

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 7.
THEIR OWN DIFFICULTY.

According to the Montreal Star, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has been frightening the people of the Maritime Provinces away from the Liberal policy by making statements regarding taxes imposed in free trade Britain. There, he says, is the sort of taxation the Liberal party would bring on you if they came into power. But the Colonist is not of this mind, for it says this morning: "We see then that it is not proposed by any man who can be held responsible for the statements he makes to adopt other absolute free trade of British free trade as the policy for this Dominion. What then is the object of our local orators in delivering addresses on the advantages of free trade? It is simply to humbug their hearers. Their policy is not a policy of free trade of any kind. It is a policy of false pretences." Sir Charles will be here in a few days, and we respectfully suggest that he and the Colonist should have a consultation in order that they may agree in interpreting or misinterpreting the Liberal policy. In the meantime they are both open to the charge that each one is misrepresenting the Liberals in the way he thinks will have the greatest local effect. And both choose to ignore a serious difficulty that lies in their own party's path in the way of revenue. The present tariff will fail to raise the necessary revenue for this year, and will probably fail to a greater extent next year. How are the deficits to be met? The usual Tory plan is to borrow money, but that plan cannot be pursued very long. What then? Are we to have the N. P. and direct taxation also? Where is the means to be found of meeting the five million dollar deficit of this year? A nice state of affairs it will be when the government finds it necessary to clap on direct taxes to supplement the fleeing which the people now suffer for the benefit of a few favored friends of the powers that be.

ROBBERY OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Generosity which falls short of justice is unworthy the name. An overflowing sympathy for poverty and destitution, which can and does profit by the services of the poor without just remuneration, may not be fittingly described in temperate language, and rightly, because of universal contempt. Man's innate sense of justice leads him to stamp idleness and consequent want with disgrace and to attach honor to industry and the plenty it should bring. If justice be satisfied, it is only misfortune, folly or wilful idleness that need appeal to that sympathy which prompts to deeds of charity. Industry which produces all that ministers to human necessity, having applied itself, need be under no necessity to plead with place and personage that its wants may be supplied. To earn implies the right to get, not according to the promptings of generosity, but to the full measure of equity. Wages are not a gift, but an equivalent, and industry which does not receive its full return is the subject of robbery.

The apologists for protection in Victoria attribute the robbery of the post office employees to the meanness of Sir Adolphe Caron. In setting up this plea, instead of defending the government, they expose the true character of protection. In effect the claim that protection makes good wages. If the postmaster general was a generous man the letter carriers would get good wages. As he is a mean one it is their misfortune to have their wages cut down. Does not any man know that men do not become letter carriers from sentiment or for a mere love of tramping, but for the money they can earn at it? If a letter carrier could readily get other work at which he could earn more, would he not quickly make the change? Is not the number of applications put in for these places when the clerks and carriers struck conclusive evidence that others among Victoria's population are even worse off? The assertion is frequently made that only a mean man would have so applied. Let those who make it reflect that when necessity reaches to a sufficient degree of intensity the highest qualities of manhood may impel such an applicant. When hunger and nakedness threaten a man's wife and children there is something more for manliness than the settlement of nice points of industrial honor or etiquette.

A rev. gentleman at the city hall indignation meeting presented a tabulated statement showing that a man even with a small family could not live in Victoria on \$29.10 a month. He might have gone farther and told his hearers why. He might have told them that the purchasing power of this money was reduced by the amount of a duty on fresh meat of 3 cents per pound; on canned meat 25 per cent; on mutton 35 per cent; poultry 20 per cent; hard 2 cents per pound; soap 35 per cent; butter 4 cents

