who Weeking Times

Victoria, Friday, March 8

BOOTS AND SHOES.

he National Policy imposes a duty of 25 per cent. upon foreign made boots and shoes with a view of excluding them from the Canadian market and protect ing the manufacturer of Canadian boots and shoes. But when we compare the duties which the same instrument of plunder and extortion places upon the materials used by the Canadian boot and shoe maker, in the manufacture of the native article, it is difficult to discover what the boot and shoe industry can see in the swindle to support it. The following is a list of the taxes the National Policy imposes upon the boot and shoe makers in Canada:

Wire steer 25 per cent.
Coton for lining 30 per cent.
Patent leather 27 1-2 per cent.
Upper leather, including calf, etc., 17 1-2 Leatherete 27 per cent, Machinery 27 1-2 per cent. Ribbons 30 per cent. Stains 25 per cent. Satin 30 per cent.
Cloth for tops 30 per cent.
Cement Liquid glue 25 per cent.
Dressing for leather, 25 per cent.
Glue (cold water) 25 per cent. Galloon silk 30 per cent.

Vamps 30 per cent. Wire steel 25 per cent.

THE PROMISES OF 1878.

When it is pointed out that Canada is suffering from depression the protectionist organs strive to furnish an answer by asserting that free trade Great Britain is also suffering. With regard to this assertion it is only necessary to say, in the first place, that free trade Britain is not suffering so acutely as either Canada or the United States, both of which enjoy "protection," and in the second place that Great Britain would be suffering much more than she is now if her fiscal system had not been just what it is.

But that is only by the way. As a matter of fact no free trader or revenue tariff advocate was ever so insane as to assert that the particular fiscal system he favored would entirely prevent depression. On the other hand the Conservative leaders in 1877 and 1878 did declare most strenuously that if we adopted the policy of protection we should never again be afflicted by hard times. Those of the leaders who are still alive have seen their predictions most emphatically falsified by the event, but we do not suppose that they are at all surprised, for they knew at the time that they were indulging in buncombe Times were really not so hard in 1877 as they are to-day; there is actually a larger percentage of the population suffering now than there was then.

leaders accused the Mackenzie government of extravagance and taunted it about deficits. They have, while in powtribute into the pockets of the "proconsumers. And with it all they have de- age. ficits for two years which exceed in

amount all those of their predecessors. was completed the Northwest would be full of people, the sales of land would pay for the road and the public debt very scantily peopled, the sales of public lands have not paid the cost of their administration, and the public debt has risen to the appalling figure of \$250,000,-000. Sir Charles, with prophetic vision saw the Northwest producing yearly only a very small percentage has materialized. In short, all the promises made on behalf of the policy adopted in 1878 country is actually worse off to-day toan it was 17 years ago.

MR. TURNER'S ADMINISTRATION

The Turner administration will begin its official existence to-day, the members of the new cabinet having been sworn in this afternoon by the Lieutenant-Governor. Although there is but one change in the personnel of the cabinet-the substitution of Mr. Eberts for Mr. Davie the assumption of the leadership by Mr. Turner will make a complete transformation in the character and very likely in the methods of the new government. Mr Turner is a better man and a more scrupulous politician than Mr. Davie, but he lacks decision of character and the aggressiveness and originality essential to successful leadership. The old leader acted invariably on the belief that the end justified the means, and very often found out to his cost that a crooked path was not a safe one; his successor, we fear, will be timorous and uncertain, unstable and vicillating. While Mr.

Turner is thinking Mr. Davie would be acting. Mistakes made by the late administration, such as the introduction of the commissioners bill, were Mr. Davie's mistakes; the errors of the present government will come from the cabinet, and it will not astonish us if they are more numerous than ever. Nevertheless, we believe that Mr. Turner is actuated by one feeling, the wellfare of the province, and that he will strive to the best or his ability to govern wisely and well. He will have the advice of Mr. Eberts, the attorney-general, who has yet, however, to win his political spurs. Mr. Eberts is the first Canadian-born member of an administration for many years. For that reason we confess to a sympathy for him. He enters an administration that has been weakened more by its own failures and blunders than by the loss of strong men, and at a time, too, when public opinion is on the turn. If he shows himself equal to the occasion and assists in directing the policy of the government on new lines-that is, in the interests of the whole people-he will achieve a success that he does not now dream of. The Times has no wish to prejudge; as a matter of fact, we feel inelined to give the new administration "a chance for its life," and will condemn it only when it has proved itself incompetent. At the same time we believe it to be a very weak combination and that it

EDITORIAL NOTES.

will not survive one session.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has faithfully repeated Sir John Macdonald's "British subject" cry. He is also faithful in sticking to the protective policy wanch Sir John borrowed from the Yanks.

