

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 16.

A USELESS DEFENCE.

The poor Colonist is in a pitiable state of fear and trembling these days over the prospect of its party being injured by the maladministration of the post office department. It finds that "some busy Grits in the city are trying to convince their Conservative fellow-citizens that since the postmaster-general has not paid the provisional allowance to the letter carriers and some of the post office clerks, the Conservative government is utterly bad and altogether unworthy of their support." This is one way of putting it. The truth is, as our neighbor knows too well for his own peace of mind, that a large number of Conservative citizens have come to the conclusion indicated without any help from "busy Grits" or any one else. Nor have they been guided to this conclusion solely by the failure to do justice to the carriers and clerks, for they quite recognize the fact that this particular piece of blundering and tyranny combined is only a sample of the Thompson government's administration in general. Caron and Tupper have done a great deal to hasten and strengthen the conviction that the government is a loosely tied up bundle of blunders and incapables, but this conviction would have taken possession of the people's minds because of the general conduct of the combination. It was inevitable that such a result should follow when a set of politicians is kept in power by grace of boodle and plunder. The ministers are much better fitted for touring in England and elsewhere, for taking toll from fat contracts and "protected" manufacturers than for managing the affairs of the country. The Colonist's fear is fully justified; the idea is rapidly gaining ground that the Conservative government is utterly bad and altogether unworthy of support. Nor will the organ be able to stay the flood of indignation by cheap sneers and weak if wicked inventions directed against the Liberals. These but serve to betray the disturbed state of its own mind without bettering the cause of its party. An absurd attempt to bespatter its opponents is a very poor defence to offer for the weakness and crookedness of its friends.

THE SEIZED FISH.

By order of Sir Hibbert Tupper's department the salted salmon seized from Messrs. Leeson and Frigon on the west coast of the island is to be offered for sale by auction. These two men are therefore in danger of losing the results of their year's work through the tyrannical action of the department, a loss they can ill afford to bear. It is quite certain that they violated the regulations unwittingly—if they violated them at all. We daresay very few people know that it is illegal without a license from the department to purchase from the Indians fish that have been caught in the open ocean with hook and line for the purpose of salting and packing. Hundreds of people in this city have bought fish caught in this way. It is the fact, at all events, that the department took no steps to make the regulations generally known, preferring, apparently, to descend on some poor person ignorantly offending and by harshly treating him instruct the multitude. Perhaps it will take a similar course for the purpose of informing all and sundry that it has been made illegal to go out and catch a salmon in the straits off Victoria without paying a dollar for a license. Tupper apparently realizes that he is about as unpopular here as he can make himself. But to return to the case of the two men on the west coast who have fallen victims to the Tupperian method—they have but one chance left to save themselves from complete loss, and that is to buy in the seized salmon at a low price at the sale. We trust the public will take the circumstances into account and let them have this opportunity. They can thus achieve the double purpose of saving Messrs. Leeson and Frigon from practical ruin and of marking their displeasure at the harsh and arbitrary conduct of the department.

TO THE RESCUE!

Although we are not in the secrets of the gods at Ottawa, we feel inclined to predict that the general elections will take place as soon as the lists are completed. There are unusually strong indications that the government contemplate an appeal to the country in March. The customary tactics are being employed in the Maritime Provinces, where Mr. Clarke Wallace is stirring up the Orange element in one section and Mr. Costigan is appealing for Catholic support in another. Messrs. Oulmet, Patterson and Tupper are also busy down by the sea, the two former being engaged in selecting sites for drill sheds and public buildings, while the mission of the latter appears to consist in waving the old flag—a trick that has been successfully employed by his sire in the past. Then again Mr. Bowell is absent, so is Sir Adolphe and Mr. Haggart is in

the vicinity of his ditch. Mr. Foster is abroad raising the sinews of war and the Premier is most assuredly looking after the interest of Sir John Thompson. These are usually signs of approaching dissolution. It is therefore of vital importance that the Liberals of Victoria—and, in fact, all who are opposed to the present government—should see that every detail of organization is perfect and complete, so that the Liberal majority in this city may be a sweeping one—and that we may be in line with the victorious forces of Laurier.

