

The Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1894.

MONDAY'S MEETING.

The meeting held in the Victoria Theatre on Monday evening was in many respects a model political meeting.

Our readers have seen the reports of these speeches. They must have observed how modestly and reasonably the questions before the people were discussed, and how careful every speaker was to say nothing unworthy of himself or the cause which he advocated.

It was abundantly clear that the great majority of the audience were favorable to the Government. It is seldom that so large a meeting gives indications of being so completely of one mind as did the great gathering in the Victoria Theatre on Monday evening.

The organ of the Opposition, evidently at a loss for something censorious to say, remarks that "if the Government and its friends are satisfied with the outcome (of the meeting) they must be looking for very little indeed."

A POLLING PLACE FOR PEMBERTON MEADOWS.

The Columbian and other Opposition papers have been making a great ado about the fact that Pemberton Meadows does not appear among the list of polling places proclaimed in the Gazette.

"If, in any case, it happens that there is no place at which under the provisions of this Act the poll ought to be held, then the Returning Officer shall himself appoint the place or places in the district or in each polling division of his district, selecting such as he deems most central and convenient for the majority of the electors."

So it will be seen that the Columbian has been making a mighty effort to arouse public indignation over a very small matter indeed, but one admirably adapted for the display of its peculiar talents. It will be probably found that the Government understands the needs of the various sections of the Province quite as well as the Columbian editor, and is not at a loss for the means of fully providing for them.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The Dominion fiscal year will come to an end in a little less than two weeks from the present date. The indications are that upon the accounts for the year are made up the balance will be on the wrong side of the ledger.

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the expenditure, which was \$384,000 less than that of the corresponding month of last year. At the close of May last year the apparent surplus was \$5,543,300; this year it was only \$4,071,300, showing a falling off of about a million and a half.

THE MISUNDERSTANDING WITH FRANCE.

The London Times does not see anything very formidable in the misunderstanding with France respecting the agreement between Great Britain and the Congo Free State. It speaks of that agreement as "a very natural and harmless rectification of frontiers."

It is true that a little strip of territory running along the frontier between the German territory and that of the Congo Free State from Lake Tanganyika to Lake Albert Edward has been leased to this country.

According to the Times, Great Britain could have had all the advantages which this agreement with the King of the Belgians gives her if she had in time longed well after what were, according to existing agreements with European powers, her own rights.

The matter is of itself of very little importance. Great Britain, Germany and France have been making agreements in which territories in Africa hundreds of times larger than the strip of land now in dispute were involved without a word being heard about it outside diplomatic circles.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

The French government is greatly provoked at a treaty that has just been concluded between Great Britain and the King of the Belgians. This treaty relates to an African "land deal."

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neither does it dispute Great Britain's title to the land which it parted with. The French have committed themselves by acknowledging the title of both the parties to the deal long before it was made.

INTOLERANT POLITICIANS.

We are not surprised that the meeting in Vancouver on Tuesday evening was noisy and disorderly. There are a good many impulsive persons in that city who seem to have a notion that what they do not approve of ought not to exist.

Mr. Brown—I only know what you said. The World reports it as follows, making Mr. Brown state that Mr. Davis said that no proposition had been made or laid before the Government regarding the Canada Western.

Mr. Davis—I did not. What I said was no business proposition. (Applause) Mr. Brown stated that Mr. Davis said that no proposition had been made or laid before the Government regarding the Canada Western.

A SIGNAL FAILURE.

The failure of the Democratic party in the United States is proclaimed by those who a little while ago were its warmest friends. Its action both with respect to the silver question and the tariff has not been what was expected of it.

The way in which the Democratic party has broken its pledges with respect to the matter of tariff reform has disgusted millions of intelligent men in the United States. That party was elevated to power pledged to effect a sweeping reform of the tariff.

The condemnation of the Democratic party has extended to the President. It is said that he has not been true to his principles. That he is a "shorn Samson." That he has succumbed to the wiles of the Dillish of Party and is no longer a terror to the Philistines, Democratic and Republican, who use public position to increase the gains of private interests.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, June 20.—(Special)—Archbishop Tache shows a slight improvement since 5 o'clock this morning. At that hour he was in a very critical state, nor is he yet out of danger, but he is resting tranquilly and is not suffering. His temperature is lower than it was, which of itself is a good sign.

In Congress, too, are Democrats. They take a delight in opposing his policy and in frustrating his designs. The Democratic party to-day is plainly a house divided against itself, and we have the best authority for expecting its speedy downfall.

"PEOLIAR TACTICS."

The Times on Tuesday evening had a characteristic leader headed "Peoliar Tactics." It purported to be a criticism on the speeches at the Government meeting the previous evening, but it was mainly an effort to mislead its readers on the question of the Canada Western.