Montreal Hearld: Sir Charles Tupper. who in the leadership of the Conservative opposition was second only to Sir John A. Macdonald, was very much alrmed when, for revenue purposes, Mackenzie increased the tariff from 15 to 17 1-2. "I fear," he said in parliament, that the hon, finance minister is seeking to enter the thin edge of the wedge f protection which will eventually work uin and desolation." Sir Charles knew, as this expression shows, that for the Maritime Provinces a lower tariff was ecessary; but twelve months later he metamorphosed himself in less than two ours' time from a free trader on principle to a protectionist (for party purpos-Sir Charles Tupper did not believe protection twenty years ago, and he does not now, in all probability; but he has found it a serviceable bait with which to catch gudgeons. And Sir Charles is a great fisher, not only for his own larder, but for all his relatives unto the fourth and fifth degree as well

CHINESE PRIMROSES.

Something About the Delicate Eastern Flower.

At the top of the list we place Sutton's purity. This sort has fern leaf foliage of dark purple hue that sets off the large, pure white flowers to great advan-I have never seen flowers of any er, added an average of \$12,000,000 a primula that can compare with this kind year to the taxation, and have legislated for size, substance and purity, and we so as to put at least an equal amount of | shall grow no other white variety, except a few plants of pearl: the latter is a fine selection of the old variety Alba tected" combines at the expense of the magnifica, and has similarly green foli-The pink colors we have sifted down to rosy queen, a fern leaf, compact growing and very free flowering variety that has flowers the color of the Grace Sir Charles Tupper predicted that by Wilder carnation. It has entirely suthe time the Canadian Pacific railway perseded the older and well known Reading pink, owing to its delicacy of color and free growth. Reading blue is still the best primula of that shade, and it is of a more decided lavender blue each would be actually reduced to \$100,000,- year. We have never had this sort so 000. In point of fact the Northwest is good as during the present season, owing perhaps to the cooler temperature in which it was grown. We find that a temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees is better than a higher temperature for the full development of the rich colors and to give substance to the flowers. For a good scarlet we have selected Reading scarlet as one of the most reliable and 640.000.000 bushels of wheat, of which the richest colored. It has, however, the tendency to come into flower early in the fall, and we therefore sow it a month later than the other kinds, say at the end of April. The other sorts have been completely falsified, and the are sown in March, except the blue one, which is more delicate in constitution, and takes longer to develop. It may be sown in January or early in February, if large plants are desired for next

susceptibility to watering is the only drawback to their cultivation, but this is faction with the lague. easily overcome by a little care.

All Stock Raisers use Dick's Universal Medicines

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Nanaimo Hornets Win the Rugby Championship After a Close Match.

Dissatisfaction Amonf the Professional Ball Players-Matches at Home.

Nanaimo, March 4.—The Rugby match on Saturday on the Caledonia grounds between Vancouver and Nanaimo teams for the championship of British Columbia attracted a larger gate than has ever previously been known. Both teams were in excellent condition, the players having been carefully selected for the final contest. As soon as the visitors entered the field money was freely put up on the result and as quickly taken by the enthusiastic supporters of the home

Nanaimo lined up as follows: C. Bamford, full back; C. Marshall, L. Tarrant, S. Weldon, and H. Hilton, threequarter backs; J. D. Quine, J. Neen, half backs; M. Woodman, C. Cheetwood, M. Duffy, O. Randale, W. Edmunds, J. Newton, Jos. Neen, G. Lis-

ter (captain), forwards. The Vancouver team was made up as follows: Full back, McL. McIver Campbell; three quarter backs, J. H. Senkler, E. Miller (captain), F. Miller; half backs, J. F. B. Lugure, F. S. Templar; forwards, C. M. Cowper-Coles, H. Alexander, A. E. Quigley, T. E. L. Taylor, R. P. Woodward, E. B. Crawshay, J. E. Purvis, C. Worsnop, A. J. Hopkins.

