

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 28

THE OTTAWA SITUATION.

It would be hard at present to estimate correctly the influence which Minister Ouimet's declarations may have on the settlement of the Manitoba school question. Manitoba may or may not signify its acceptance of the conditions he lays down, presumably on the authority of the church and the government. One thing is certain, the question will have to be dealt with at this session in one way or other, for the Quebec members are determined to press the issue and have power to compel attention to their demands. The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto World, a Conservative journal opposed to parliamentary interference with Manitoba, describes the situation in this way: "There is no doubt that the French-Canadian Conservative members and senators are and have been in close consultation, and that they have come to an unanimous decision to demand of the government that remedial legislation on the line of the remedial order be introduced as soon as the legislature of Manitoba votes its refusal to comply with the remedial order, and is received here, an event of a very few days at the most. Some Conservative representatives from Ontario pretend to see nothing going on, and consider that there is no danger at hand. Others, however, think that the majority of the ministers are pledged to remedial legislation, and that they will bring it down. On this point the French-Canadian Conservative press is a unit; they insist that a remedial law will be introduced this session." The correspondent notes that there are several courses open to the government, which he summarizes as follows:

1. The government can introduce remedial legislation of a much milder type than the remedial order. It is said that the ministry claim they are free to do anything or nothing, and that if they do anything it will be of a mild character. But mild or not, from 20 to 30 Conservatives from Ontario will vote against it. So will the majority of the four Conservatives from Manitoba, and perhaps certain of the British Columbia representatives. Some of the Maritime Conservatives will also vote against remedial legislation. On this line a proposal of remedial legislation would about defeat the government, unless the better part of the thirty Liberals from Quebec voted with the ministry. But it is said that party ties will impel them to vote against the government's proposals. If for no other avowed reason than that the proposals do not go far enough. It is pretty certain that if the government introduces remedial legislation the two controllers, Messrs. Wallace and Wood, would withdraw from their offices.
2. They can refuse remedial legislation. In such a decision they would probably force Hon. Mr. Ouimet and Hon. Mr. Angers to resign from the cabinet, and twenty of the Quebec supporters of the government would also withdraw their support. This would be a severe trial to the government. They could stand it for a time, but they could not go to the country without Quebec representatives in the cabinet.
3. The government may be able to persuade their friends from Quebec not to demand remedial legislation this session, on the understanding that if Manitoba does not remove the disabilities under which the Catholics of Manitoba labor that the government will hold another session of parliament and pass remedial legislation before going to the country. This seems to be the course favored by many. Senator Frank Smith, so it is reported, being one of those who incline to this view.
4. Another course, a modification of the first, is that the government introduce a remedial legislation bill, allow their supporters from Ontario to defeat it, and then go to the country immediately on the issue.

The interview with Mr. Ouimet may have changed all this, but the description of the situation as it was at the time is of interest. It seems reasonable to expect definite developments within a few days.

THE SETTING OF TYPE.

If one-half the reports about discoveries or inventions of type-setting machinery are true, the wonderful Linotype machines, four of which have been in use in the Times office for the past two years, will be antiquated and useless in a very short time. The Linotype was justly considered the greatest labor-saving invention in connection with the printing business since the perfection of web-printing machines—certainly the most valuable as a "type-setter" since the introduction of the "art preservative." Information of a startling discovery now comes from Germany, the ancient home of printing. The new type-setter is represented to be as much superior to the Linotype as the Linotype is to the hand compositor. It is built on two models, called, one the Autotype, the other the Plectrotype. These machines compose, justify and distribute different fonts of type automatically and by electricity respectively. Each machine, it is claimed, will set more than twice what can be set by a Linotype, and only one operator,

assisted by a boy, is required to watch seven or eight machines. That is, eight machines and one man will do the work of 64 hand compositors. The machines are worked by electricity, the copy being specially perforated, and a system of electro-magnets responds without a possibility of error to the characters indicated in the copy. When brought into actual use the hand compositor's occupation will, without a doubt, be gone for ever.

THE CURRAN BRIDGE VOTE.

