

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, June 21.

GOLD AND SILVER IN CHILI.

Chili recently returned to specie payments and in connection with the change tried an experiment with silver, the results of which are interesting. They are thus summarized by the Monetary Times: "While silver advocates in the United States are insisting on the double standard, at the ratio of 16 to 1, the Chilean government has fixed the ratio between the two metals at 41 to 1. In so far as this move is intended to indicate a desire to make the value of gold and silver coin concurrent with its market value, it is at least evidence of an honest intent. But the ambition to do something brilliant overlaps itself. Silver is here undervalued to the extent of ten points, the relative market value of the two metals being about 31 to 1. On these terms silver cannot be kept in circulation as currency, and in fact at once began to flow out. If the choice were confined to the two metals, on the new basis, gold must get the preference as a means of payment, furnishing, as it does, a currency of inferior value. There was, besides, a current silver dollar, of previous coinage, which was inferior to either the new dollars or the gold coin; and, strange to say, the old depreciated paper had a charm for ignorance which soon caused it to be accepted in exchange for coin. Under these circumstances, both gold bullion and silver, at the new ratio, began to leave the country. This was probably the effect of manipulation operating on prejudice. This occurred some time ago, when an experimental issue of gold and silver, on the new basis, was made; and now specie payment has been formally entered upon. The mints, after being stopped, to prevent gold and silver leaving the country, were opened again last Saturday. Chili has been cursed with paper money, not convertible into coin, for seventeen years."

MANITOBA'S REPLY.

The Manitoba government has proposed to the legislature that a reply be presented to the Dominion government declining to comply with the "remedial order" regarding the restoration of separate schools. Coupled with the rejection of the order is an offer to assist any investigation the Dominion government may choose to make into the subject and to make restitution to the Catholics should it be found that church funds have been invested in the abolished schools. The reply as proposed by the government will doubtless be adopted by the legislature, and then will come the necessity for further action on the part of the Dominion government. Will it proceed to enforce the terms of its remedial order, as was indicated in the message to the Manitoba government? If it does it will encounter a lot of trouble. On the other hand the church authorities have shown that they will be satisfied with nothing less. Archbishop Langevin has more than once declared that no compromise would be accepted and that nothing but restoration of the separate school system as it existed prior to 1890 would do. The dilemma in which the Bowell government is thus placed can be easily appreciated. Reports from the capital indicate that a small loophole of escape may be tried by way of appointing a royal commission of investigation. This seems very much like putting the cart before the horse; if an investigation was required it surely ought to have been held before the "remedial order" was issued. The fact is that the Dominion government has by its blundering, shilly-shallying course landed itself in a mass of difficulties from which it cannot very well release itself.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The New South Wales legislature has passed to its second reading the bill effecting the change of fiscal policy of which the Times spoke a few days ago. Our readers will recollect, as stated in the previous reference to the subject, that the change is an extremely radical one. New South Wales is in fact going from the system of protection instituted by the Dubs government to the system of free trade practically as it exists in Great Britain. This change is not to be made all at once, but gradually; at the end of two years customs duties will be imposed on only a few luxuries and the remainder of the necessary revenue will be made up by direct taxation. It is a favorite saying of the protectionists in Canada that no nation or colony has been induced to follow the example of Britain in adopting free trade, and probably they will feel somewhat dissatisfied with the progressive Australians for taking this argument away from them. Apart from the prospective consequences to themselves the adoption of

the British system by the people of New South Wales is an interesting step for the whole empire. One consequence will be the establishment of closer trade relations between that colony and the mother land. A similar result would follow in Canada's case if the policy of tariff reduction were adopted; but then Canadian protectionists do not want closer trade relations with the mother land, however loudly they may prate about their "loyalty."

THE FALL SHOW.