A curious circumstance is to be noted. Last evening Mr. Davis said the promoters of the railway had in a letter which he read to the house last year submitted a proposition, namely, that the government should guarantee the interest on \$5,000,000 of bonds. This he said was not a "business proposition."

Mr. Davis's tactics in regard to this letter are somewhat peculiar. He first withheld it from the printed return, then he in effect denied at Westminster that it had been read in the House, and after that, in the most night's meeting he volunteered the statement that it had been read and read by himself in the House.

On the Canada Western question, continued Mr. Brown, Mr. Davis said that no proposition had been made or laid before the Government. But the letter, which syndicate had written to the Government and said they wanted their time extended for a year, and at the same time, had declared that they could never go on with the bonds.

Mr. Brown—I only know what you said. The World reports it as follows, making Mr. Brown state that Mr. Davis said that no proposition had been made or laid before the Government regarding the Canada Western. Mr. Davis—I did not. What I said was no business proposition.

The proceedings of the House of that time as reported in all the newspapers show that the letter was read, and Mr. Davis would be very foolish, as a mere matter of policy, to attempt to deny that fact. He had no reason to deny it and did not.

What Mr. Davis did deny was that the letter contained any such statements as Mr. Brown alleged it did. We have looked up the letter in question and find that Mr. Davis was absolutely correct in making the denial he did. The letter does not state explicitly or by implication that "unless the Government were prepared to give the guarantee of interest on \$5,000,000, asked, it was of no use extending the time for commencing the work or doing anything further in the matter."

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STONECUTTERS' STRIKE.

Wednesday last the union stonecutters employed by Mr. Adams, the contractor for the parliament buildings, went out on strike. The reason given by them was that a union stonecutter named Durst had been discharged and had not been paid.

Mr. Adams when asked for the circumstances leading up to the strike stated that last Friday Durst, who was cutting on a piece of granite some 17 feet long, intended for a step, spoiled it, a long crack in the stone along the line of the chisel marks showing that at least three feet of the stone would have to be cut off, and consequently it was too short at the time.

The union then gave Mr. Adams notice that unless Durst was paid in full they would go out on strike yesterday at 1 o'clock. Their contention, as explained by Durst yesterday, being that the contractor was in the course of cutting stones, and that such is the rule of the organization.

Mr. Adams, however, denies that he should stand all the loss caused by carelessness on the part of stonecutters working for him, and from a long experience at the business says it is not the custom everywhere, as maintained by the men, that the contractor should stand the loss. He was quite willing to be lenient and only deduct a small amount from Durst, but denies, as to any matter of principle, the right of the union to say that cases of workmen, whether from incompetency or carelessness, breaking a stone the contractor and not the man who causes the damage should stand the loss.

In consequence of the answer given to the union the stonecutters to the number of nearly 50 went out on strike and were paid off. The strike also affected some 25 helpers, who, though perfectly willing to work, were perforce staying idle because while the stonecutters are out there is no work for them to do.

CITY MARKETS.

There seems to be a general loosening in the current quotations this week, and although the change is not noticeable in every line of trade the tendency is in that direction. Fruits, vegetables and garden truck, together with the reasonable products of farm and dairy and sea have taken up almost entire possession of the market.

Current retail quotations are as follows: Flour—Olivette (Hungarian) per bbl. \$5.50; Laska of the Woods (Hungarian) 5.50; Three Star 5.25; Victoria 5.25; Royal 5.25; Standard roller 5.00; Wheat, per ton 30.00; Oats, per ton 22.00; Barley, per ton 22.00; Middling per ton 22.00; Ground feed, per ton 22.00; Corn, whole 15.00; Cornmeal, per 100 lbs 60.00; Rolled Oats, per 100 lbs 60.00; Potatoes (new), per lb 5.00; Cabbage, per lb 3.00; Cauliflowers, per lb 3.00; Rhubarb, per lb 1.00; Hay, baled, per ton 17.00; Onions, per lb 1.00; Eggs, silver, per dozen 25.00; Butter, fresh, per lb 1.00; Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail 1.00; Ham, American 2.00; Boneless 2.00; Bacon, American, per lb 18.00; Hulled 15.00; Long clear 15.00; Shoulders, per lb 18.00; Lard 18.00; Suet 18.00; Pork, fresh, per lb 10.00; Sausages, per lb 10.00; Turkey per lb 10.00; Geese per lb 10.00; Ducks, each 10.00; Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb 10.00; Halibut 8.00; Cod, per lb 8.00; Small fish, per lb 8.00; Smelts, per lb 8.00; Fruits—Apples per lb 5.00; Oranges (Australian) per lb 5.00; do (Navel) 4.00; do (do) 4.00; do (do) 4.00; Lemons (California) 10.00; do (Australian) 10.00; New Orleans Bananas, per doz 45.00; Pine Apples, apiece 25.00; Honolulu Bananas, per doz 25.00; Tomatoes, per lb 15.00; Cherries 15.00; Apples 15.00; Peaches 15.00; Plums 15.00; Gooseberries, per lb 15.00; Strawberries 15.00.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles. Esley's Liver Lozenges are at once a blood cleanser, a system regulator and a true tonic. 25 cents a box, or \$2.50 per dozen boxes. Toronto, June 20.—Three carloads of excursionists left here last night for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

