

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 14

IN THE HOUSE.

Premier Davie made a nice exhibition of himself yesterday when he refused to allow a committee to be appointed to inquire into the Chilliwack ballot box outrage. Only a few days ago he was most prompt to appoint a committee to investigate some trifling complaints concerning the Old Men's Home belonging to this city, though the said complaints had recently been dealt with by the council, under whose jurisdiction the institution lies. This was a matter with which Mr. Davie and his government had really no concern, and there was apparently no motive for his action beyond gratification of his penchant for meddling interference or his well known desire to attach discredit whenever he can to municipal institutions—particularly in this city. The premier's prompt interference where he had really no business contrasts rather remarkably with his reluctance to allow an inquiry into an outrage that most directly concerns the legislature and the government. The irresistible conclusion is that in the one case as in the other he had an object altogether apart from the public interest. No man with the slightest glimmering of common sense can for a moment accept his ridiculous excuses. The detection and punishment of the perpetrators of the Chilliwack outrage is the business of the attorney-general's department quite as much as the detection and punishment of a common house-breaker. If a house in the Chilliwack neighborhood were broken open and its contents stolen, and if the attorney-general were then to announce that as soon as some outsider had found the criminal he would be ready to prosecute him—what would the public say? Yet the premier's declaration of yesterday is quite as absurd. He went even further in absurdity, for he would not consent to the appointment of a committee whose investigation would have been quite likely to expose the criminal or criminals. In short, there is no dodging the conclusion that Premier Davie does not want the detection of the perpetrators of the outrage, and would not want to prosecute them if they were detected. If the Colonist were now as independent as it once was it would immediately repeat its exclamation: "A few more such cases as this and the administration of justice in this province will be little better than a farce." Many queer things have been done in the name of politics, but it remained for the attorney-general of British Columbia to put a premium on ballot-box-breaking.

To those who listened to the discussion on the Chilliwack outrage, and the debate on Mr. Semlin's motion for the Nakas and Slovan papers, one thing must be plainly apparent—that the government organs do not care to report the debate impartially. The opposition speakers are either deliberately misrepresented or their speeches are practically suppressed. Most newspapers of the present day have given up the old idea of giving partisan reports of public affairs, but this innovation does not commend itself to the Colonist and the World. The former is fond of holding up the London Times as a model for its contemporaries, and we respectfully suggest that it do a little copying of the London Times in this matter. If the London Times were to misreport a political opponent its readers would be apt to think the management had gone crazy.

It must have been rather galling to Hon. Mr. Turner to find that Mr. Beaven's contention in respect of the sinking funds was correct. Both the finance minister and the premier attacked Mr. Beaven with something like ferocity last session because he held that there was no authorization for the withdrawal of the old sinking funds and their expenditure in other directions while a dollar of the old bonds remained unredeemed or unconverted. Now the ministers have found that the trustees were of like mind with Mr. Beaven and have had to humiliate themselves by asking for legislative authority.

HOW IT WAS LAST YEAR.

It is to be supposed that Col. Prior is doing his best to make Sir Hibbert Tupper's visit pleasant and profitable both for the minister and for the party. Those who remember certain incidents of the early part of last year know that this is not the first time the gallant colonel has tried to make things pleasant for Sir Hibbert. On the former occasion his efforts were seconded by the board of trade, as perhaps they will be now. In January last at the instance of Mr. Robert Ward the board of trade took notice of the condition of the marine hospital and the way in which it was managed by the department of marine. The following resolution was passed by the board: "The present apparently unsatisfactory condition of the marine hospital at the

port of Victoria having been brought to the notice of the board, "Resolved, that the attention of the minister of marine and fisheries be directed thereto, and that he be respectfully asked to cause an official inquiry into the working of that institution, keeping in view the absolute necessity of proper care and provision for sick mariners left at this port."

In the course of the meeting Col. Prior made a few remarks, which were thus reported in the Colonist: "Mr. Prior said Mr. Earle and he had seen Deputy Minister Smith at Ottawa, and when they spoke to him about supplying the place with water they were told that it would be outrageous to pay \$80 to get in water. They should be able to get enough rain water from the roof. (Laughter.) They told Mr. Smith that it was absurd to think that the caretaker and his wife could live on \$40 per month, and the reply was, 'Why, they can get all the fish they want by getting into their canoe; they can get all the wood they want on the beach, and they are very well paid.'"