The coming agricultural and industrial exhibition is a matter which citizens would do well to keep in mind. This year's show is to be held at an earlier date than previous shows, with the object of securing good weather, and if the weather from September 10th to 21st is as fair as past records promise the exhibition should have a satisfactory measure of success. But to secure success the usual systematic and energetic efforts will have to be put forth. The association is actively at work, and it should have the co-operation of the public. Though the date is to be earlier than usual, there is good reason to expect that it will not prove too early for the farmers, for the season is much further advanced than in former years; harvest work will in all probability be well over before the end of August. The agricultural part of the show promises to be complete and successful, and it is particularly desirable that the industrial part should be brought up to the same level. Manufacturers will of course be consulting their own interests in making a good display, but they should also keep in mind the advisability of increasing the general excellence of the show as much as possible. The co-operation of the public is necessary to win success, and we believe it will be willingly and actively granted.

ANOTHER BOOMERANG.

When Mr. Cockburn's wine-guzzling and shoe-blackening account was presented and commented upon by the opposition press as an instance of extravagance, the "boodle" organs in the East attempted to minimize the startling nature of the charges by stating that the expenses of Mr. Nicholas Awrey, who represented the province of Ontario at Chicago, amounted to \$6738, while Mr. Cockburn's were only \$4425. The Colonist, taking its cue from the eastern "organs," said, in an article headed "A Small Business," on the 11th instant: "The people of the province of Ontario paid Mr. Nicholas Awrey, who is no doubt a good Grit, \$6738 for serving them in the same capacity as Mr. Cockburn served the people of the whole Dominion, yet the Conservative papers of the province did not raise an outcry about the money paid for blacking Mr. Awrey's shoes and for washing Mr. Awrey's shirts." The Halifax Recorder, however, goes very fully into the matter and shows that while Ontario's total expense in connection with the Chicago Fair amounted to \$6378, the Dominion looked on the show as a huge picnic for its friends and Mr. Cockburn was only one of the many in the swim. The Recorder's summary of the Dominion expenditure in connection with the fair is reproduced in another column. It is moreover decidedly untruthful to say that the Conservative press did not raise an outcry about Mr. Awrey's account. Both the Conservative papers outside and the Conservative members inside the legislative assembly raised an outcry, with the usual result that their outcry was found to have no justification. That was the difference between Mr. Awrey's accounts and Mr. Cockburn's.

The subsidized press during the Quebec West contest not infrequently spoke of the notorious Thomas McGreevy as a Liberal candidate. The following intimation, however, firmly establishes the whereabouts of "Uncle" Thomas:

"House of Commons. "To Thomas McGreevy, Esq., M. P.: "Dear Sir,—The vote on the budget debate will take place on Monday night or Tuesday at the latest. Kindly be within bell call. By order. "ADRIEN DESROSIERS, "May 16, 1895. For the Whips." Messrs. Earle and Prior would receive exactly the same instructions to "be within bell call."

Mr. McDougall, the auditor-general, in his recent petition to parliament declared that "it is quite useless to make the auditor-general a parliamentary officer with the object of securing an independent examination of the expenditure of \$10,000,000 and of the collection of the same amount of revenue, as well as giving an intelligible statement in detail of all, while there is left entirely in the hands of those whose financial transactions he is to criticize the power to give or withhold assistance, and the power to promote the clerks or keep them forever in the same position." This is undoubtedly correct. Nevertheless in the house the ministers refused to accept it, and their obedient majority up-

held them. The conclusion is obvious; the ministers do not want to increase the independence and efficiency of the auditor-general's department.

In the house of commons lately Controller Wallace stated that the total importations from Australia from 30th of June, 1894, to 31st of March, 1895, were of the value of \$52,012. The chief items were: Bananas and pineapples, \$1346; hides and skins, \$1458; wools, \$12,460. These are the free items. The dutiable imports were: Eggs, \$4; oranges and lemons and limes, \$2874; butter, 36,907 pounds, \$5926; lard, \$187; salted beef, \$161; canned meats, \$7413; mutton and lamb, 16,052 pounds, valued at \$576; poultry, \$96; sausage casings, \$366; tallow, \$43; honey, \$93.