The House of Commons by a vote of 102 to 45 voted down Mr. Davies' motion of censure on the minister of railways in connection with the Curran bridge scandal. It is rumored that the Quebec members took advantage of the occasion and exacted a promise of remedial legislation for the Manitoba Catholics before they would consent to vote for the whitewashing of Mr. Haggart. The story seems quite likely to be true, but if there had been no Manitoba crisis to affect the situation it is certain that the government could have depended on its scrupulous majority to "vote right." Of course Messrs. Earle, Prior, Haslam, Mara and Corbould were on hand to show their fidelity to the government and their faith in Mr. Haggart's political purity. The government majority must have known that Mr. Davies' resolution correctly recited the facts and that the conclusion laid down was the only possible one, namely: "That under these circumstances the minister of railways is responsible, and deserves the severest censure of this house for negligence, for inefficiency and gross mismanagement in connection with these works and for the losses the country has sustained." A very simple test may be applied to the question of responsibility. Every man of any intelligence knows that it would have been utterly impossible in Mr. Mackenzie's time for a set of contractors to rob and swindle the country as was done in this case. The scandal could not have occurred under any government but one that gives active encouragement to robbers of the public purse. Unfortunately for Mr. Haggart and his colleagues, this will be the view taken by the people, who know that this scandal is only one of a series for which the present government is responsible.

FIREBRAND OUIMET.

The spirit of mutual concession and forbearance which our contemporary sensibly counsels in the adjustment of the Manitoba school difficulty does not appear to recommend itself to the Hon. Mr. Ouimet. This is the only conclusion to be drawn from the Ottawa dispatch published in the Colonist this morning, which reads: "Hon. Mr. Ouimet says that Mr. Martin's letter is a clumsy attempt in the interests of the opposition to stave off remedial legislation. Mr. Martin had no authority to speak for the Manitoba government." This intemperate and uncalled for reply to Mr. Martin's exceedingly conciliatory expressions in the Ottawa Citizen, which, by the way, were unquestionably couched in a spirit of concession and forbearance to the propositions of Mr. Ouimet contributed to the same journal, shows very plainly that the ministerial firebrand from Quebec is bent upon pushing his demand for the introduction of federal interference to a point that will be exceedingly dangerous for the government to reach.

Toronto Globe: A notion is going the rounds of the Conservative press that if good times return there will be nothing but plain sailing for Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his colleagues during the next general election. It is a pleasing illusion, but an illusion, nevertheless. Good times will not wipe away the increase of \$110,000,000 in the debt during Conservative times will not wipe away the increase of \$14,000,000 a year in the expenditure, nor the increase of \$10,000,000 in taxation, nor the deficit of \$1,200,000 for the year 1893-94, nor the deficit of \$3,500,000 for the current year. Good times will not condone the McGreevey-Langvin jobs, nor the Curran bridge job, nor the Tay canal job, nor the Lake St. John railway job. They will not excuse the building up of campaign funds by money taken out of subsidies granted for the building of railways; nor the sale of federal offices which took place in East Northumberland; nor the open use of the public expenditures for the purpose of bribing constituencies.

Chicago floated a three million dollar gold loan in London, interest 4 per cent., and it was subscribed for several times over. Even Newfoundland's bonds are greedily taken up in London, the subscription being twice the amount of the loan. Newfoundland is borrowing \$4,750,000 at 4 per cent. interest, and the minimum price was fixed at 94. Considering the fact that the colony was

supposed to be practically bankrupt, the success of this loan is significant. It is evident that for a country which certain people allege to be ruined by free trade the British have an immense amount of money ready for investment. It is also evident that the facts we have noted cast a queer reflection on the effusive boasts of those parties who seem to think that the quotation of prices for Canada and British Columbia stocks in London is a crushing answer to opposition critics.

The first number of the Nanaimo Mail, a weekly paper, has been issued at the Coal city. It defines its position as an adherent of Liberalism in politics, and says: "While the Mail will accord a hearty support to the principles and aims of the Liberal party as set forth in their platform, it will reserve its independence as to matters of party policy wherein the purity of persons or actions is concerned; always remembering, however, that party allegiance is a secondary consideration of citizenship, and that the first duty of every citizen is an unquestionable devotion to his country and its constitution." The Mail gives promise of being a good newspaper as well as a vigorous champion of Liberalism.

Montreal Herald:—When Germany, eight years ago, set about building the Baltic canal, an estimate that it would cost \$37,400,000 was made by the government engineers, and, though the work has taken eight years to do, it has been kept within the appropriation. German public men and contractors are slow people. They don't know when they have a good thing. Now, if Mr. Haggart and Contractor St. Louis had been building that ditch—

A communication signed "An Elector" has been sent to the Times, the writer of which refrained from sending his name therewith as a guarantee of good faith, as the rules prescribe. His plea is the rather insulting one that his name might not be kept a secret. We have to tell "An Elector" that we cannot accept letters on any such terms.