Nanaimo won the toss and chose to play with the wind and the sun in their favor. The visitors quickly rushed the leather into the Nanaimo's 25 but it was not allowed to remain there long and for a while it was in all parts of the ground. The visitors did some good passing, but the swift backs of the home team prevented them from scoring. Quine got possession of the leather and before being collared by Nanaimo, passed to Webster and thence to Marshall, but the latter was collared before he could cross the goal line. A scrimmage took place five yards from Vancouver's goal line; the excitement at this time became intense and the crowd pressed so close towards the men that the referee begged them to get back and give the teams a chance to play. Webster getting the sphere endeavored to kick a goal, but it fell short and so for a time the danger to Vancouver was passed. The ball had scarcely been kicked out again when a scrum occurred. Webster got the leather and neatly passed to Tarrant and thence to Marshall, who carried it over the line amid a deafening chorus of hurrahs. Webster failed to connect and play was Vancouver again kicked off and played a splendid game in their endeavor to retrieve their laurels and although they were allowed two goal kicks they failed to improve matters, so that at half time the score stood, Nanaimo 3 points, Vancouver 0.

In the second half the visitors quickly rushed the leather into the home team's ground. A serum ensued. Lugrue got the ball and rushed for Nanaimo's goal line. Bamford was on hand and forced him into touch close to the goal line. At this stage it was expected Vancouver would score, but Duffy got a kick to be sent back again into the same critical position. Again it was released and Referee Ransom allowed a goal kick again to the visitors on some technicality, but like the rest, it fell short. Nanaimo kicked out from their 25 and scrimmage after scrimmage ensued until the ball was forced again into the visitors' 25. Then Webster got the ball and passed to Tarrant, who endeavored to bet away, but being hard pressed, passed to Marshall, who again scored a try amid the utmost excitement. Again it was not improved upon and play was resumed. O. Randale was now playing with one eye closed; then the game was stopped for five minutes to allow Lugrue to recover from an injury received. Capt. Lister had his forehead laid open by Matt Duffy's heel, as the latter was thrown over by one of the visitors. Still all parties played on, but without further scoring. The visitors played nobly and their combination play was excellent, but they had evidently met a hard team in the Hornets, who had to bring all their force to bear to prove victorious. The home backs were in every part of the ground that was threatened and their combination play was superb. Never have two teams met in this city who have been so evenly matched. Nanaimo therefore retains the championship by a score of 6 points to Vancouver's nil.

BASEBALL.

DISSATISFACTION APPARENT. Pittsburgh, March 4.--It is stated here on the authority of a man high up in the national league circles that the rough There are few winter blooming plants | Cincinnati in the makeup of the schedthat give more satisfaction than Chinese | ule together with the unquestioned sway primroses, whether for conservatory or given to Brush and Byrne in all league house decoration, if a good strain of affairs will result in a rupture of seeds can be had. Choice primulas are the present body at the end of the comno more difficult to grow than poor ones ing season and probably before that and take no more time and care. We time. It is claimed that the schedule was use a light, rich soil at times, making it purposely so fixed in the interest of the a little richer at each potting, until the eastern teams, the idea being to more plants are in the pots they are to flower strongly suggest the advisability of an A five inch pot will produce a good eastern and western league. The authplant, but a size larger is preferable, and ority declares that there will be a new if very large plants are required an eastern and western league next season eight inch pot can easily be filled by the which will include some of the present larger ones before winter sets in. Pri- eastern teams of the league who are dismulas sometimes get what the older gar- satisfied with the league on accornt of deners call the water pot fever; their too much "Brush and Byrne." Pittsburgh makes no secret of its dissatis-

slight shade is necessary in the bot months of summer and plenty of air while the nights keep warm.—Correspondence of Garden and Forest the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds. Headache. Sore Throat. Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At Geo. Morrison's. Sustaining,

Strength-giving, Invigorating.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Invalids and Convalescents,

Supplying ail the nutritious properties of Prime Beef in an easily digested form.

U. S. DUTY ON FROZEN FISH.

British Columbia Frozen Salmon to be Allowed to Enter Free of Duty.

Halibut in Ice Will. Howeverr be Taxed - Two Important Rulings.

By a decision of the customs board of general appraisers at a session recently hele in New York city, salmon caught in Eritish Columbia waters, packed in ice and shipped into the United States can be entered free of duty.