When the report of these doings reached Ottawa it proved far from pleasing to Sir Hibbert, and there shortly afterwards appeared in the Colonist the report of an interview between the minister and the Colonist's Ottawa correspondent, in which the former was represented as speaking with exceeding tartness. Following are two quotations from his remarks: "Unfortunately the statements concerning works in British Columbia, in charge of the federal authorities, which have been brought to my notice through the press on many occasions have often been so greatly exaggerated that it is difficult to treat them always with that attention that more careful representations would command. I am not aware nor is there any evidence in my possession to show that the marine hospital at Victoria is in a disgraceful condition."

"So far as the expenditure of public money is concerned, I know of no part of Canada which has received so much attention in this respect in proportion to its population than British Columbia. Personally, I am not induced by hard criticism to favor expenditure; neither will I be more disinclined to my duty to that important portion of the country on that account; but it is regrettable, according to my own experience, that the greater effort I make to keep pace with the growth and importance of the commerce of Victoria, and the larger appropriations for that purpose, the more angry become the criticisms of the government's policy and this department in particular. I notice that Col. Prior joined in the attack on my department. I think, therefore, that it is only fair that I should add to his remarks this significant statement, that the agent of my department at Victoria furnishes a report which is a complete contradiction of what was said at the meeting. The agent was recommended to me by Mr. Earle and Col. Prior, and they have never seen fit to send me the slightest hint as to the existence of the grievance upon which Col. Prior dwelt, as reported in the Colonist."

The people of Victoria, and especially members of the board of trade and the two members of parliament, will no doubt take the opportunity afforded by Sir Hibbert's visit to express their gratitude for the good opinion he held of all and sundry connected with this city. As for Col. Prior, he did not lose much time in returning the minister's compliments. On February 24 he took the matter up in the house, Sir Hibbert being at that time unfortunately away in London. Referring to the two paragraphs quoted above from the interview he said: "Now, sir, it is a most painful duty I have to perform to-day in bringing this matter before the house, because the hon. gentleman in question is a personal friend of mine, and I trust he always will be, as I am proud to have his friendship. Not only that, but he is absent from his seat to-day, and I feel that it is almost unfair for me to say anything when he is not here to return the attack; for I know he is a hard hitter, and he would reply to me if he were here."

"I have the greatest respect for his undoubted ability and executive skill; but I feel that if I did not bring this matter forward I should be open to the charge of neglecting my duty to my constituents. Therefore I wish to present most emphatically against the language made use of by the hon. minister of marine and fisheries in regard to my province. The hon. minister must have known—I do not see how he could help knowing—that my hon. colleague and myself have repeatedly brought before his department the unsatisfactory condition of the marine hospital at Victoria. It was most unsatisfactory, and we went several times to see the minister and also the deputy minister; and I must say that the action of the hon. gentleman, as shown in this interview, of trying to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders to the shoulders of my hon. colleague and myself, was to say the least of it, for one in his high position, most undignified. Not only have we placed this matter before the hon. gentleman, but the press of the province and also the British Columbia board of trade have brought it to the notice of the department, the former by leading articles and the latter by resolutions passed and forwarded to the department. I contend that representations from such sources are well worthy of the consideration of the hon. minister, or any other minister, and I do not think he had a right to make the insinuations that he did. He states that his agent out there had reported differently from the statements made by the press and the board of trade. Well, sir, I think that the press of Victoria and the officers of the British Columbia board of trade were just as worthy of credence from the hon.

minister of marine and fisheries as a government agent, and I repeat here, and say it truthfully, that the affairs in connection with the marine hospital at Victoria have been carried on in the most parsimonious manner, in a manner not very short of disgraceful, and this, notwithstanding that the government have been in receipt of large sums collected as hospital fees from the ships entering our ports. Sir, the province of British Columbia does not now, and never did, approach the department of marine or any other department as a mendicant. We simply wish to get what we consider our fair dues and just treatment, such as is meted out to other portions of this Dominion. The minister also states that the more the government gave that province the more criticism his department got from the press and people."