per pound; condensed milk 3 cents per pound; applies 40 cents per barrel and a duty on the barrel, potatoes 15 cents per bushel, flour 75 cents per barrel, biscuits 25 per cent, oatmeal 20 per cent, coal oil 6c. per gal., shoe blacking 25 per cent, sugar 64-100c. per pound, grey cottons 23 1-2 per cent, white cottons 25 per cent, cotton dress goods 30 per cent, shirts 35 per cent, cotton-sewing thread 25 per cent, shoe laces 80 per cent, socks 40 cents per dozen pair and 35 per cent ad valorem, knitted underwear 35 per cent, mitts, 35 per cent, ready made clothing 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem, umbrellas 35 per cent, hats, caps and bonnets, 30 per cent, braces and suspenders 35 per cent, combs 35 per cent, buttons 20 per cent, boots and shoes, etc., 25 per cent; in a word, that the price of almost everything he used was increased by duties and profits on duties from 30 to 50 per cent, and the poorer the quality of the goods the higher the duty.

Let every workman consider that he himself is subject to this imposition. Are not the majority of laborers and mechanics in Victoria of the class who are not in a steady position? How many such laborers or even mechanics have earned \$29.10 a month with clothing and boots thrown in for the last two years? Are these men any less entitled to a decent life than the letter carriers? Let these men reflect that Col. Prior, whom they elected to represent them at Ottawa, claims that protection makes good wages. Let them reflect, too, that the government which he supports considered \$29.10 per month good wages; and that if they pay more it is in deference to public indignation, and not to justice. Let them reflect, too, that this same government will brook no protest against its robbery. The letter carriers were being robbed of \$10 per month. They objected to being thus robbed and quit work. On the assurance of the citizens that they would stand by them and obtain their rights for them they resumed work. By restoring the provisional allowance the government admits the wrongfulness of withholding it. Yet for what the Colonist calls the "error" of refusing to be robbed the men are to be fined \$50 each. Thus, according to the code of ethics of a Conservative government, the wrong of robbery by the government of its employees may be atoned for by a promise to discontinue it, but the error of refusing to be robbed can only be atoned for by the sacrifice of hard cash. If the meanness of Caron is responsible for the cutting of the pay of the letter carriers, the wisdom of a cabinet council is responsible for this specimen of never failing (protectionist) justice. Verily this is a new way of raising election funds. Any of the citizens of Victoria who profess sympathy for the letter carriers and who made speeches in their behalf at the city hall and still vote and work for the powers that be need not be surprised if they are afterwards pointed out as objects of well merited contempt.

There is yet another class to which I have not alluded. Last winter a number of clergymen informed the city council and the board of trade of families in a state of want. One family of father, mother and three children had lived on five cents per day for a month, rather than disclose their dreadful condition of poverty. Said one clergyman at that meeting, "For God's sake give the people something to do that they may live. I am not asking what wages you will pay them; give them something." The city council and some of our wealthy citizens generously responded to the appeal and paid a dollar a day. A dollar a day in winter, allowing for wet weather, would certainly mean not more than \$18 per month. That numbers of work people offered their services for this pittance is evidence of the reality of industrial suffering. Protectionists may say that protection is not responsible for this condition of things, but they must admit that protection did not avert it. It may be said, too, that what was paid to labor in this way was not given, but given as charity. Very well, if this money given in charity was properly applied would it not be spent in food and clothing? If so, it may not be denied that protection confiscated 30 per cent of it. What must be the character of taxation that stoops to fling from alms-giving? Is there any standard of right that will not condemn it? There is certainly neither justice nor generosity, under heaven that would be guilty of defending it.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Since the last meeting of the house a number of motions have been placed on the order paper, which was printed this morning.

Mr. Kitchen will move that a committee, to consist of Messrs. Booth, Epton, Helmcken, Cotton and Williams be appointed to inquire into the alleged election frauds at Chilliwack. The government was requested shortly after the election to hold an investigation, but did not do so.

Mr. Hume will move for returns in regard to timber leases in West Kootenay, and also for the report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Cressie, who acted as commissioner to inquire into the charges against Capt. Fitzpatrick, government agent.

