

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 47 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

Subscription: Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week... \$10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published every Friday morning and mailed to any part of the world, per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES: CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., one cent per word per insertion.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 3, 1893

MANY THANKS!

So it seems the Times has been once more unfortunate enough to offend the Colonist's nice taste, and once more that old acquaintance and relentless critic, Every Intelligent Person, is trotted out in judgment against us.

carry out consistently the role of moral purist he has assumed, but a common sense, if nothing else, should have shown him that the strictest regard for the truth is required of the man who undertakes to act such a part.

It will be remembered that the Colonist had the force of Mr. Davie's lesson and the sin of "sassing back" impressed on its mind by having to pay a dollar and costs. Therefore the anxiety of the Intelligent Person to pass the lesson on to the Times may be understood.

EVIDENT INSINCERITY.

Dominion ministers say they are ready to conclude a reasonable reciprocity treaty with the United States, and a "reasonable" treaty would in their view include all agricultural products.

MR. DAVIE'S POPULARITY.

"The Times by personal observation is aware of the popularity of the premier and his government on the mainland."

ever carried out, it would in all likelihood be on the same lines as the government's road work, in which great sums of public money have been absolutely squandered on useless roads while needed means of communication have been denied to promising settlements.

CALGARY'S REQUESTS.

The people of Calgary were not slow to lay their requests before the ministerial deputation. The city council presented Messrs. Foster and Angers with an address, one paragraph of which reads as follows: "We would suggest for the consideration of the government (1) such legislation as will encourage the investment of capital in irrigation; (2) the establishment of an experimental farm; (3) active operations in connection with immigration from the Western States; (4) the creation of a port of entry at Calgary; (5) the allowing of settlers to bring in domestic cattle free, at the rate of one for each acre taken up, and all cattle under two years of age, subject to inspection as to disease only; (6) the absolute removal of duties on agricultural implements, binding twine and fencing material, used in the territories; (7) the removal of restrictions on the introduction of mining machinery not manufactured in Canada; (8) a continuation of the efforts of the government to overcome the evil effects of the various combinations in restraint of trade operating in Canada until it results in their entire suppression; (9) the setting apart of lands for the support of a university in Alberta; (10) this was quite a bill of complaints, and Mr. Angers would hardly feel free to belittle it as he did in the case of the Winnipeg board of trade's memorial.

The restrictions that at present exist on the importation of mining machinery should be at once removed so as to give every opportunity for the development of the vast mineral resources of the country.

We also suggest the reduction or total removal of duty on the following articles, which are very largely used in this district: Binder twine, fence wire and other fencing materials, and general merchandise not manufactured in Canada.

The Colonist thinks the Liberal party "will find Dalton McCarthy a dangerous kind of pet." As the Liberals have not shown the slightest inclination to make for the pet of Mr. McCarthy, there is not so much force in the Colonist's assertion as the graphic language might seem to indicate.

The Montreal Trade Review has been trying to out-bull Sir Boyle Roche. In a recent issue it perpetrated the following: "Suppose a plebiscite reveals that 99 3/4 per cent. of the people oppose prohibition, and 101 1/4 per cent. are in its favor, is that majority of a fraction of one-half per cent. justly entitled to the power of compulsory control over the diet of the 99 3/4 per cent. of the people who object to such nursery legislation?"

Columbian: The organs are continually advertising the poverty-stricken condition of the provincial government with reference to political capital, the merest crumb of which they eagerly scramble for with all the undignified haste and eagerness of the professional rag-picker in the wayside ash barrel.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Lecture. Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Man use Lever Brothers' Soap?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and you will receive by post a very pretty picture of the "Sunlight" soap and well worth framing. The picture is a decorative work of art, and will cost you but a few cents to send in the wrapper. If you leave the ends open write your address carefully.

ditional statement of the fact that a political friend of Mr. Davie's bulldozed the exhibition officers to obtain an invitation for the premier to open the show, we repeat that it is a fact, and that the officers of the society who met the premier's emissary will not deny it. Here is another challenge for the sneak ing organs. Let them "nail their lie" before lying about it.