"Well, sir, all I can say is this, if the hon. gentleman can see any large sum that he has given to the marine hospital or if he might wish to see any large sum in British Columbia from his department, he must see through very strong magnifying glasses, for I do not believe a more cheapselling policy could have been pursued by the hon. gentleman's department. If the province only paid a small sum into the Dominion treasury I could well understand his policy, but what are the facts? The people of British Columbia pay the sum of \$16,986 per head in customs and excise duties, against \$5.10 per head in Ontario, \$3.75 in Nova Scotia and \$5.92 per head, taking the average of the Dominion; or they pay \$11.07 per annum more than the average tax payers do in the whole Dominion. Taking those circumstances into consideration, I think we have a just right to expect a decent expenditure not only from the department of marine but also from the other departments. The minister of marine seems to think that a minister of parliament has no right to take objection to any action which the minister or his deputy may adopt. I cannot agree with him. Not only that—it may be impudence on my part to say so—but I consider that an ordinary member of parliament has a perfect right to expect common courtesy from another member of parliament, either in correspondence or personal interview, even if that other does hold the high position of a minister of the crown. As I have said, it has given me pain to bring this matter up, but I felt that I must not let my own personal feelings interfere with my official duties as a constituent. I feel personally certain that the minister of marine will only look thoroughly into the matter he will find that my colleague and myself have simply done our duty to our constituents in bringing this matter before the house, and also that as would have done his duty had he attended to the representations made, not only by my colleague and myself, but by the members of the board of trade of British Columbia."

Members of the board of trade were of course pleased by the tone of Sir Hibbert's remarks. Mr. Robert Ward wrote to the Colonist a letter in which he quoted the minister's views on appropriations and criticisms and commented upon them in this way: "The speaker might have had the common frankness to add: British Columbia as a province ranks third as a province in the Dominion, as a port and city, ranks third in the whole Dominion as contributor of Dominion revenue; and Mr. Tupper could have further added: 'No province and city receive in return less (in proportion to their contributions) the province of British Columbia and the port of Victoria.'"

"Whether Mr. Tupper or any of his colleagues are to be induced by 'hard criticisms' to favor expenditure or not, they have been induced by the fact that the position of British Columbia in its relations to the Dominion can hardly be expected to much longer continue on the lines followed in the past. Separation by distance and scanty representation in parliament, deprive the country of that lively interest which is her due from the government. Apart from this, it is contrary to all economic principles, in a country of limited population, to drain its resources year by year by enormous impositions of customs and other taxes without even a fair relative return therefor, and it would be idle to expect an indefinite continuance of such unnatural conditions. "The government of Canada, therefore, if it values British Columbia as the gem of Canadian 'jewels,' might well consider these points and not put the 'loyalty' tension to too severe a strain."

It may not be asking too much of Sir Hibbert to state to the meeting on Monday evening whether he is still of the same mind as he was in January of last year, or whether he still thinks Victorians are unconscionable 'kickers.' Then he might add a few words on the matter of the post office clerks and carriers. Our Ottawa dispatch to-day makes it clearer even than before that Sir Adolphe Caron is not responsible for the rank injustice done, but that the action taken was the action of the whole cabinet and had Sir Hibbert's personal approval. This is a question in which the Victoria people are deeply interested.

GIVE HIM AN OBJECT LESSON.

We hope that before Sir Hibbert Tupper, minister of marine, leaves Victoria that Col. Prior, who is a sort of body-guard to the youthful knight, will invite him to Dallas road, the beautiful drive along the shore. When at a convenient point near Menzies street the Colonel should call a halt, and facing his guest to the south, invite him to survey the scene. The minister of marine would look across the broad expanse of Juan de Fuca straits to the snow-capped Olympians, and his eye would rest upon only one object that would mar the beauty