It appears that at a dinner party given by Hon. John Haggart, at which 70 members of parliament were guests, "the sentiments of party unity were greatly applauded." This was a striking illustration of the saying: "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Crease in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications: Sorby v. Roman Catholic Bishop of New Westminster. Order made for argument of points of law raised by pleadings. A. E. McPhillips for plaintiff and J. A. Aikman for defendant. Re Wilson v. Wilson (assessment appeal). Order made for hearing on 10th July. Thornton Fell for application. Steen v. Union Assurance Co. and Steen v. Lancashire Assurance Co. Order made for further time to deliver statement of defence. J. A. Aikman for plaintiff and A. E. McPhillips contra.

BATHING IN PARIS.

The Tub is Filled with Many Ingredients to Beautify the Bather.

Month waters are worth recommending. Aside from their agreeable odors and the sweet taste they put in the mouth, they have hygienic properties that give them dental value. There are orchid, orange, dove, wintergreen, lemon, vanilla and atar scents. The lotions are strong, and a few drops in a tumbler of water will, as the French say, fumatize the whole inside of the mouth. Paris is dotted with bathing establishments. They belong to men, but are conducted by their wives and daughters. They are used by the aristocracy, the middle class, and the poor. The bath is lined with a linen sheet. It has a hole in the middle and is gored to fit the tub. The bath usually contains almond meal or oatmeal with orris root. At least a dozen bottles contribute a dram or an ounce of mysterious stuff. The tub is filled within a hand of the edge; the patient gets in and stays there until, as it is scented through and through. There is no drying after this. Each bathroom contains a lounge. Over the tub is a bell-pull. When the bather rings a maid comes in with two peignoirs—a linen one for absorption and a woolen robe for warmth. "If the bather doesn't want her nails fixed," her eyebrows plucked or her hair dressed, she takes a nap and sleeps herself dry and beautiful. Massage can be had everywhere, and operators experiment with everything but pitch for beautifying the body; milk, butter, tea leaves, chalk, talc, soap, bread crumbs, crushed flowers, oils and spirits in variety, and soap is used. Prices range from 12 cents to \$1.50, varying with the location and character of the establishment. In the leading establishments there are gymnasia, perfectly equipped, a pool, a restaurant, with concert music, and separate parlors for professional work. The guest has the freedom of the gymnasium and bath; afterward she can order a cup of tea, a course dinner, or have her hair bleached a golden red, provided she has 500 francs at hand.—Philadelphia Press.

H.M.S. Royal Arthur, accompanied by torpedo boats number 39 and 40, leaves in the morning for Vancouver to take part in the Dominion Day celebration. She will anchor in English Bay to-morrow night and enter Vancouver harbor at slack water on Saturday. At Vancouver she will be joined by H. M. ships Wild Swan and Nymph. The flagship will be away about eight days. Her new flag-captain, Captain Finnis, will join her at Vancouver.

OUR MEMBERS ON STRIKE

British Columbia Representatives at Last Show That They Are Dissatisfied.

Refuse to Vote the \$25,000 for Sir John Thompson's Funeral Expenses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 18.—The British Columbia members are reported to be on strike. They are not in the habit of doing any important parliamentary work beyond giving their support to the administration, so that the word strike does not in their case carry with it the usual meaning it bears. It merely conveys the information that your members are giving their votes to the party for the present under protest and that if certain things are not done for them they will withdraw their support. Nobody who understands the British Columbia contingent takes this very seriously. They are no doubt in earnest about what they want done, but should the government ultimately decide against them they will continue in the future as they have done in the past to give their votes to the party in power. There is nothing to be got from the opposition. In the first place they want the widely known James Fitzsimmons removed from the New Westminster penitentiary. They will be content if he is superannuated or gets a situation elsewhere, but they are determined about the necessity of his being taken away from the deputyship of the New Westminster institution. Personally, outside of Mr. Corbould, whom Fitzsimmons has accused of using his position in parliament to advance his own personal interest, the British Columbia members have no feeling in the matter. They are acting, and not any too fast or too strongly, in response to great pressure from the province. With Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper they have had several interviews on the subject. They have had also frequent interviews with Premier Bowell. They are very hopeful that they will succeed. Indeed, it is rather amusing here to see all the members of a province being under the necessity of having to use so much pressure in a matter of this kind. In any of the other provinces Fitzsimmons would not have been reinstated before the member for the constituency would have been consulted. This gives an idea of how little attention the government pays to the desires of the members from the Pacific coast. Mr. Morlan and Mr. Fitzsimmons, the one drawing his superannuation and the other his salary from the government, are allowed to cast serious reflections in official documents against Mr. Corbould as a representative of parliament, and the government so far prefer taking the advice of these two men to that of the whole members from British Columbia, backed by the overwhelming voice of public opinion from that province. But the fault of all this lies with the members themselves, who have always been willing to rush to the defence of the administration without waiting to be asked to do so, no matter what charges were laid against the government.