There are two stories afloat which it might be supposed the Bowell government would be anxious to set at rest. One is to the effect that the advance of \$2,500,000 to the Hudson Bay railway was to be made conditional on the contribution of \$250,000 to the government campaign fund. The other is that a bargain was made by a minister with Charlebois, the contractor for the Langevin block at Ottawa, whereby the latter was to receive \$175,000 on his claim for extras, in return for which he would hand the government's campaign managers \$70,000 for election purposes. If these statements are untrue it should be easy to disprove them. Perhaps the government is relying on the apathy of the public in respect of political scandals.

"Why women write postscripts" is a problem that has been engaging the attention of one of the London women's weeklies. The answers betray that the sex understands itself, and does not mind exposing its amiable weaknesses. All are from women who ascribe, among others, these reasons: "Because they seek to rectify what of thought by an afterthought;" "Because they are fond of having a last word;" "Because they write before they think, and think after they have written." One correspondent puts down the feminine P. S. to the same cause "which leads women to prolonged leave-taking in omnibuses, name ly," and rather profoundly it appears to the casual observer, "that they lack organization of thought." Another woman comes to the defence of her sisters with the suggestion "that when women have anything special to communicate they know that their P. S. is equivalent to N. B.," and yet another friendly soul turns a neat compliment in her reason: "Probably because woman herself is the embodiment of the P. S. in the scale of creation she—the indispensable—was added last."

In his address at the Bank of Montreal meeting Sir Donald Smith referred to the comparative emptiness of the Northwest as follows:

"It behoves us, however, to put forth every possible effort in aid of the revival of prosperity. This, it appears to me, can well be done by encouraging the settlement of our vast, practically unoccupied territory in the Northwest, for surely two or three hundred thousand is indeed a sparse population for a district capable of maintaining millions in comfort and independence. This is not to be accomplished by constructing lines of railways where they are not and cannot, for many years to come, be required, but by offering every proper inducement to emigrants to take up farms near to the railways which at present exist and which offer every requisite facility for transport and for all the trade that under the most favorable circumstances we can hope for in these many years to come. It appears to me that what is wanted is a well-conceived system of emigration from the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe, and we have every reason for believing that money judiciously spent in this way would be refunded to us ten-fold. It is true that the Northwest has been greatly benefited by migration from the older provinces, and especially from Ontario; but what is gain to that part of the Dominion has undoubtedly, to some extent, been a disadvantage to the other provinces, in that the population in the eastern portion of the Dominion is not sufficient to permit of its being, to any extent, depleted to strengthen the west."

Sir Donald's fling at the Hudson Bay railway proposal will be noticed. The Montreal Gazette recently took occasion to refer to the same project in the following way: "The loan to the Hudson Bay Railway Company which the government has proposed making is not at all likely to be proceeded with. Public opinion clearly runs counter to so large an advance as \$10,000 a mile for a mere colonization road which neither the cost of construction nor the needs of the Northwest can justify." Yet Conservative papers and politicians in Manitoba represent the hostility to this project as coming solely from the Liberals.

Chicago, June 15.—At yesterday's session of the Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen the following officers were elected: Supreme Master, E. C. Higgs, Lawrence, Kan.; Supreme Foreman, J. S. Late, of Nebraska; Supreme Overseer, W. S. Robson, of Texas; Supreme Recorder, W. M. Sackett, of Pennsylvania; Supreme Receiver, J. J. Acker, of New York.

WHAT MORE CAN BE DESIRED ?

The merits everybody wants in a box of matches are certainty of producing a light, absence of odor, also of danger from accidental lighting. To these features the E. B. EDDY MATCH adds that of low price.

STATUE TO OLIVER CROMWELL

The Bill Passes the Imperial House by the Narrow Majority of One Vote.

Citizen Chamberlain Will be Included in the Next Conservative Cabinet.