Just after the last general election Principal Grant declared that protection had won its last battle, and a few months later when the full force of the revelations of ministerial corruption and dishonesty was realized he likened Canada to Sodom and Gomorrah. The general upheaval of public opinion throughout the Dominion against that engine of extortion, the National Policy, foreshadowed its destruction at the polls, while the vigorous criticism and unceasing indignation openly expressed by many who have hitherto actively supported the protectionists are among the most encouraging features of the situation. The moral sense of the country has been outrageously insulted and abused, and the people are eager to administer correction to the authors of Canada's free trade and Canada's shame. To free the country from the dishonorable bondage of a corrupt bargain is the duty of the hour. To deliver her from the blight of protection, rescue her from the curse and oppression of monopoly and administer an effective rebuke to corruption is the obligation the shocking condition of affairs imposes upon all who love Canada. The people should stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the rights and liberties transmitted to our care by a glorious ancestry and which are engraven in the constitution our forefathers succeeded in establishing after many a valiant struggle against oppression. Let us turn our backs upon this horrible system of political wretchedness and party villainy engendered by the vicious system of protection. Let us transplant British principles in this vast territory we are called upon to govern and develop, and still closer cement our connection with the Old Land by striving to reach that lofty pinnacle of political morality which is the pride and glory of Englishmen, and by following the fiscal policy of that Little Island we point to with pride, speak of with veneration, and love to call home.

We must take our ideas from our mother land if we are to become strong and pure in political sentiment and action; and we must imitate her fiscal policy if we are to become great in industry and commerce. We have followed the lowest methods of American civic politics too long, and we must cease to look upon such notorious scoundrels as Boss Tweed as the political ideal. The approaching election will present an opportunity by which we may recover much of what we have lost, and a sweeping victory for the reform party may be safely predicted. It must not be forgotten that at the last election the protectionists nearly suffered defeat—although they were well equipped with the money stolen from the public works department and were led by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper. The result of the general elections in 1891 was 117 Conservatives and 95 Liberals, making 22 majority, but in two instances two seats were contested by Conservatives, which made the majority 25. Many of the constituencies captured by the government were carried by small majorities—sometimes by a single figure. Nova Scotia only elected five Liberals out of a representation of 21. New Brunswick only returned 3 out of 16. If these two provinces had been evenly divided the government would have been defeated. Manitoba and the Northwest sent only one Liberal to Ottawa. British Columbia sent none.

Since 1891 a sweeping change has come over the country, and many circumstances have arisen to discredit the government and still further weaken protection. The charges made by the Liberals during the last campaign have been justified by the subsequent revelations of the Connolly-McGreavy episode. Then we have had the Curran bridge robbery, the "Hard Pan" and other steals. The mute eloquence of the census is, also, a ghastly arraignment of the whole policy pursued by the government. Sir John Macdonald is no longer here to unite the inharmonious factions and lead the party. In Ontario McCarthy is fighting the battles of the people side by side with the Liberals, a combination certain to give the Liberals a large majority in Ontario. In Quebec the same encouraging prospects are announced. The Maritime Provinces will send a much larger Liberal representation, while it is confidently announced that Manitoba and the Northwest are solidly opposed to the government. In British Columbia the prospects are brighter than ever before, and from Atlantic to Pacific everything points to a sweeping Liberal victory.

Catarah—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dominion government has appointed the following gentlemen to act as a commission to inquire into the freight rate question in Manitoba and the Northwest: Peter S. Archibald, chief engineer of the Intercolonial railway; H. H. Schafer, travelling freight agent of the Intercolonial (as secretary of the commission); William Pierce, Dominion superintendent of mines, Calgary, and William N. Allison, inspector of homesteads, Deloraine. The prairie people say there is not much to hope for from a commission consisting of government officials only, and their surmise is probably quite correct.

A SIMCOE CO. MIRACLE.

THE STARTLING EXPERIENCE OF MRS. ROBINSON, OF MIDHURST.