Besides the Fitzsimmons matter your members want one of themselves appointed to the cabinet. There is no doubt about the justice of giving cabinet representation to British Columbia. It is generally recognized here that British Columbia and not Prince Edward Island should have been selected by the government for representation in the cabinet. But what better would the province do if Mr. Mara or even Lt.-Col. Prior got into the cabinet without portfolio. They have failed to lift their voices in favor of their province in parliament, and no one believes that they would do any better if they were allowed a seat at the council table. Indeed, it would be used as another cloak to keep something else in the way of public improvements from the province. Representation in the cabinet without any results therefrom would be worse than to be without representation. But should the government decide to give a minister to the province without portfolio he will not be one of the present members of the commons, but Senator Macdonald, who has had the hardihood to bring up some public questions against the province in the senate.

Besides these two matters your members are after subsidies to one or two projected railways. They have been able to show that if the subsidies were forthcoming the works would be at once proceeded with. But the government are sure of all their votes without promising subsidies and therefore they are not likely to get any. About this there is little doubt. So that while it is generally talked of here that the members from the Pacific coast are all on strike still they have not yet commenced to cast their votes against the powers that be.

It is but just to say in their behalf that they all refused to vote for the resolution in favor of \$25,000 for the funeral expenses of Sir John Thompson. They walked out of the house and did not return either of the votes. Here it is imagined that they were opposed to the terrible extravagance which took place in connection with the funeral, but that is not likely to be the true reason, since heretofore they have never took exception to the Curran bridge and other similar scandals. The reason is to be found in the government not granting the requests I have mentioned in the first of this letter.

In reference to the funeral expenses of the late premier I quote an extract from Hansard of the speech of Dr. Macdonald, of Huron. He said:

"To think that the decoration of St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, cost \$8,771.35, almost enough to erect a cathedral from the foundation upwards. How can such an extraordinary expenditure as that be justified? Take the item of \$333.34 for

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

lighting the provincial building for a few nights. Why, they have had to make an apology at the beginning of their account to show that they had burned out some of their apparatus in securing the light required. Here is one man who draws not less than \$1,228 for black material used, I suppose in decorations. Work at the cemetery entrance is charged for to the amount of \$249, and inside the cemetery, \$251. The flowers cost \$1,925. Now, does the house not see without going over many more of them, that these were extraordinary expenses. Why should flowers be used to such an extraordinary extent at this funeral, compared with those used at the funeral of Sir John Macdonald? This is a matter between us and the parties charging the government such an extraordinary sum. Listen to one or two of the charges. Undertaker and his assistants, for opening the casket, \$10. Removing the casket from the provincial buildings to the residence of John Pugh, Esq., and again returning it to the provincial building, undertaker and his ten assistants, \$100. Removing the casket from the provincial building to St. Mary's Cathedral, and placing it on a catafalque, undertaker and ten assistants, \$40. Remodelling two wagons for conveying flowers and wreaths and draping same in black cloth, \$62.50 for each wagon, a sum sufficient to buy the wagon at the beginning. Repairing one wagon, \$80. State funeral car, complete, including ornaments, silver tassels, and silver bullion fringe plumes, and draping same in velvet and black bengaline silk and festooning with flowers, \$1,500. This one item alone is nearly one-fourth of what the funeral of Sir John Macdonald cost. I might give several other items to show that the government need not wonder that no matter how high our esteem and opinion might be of the lamented statesman, and it is very high, we should find fault with this great expenditure. Here is another sample of the items. Fourteen pairs of new knee-boots for undertakers, \$49. Fourteen black cloth overcoats at \$20 each, \$280; fourteen black hats, \$56, and the chief undertaker got \$25 a day, and his fourteen assistants \$10 each. Now, need I go any further to show, by these few items that this has been an extraordinary expenditure, and that if so far prefer taking the advice of these two men to that of the whole members from British Columbia, backed by the overwhelming voice of public opinion from that province. But the fault of all this lies with the members themselves, who have always been willing to rush to the defence of the administration without waiting to be asked to do so, no matter what charges were laid against the government.