The Quebec Chronicle, a Conservative paper, offers the following comment on the Ellis case: "We can hardly believe that a more unjust sentence has been given by a court of justice, in this Dominion of ours. Mr. Ellis, as editor of a newspaper, exercised his unbounded right of criticism of an act, which a great part of his community regarded as unfair. He simply took exception to the conduct of a judge. The latter immediately had him summoned for contempt. The case dragged through several courts. It went to Ottawa, where the court held that it had no jurisdiction. It finally reached the full bench of the supreme court of New Brunswick. The newspaper critic was there, practically at the mercy of gentlemen who were really his accusers, triers and executioners. He goes to prison for his opinions, and though he will suffer personally, for a time, he will have the satisfaction of seeing his name recorded as the last man in Canada who will be obliged to submit to such incarceration for an offense which is not criminal. The law must be changed."

Winnipeg Tribune.—The remarkable fact is now brought out that the number of farmers and farmers' sons in Canada engaged in farming was actually less at the taking of the last census than it was ten years ago. Dominion Government Statistician Johnson gives the exact figures for the whole Dominion was 7200. Would it not have been far better for even the manufacturers had farmers been prosperous and the farming population increasing as it should? Manufacturers say they want protection in order to make more sales, but they are to-day 7200 less farmers to sell to than there were ten years ago.

The Conservative party—the supraloyal party—has convicted itself of keeping in force a tariff which discriminates in favor of American as against British goods. An average duty of 22 1/2 per cent. on imports from Great Britain and of 14 1/2 per cent. on imports from the United States does not afford good evidence of loyalty to the mother country.

Toronto Mail: It does not appear that the sending of an editor to jail for holding them in contempt has increased the public esteem for the New Brunswick judges. More severe things have been said of them during the last few days than ever Mr. Ellis was guilty of.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—The final conference, held yesterday, of the finance ministers of the different states of the empire resulted in a perfect agreement on the division of revenues between the empire and the federal states and the adoption of tobacco and house taxes and a tax on wines worth 50 marks per hectoliter and upwards. Dr. Miquel, the Prussian finance minister, entertained his South German colleagues this evening. The greatest harmony prevailed during the conference.

Marseilles, Oct. 26.—Admiral Avelin and party arrived here at 12 o'clock this morning and were welcomed in a most enthusiastic manner. After the prefect had ended an official welcome to the visitors the Russians gave an informal reception in the station to the crowd.

Paris, Oct. 26.—France will erect a statue in honor of Russia near the Arc de Triomphe. It is reported the czar will visit Paris next spring at the time of the grand naval review at Genoa in the presence of Emperor William of Germany and King Humbert of Italy.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—Dr. Schweigger, who has returned from a visit to Friedrichshagen, says that he examined Bismarck and found him making fine progress. The Princess Bismarck has a severe cold.

London, Oct. 26.—Princess Beatrice, Princess Arthur of Anhalt and other persons of royal blood performed "A Scrap of Paper" before Queen Victoria at Balmoral last evening. On Tuesday a similar performance was given, and this evening John Hare's company played a comedy of the same name. The queen was present at every play and enjoyed them all.

Capetown, Oct. 26.—Lobenguela, king of the Matabeles, is reported to be greatly angered at the news that Selous, the English hunter and South African explorer, has arrived at the Tati and will lead a British column against the Matabele warriors. He has offered a large reward for the capture of Selous, dead or alive.

Rome, Oct. 26.—The government has again notified the Vatican that it will continue to refuse execution to the Italian bishops nominated at the recent consistory until the Vatican shall recognize King Humbert's right to nominate the Patriarch of Venice. In consequence of this action of the government the pope will not appoint any Italian bishops at the December consistory.

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

The Only Man on Parliament Hill Who is Independent of the Government. Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The auditor-general is the Bible. So said the minister of finance during the last session, speaking from his place in parliament. There is nothing inspired about the auditor-general, however. His department is a sort of cold storage for hard, high and dry facts. He would not take the word of the prime minister as to an account, unless accompanied by a voucher. He would not even accept the word of a clerk of the department of the interior. The auditor-general might be called by many other names. He is the parliamentary watch-dog, the inquisitor, the censor, the very letter of the law. It is his duty to audit all the accounts paid by the federal government and to report thereon to the parliament. He is not properly covered by some of the appropriations voted by parliament. When an account does not appear to be regular he enquires into it; if he finds it charged against an appropriation which should not bear it he censures. His duties are defined and his whole course governed by an act of parliament. All acts of parliament appropriating public moneys are a guide to him and an instruction. If the administration tries to take the money from an appropriation and apply it in another direction the auditor-general will quote the statute in support of his veto.