Mr. Williams will ask the attorney-general if there are any grounds for the statement published in the issue of the Canadian Gazette of the 15th November, 1894, that Professor Odlum has been instructed by the British Columbia gov-

ernment with a commission to inquire into the operations of the land regulations in the other provinces of the Dominion? If so, what are the terms of the commission, amount of salary or honorarium and date of commission?

The private bills committee met this morning to consider petitions and will meet on Monday to consider the Burrard Inlet railway and ferry act.

Mr. Helmcken will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the execution act and one to amend the pharmacy act.

Notices are also given of numerous amendments to the legal professions act, prominent among which is the following by Mr. Eberts:

190. Notwithstanding any law or usage to the contrary, any solicitor in this province may contract, either under seal or otherwise, with any person or persons or corporation whatsoever, as to the remuneration to be paid him for services rendered or to be rendered by the said person, persons or corporation, in lieu of or in addition to the costs which any tariff in force are allowed to the said attorney or solicitor, and the contract entered into by the said person, attorney or solicitor is to receive a portion of the proceeds of the subject matter of the action or suit in which any such attorney or solicitor is or is to be employed or a portion of the moneys or property for which such action or suit may be retained, whether an action or such has been brought for the same or a defence has been entered, and such remuneration may also be in the way of commission or percentage on the amount recovered or defended, or on the value of the property about which any action, suit or transaction is concerned.

This amendment was proposed in committee, but withdrawn to give members more time to consider it.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Dec. 4.—Constable McLean, with the assistance of E. Hogson, arrested four residents of Chase river on Saturday night while they were hunting with pit lamps. The case was brought into court yesterday, but the evidence was not sufficiently strong to convict them, with the exception of Talbot, who was fined \$25 and \$4.50 costs. Hodgins, Ashnick and Dubour were let off with costs of \$4.50 each. Chief Stewart spoke strongly about the necessity of rigidly enforcing the law in this respect.

Mr. C. Jolly, of the New Vancouver Coal company, and Mrs. Mary Thompson left on the City of Nanaimo this morning for Vancouver. Rev. E. G. Miller accompanied them for the purpose of uniting them in marriage during the trip across the Gulf of Georgia. The honeymoon will be spent in Washington state.

There were about fifty applicants for the police positions last evening. The following recommendations will be made by the commissioning board, chief, J. Neens and G. A. Thompson, constables.

At the council meeting last evening Ald. Nightingale asked leave to introduce a by-law to borrow \$150,000, more or less, for the purpose of bringing in water from Nanaimo river. Ald. Wilkes moved, seconded by Ald. Wilkes, that permission be granted. The city engineer estimated that the cost of bringing in the water through a twelve inch main will be \$42,700.

Nanaimo, Dec. 5.—Judge Harrison contributes a lengthy article to the Free Press concerning the remarks made by the government control of freight railroads. Blanchard offered a resolution instructing the committee on appropriations to report an amendment to urge the deficiency bill, appropriating a sufficient amount to pay the bounty of 1894.

Locke offered resolutions, which were agreed to, calling on the President for the correspondence in connection with the Bluefields affair, and also reports of Rear-Admiral Walker re the Sandwich Islands.

PROPOSED BUREAU OF MINES.

Board of Trade Passes a Resolution in Favor of Mr. Kellie's Motion.

The board of trade has endorsed Mr. Kellie's proposed motion for the establishment of a bureau of mines by passing the following resolution:

"Whereas we learn that the provincial legislature has under consideration the establishment of a bureau of mines, the object of which, we understand, is the collection of official data concerning our mineral resources, and through a school of mines and otherwise to secure by special education and appliances the development of said resources; and

"Whereas the mineral wealth of the province is perhaps its most important feature and is beyond computation, requiring only skilled effort to convert the crude ores into commercial returns; and

"Whereas the referred to school of mines, etc., can, as we believe with as has been the experience of like schools elsewhere, affect advantageously the development of other natural resources:

"Resolved, that this board views with satisfaction the introduction of the referred to legislation and heartily endorses the spirit thereof; and

"That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to Mr. Kellie, M. P., who has given notice that he will introduce into the legislature a resolution on the lines here indicated."