It will also be remembered that Sir Mackenzie Bowell wrote to the press in answer to a letter from the Rev. Dr. Carman that there was no public expenditure at the Basilica here in connection with the government mass that was said for the repose of the soul of the late premier. Mr. Foster, in his speech in the house, corrects the statement now and says that the expenditure to the government will be between \$800 and \$900. The details of this amount have not yet been submitted to the house. The details of the Halifax expenditure, however, have been, as is shown by the reference made by Dr. Macdonald and others.

SLABTOWN.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.
An Important Experiment to be Tried at Edmonton This Summer.

An experiment of considerable importance to the Northwest territories—the cultivation of the sugar beet with a view to the erection and operation of a large sugar mill—will be tried in the neighborhood of Edmonton this summer. A well known resident of the Northwest, who has a thorough knowledge of the soil, its productiveness, etc., has succeeded in interesting a number of well known California capitalists and experts in the sugar beet industry, and has been by them commissioned to proceed to the vicinity of Edmonton to carry on experiments in the growing of the sugar beet. He is now on his road thither, with a supply of seed which he will plant as soon as he secures a piece of land suitable for the purpose. After the result of the experiment is known the promoters will, the report being favorable, proceed to organize a strong company, which will at once enter upon the business of growing the sugar beet and manufacturing sugar therefrom. Our informant, who is financially interested in the scheme, says the soil of the Northwest is peculiarly adapted for the growth of the sugar beet, and that from all the data at hand the promoters have little doubt that the project will be a success, so far, at least, as the mill's raw material, its quantity and quality, is concerned. The principal promoter is quite familiar with the industry as carried on in Germany, with the failure in Quebec, and its progress elsewhere. It is to be hoped that the report will be satisfactory, for it will mean much for the whole Northwest and for Canada.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One low family English phaeton, one good stage, a few bugies and delivery carts; also 25 tons of iron of various sizes, new and second hand; four tons of bolts and nuts; iron chains and boom chains. Ontario Warehouse, William Powell.

THE REBELS

Maximo Gomez the Insurg

Rebel Leader Him-Pue

in I

Havana, June 28.—The news of Spanish defeat here last evening towns have surrend themselves have been mo Gomez. Firing around Puerto and extraordinary taken to protect the restriction placed upon the transmission of the insurance meagre details of Spanish army are pears certain, how rison of El Munia Puerto Principe, a metres from the capital of the prov to Maximo Gomez quartered in a house sades and pierced rades. The place and contained a ammunition. Durin sence of Lieut. Ro ing officer, the for about 1,000 insur mend of Maximo sent a message to Muleto announcing the soldiers fifteen with the alternative by the full insurgent ed to do so. It is added that t ing to fight and w when Lieut. Rome presence being kno mez, the latter sen saying that the insi are to shed blood therefore the lieute minutes more in whi fort and its conten added, the lieuten garrison against the diers, and the insur compelled to capitul shot. When the a hands of the insur ordered the village burned, and after d pair of new knee-bo lieutenant was affi the authorities of it is thought probab cur martial and s lego, who command was surprised that the lieutenant in cor In addition the t imo, situated about southeast of El M some late as the, attacked by the insu mo Gomez, and w ground, after its g surrendered. In th is stated that the burying a great par amonies of the rimo was capture Advices from Pue that the city is inf Last night firing w about Puerto Princ governor of that p clamations forbiddi the towns or out of no more than three lowed on horseback Prince after night it is rumored th Antonio Maceo has his way from the p de Cuba into the Principe at the head insurgents, and it n Gomez and make upon Puerto Princ authorities here will situation of affairs Puerto Principe is ing most serious. M surgeons and M ing towns and capt distance to the sou Puerto Principe, and eo at the head of insurgents reported on Puerto Principe more serious news shortly.

AMERICAN I

Interesting News From the Re

Buffalo, N. Y., Ju Gunther, wife of Ed suddenly on the at returning home from had her two year old was apparently enjo she quickly clasped her breast as if suffe then lay back in a husband came to th wife and child and ble to witness. An woman's side gave r suicide, but it is m resulted from heart Buffalo, N. Y., J an completely so rom case. The tw a respectable and ve captive for forty h Canada. They are scription, one being a dum size and lig other a large, heavy pounds, with a flow latter stood guard o til 11 o'clock on T ther is known by S Cottle. The police ches afforded by the collar with which C Two bicyclists last men who were starti