The veto of even the president of the United States is not final, so there is an appeal from the attorney-general's dicta to the treasury board, which consists of six cabinet ministers always including the minister of finance and the minister of justice. This body may overrule the decision of the auditor-general, who then passes the account in dispute, giving the ruling of the treasury board as authority for it. Under such circumstances, however, the auditor-general is obliged to report the case to the house of commons and to submit the correspondence, so that the treasury board acting under this search-light is less liable to sanction anything which would be hard to defend in parliament.

At times even an order-in-council is ignored by the auditor-general, if he thinks its operation would infringe an act of parliament, as, for instance, when he writes as follows to the secretary of the department of railways and canals: "I have an order-in-council of the 10th instant, authorizing the employment until the 31st instant of certain employees of your department. There is no indication in the order-in-council that the employment conforms to the requirements of the civil service act. Will you therefore send me your recommendation to the house of commons on the subject which may be necessary to show that the employment in each case is legal."

Or again: "My reason for declining to honor the chief engineer's certificate for \$618.50 is that the work is not done. The order-in-council under which the chief engineer is allowed in this case to accept incomplete work as complete is, I think, ultra vires. The contractor's argument—that the work, although not up to specification, is as good as they have done for the intercolonial before—is not one which should count for them."

This was referred to the treasury board, and as it was never again heard of it is to be presumed the government could not sustain their own action in conflict with the auditor-general. A few other extracts from letters written by him to the heads of departments will serve as examples of the various ways in which this officer acts as a check on the public expenditure: "Sir,—I have your application for a general letter of credit of \$100,000 for your department. I regret that I am obliged to decline this credit, except in a restricted form. It will not apply to the following appropriations under 'Miscellaneous': The payments have been irregularly made for several months and therefore I do not feel justified in continuing the credit under which they are made."

"Sir,—Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date with reference to an over-expenditure, to which I had called your attention on your vote for amendment. I regret that your contentions that unexpended balances on other appropriations might be used for this over-expenditure, or that the annual sale of extra ammunition, which is credited to revenue, might be considered as an offset against it, seem to be against the provisions of the audit act. Under section 21 of that act I am to see that no cheque issues which would cause an excess of any direct parliamentary appropriation. I am unable, therefore, to pass your requisition for the bill of exchange."

The cheque of July 27th, for \$250, in favor of Mr. Louis Coste for his July services, should be charged to 'chief engineer's staff,' instead of 'River St. Lawrence deepening,' and the payment should have been deferred until the end of the month."

The chief reason why the auditor-general is such an important officer is that he is an independent one. He is accountable only to parliament and can only be removed from office on address from the senate and house of commons. He is as independent as a judge on the bench.

The office of auditor-general was created in 1878 by Mr. Mackenzie. Prior to that date there was no parliamentary audit and the system in vogue was a loose one. All checks on expenditure were left to the separate departments. At present a large part of the expenditure is made by letter of credit issued on the joint authority of the deputy minister of finance and the auditor-general to the various departments. Against these bulk sums the departments, through the deputy minister and accountant, draw the cheques, and at the end of each month a receipt-general is given to the auditor-general on the production of the cashed cheques. At the end of the following month the departments return all cheques with vouchers to the auditor-general. Under this system no public money is handled by anybody in the employ of the government.

All pay lists are sent to the audit office to be certified before any can be paid. When found correct they are returned to the departments and the departmental officers make out the cheques which, however, are not cashed until the pay lists are deposited in the bank. No money can be transferred by the receipt-general except on the joint action of the auditor-general. The periodical statements sent out by the government's financial agents in London are examined by the auditor-general.

ters by the deputy minister, or chief engineer. Application is then made to the deputy to the auditor-general, who sees that there is a parliamentary appropriation, and that it covers the class of work certified to. The auditor-general then makes a certificate for this payment, which goes to the finance department, where the deputy signs the cheque issue. The cheque, when made out, goes back to the auditor-general to be countersigned. It is then ready for the contractor. This system of securing certificates of work done from Malcom Cameron, by 218 majority, defeated by James O'Reilly, the celebrated Kingston counsel, who died suddenly in Kingston a dozen years ago.