The decision is in the case of a man named Dillingham, who protested against the decision of the collector of customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on September 15 1894, as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain salmon im ported by railroad. The decision is by General Appraiser Lunt, and is as fol-

"i. That E. Dillingham imported into port of Ogdensburg, September 15 1894, certain fish, on which duty was assessed at one-half of one cent per pound, the rate provided in paragraph 210; act of August 28, 1894, for salt wa ter fish frozen or packed in ice. The importer claims that the same are entitled to free entry under the provisions of paragraph 481 of said act, as fish frezen or packed in ice fresh.

"2. That said fish are salmon which vere caught in the fresh waters of the Fraser river in British Columbia and packed in ice fresh.

3. That the species of salmon to which these fish belong are migratory fish spawned in fresh water, where they remain for one to two years, when they migrate to salt water, where they grow maturity and later return to spawnbeds in fresh waters. They are caught in salt, brackish and fresh waters and are not distinctively salt water fish. Halagraph 210 provides for salt water fish, but as salmon are not distinctively salt water fish, and it appearing that these are fish frozen or packed in 100 fresh, we hold that they are entitled to free entry under the provisions of paragraph 481, and sustain the protest.

This decision, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, means that the shipping of a large amount of British Columbia salthe Canadian Pacific railroad in com petition with the fish business of this sec tich of the country. Several conservative fish men claim that the ruling will not affect the sales from this market, as the fish go to St. Paul. Minneapolis and Chicago and other cities in the middle west, and the fish shipped over the C.P.

P. will go to the extreme east. Another decision was handed down by the board at its sitting which affirms the action of the local office in charging duty on frozen halibut shipped in here from British Columbia. The decision is also on mackerel, but mackerel and halibut ave the same rating in dutiable fish. The decision is in the case of Delong

and Seaman against the decision of the ating \$50,000 for the expenses of arbi collector af customs at Boston, as to the amount of duties chargeable upon certain antagonized by Mr., Sherman, Republisalt water fish packed in ice, and is as

"1. We find that Messrs. Delong and on October 5, 1894, certain fish, upon which duty was assessed at one-half cent per pound, under paragraph 210, act of August 28, 1894, as salt water fish packed in ice and which the importers claim are entitled to free entry under the provisions of paragraph 481 of said act as fish frozen or packed in ice fresh. "2. That said fish was fresh mackerel

packed in ice and were salt water fish. It is a matter of common knowledge that many tons of fresh fish caught in the fresh waters of British America are ananally imported into the United States frozen or packed in ice. The provisions c paragraph 481 permit the free entry of the same, while paragraph 210 covers deal given the western clubs, barring salt water fish imported in like condition and it is our opinion that both para-

graphs are effective and applicable to the respective species of fish, and that such was the intent of congress and the correct construction of the whole ac'. The protest is overruled and the decision of the collector affirmed.'

FROM THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

Hugh J Says he Has no Intention of Contesting Winnipeg as a Tory.

Winnipeg, March 1.-The Roman Catholics of this city last night passed a re-solution: "That we, the Catholics of Manitoba, again reiterate the fact that we are a unit on the question of having our own schools, and that there is no better proof of the same than that while paying our taxes and supporting the socalled public schools, we have at the same time maintained our own schools for the education of our children.'

At Plum Coulee, Manitoba, a fire started in J. Gould's store early this morn-The building and contents, also ing. Louis Marks' dwelling adjoining, were destroyed. The total loss is \$6,100; insurance, \$3,000.

Mr. H. J. Macdonald says he has no intention of contesting Winnipeg as a Conservative candidate at the approaching elections

Premier Greenway passed a very restless night, and it is improbable that he will occupy his seat in the legislature this session.

Count Pontalis left to-day for New York, to attend the wedding of the Duc de Castellaine to Miss Anna Gould. He says the bridegroom has never been im Manitoba; the Castellaine who visited this country some years ago was a cousin of the Duke. Others think differently, however.

Major Bennett, of Toronto, has been appointed provincial secretary of the Salvation Army of Manitoba. The Regina Leader says: "Mr. Davin

has been assured by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, superintendent-general of Northwest mounted police force, that there will be no further reductions in the force. All the reducing has ceased once and for all."

The local legislature decided yesterday to cut off the maintenace of Government house after this year.