Eleven Years Sickness—Her Case Pronounced Positively Incurable—She Was Given Up to Die by Two Doctors—Now a Picture of Good Health and Strength.

From the Barrie Examiner.

Near the village of Midhurst, about six miles from Barrie, stands the smithy of Mr. John Robinson, while within sound of the anvil is his home, where in the midst of a large and leafy orchard dwell the smith and his family. Mr. Robinson is a type of the proverbial blacksmith with "the muscles of his brawny arms as strong as iron bands," but with Mrs. Robinson it has been different. The wife and mother has for a long time been a victim to acute and painful dropsy of the kidneys. Shortly after the birth of her youngest child (now about 13 years) Mrs. Robinson began to take fainting spells, accompanied by violent headaches. This continued through the years that have elapsed, during which time she has obtained the best medical advice available. For about a year she was in constant terror of going insane. Her dull heavy headaches, beating pain in the back and weak swollen legs and body made her case something fearful. To a representative of the Examiner Mrs. Robinson said: "It is some five or six years since I took worse, and since then we have spent hundreds of dollars in medicine, and for medical advice. The symptoms of my case were heavy headaches, pain in the back and kidneys and swollen legs. I rapidly grew worse, and last July was given up by two doctors to die, and all my friends and neighbors tell me that they never expected to see me out again. I could not raise myself up, could not dress myself, and had to be assisted in everything. Now I am well and strong, and can put out a big washing without any overexertion. I have also suffered from diarrhoea for a number of years, and when I spoke of it to my doctor he said if it were stopped, worse results would follow. At the urgent request of my son, who was then living in Manitoba, and personally knew of wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to give this remedy a trial. Since using the Pink Pills I have been completely cured and have felt none but beneficial effects. Only the week before I commenced taking the Pink Pills I was told by a physician that he could not cure me, and I was likely to get worse when spring came. He analyzed my blood and said it was in a fearful state and that my disease was dropsy of the kidneys, which positively could not be cured. This was about the middle of last January. After the third box I felt my backache left me and it has not since returned. I have taken thirteen or fourteen boxes in all and owe my recovery to this wonderful medicine. I can't praise the Pink Pills too much, whatever I say of them." "I recommend them to everybody. I can't speak too highly of them. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to let others, who are suffering as I was, know all about them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post-paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Four hundred employees of the Canton copper works of Baltimore were notified that on the next pay day their wages would be increased ten per cent. The case of Lee Yuen, the Chinese merchant, who is held at New York for entering the United States unlawfully, was submitted to Commissioner Shields after elaborate arguments. The case will likely be carried as far as the U.S. supreme court, as upon the final decision will depend whether three thousand Chinese in New York City can remain.

The first meeting of the American academy of railway surgeons began at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, this morning. The association is composed of dissatisfied members of the National Association. About 75 representatives of roads in the United States and Canada were present.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Mining and Other News of the Interior, From the Mainland Press.

Death of Isadore Boucherie, One of the Early Settlers in Mission Valley.

Vernon News. Mr. Ellis informs us that with the exception of a few finishing touches the grist mill is now in running order. Steam has been kept up for the last few days, and grinding will begin this week. Mr. Ellis has received a considerable quantity of wheat, which is stored on the ground floor of the mill, and he appears well satisfied with the arrangement of the machinery, and confidently states that the flour which he will soon be placing on the market will be found second to none. Next week we expect to give a detailed description of the building and apparatus.