This election was won by methods far superior to any now in vogue. On the last day of the session the Macdonald bill adding five townships to the riding of South River was defeated by a single vote. A single settler in these five townships but they polled a heavy vote for Mr. O'Reilly and the government. There was a protest, which was pending when the government was overborne by the again, this time against Mr. W. Bannerman, a former supporter and a successful. Being unseated he was declared re-elected by acclamation, and he ground that his opponent's nomination was irregular. Again unseated Mr. Macdonald was again defeated. Bannerman, the elected member, was again unseated by irregularity was proved and Mr. McDougall kept his seat in peace for the balance of the term. The political balance of the auditor-general was, in parliament he was the champion of compulsory voting.

Mr. McDougall has a rugged Scotch appearance, an open, cheery manner, a hard, iron-gray mustache and a broad, sympathetic voice. Among the civil servants his is regarded as a martinet. He is certainly no respecter of persons. His correspondence reveals him as a man who is thoroughly posted in his duties, intelligent beyond the usual run of public officials, and in the discharge of his duties, he is a robust ring about his official letters, and it is much in these days that Canada has at least one public officer whose administration of an important office has been beyond suspicion and above reproach. A. J. Magurn in Montreal Witness.

'FRISCO'S WINTER FAIR.

Indications Point to a Large Attendance From Everywhere.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The executive committee of the Midwinter exhibition has been officially informed that the suggestion of Governor R. K. Colcord, of Nevada, that the Nevada society in that state has taken the lead in regard to the Nevada exhibit at the fair, and has appointed P. H. Mulcahy and C. H. Stoddard as commissioners and managers of the exhibit. These commissioners have applied to the managers of the fair for all information relative to space, but have not yet decided as to whether they will fill a large space in one building or whether they will erect a building of their own. The decision in the matter will be reached at the earliest possible date. Any event, it is the intention of Nevada to make a comprehensive exhibit in mining, minerals, mechanics, manufactures, agriculture, horticulture, etc., and to have the display of that state all together if possible.

The latest state thus far to put in a bid for representation at the Midwinter exposition is Arkansas. There have been several communications received from individuals in that state as to the coming fair, but now there comes one from James Mitchell, president of the Arkansas World's Fair association, in which he expresses great anxiety to see that the state is properly represented. He asks for all possible information on the subject of the exhibition, and promises that in the roll of states which are to participate in the midwinter industrial event Arkansas will not be missing. Charles L. H. Pierce, who has been travelling extensively in Washington and Oregon, reports to the executive committee of the fair that the Oregonians and people in the neighborhood of Puget Sound are more enthusiastic over the Midwinter exposition project than they have ever been over the Chicago exposition. "Chicago was too far off," but San Francisco is within reach and distance, and you may rely on it that if you establish an Oregon or Puget Sound day you will have train load after train load of people pouring down from that district, and their money pouring into the coffers of the fair and of the hotel people of the city."

Drowned While Hunting.

Carleton Place, Ont., Oct. 28.—Noble Bennett and Richard Willis were drowned in the Mississippi Lake, at Carleton Place on Thursday night. They were duck shooting and it is supposed their canoe was upset in a gale. The bodies have not yet been recovered. The cause was found this morning.



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It now effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent to all who address him, G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ANXIOUS

Fire Breaks Out on Steamer G

WHILE CROSSING

Flames and Smoke

ward Ca

Repeated Attempts to

Vessel Lies To All N

in Readiness to b

Firemen Eventua

Blaze.

Hamburg, Oct. 27

steamer Gellert arrive

The captain reports the

22nd, fire broke out in

the ship, the smoke

ventilators and other

and an attempt made

fire by means of wat

it proved futile. The

22nd, fire broke out in

the ship, the smoke

ventilators and other

and an attempt made

fire by means of wat

it proved futile. The

22nd, fire broke out in

the ship, the smoke

ventilators and other

and an attempt made

fire by means of wat

it proved futile. The

22nd, fire broke out in

the ship, the smoke

ventilators and other

and an attempt made

fire by means of wat

it proved futile. The

22nd, fire broke out in

the ship, the smoke

ventilators and other

and an attempt made

fire by means of wat

it proved futile. The

22nd, fire broke out in

the ship, the smoke

ventilators and other