of the view. He would, having a poetic soul, declare that it was a spot where every prospect pleases and nought save the unsightly hulk of the San Pedro is vile. If the Colonel is a good judge of human nature—if he is disinclined to spoil the effect made by the object lesson—he will say—nothing. The Colonel's arguments in the past have been ineffectual; his pleadings and entreaties have been treated with sublime contempt. To tell Sir Hibbert that the San Pedro had rested on Broche ledge for over three years, an unsightly evidence of the existence of a dangerous reef, and that it was the duty of the marine department to cause its removal would be the "last straw," which the refractory and intractable minister could not bear. The Colonel, doubtless, having learned by bitter experience, would not say a single word about the advisability of departmental action. His innocent use to impress an unfriendly minister would never be suspected, and the probability is that Sir Hibbert, influenced solely by the feeling that the presence of such a blot in a prospect so enchanting was a reflection upon his estheticism, would order its immediate removal. Nothing else is likely to move him. The demands of commerce, the safety of navigation, are alike indifferent to him. He has to be influenced by other appeals. If his heart cannot be reached by the "rightful example" appeal, it cannot be reached at all.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Congress of Women held in the woman's building at the Chicago World's Exposition have been permanently recorded in a handsome volume of over 800 pages, which is now offered to the public with the imprimatur of the board of lady managers of the exposition. The character and intention of the work are briefly set forth in the following preface by Mrs. Puffer Palmer, the president of the board of lady managers: "The Columbian Exposition, in its unrivalled physical beauty, has culminated and vanished like the blossoms of a gorgeous century plant, leaving only a memory of its superb efflorescence and subtle charm. In order that the efforts made in its behalf may not all be lost, and that a remainder of its esthetic and educational influence may remain with us, Mrs. James P. Eagle, the untiring and devoted chairman, has collected in permanent form the valuable papers secured by herself and her committee for the congresses in the woman's building. Nothing could be more broadly representative than the catholic presentation given in these congresses to many important topics from many points of view. The names contained in the list of contributors are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the great merit of the papers, which were so warmly received at the time of their presentation. I trust that the final and important service performed by Mrs. Eagle in placing these papers within reach of the public may receive the indorsement which it merits. "A perusal of the document easily convinces one that Mrs. Palmer's estimate of the value of the work done is correct and leads him to re-echo her hope that the public will appreciate the merits of the book. The papers treat of an extraordinary variety of subjects—practically all, indeed, that have an interest for the women of this modern time—and, as the president says, the names of the authors alone sufficiently guarantee the adequacy of the treatment. It would be impossible to give a detailed review of the papers; even a list of the authors and titles would take up too much of our space. A few, selected from the beginning of the table of contents, will suffice to show the variety of the subjects and the extent of the field covered: 'Advantages and Dangers of Organizations,' Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer; 'Esthetic Culture,' Mrs. Priscilla Baird; 'An African Expedition,' Mrs. M. French Sheldon; 'Agriculture,' Mrs. A. M. Edwards; 'An Appeal of Art to the Lovers of Art,' Mrs. Mary Cherry Norris; 'Art,' Mrs. Emily Crawford; 'Art of Education,' Miss Anna Morgan; 'The Art of Living,' Mrs. Ellen A. Rich; 'Assyrian Mythology,' Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reid; 'Avocations of English Women,' Mrs. Theresa Elizabeth Cope; 'A Business Woman in Kentucky,' Miss Florence Barlow; 'Certain Methods of Studying Drawing,' Miss Almee K. Osborne Moore; 'Characteristics of the Modern Woman,' Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman."

Special mention may be made of Lady Aberdeen's paper on "Encouragement of Home Industries," in which her excellency refers particularly to the Irish industrial projects which have claimed her attention. Lady Aberdeen, we may also say, highly recommends this book to the public. An interesting feature of the work is the illustrations. Each paper is accompanied by a portrait of its author, and there are besides portraits of Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Eagle and the members of the board of lady managers. The mechanical part of the work is excellent in every respect. It remains only to be stated that the J. M. Macgregor Publishing company, Vancouver, are the agents for the book in Western Canada, and Miss S. Bowes, 108 Cormorant street, is special agent for Victoria.

New York, Dec. 7.—General Semmon died to-day in Audubon park. He entered West Point in 1833 and was at one time professor of mathematics in that academy. He was the tutor of Grant, Rosecrans, and Newton. He took an active part in the Seminole, Mexican and civil wars. His only living brother is Charles Melville Semmon, of the marine service, stationed at San Francisco. He was a convert to the Catholic faith.

SUDDEN CHILLS & COLDS.
AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF AN ATTACK TAKE A TEASPOONFUL OF "PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER"
AND THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL.

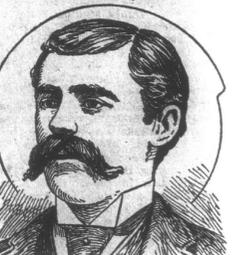
MINISTER TUPPER ARRIVES.