Many old-timers in this district will bear with regret the news of the death on Friday last of Mr. Isadore Boucherie at Okanagan Mission. In his death the country loses another of the sturdy pioneers who penetrated the mountain wilds in days long before railways were dreamt of by the most sanguine. Mr. Boucherie was one of the earliest settlers of Mission Valley, where he has resided for about 32 years. He had been also a Cariboo miner in the early days of the gold excitement and there accumulated considerable wealth, which was afterwards materially increased by judicious investments in cattle in this district. Although his exact age was not known, he is supposed to have been about 90 years old, and for the past few years has been in feeble health. The deceased was a native of France, and of Huguenot descent. Many stories are told of his eccentricity in his later years; one of his peculiarities was a great distrust of banks, and he is supposed to have hidden, at various times, large sums of money which will now, in all probability never be recovered. He left a will in which Mr. E. Louis Morand was appointed his sole executor. Mr. Morand went down to Kelowna on Monday and will endeavor to wind up the estate as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. L. Norris informs us that the wagon road is now practically completed from Penticton to Midway. Mr. Louis Christian will continue work on the section between McKinney and Rock Creek until hard frost sets in and will widen the grade and otherwise improve the roadbed, which was put through as hastily as possible, in order to insure connection this season.

Letters received from the lower country state that the millers on the United States side of the line are pushing a very cheap grade of flour in that district. It is made from the slightly damaged 20 cent wheat, and although apparently cheap is really dearer than the best "Three Star" brand, the number of loaves to be made from a barrel being fewer. Cheapness and economy are not always identical.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Allen have apparently struck a good thing in their new placer claim on Siwash Creek. The result of last week's "clean-up," although neither of them worked full time, was \$76 in coarse gold. This creek has been worked more or less steadily for the past six years, but in most cases bare wages is all that any of the miners have obtained. It is thought that on the lower part of the creek which runs through the Indian reserve rich ground exists, but the Dominion Government will not allow mining to be prosecuted on reservations of this nature, and the exact richness of the diggings has never been ascertained.

The Columbia Flouring Mills, Enderby, have already received 400 tons of wheat, shipped from Vernon station, and have contracts calling for 200 tons more. This is not nearly so much as shipped last year, the crops being so short. The quality is hardly up to the average, and it takes from ten to fifteen pounds more of grain to make a barrel of flour. Mr. F. Appleton, the manager of the mills, states that in all cases payment is made as soon as the wheat is weighed, and the money is thus at once put in circulation, and is of much benefit to the town as if the mill was located here. Just now from 140 to 155 barrels of flour are being turned out every 24 hours; and as the machinery is of the best and only skilled labor employed, the reputation which the flour has won is sure to be sustained.

Nakusp Ledge. Since the railway reached Three Forks the Slocan Star has been shipping ore at the rate of fifty tons per day, and this record will be kept up for fully two weeks to come. The ore, like all previous shipments from here, is consigned to the Grant-Omaha smelter at Omaha. There are eight hundred tons to come down from the store house, with one thousand tons more from the mine during the winter. At the end of the week the Mountain Chief will resume its five hundred ton shipment. Other properties are preparing to ship, including the Alamo, Idaho, Noble Five, Cumberlania and Surprise. About two hundred and fifty tons in all have been forwarded from here during the week, valued at \$25,000. Besides this the Trail creek mines shipped—Le Roi, 30 tons to Everson; Josie, 14 tons to Tacoma, and the Gold Hill, 5 1/2 tons, also to Tacoma. The latter shipments were valued at \$2475. The approximate value of the ores of the district shipped during October was in the neighborhood of \$48,000.

by an expert assayer and C. Vader, landed at Burton City on Monday. They brought in a complete assaying outfit, and thoroughly test the ledges discovered on Cariboo creek. If satisfied the colonel will invest a large sum of money in the camp.

Briggs Bros., of Minnesota, have eleven claims on the south fork of Kaslo creek, about ten miles from Kaslo. On one of them, the Ben Hur, they have done considerable work. The ledge is 12 feet wide and a tunnel 38 feet long has been run in it. The ore assays from 92 to 202 ounces in silver. A trail five miles in length has been made to the wagon road, and it is the intention of the owners to work seven men all winter. The ore will be shipped as soon as mined, and this is positively one of the claims that will ship via Kaslo.

The Surprise, adjoining the Noble Five group, is working five men, which number will be increased to twelve in a short time. The rich claims owned by Alexander Smith and a number of Chicago parties. It is one of the richest claims in the Slocan, the ore ranking next to the Dardanelles in high grade. At a depth of ninety feet the ledge has been crossed, and in both drifts there are two and a half feet of solid ore. About 300 tons of ore will be shipped this winter, either via Kaslo or Nakusp, the cost of transportation alone determining the route.