London, June 14.—The proposal of the government to erect a statue to Oliver Cromwell was adopted to-day in the house of commons by a vote of 152 to 153. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the house of commons, the other leaders of the opposition and bulk of Conservatives and all the Irish nationalists voted against the adoption of the proposition and the passage of the motion was only secured by the support of the Orangemen. The National Liberal-Unionists and Conservative associations gave a banquet last evening in London to the Duke of Devonshire and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. The Duke of Devonshire, in a speech intimated that the next Conservative government would include himself and Mr. Chamberlain. The Daily News, commenting editorially on the above, says that the banquet marks the change of the alliance between the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists into the fusion and absorption of the Liberal-Unionists into the Conservative party. The North German Gazette says that it learns that the Brazilian government has virtually acknowledged the claims of the German settlers for compensation for damages done to their property during the late revolution in Brazil and has made offers which present a basis for an early settlement of the question. Alphonse Allard, who was a delegate from Belgium to the international monetary conference of 1892, in an address to the Conservative association, asserts that the protective policy of Belgium is the result of the currency difficulty which has divided the world into hostile camps and which has developed changes absolutely opposed to the interests of the gold countries and in favor of silver currency. Allard also says that the fall in the prices of commodities is not due to over-production, but to the scarcity of money, caused by the demonetization of silver in 1872. The movement in favor of prohibitive duties on commodities is the natural outcome of the protection of gold. The only real remedy, continued M. Allard, for the industrial and commercial depression was to rehabilitate silver. That the world was realizing this was shown in the widespread bi-metallic movement. Seventy people gathered to-day in the death chamber of a young man at Ravigno, a seaport town of Austria, on the west coast of Istria, on the Adriatic. The flooring of the chamber collapsed and all fell to the ground floor and thence into a deep cellar, the walls of the house falling on top of the unfortunate victims. All the inhabitants of the town hurried to the spot, the fire brigade was called out and the soldiers in the town also rushed to the scene and united their efforts to remove the debris. This being done revealed the fact that fourteen of the mourners had been killed and thirty injured. The unhappy young woman who had been the fiancee of the dead was found in the ruins in a position close to the coffin. The Berlin Reichsanzeiger to-day publishes the following refutation of the remarks of Prince Bismarck on June 9th to the central committee of the husbandry league about a minister who "struck to office," an expression which has been taken by several papers as being aimed at Dr. von Boetticher, the imperial secretary of state for the interior: "It is pointed out that so long ago as February, 1890, Dr. von Boetticher expressed to Prince Bismarck a wish to resign, but the latter kept him in office. Moreover, his subsequent requests to be released from holding office were not granted, as witness the Emperor's letter of March 29th, 1892, in which the Emperor alluded to the services of Dr. von Boetticher and said that he could not dispense with the help of so tried a force in the public service, and begged him to continue to devote his services both to the wider and smaller Fatherland."

Harcourt severely rebuked Mr. Chamberlain's provocative language toward France, which he said was most dangerous to the world's peace. He denied that the government intended to extend control beyond Uganda. Mr. Chamberlain repudiated any desire to be provocative, but had simply repeated the statement of Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, that a certain act on the part of France would be regarded as unfriendly to England, and asked to be assured that steps were not to be taken to lead to this act. The subject precipitated a long discussion to-night, and the closure was finally applied to end the debate. The credit was then adopted by 249 to 51.

OTTAWA NEWS.

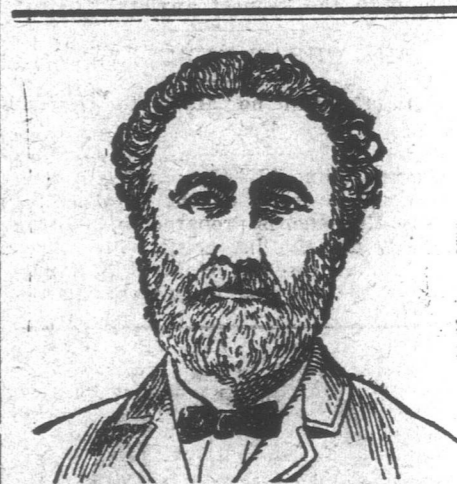
Senator McInnes Will Move the Dismissal of Fitzsimmons.