And is Quartered at Government House. A Conference with Sealers. Sir Charles Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, is in the city having arrived at midnight by the Dominion steamer Quadra and was met by Lieut. Governor Dewdney, Col. Prior and others. Accompanying the minister of marine and fisheries are B. L. Borden, Q. C. of Halifax; Wallace McDonald, his brother-in-law, and his private secretary, W. C. Gordon. A. E. McPhillips and F. S. Barnard, M. P., came over with Sir Charles. The minister was driven to Government House and during his stay in Victoria he will be the guest of Lieut. Governor Dewdney. Sir Charles is having a private conference this afternoon at the board of trade with a committee of sealers, composed of R. P. Rither, chairman, Capt. J. G. Cox, Richard Hall, Captain Stevenson, Captain Campbell, and William Munsie. They were named a committee by the sealers of the city several days ago to meet the minister of marine and fisheries. The sealers have some grievances of their own; in fact they have never fully gotten over that wonderful victory won by Canada in the findings of the Paris arbitration. Then they have pending claims and any number of matters connected with the industry to discuss. The meeting was set for three o'clock, but it was 3:25 when Sir Charles appeared, accompanied by Col. Prior and Thomas Earle. He was immediately presented to the gentlemen present and the meeting began. Sir Charles Tupper will be at the board of trade rooms from 10:30 o'clock until 12:30 o'clock to-morrow to meet anyone desirous of seeing him and to answer any and all questions asked and to discuss anything brought up. He will meet the members of the Conservative association to-morrow night. At 10:30 Monday morning he will meet the sealers and at 2:30 Monday afternoon, the sealers. Monday night he will speak at the Victoria Theatre and at 10:30 on Tuesday morning he will meet the members of the board of trade.

OUR NEXT FLAGSHIP.

H. M. S. Renown Now Being Built, Coming to This Station. It is stated that the battleship Renown, building at Pembroke, will not be ready for launching before July, 1898, and therefore only allowing eight or nine months for fitting the machinery on board, the earliest possible date for her to believe that port will be January, 1898. She will then proceed to Devonport, where she will be completed for sea. H. M. S. Renown was laid down in February, 1893, and although a battleship she is sheathed with wood and coppered. It is understood she is destined for the Pacific station, where she will be employed as flagship. The Pembroke officials have been authorized to spend nearly £200,000 on the vessel's construction this year, and by the time she is ready for hoisting the pennant she will have cost over £720,000. The Renown is a 14-gun twin-screw battleship of the first class, armored, 12,350 tons and 12,000 horse power—nearly 5000 tons more displacement than the Royal Arthur.

Broken in Health That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele, St. Catherine's, Ont. "G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines, but did not get any permanent relief from any of them."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla. CHAS. STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

ALL ARE... Dominion Cabinet Helped to... Persistent Decree Causes Anxi... Depa...

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—November the revenue amounted to \$2,500,000 with \$3,184,189 for a decline of over \$500,000 owing to the per revenue. The mo the consolidated f as against \$3,511,188. A bill to incorp der of Foresters, will be introduced proposed to have Brantford, Ont. Hon. Mr. Bowell from London str Thompson will be council on Thursday will sail for home on Tuesday. The idea walking on the ice enable Mr. Boile, run in Haldimand, bill wiped out Mo...

Calgary, Dec. 8.—city, was driving a one and the heel came frightened at the tongue, smashing taken to the hospital amputated. Brae Robert Stout, brakeman, about fell off a freight yard here at 11 o'clock was instantly killed ed over his feet, one and the heel was rolled under the ball. He came fr land, and leaves a...

Arnprior, Ont., a flock, a farmer, was walking on the rail prior was struck by a train and killed. Emsdale, Ont., is to be opposed. Wade of Dunburgh contest the constitu Montreal, Dec. 8.—est and most im made in this city morning through the Constable Curran lars. For two mo swindlers and safe United States have business here a nizer, many of the manufacturing com and robbed of the Ottawa, Dec. 8.—A the pensioner, the ter Caron should be the case of the clerk the matter was the and the action taken Charles H. Tupper. The net debt of the ar, many of the le debt increased over 50 per cent over the...

ARMENIAN Different Powers Ass...

Constantinople, D yesterday dispatches Great Britain was time as the United member of the A. The Washington s immediately. The gaped that the H master. Great B States and Turkey eation, but nothing ed. The Porte ag outbreak originated break against Turk panied by conflicts ans and Kurds. redress the disorder sibly in effecting a number of people, ders and outrages a probable, inasmuch would only fight ag...

A deputation from y called to-day at a German. Austria a and presented a peti powers to remember by them in Berlin. The Daily News, that Miles A. Jewett only little rest at night on account of the pain Washington to after inquiry in Armenia a strictly independe the representatives of...

Vienna, Dec. 7.—stantinople says Sir British ambassador dissatisfied with that the Armenian ordinary acts of gre made further strou the Porte that Gre that the affair par of a rising upon the nians, owing to the the absence of secur...