INTRA MUROS.

"She's a ready maid," remarked the landlord of the waiter girl.

"You'd have thought so if you had heard her hand me down a while ago," replied the pert drummer at the table.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Before the Lexow Committee Corbett's Manager Admits He Paid the Police.

Judge Ide of Samoa is on Friendly Terms With the German Officials.

New York, Dec. 6.—Corbett's manager, Brady, was called as a witness before the Lexow committee to-day. He did not respond.

Manager Sanger of Madison Square Garden was then called and testified that on the night of the Corbett exhibition there two hundred and fifty dollars was paid by Brady to the police to allow the exhibition to take place. Brady subsequently took the stand and after some hesitation admitted that Sanger had said was true. Brady also testified to paying Wrestler Muldoon about eleven hundred dollars, or twenty-five per cent of the receipts, presumably to fix the police so as to allow Corbett to meet three men in Madison Square Garden in place of Mitchell, who backed out at the last moment.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—A special from the City of Mexico says the Mexican government is receiving many patriotic offers of assistance in putting extra troops in the field in case of war with Guatemala. In an extraordinary session of the legislature of the state of Queretaro it was voted to devote their salaries during the war (if declared) to war purposes. General Marquez, now residing in Cuba, of Maximilian days, has offered his services to Mexico, notwithstanding his age and infirmities.

Boston, Dec. 6.—Chief Justice Ide of Samoa has sent a friend here a copy of a letter received by the justice from the German consul at Apia, which wholly acquiesces in the charge that Ide is at odds with the German authorities.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The suit of the Postal Telegraph company against the Western Union, which affected the right of way of the former company to maintain its wires along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railway company, and which was decided by United States District Judge Ross of Los Angeles for the Postal company, has been appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals.

Sacramento, Dec. 6.—It has been snowing heavily in the mountains for the last twenty-four hours, and at noon to-day the storm is increasing. The indications are that snow ploughs will be put to work to-morrow between Blue Canyon and Leucake.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The house passed a bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national park on the 19th and 20th of November, 1895, and also a bill appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars for a military park on the battle field of Shiloh.

The fate of all tariff legislation was practically settled by a discussion by the senate finance committee this morning. Hartly said he would like to see the sugar schedule modified but in view of the fact that the legislature of the Carolinas, he could not advocate any steps that would reduce the revenues of the government. Voorhees and Sherman, of the committee, are understood to have taken strong grounds against any reduction of the tariff.

In the senate to-day Pfeffer introduced bills for the repeal of that part of the resumption act which provides for the sale of bonds and providing for the government control of freight railroads. Blanchard offered a resolution instructing the committee on appropriations to report an amendment to urge the deficiency bill, appropriating a sufficient amount to pay the bounty of 1894.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

FOOTBALL.

YALE AND PRINCETON.

New York, Dec. 1.—There were fully fifteen thousand people present at the Manhattan field when the Yale-Princeton game was called, which was probably five thousand less than it would have been had the weather been decent. There was a regular sea of umbrellas in the covered stands there were hundreds of ladies. A number of tall-coaches displaying the colors of Princeton and Yale drove on the ground just before the time for calling the game. The blue of Yale was everywhere visible and it was the predominating color. The college boys waiting for the appearance of the teams on the field lived the time by singing college songs and indulging in college cries. The teams lined up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Hankley.....	Left tackle.....	Brown
Beard.....	Left tackle.....	Holly
McCrack.....	Left guard.....	Wheeler
Stullman.....	Centre.....	Riggs
Hickok.....	Right guard.....	McKee
Murphy.....	Right tackle.....	Taylor
Greenway.....	Right end.....	Trenchard
Adams.....	Quarter back.....	Ward
Thorne.....	Left half back.....	Poe
Jerome.....	Right half back.....	Barnett
Butterworth.....	Full back.....	Cochrane