At the commencement of the month Provincial Officer Faquier made his returns to the gold commissioner of the mining records made by him in this vicinity. Twenty-three companies, or 169 interests, were engaged at places mining on Cariboo creek, ten companies taking out gold, which was valued at \$17 an ounce. There were 75 men employed, at an average wage of \$2.50 per day. Of the properties staked out 160 were creek claims and two bars, with 19 sluices, 5 shafts, 1 tunnel and 3 water wheels. The first placer was struck on June 23, but only two were recorded up to August 11, the remainder being since then and up to the end of September. The excitement over mineral followed, 31 quartz and four mica claims being recorded. July 26 marked the first mineral location, but it was not until August 27 that they began to pour in. In the same time about one hundred miners' licenses have been issued from here, besides the business that went to New Denver, Nelson and Revelstoke. It will be seen from these figures that the government made a good haul out of this section.

A rich pocket of gold has been uncovered in the Vandall mine, in the Big Bend. Four men took out \$1000 in a week.

Monday evening the linemen completed their task of pulling the C. P. R. telegraph system from Three Forks to Nakusp. The wire follows the railway.

Canadian News.

The First National bank of San Bernardino closed its doors yesterday morning.

William Hoey, the well known comedian, is dangerously ill.

Several people were killed and many injured this morning by an explosion of a box of dynamite at Huntington, Indiana.

The National bank at Oberlin, Ohio, was robbed last night of a large amount. The safe was blown open with dynamite.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 10.—The Red Cross line steamer Sylvia, from New York via Halifax, reports that she encountered fearful weather after leaving Halifax for this port. Yesterday morning the hurricane struck her, sweeping everything movable from her decks, including her deck load of 250 barrels. The ship narrowly escaped foundering. The same gale swept over here, levelling many miles of telegraph lines and causing considerable damage to a wide tract of country. A local schooner, bound for a neighboring harbor with 21 men on board, has been missing since Sunday. It is believed that she has foundered.



Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit. The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chausse, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Slaw Street, Montreal, Canada: "G. J. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 165. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvelous medicine and an very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDÉ CHAUSSÉ. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

CHINA

Review of Commerce

Dismemberment—Only For

An old adage until you are a point of view the inevitable these nations a sulate certain mained neutral "The love of evil." The case, no matter viceroys of a pe (beast of burden money is ingrati part of their and boarding of their strong pi is this carried great weakness China's past well as the pr as will be prov are of turpitu money. I hav letter. I may say that noth ity with whic ye heaven-dir with the publi pretty near the It is a well very poor Chin secret hoar, v the same, eve rarely take an to purchase the vagance, not t their heirs to t ter their death the rich may p prove behav cause to weep soundly sleep, Chinese has a subject to offi more particu lion. Then do they dare poverty to esc without avail, called upon and reduce the bribe through China. The r ishment, the r For over 250 000,000 Chine rule of an ec churians, an rule may be t the Chinese a Fear only wil little of their safety, never These people w ical stories of been done in rible things Ch should the Fan not behave the ly to their ex in the English est this intend ed as being ce would be more they called so gains, some of never saw an may have a e may judge by Pending auth seat of war, th ed in the Engli with a big dose son that they cial purpose of point. This Franco-Chinese misnomer to ca that garbled r this. Why, w on.

We have it Secretary Blai patch to the S desiring him t the Tsung-li Y faims) that ce Hong Kong ne United States, granted that S ing a quiet sh colony, which cial importance quence of the Chinese offic come rich (in foreign employ money or the point in aidi opinio and di na—silk, tea at That smuggli China in early what extent, where a larg Fochow in b of teas and d eigners made those days an thing to do in he seen that the official sid From our fit China, nearly natives has b go-between and English. The compradores, and buys, mal compradores' from the amou charged in in In every nam ed, paying out targe, never ve large, consequ These in firm come immens side, very mu thereby hangs upon now. To escape b