BEHRING SEA AWARD

The Deficiency Bill Contains no Item

Washington, March 1 .- The question of the Behring Sea indemnity fund came up in the senate on two occasions today-first on a resolution offered by Mr. Morgan (Democrat, Alabama) to refer the matter to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to inquire whether or not there were any liabilities, and to what amount, on the part of the United States. This question was briefly but pertinently discussed and then went over on an objection from Mr. Turpie (Democrat, Indiana). The second time that it came up was in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell to the deficiency bill, appropritration as to the indemnity. That was can, Ohio, as an unwise proposition which would result in a much larger cost to the government, and as weaken-Soaman imported into the port of Boston | ing the principle of international arbitration. He offered a substitute for it to ray the \$450,000 which was agreed upon with the secretary of state. Mr. Morgan, Democrat, Ala., who had been a delegate to the original Behring Sea conference at Paris, declared that such a payment would be disgraceful to the dministration and to the people of the United States. Mr. Cockrell, in order to avoid a long discussion, withdrew the amendment and Mr. Sherman's substitute fell with it, and so the deficiency bill contains no item on the subject of Behring Sea indemnity.

> Reporter—What became of that fasting girl you used to have?
>
> Museum manager.—She's doing six months. in jail for not paying her board bill.—White Plains Weekly.

USE

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

Cracks between the Taes Scalds, Swellings. Stiff Joints.

It quickly cures

Lame Back, Rheumatism. Caked Breasts, Eruptions

Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles And all Lameness and

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CHINESE ACTUALLY R

The Capture of Wei Was the Bloodiest of the War.

A Graphic Description Fall of China's Se Stronghold.

Tokyo, Feb. 16.—Per steam Peking via San Francisco, Distory of this war as the which the early promise of the was interrupted by serious ar resistance on the part of t The town itself, from which station derives its name, to its formidable and elaborat and defences, was capture usual facility, and wherever were free to escape they disa fore anything like severe fight temited on either side. found themselves surrounded ginning of the affray seeme by a spirit of defiance wholly ing with the previous attitu tions of their countrymen. o: conduct is attributed by presence of a few foreigners besieged; by others, to the w tion which fastened upon when their position was disce hopeless and death appeared The harbor of Wei-Hai-W southern entrance of the Gu

li what Port Arthur was

Its possession was not really the Japanese, whose navy

gress to the gulf, but its

thought desirable, partly as addition to the prestige of t ors, and partly to set at rest with respect to the still po ecmmanded by Admiral Tin After a successful landing close of January, the march a ba, near Yungching began and 30th of that month, and ing or the last named day everlooking the harbor were the first group of forts at were taken. The contest was severest in which troops had been engaged. were not heavy in number, to less than one hundred wounded, but the death of commanding the first brigade er Kumamoto division was calanity. Of fighting leader ese army has profusion, but students of strategy it is no provided. Major-General sagacious in planning camp was energetic in executing was he who laid out the against Port Arthur. He of his high grade to fall in t forts seized by the Kuman were four in number. guns were in good order and diately turned on the Chines batteries on the islands in Meanwhile the second gran from Sendai proceeded aton of bluffs, driving the enem before them. No opposi speaking of was offered, an on the opposite or wester would have been promptly for a sudden downfall of standstill. The soldiers si from exposure to the pierci it was not until the morning 2 that the task alloted to t con plished. Not a soul con as they entered the fortific garrisons had all flown, bu leaving some evidences of th and caution behind them. nors had been thrown from otherwise rendered useless, pectation of training them rades of their former officer sarily given over. The share in reducing Wei-Hai-Wei w at an end. Small parties of enginee

some of these were after with decisive effect. But the est of the proceedings wa to the lower level of the b Ito's ships had been much dealt with by the tempest Ovan'a's soldiers. The lat shelter of some sort, while so beaten about by raging position outside of Wei-H not be maintained, and fo From January 31 until was obliged to take refuge of Yungching, more than a The Japanese ad tended to commence his at ary 30. At the outset done with his men-of-war, difficulty of entering the island of Liudung, severa lies a, its mouth, leaving either side. That at the but not at all places navig vessels. That at the east by a small island .The been blockaded by a stron chan cables and spars, gress to strangers, and all age outward only to pilots the line of obstructions. ships within occupied a h more miles in length by fi depth. With this space they could not easily be relery from any points held ese troops. Their only was to torpedo boats. be made in the barricade, messengers of destruction among the ironclads and complish their errand of d of them were selected to exploit on the night of Ja through some unlucky b were met by a heavy fir friends in the Pochiyaisu were endeavoring to fore channel. This compelle ment of twenty-four hou the newly designated tim

lerists were set to work plan

and guns at advantageous