GONE TO SING SING.

Erastus Wiman Sentenced to Five and a Half Years in the Penitentiary.

History of the Mercantile Agency—Wiman's Opportunities to Get Rid of Evidence.

New York, June 20.—Erastus Wiman was to-day sentenced to five and a half years in Sing Sing. In an interview in the Tombs yesterday he said: "I do not wish to pose as a martyr; I have spent my life as a business man and regulated my conduct and utterances on a business basis. I do not wish to change now. I do not undervalue sentiment, but I think of Goldwin Smith's words, 'He is a cynic who despises sentiment; he is a fool who builds upon it.' Am I a forger or not? If I was a partner in Dun, Wiman & Co., I am no forger; if I was not a partner I am a forger."

An able lawyer had mentioned to the interviewer that the great question involved was one of intent; that there is no doubt Mr. Wiman could have destroyed vouchers which were used to convince of the crime of forgery, and that if he had felt himself a forger he would have destroyed these vouchers. When this was mentioned to Mr. Wiman he said: "I could have destroyed these vouchers, every one of them. I rapidly sketched on a sheet of paper the interior of the Dun-Wiman office. 'There was Mr. Dun's desk; and there was the cashier's desk. I could have destroyed any vouchers. Is it likely that I forged or did any wrong that I should have let the evidence remain? And the idea of such forgery would have wanted to forge I could have forged for half a million as easily as falling off a log. At the time that cheque was made I had indirectly \$200,000 of the agency's money standing at my order."

For some time Mr. Wiman reviewed his work in building up the Dun-Wiman agency, saying: "I had never less than twenty libel suits on hand at any one time. There was a great deal of delicate work about adjusting some of them. It was necessary to use money sometimes and not to do it in too marked a way because of the publicity of the thing. Think of the work I did to prevent hostile legislation that threatened the Dun-Wiman business. Seven states at one time were trying to legislate us out of existence. Once I spent a month at Harrisburg and worked night and day with the legislature. At a critical moment I needed to influence the senators. I sent telegrams differently worded to all my agents in the state. I ordered them to get those telegrams signed by the biggest men in their localities and repeat them back to the senators. When the crowd of telegrams protesting against the proposed legislation began to pour in the senators felt that they were threatening the state's business and interest, and I was all right."

"I wanted an editorial and get it in the Harrisburg Patriot. The editor could not do it because the paper was owned by a man I set up the editorial matter myself, composing it as I went along. The striking printer threw stones through the window at me, taking me for a rat, but I explained things to them and they threw them \$100 for their trouble. That editorial was written as a coup and it was such ideas and schemes as that I built up the business that now pays \$500,000 a year to the men who are trying to drive me to prison. The difficult task was to get sober men for agents and to make them do as I wanted. I had to do it. I drove from one town to another in my buggy. I selected my business man and him in the evening, often dining with him. I found out what sort of thing amused his wife. If she was musical I bought her a lot of music; if she liked books I bought books; if she was a newspaper reader I sent her a copy of the paper. I got news from 100,000 agents, not one of whom I paid a cent. I do not pretend to be a methodical business man, and I know I have done many careless things. A man who has genius enough to make \$80,000 a year is not apt to be much at keeping books. The two do not go together. I am a very careless fellow."

"People have talked a great deal about my vanity; perhaps there has been some vanity in my life, but there was more than that. I had to make the mercantile agency respectable, and to do that I had to make myself respected and well known as the head of the agency. Whatever I may have done to add to my reputation, making it as I did, has put money into the pockets of those whom I have built up. That confession and my letters to Dun generally are difficult and delicate to treat. It is hard for one not acquainted with the circumstances to understand the matter. Mr. Dun had come to look upon himself as almost a little god in my life; he was addressed in that manner. When I was forced out of the firm and these matters were discovered, as they call it, Macfarland talked to me in a way that induced me to write as I did. He was angry at \$15,000 a year for life. Macfarland said to me, 'Wiman, there are lots of irregularities here; now you turn over that property and get out. Spend the rest of your life quietly.' Write for the North American Review, or go to England, or deliver lectures throughout the country. I believed him and so I did as he suggested, but I can see now how hard it must be for those letters to be understood by those ignorant of the circumstances."