Yale won the toss and took the west end. Wheeler kicked off the fifteen yards line. From this point the ball advanced and was sent back repeatedly. Finally, after a touchdown by Butterworth of Yale, Hickok kicked a goal. Score, Yale 6, Princeton 0. The Yale men seemed entirely in play, but within a few minutes Butterworth scored another touchdown and Hickok again kicked a goal. Score, Yale 12, Princeton 0. The Yale men seemed entirely too much for Princeton. Butterworth of Yale scored another touchdown and Hickok kicked a goal. Score, first half, Yale 18, Princeton 0.

Yale scored another goal in the second half, winning the game by 24 to 0.

BIG REDEMPTION.

New York, Dec. 4.—Although the managers of the Yale-Princeton football game

have not made an official statement of the receipts and expenses, C. F. Mathewson, one of the University athletic club's committee said yesterday that he thought the sale of tickets amounted to about \$87,000, and that each college football association would receive about \$14,000. "Every seat was sold," said he, "but the admission tickets were limited to 5,000 instead of 10,000, which were disposed of last year. The gross receipts last fall were nearly \$42,000 and the expenses were about \$14,000. The cutting down of admissions this year leads me to believe that the gross receipts of Saturday's game will be \$37,000."

VICTORIA V. NANAIMO.

A match that is exciting a great deal of interest will be played next Saturday in Caledonia Park between the second fifteen of Victoria and the Nanaimo Hornets. Both teams are in hard training for the event, the Victoria boys being under the careful hands of "Prof." Foster who will send them on the field in good shape. Ed. Marshall, late of Victoria, is playing with the Hornets, and as they have an unbeaten record, the local team will have to make a big struggle to win the game on Saturday.

YACHTING.

CHALLENGE ISSUED.

London, Dec. 6.—The fact is officially made known to-day for the first time, that a challenge has been made for the America cup, Lord Dunsen himself makes the statement to the United Press that a challenge has been forwarded. Lord Dunsen adds that no details regarding the wording of the challenge will be made known by him until he receives the reply of the New York yacht club.

REPORT DENIED.

Bristol, Dec. 6.—The report that Herreshoff had received an order for a cup defender to be built, in event of the acceptance of Lord Dunsen's challenge is denied by Herreshoff.

GOLF.

The contest for the golf championship of British Columbia is arranged to take place at the Oak Bay Links on Saturday next, the 8th inst. Invitations have been extended to the Vancouver and Tacoma golf clubs. The hon. secretary, C. B. Stalshmidt, will be glad to receive the names of competitors who may wish to enter as soon as possible.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

Engineer Hawks to Pronounce Upon the Source of City Water Supply.

The source of the water supply of the city has been inspected by A. McL. Hawks, C.E., who has had considerable experience in waterworks matters. The inspection took place this morning, Mr. Hawks having come over from the Sound last night. Mr. Hawks was taken out to Elk lake by Mayor Teague and Alder Wilson, Leithman, Dwyer and Humphrey were present. Mr. Hawks went around both Beaver and Elk lakes and made a thorough inspection of the watershed. The engineer will give his opinion to Mayor Teague in a few days, and it will be presented to the council at the next meeting of that body.

A Times man saw Mayor Teague and queried him regarding the inspection, when he said: "We have been looking out for the water for some time. He is a very competent man, and his opinion is well worth while having, if only to bear out the steps that are now being taken by our engineer. It is well to have the opinion of good authorities. You will find his opinion from the reports. Of course he said we should acquire the watershed, but we all know that. How much of the watershed he will recommend acquiring will be made public when the report is presented to council. That is all I can tell you at present."

From other sources it was learned that Mr. Hawks thought that Elk lake was a fine sheet of water, and that matters could be easily fixed so that the water supply would be first class. In his report Mr. Hawks will deal with the question of filtration, and generally give other particulars that may prove of use.

Mr. Hawks is reported to be well known on the Pacific coast. He registers at the Driad from Tacoma.

