to the latest figures which we are able to use for the purposes of comparison, were of the value of £11,627,514, while their imports in the same year from Great Britain were of the value of £6,869,908. Evidently Canadian trade could not afford to lay a burden upon the greater volume for the sake of

giving advantage to the smaller. When we say that Canada could not afford to agree to such a step, we mean that it would not be in her best interest to do so. Nor would it be in our own. By these and by many other reasons which might be adduced, we are drawn to the conclusion that colonial and imperial interests will be best served by keeping the questions of political and commercial union entirely distinct from one another. If a customs union were to be formed on any other basis than that of free trade for revenue purposes, it hardly appears to us to admit of question that such a union would have to be framed so as to include the United States."

ELEVATION OF SATOLLI.

Nothing As Yet Definitely Decided Upon.

Rome, Oct. 19.—Information from the Vatican makes it possible to give details about the cardinalate to be given Mgr. Satolli and the retirement of Mgr. Satolli's secretary, Father Papi, from the Vatican staff in order to join the Jesuit order. There have been details of the report of Father Papi's move, but the facts are now learned beyond question. Four months ago Father Papi applied here for his exeat. The request was very broad, and contemplated a retirement from official service in the New York city's foreign service and the prospective honors it had in store for him. It was made known that he desired to retire from the world and devote his life in the Jesuit order to study and teaching. To this end he applied to the provincial of the Jesuit order in New York for admission, and on the granting of his exeat here he would have been transferred. The plans were modified, however, by the premature reports of Father Papi's intention. It was felt also, by those having the Jesuits' interests at heart, that the accession of Mgr. Satolli's secretary to the Jesuits might arouse criticism, on the ground that the one best informed of the confidential transactions of the Vatican had joined an order popularly supposed to be opposed to Mgr. Satolli. While this criticism would be groundless, it was deemed advisable to avoid the possible cause of a "Jesuit trick." For the Vatican, which advises with the provincial will advise Father Papi to wait a year or two before making his exeat and joining the new order, by which time Father Papi's confidential relations with Mgr. Satolli will have terminated.

Concerning the cardinalate to be conferred on Mgr. Satolli, there appears to be no grounds for the reports that notice of the appointment had been forwarded to the ablegate. The consistory of the Vatican, which advises with the pope in the creation of cardinals, does not meet until next month, so the actual determination of his appointment will not be made until then. Meantime there are seven names under consideration, of which the number it is considered certain that the cardinals will be named, Mgr. Satolli among the seven. There are no further American names among those under consideration. It is said the French ambassador, Mgr. Satolli will be celebrated at Cardinal Gibbons' church in Baltimore, and that several noblemen of high rank and distinguished prelates will go from here as the personal representatives of the pope.

There is no doubt yet as to whether Mgr. Satolli's cardinalate will carry jurisdiction over a diocese, or will be purely honorary. Cardinal Gibbons is also archbishop of the Baltimore diocese, including Virginia, Maryland and the district of Columbia, which makes him a prominent as well as an honorary prelate. Whether a diocese will be created for the new cardinal is still undetermined, but it is probable that his jurisdiction over questions between bishops and priests and other church conflicts will be regarded as equivalent to a diocese. All of the papers in these trials are in Latin, and as Mgr. Satolli is a perfect Latin scholar, as well as a master of common law, he is considered better qualified for the work than for supervision over the active labors of a diocese. The title is likely, therefore, to be honorary, without the supplementary power of an archbishop. Yet, as the personal representative of the pope in America, the new cardinal will occupy a position higher than that which the powers of an archbishop could bring to him.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.—The renewed reports that Mgr. Satolli is to be created a cardinal are not doubted here, although the Catholic dignitaries cannot verify the statement that official notice has been received that the ceremony will occur within two or three weeks. Mgr. Satolli is absent in Canada, but his assistant, Mgr. Sbarretti, said no notice had been received, so far as he knew. Such communications will go to Mgr. Satolli, however. The ablegate, it was added, had not made known any such facts to his household.

When Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic university, recently returned from Rome he gave an interview based on his talk with the pope, in which Bishop Keane stated that the pope's encyclical next month would elevate the American ablegate's household, and that Mgr. Satolli would be made a cardinal in the course of time. The present reports appear to be in line with Bishop Keane's semi-official statement. The bishop was not at the university to-day, but the vice-rector, Rev. Dr. Carrigan, said that nothing was known farther than has already been stated by Bishop Keane.

Daughter—I love him. He is the light of my life. Father—Well, that is all right, but I object to having my house lit up by him after midnight.—Pearson's Weekly.

"Mon dieu, mon dieu!" exclaimed the French boarder when the landlady tackled him for payment. "Mon dieu, mon dieu!" she retorted; "if's board bill due that I'm talking about."—Detroit Free Press.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

H. F. Stevens & Co., publishers of the Times, Moncton, N. B., have assigned. William Lemmon, a Kingston boy, was killed by falling on a lead pencil he held in his mouth.

Captain John T. Douglas, for many years well known in Toronto business circles, is dead.

The proprietor of the Grand Trunk refreshment rooms at Chatham was found dead in his room at the station there.

The best sugar factory at Berthier, Que., has again begun operations, and is now consuming from 150 to 200 tons of beets daily.

On Sunday a slight flurry of snow took place in Toronto, lasting about an hour. Last year the first snowfall took place in November.

John Lusgadin, aged 58, of the firm of J. & J. Lusgadin, hatters and furriers, one of the oldest business men of Toronto, is dead.

The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending October 14 amounted to \$422,000, for the same week last year they were \$480,000.

Hon. Mr. Laurier and party attended the agricultural exhibition at Pilot Mound on Wednesday afternoon and addressed a large meeting in the evening.

At a meeting of the Patrons it was determined to defend the protest against Senn, the successful Patron candidate in Haldimand at the recent local election.

The Toronto house in Collingwood was partially destroyed by fire, which also destroyed two cottages and several piles of lumber. The damage to the hotel is \$3,000.

At the London Liberal convention Thomas S. Hobbs was unanimously nominated to contest the seat vacated by the resignation of Hon. W. R. Meredith.

The six year old son of Louis Laporte, of Prescott, was shot dead by the accidental discharge of a gun in his sister's hands. The trigger caught in the girl's dress.

The Toronto city council has accepted the resignation of W. R. Meredith, the new chief justice, as city solicitor, and appointed T. G. Meredith, his brother, to the position.

The benchers of the Ontario law society have appointed Newman Wright Hoyles, Q. C., principal of the law school, the situation made vacant by the death of W. A. Reeves.

Mrs. Eliza Guinness, of Toronto, aged 68, a widow, while on her way to church, suddenly expired. The malady which carried her off was heart disease.

Gilmour & Hughton will have seventeen more shanties on the Gatineau river than last season. If the winter proves a good one for taking out logs the cut is likely to be the largest ever made by the company.

The report of the engineer on the Essex canal scheme shows that though 140 miles would be saved the difference in time would only be two and a half hours on account of unusual delays. The syndicate will probably relinquish the project.

A verdict of manslaughter was returned by the jury at Chatham in the case of John Warner, charged with the killing of John Radcliffe at Tilsonburg on September 10 last. The verdict was a general surprise to the public, who had expected a verdict of wilful murder. Sentence was deferred.

A Canadian Pacific newsboy named Patterson was blown off the train crossing the St. Lawrence bridge near Montreal. He did not fall into the river, however, but stuck fast in the girders.

The will of W. R. Elmenhorst, of Montreal, has been made public. It leaves \$400,000 unconditionally to his widow. This is the extent of his wealth, though it was generally thought he was a millionaire.

district, where they are the terror of residents. Government detective Green and Special Officer McIlwaine, who left with McRae to suppress the Perault brothers, before taking their departure insured their lives in accident companies for \$10,000 each.

It is stated that 104,555,000 feet of logs have been taken out of the Spanish river this summer to American mills. It is estimated that not less than sixty million feet will yet be brought down this season for the same market.