CIRCULATING FALSE REPORTS.

VANCOUVER, June 20.—(Special)—The trial of S. R. Robb, for the alleged circulation of false reports detrimental to the C. P. R., was again adjourned to-day. Messrs. Russell and Hamerley supported Lawyer Davis, who was prosecuting on behalf of the C.P.R., the two former gentlemen respectively representing the Province and the City. Messrs. W. H. Gallagher, F. Evans and F. W. Hart gave evidence for the defence, deposing that they heard reports of a similar nature to the report alleged to have been sent out by the accused and before the date of the dispatch produced.

MINISTERS AT VICTORIA.

The Premier and Ministers on the Issue of the Day.

Policy of the Government Planned and Justified.

VANCOUVER, June 19.—The condition of affairs at the meeting at the Market Hall was advertised for 6:30 a large crowd was in attendance which glories in the lines were present in considerable numbers. They were simply rowdies, desire was not accomplished break up the meeting. Hon. J. H. Turner and penhimer sat quietly until the rowdies had yelled themselves hoarse and tiring was opened as quietly as conversation. Said Mr. Turner: "I like it. It is politics."

Mr. D. Oppenheimer asked the meeting to give a hearing. Mr. Turner had a speech of 300 words on the hall built up, 3000 persons crowded into it, it locate the offenders. He wearied themselves and by farson Maxwell kindly console Mr. Turner to address 100 hall. There were some unable to get into the hall. Davis, while Mr. Turner addressed them from the outside of it. In the interior it was a scene of human nature. Mr. Turner stood his ground in the blatant mouthed rowdies, of their party, and in spite of the hour allotted to him, and or truths to the full minute that ever heard in Vancouver. As proceeded he called attention were hushed by wiser men recurrence of their inane out the conclusion of his speech minded men in the vast audies his speech had been a masterpiece of politics late in life and ability of some other speakers. If I had, I could not man in the audience of the truth of the government's policy. I many political campaigns, in one where the charges were government were so weak one of these charges had I was said the government do redistribution bill. The anything that was going to delay owing to the incoherence returns was fully explained position claimed that unfair had been made in Victoria in other cities. In Victoria revenue was \$24,000, expenditure in Westminster the revenue in the expenditure \$31,000. In Vancouver was \$33,138, and the \$45,000. When they saw these figures they had a great opinion on the revenue. The railway the government was going into a karp and Slooan matter exhausted. It was claimed the revenue province was increasing every year. The land was being sold to rich speculators. The government was not so. It was the meat which gave the land was thousands of acres at \$1 an acre. A Voice—What about the money? "You mean," said Mr. Turner, "income tax? It was a scheme the rich man who was lending out on mortgage."

A Voice—"They took it out of same." Mr. Turner—"Well I'm glad you said that." (Laughter.) He said, to the underwriters, had in the Province has been assailed: first loan, of 1886, when since had borrowed a million to go security on the bonds sold \$2, but owing to the fact that Province and the prompt payment interest, it rose again to 92. loan, that of 1892, could have been at 92 direct without having to go to the underwriters, had in the Province sent a message to England that the Province was down hill, and the members of the were lying around the streets of Victoria. "As in our bonds deprecate they are as low as 92, standing the securities, it was a blow to the English money market. But circulated these reports lost to the \$15,000. The government had been with paying 11 per cent. on the bonds. The nature of the New-Advertiser's report was fully explained. In connection thanked them for their hearing, would give Vancouver credit for no other people at their meetings the place he had been in, but he supposed hundred or so that would not be afraid to have the truth said. I unusually large and intelligent gathering. Premier Davis at the meeting on side had a very attentive hearer spoke of the land policy of the government. The lands had been given except in the upper part of the coast, and these were very good land. They were even no posing of small holdings between couvair and Westminster to set easy terms. He explained the just grant of land to the tram company deplored sectional feeling.

Inside, Mr. Sord followed Mr. and attempted to refute his arguments. Premier Davis followed, proving the charges of Mr. Sord's address. The attendance both inside and aggregated about 2,000 people.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, June 19.—(Special)—I assessment of Winnipeg for 1894 at total value of the property in the city \$22,001,330, with exemptions of \$4,344,554. The population of the city is 34,954. Messrs. J. R. Tyrrell and Munro F have left for the interior and intend far north as they possibly can, and

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