It is hinted that a firm of lawyers have been instructed to secure an injunction against the purchase of the water shed on the ground that there is no authority to do anything of the kind.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

The Elections to Take Place Next March.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—The World publishes the following dispatch from St. Thomas, where the first of a series of political meetings to be held throughout western Ontario took place yesterday: "The elections will take place in March next, but in the meantime changes fraught with importance to the Conservative party are likely to take place," said a man in the confidence of the party to the World to-night after a conference with the Hon. Mr. Patterson and Hon. Mr. Haggart. "I am confident that Sir John Thompson will not go to the country as premier. He will be sworn in as a member of the party council, will become a lord, and will resign the premiership. Sir Olaf Tupper is the most likely man to succeed him." In his speech, Patterson emphasized Tupper, and referring to the general elections said let them come early or late, his party had nothing to fear.

Montreal, Dec. 6.—Archibald McCormack, who was killed by a Canadian Atlantic train near Alexandria, Ont., yesterday had his head cut off and one of his legs cut off below the knee. McDonald, his companion, received a terrible wound in the back of the head and both legs broken. Both his horses were also killed.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—Word has been received telling of the stabbing to death in a California town of Maximilian Meyer, once police court clerk in this city. He left here on Nov. 13th, 1889, a heavy ascender and defaulter. His disappearance caused widespread surprise. He was killed in a brawl by a Jap.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Nancy Gurney, widow of the late Edward Gurney and mother of Edward Gurney, of Toronto, died at Hamilton.

England and Nicaragua.

London, Dec. 4.—General Barrios, the special envoy of the government of Nicaragua to England in connection with the settlement of the dispute regarding the Mosquito territory, is negotiating with the secretary of foreign affairs for the appointment of a British minister to Nicaragua instead of a consul. He will also ask for some revision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. General Barrios argues that the expulsion from Nicaragua of the English consul, Hatch, cannot be discussed as a violation of the sanctity of a diplomatic agent as Hatch had not received his exequatur from the Nicaraguan government.

A WEAK MAN.

Young Llewellyn on Innis.

He Had Brood of the

London, Dec. 6.—Scotland yard is ing out the bot al murder mys directly, a num tie families in vember 26th la a mysterious m ted in Kensing suburb of Lon comely, well-th ed Dawes, abou to the unfortun a much frequen land Villas roa examination of her throat led The police at fault, and som pers raised the Ripper," altho ground for doin Suspicion ce of excellen Llewellyn Bas new of the fan son, the Orang hament for No and a deputy Llewellyn Trahe justice of the Ireland, who Mary Scott, th Clonmel. One son's aunts is Monk, wife of Charles Stanle the fourth Vi of his aunts is Fitzclarence, w er of the Earl son of William The young m years old, had pleasant conve pert at footba But young Sa ing strong-min school for the of gentlemen Hamptonwic to the police, Nov. 25, sayi divne service was not heard ed at the hous fast some tim theory of the e after leaving London and t The evidence Sanderson wh that lying by liee found a kn which were aff pupils of the f as having been police were soo lowing facts:

For months pers have been the trial of a ham Reed, han married man, a clerk at the I charged with w two men, Floren had been on it son, it seems, the accounts of He would be publishing on the brood over the seems, first go derson in Bel custody. "Wh ing conveyed to don, he escaped yesterday at migh.

Whether the mae had a dea son's probab Sanderson or some time is a opinion seems t dential acqui to the fact that he had be by brooding o Southend murv kill the woman and fled, leav stick behind. f or five days a dence of Mrs. miles from Ca dence of Col. marked that h ft. He look served.

The master o wick states th son's probab farming, he w the gardening knife found by ed woman was peuing purpos Ma town of Maxtillan Meyer, once police court clerk in this city. He left here on Nov. 13th, 1889, a heavy ascender and defaulter. His disappearance caused widespread surprise. He was killed in a brawl by a Jap.

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