The students of the Royal Military college who have been rusticated are said to be Maritime Province lads named Holden, Bennett and Weatherby. Cadet Plummer will not return to Kingston. Fourteen students are confined in barracks.

Two hundred and twenty workers who left their employment in the Dominion cotton mills in Brantford a week ago, still remain out on strike. Application has been made to the Ontario government to appoint arbitrators. The men are desirous of an amicable settlement.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Eldest Son of the Marquis of Queensberry Shoots Himself.

London, Oct. 19.—Viscount Drumlanrig, 26 years old, eldest son of the Marquis of Queensberry, was accidentally shot in the head yesterday while shooting over the covers of Quanton Lodge, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, the residence of Edward J. Stanley, a member of the house of commons. The viscount's grandfather met his death by the accidental discharge of his own gun at Kinmount in 1858. A former viscount was killed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol in 1745. This accident changed the succession to the title, with the result that the Duke of Buccleuch became the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The Duke of Buccleuch's eldest son, Lord Dalkeith, was accidentally killed while deer stalking in 1886.

Viscount Drumlanrig's uncle, Lord Francis Douglas, was also accidentally killed by a fall from the Matherhorn in 1885.

Viscount Drumlanrig dropped in the rear of the party to-day. A shot was heard, but no notice was taken of it. Later, as he failed to join the party, the others went in search of him and found him lying against a hedge with his head terribly injured. He died before the doctors could arrive.

Van Braam—Do you know a good remedy for Insomnia, Snags? Snags—Well, I have heard of a young fellow who smoked so many cigarettes that they eventually put him to sleep.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Men moved about but said nothing, a purpose to blow up the mill.

Doby's crime was ago at Brantford, Boyd, aged 55, brought into court tomorrow, pleaded guilty to twenty years.

An angry jail yard yesterday by had been identified Sheriff Cook called local militia companies and the fury of McKimley was assistance, and were sent here.

Colt was in court rounded the jail tempting to take down the steps, badly bruised. A net through the was thrust through other. Deputies guarded the prison troops. At the yard was cleared remained in the threats.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me the greatest of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other ailments caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them.' J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick."

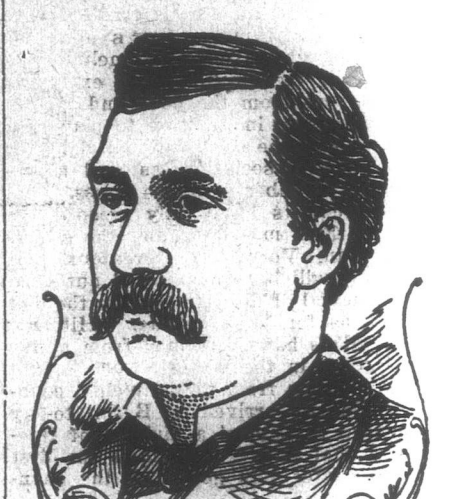
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THE MILITARY

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Washington Co Although Jasper ed guilty to outt Boyd, in order to get started in ad penitentiary for ad mobs. People w town all day. Th from the jail to oner had been se A little after 6 was made on the of determined me the south door, charged on the m Some one threw a and he cried out thrown he would The crowd at the effect an entrac this time was fr against the militi crowd grew in sp Colt made a spe to disperse, but jeers. The prison fear, and no cry to this time Doby been kept prisone the mob, which The militia replie ing at first, but made an "accid open. The door which was filled children.

The detachment fired upon the at the latter were persons on the str were killed outl tally wounded, o since.

Upon the firing all directions, b immediately all p city were shut u remptorily closed were sold. Every people No time away the dead B Business houses were converted i surgeons in the c ice. Mothers, a hearts crowded, wounded, and ad the mob by their The feeling agat ter, vicious an still passing on grew in size and country, by telep graph wire, the roads leading with men on hor on foot, hurrying to the scene of in Washington Co going on for arm named strikers with the military along with the bla but feebly expres of everybody. E street, and all we attempting to M Men moved about but said nothing, a purpose to blow up the mill.

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