Ottawa, June 15.—At a cabinet meeting this afternoon an order-in-council was passed allowing the law to take its course on the Hendershott and Welter murder cases. They will consequently be hanged at St. Thomas on the 18th June. The order has been sent to Quebec for the signature of Lord Aberdeen. The impression is strong that the government will appoint a commission to investigate the Manitoba schools. Hon. T. R. McInnes will move a resolution that it is necessary in the interest of the public service to dismiss Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons. The government has consented that the Warimoo shall call at Anokland on her present trip for Hon. Mr. Ward's convenience.

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

Gomez at the Head of a Body of Insurgents Threatens a City.

Madrid, June 15.—A law has been gazetted suspending the reduction of the Cuban notes of 1890 in order to defray the expenses of the war. Havana, June 15.—Maxim Gomez has invaded the province of Puerto Principe at the head of a number of insurgents and has arrived near the city of Puerto Principe, the capital. Several important personages in the neighborhood and the autonomists of Puerto Principe are going to have a conference with Gomez with a view of prevailing upon him to desist from further armed revolution. The people of the province of Puerto Principe are not in favor of revolution.



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

Terrible Condition. I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail. Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

A SANDY HOOK

If Valkyrie III. Falls Fattle to Mal'er Attem

Reduction of Mercantile The Behring Chinese I

London, June 13.—The assertion that the loan contract specifically priority of existing silver over its claims on the and also provides that any future loan being Chinese revenues, apart the present loan shall lien on these; £6,000,000 assigned to the Russia the remainder to the with a provision by may be assigned to the Germany or England, obtains the loan at 94 98 1/2. Thus China will 000.

The Times this morning that at St. George's church Wednesday, John Fra of the late G. F. Har was married to Gertrude W. P. Upham, of St. P. A reception was held Bourget, the recently a cian at the French academy by Viscount V attended by many ladies. Faure, the wife of the count Vogue's address Bourget's recent visit went there to see our the transatlantic mirror back fine work outside some parts of your psychogations, were treated in but your intelligence as virtue of the virgin en world, by that feverish in the royal sway of his infinity of his power."

The Belgian chamber day adopted a duty of flour and four francs of

The Mersey dock boat proposal for the reduction of £20,000,000, of which which are not reduced

The correspondent of the Petersburg, under date reference to the Russo-mercantile treaty, says: "A have been current regarding cases of the treaty, at advantages for Russia the Japanese market, I the treaty is identical Japanese treaty with res favored nation clause, so be no privileges which treating with Japan on will not enjoy."

Sir Edward Grey, pa retary to the foreign office, in the House of day, said that the government was aware that legislative to replace the Be which expires on June time ago it furnished government in a duty amendment it desired have been carefully con government had tried, see bill just introduced, substance.

The postmaster-general hold Morley, in answer announced that the Earl port respecting the mail sed at the Ottawa conf under the consideration clonial committee, who will necessarily be prot many matters before it highest importance to tralia.

The Daily News corre cuna telegraphs that the German Liberals, the Conservative parties, un Windschgratz cabinet, collapsed by the success rian Liberals. The sfer of finance and com compelled to resign. Th ministry is precarious.

It is reported that George of Russia, the but one lung remaining, in attendance declare th is energetic, though the say how fast his life ma The Transvaal troops Goubert have routed the chief, Magoba, was kill fighting. The rebellion berg is ended. The ca the rebellious tribes ha about a month. The precipitated by the pa Maogato, dismissing the mission from his country tribes subsequently mass ons strongholds, being a ern rifles which they ob adjacent Portuguese ter expected that the que surrection would take a can pain.

Advised received from Madagascar say that the of the French expedition passage of Bellhoka on tured Mestananano. Hovas retreated when the shelling them. Only two were wounded, but the ferer from the climate. El Porvenir, of Cart bia, considers the sole g United States of the isthmus dangerous, and he formed with France votes forts at the en ragna canal, marned forces. The paper exp being alarmed at recent ragna. Cardinal Gibbons pres tious Christi celebration of Santa Maria Traste