

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, October 19.

## NEWFOUNDLAND'S CHANGE.

About the beginning of this year there was a general election in Newfoundland, from which the government of Sir William Whiteway emerged with a large majority. Now the government of Sir William Whiteway is dispersed, most of its members and many of its supporters are disqualified for political office, and the former opposition, led by Messrs. Goodridge and Morine, reigns in its stead. The reversal is correctly described as a most remarkable one. We quote from the Mail the following history of the affair, which is quite unique among political incidents: "To begin at the beginning, the last legislature voted large sums for road building purposes, and, as if to provide that the money should not be misapplied, passed in addition a corrupt practices law very similar to ours. The only point in which the Newfoundland and the Canadian acts differ is in the provision as to disqualification. We disqualify for eight years where personal corruption is proven; the Newfoundlanders, on the other hand, disqualify for the term of the legislature then sitting. The election came on in due course, and both parties fought a bold and vigorous fight. But the government had, by long odds, the best of the argument. Ministers, as a matter of fact, controlled the road money, and took care to place it where, in our own political terminology, it would do the most good. The court records show that the expenditure in all the constituencies was most liberal. Wherever a road was wanted there, provided the parties would vote the government ticket, a road was built. In the construction of the roads the doubtful voters were employed, the money going to them really as an inducement to support the ministerial candidate. Suggestively enough, road-building commenced when the election began, the work was prosecuted with increasing activity as the contest proceeded, but immediately that the election was over road-building ceased. That the good roads movement was materially aided by the expenditure is seriously doubted. Some public roads were actually repaired; certain private roads were furnished; but, on the whole, in spite of the expenditure, no very great addition was made to the mileage." British Columbians will recognize in this account of the Newfoundland election a remarkably close similarity to that which would be written by a truthful chronicler of the late contest in this province. The Whiteway tactics were exactly the same as the Davie tactics. Unfortunately the parallel stops at this point, for the British Columbia courts have not had the opportunity, and might not have had the power, to punish the wrongdoers here as the erring politicians in Newfoundland were punished. The opposition there entered protests against the return of many Whiteway members, and the judges took the ground that the manipulation of road money was bribery and corruption. One after another has thus been unseated and disqualified, supporters of the new government being elected in their stead. Late bye-elections assure the Goodridge-Morine government of a good working majority in the legislature, and the Whiteway party is practically extinguished. It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Morine, one of the leading members of the new cabinet, when he ran as a Conservative candidate for the commons in Queen's, Nova Scotia, used public works as a bribe for the electors there. His addresses were intended to convince the people of Queen's that if he were elected they would fare exceedingly well at the hands of the Dominion government, while if they elected the Liberal they would get nothing. Therefore, so far as public morality goes, Mr. Morine is not a whit better than the members of the Whiteway government for his course shows him just as ready to bribe with public works if he gets the opportunity.

## PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Canadian protectionist papers have tried to make it appear that the result of the elections in Victoria colony was a victory for protection, not for free trade. The truth seems to be that neither the Patterson government nor the opposition declared for a radical reduction of the tariff, the difference between them being mainly in the matter of details. It is to be noted, however, that the free traders all supported the Turner party, which was victorious, and therefore we must assume that they found that party's policy to be most nearly in accord with their own. Therefore the irresistible conclusion is that the free trade idea is gaining ground in Victoria, though not as rapidly as in New South Wales. That the Victorians have good reason to abandon the policy of high protection and seek greater freedom of trade is well shown by the Sydney Herald in the following article, and it may be added that

the same argument makes against protection everywhere.

The figures that have been published from time to time showing the numbers of persons employed in the manufacturing in New South Wales and Victoria respectively have generally suggested doubt as to the efficacy of protection in the promotion of employment. A statement by Mr. Hayter giving the numbers at the beginning of 1893 represents Victoria as employing 39,908 hands, and New South Wales 37,015. From this statement, however, certain industries were excluded because the figures for the two colonies had been compiled in different ways and could not be compared. The table is of interest so far as it goes, but its value is diminished by the consideration that at the beginning of 1892 New South Wales, like Victoria, was suffering from the blight, though not from so heavy an affliction of it. There is more interest, therefore, in another set of figures published in the Victorian Government Gazette of the 4th inst., which shows the number of hands employed in work of all kinds in Victoria for each year from 1880 to 1894 inclusive. The numbers, as follows: 1880, males 50,854, females 8327; 1881, males 49,402, females 8773; 1882, males 45,205, females 8320; 1883, males 33,695, females 7226; and 1894, males 32,732, females 7053. Thus, in the years there has been a decline of 18,102 males and 1284 females, or of 35 per cent. in the former case and 15 per cent. in the latter, and this has taken place under the strengthening, nourishing, invigorating stimulating influence of protection. Of course we are not going to jump to the conclusion that this very serious decline of employment in a young community, the condition of which should naturally be progressing, is the result of protection alone. But the facts throw a peculiar light upon the reasoning of those who a few years ago attributed the progress of Victoria in industrial activity to protection. If we are to discount the bad influence of protection in these later days, we must in fairness take off an equal discount from the supposed beneficial influence of protection in those former happy days of progress. When we are told there is something else at work now, we are forced in fairness to reply, there was something else at work then. But besides that, if protection were essentially beneficial there should be more benefit when there is more protection. Now during those years of steady decline we have witnessed the application in Victoria of more protection. The dose was increased with the marvellous two fold purpose of increasing the revenue and promoting native industry. Yet whilst the revenue has decreased—instead of increasing—there has been a steady diminution instead of increase of employment. The working men of Victoria need protection now, if ever they did, but it is protection against their so-called friends, the protectionists.

## CLEAR ENOUGH.

Government organs want the people to believe that the Protectionist revision of the tariff has been the cause of a heavy decrease in the revenue and therefore of a decrease in the burden of taxation. Then they turn about and ask what the Liberals would do for revenue if they were allowed to carry out their promise of a real reform of the tariff. The inconsequence of their assertions and questions is quite apparent to all but themselves, for no man of intelligence can fail to see that if the tariff revision is doing what is claimed for it the government is face to face with the problem which the organs aver would confront the Liberals. It is no part of a Tory organ's cult that logic should be respected. Mr. Laurier has clearly shown on many occasions that the burden of taxation can be materially lightened by reforming the tariff without cutting down the revenue below what is necessary for the government of the country. Speaking at Brandon he thus illustrated his scheme of reform:

Referring to the statements made in the Conservative press that if the Liberals came into power they would be unable to reduce the duties, as the whole of the sum is needed for revenue, Mr. Laurier pointed out that without impairing the revenue great savings could be effected. How much? coal oil, barbed wire and binder twine produce annually? Out of a total of \$36,000,000 of revenue, barbed wire produced last year but \$25,215. This was an amount not difficult to replace, making it free, and would materially assist the whole body of farmers. On binder twine the revenue last year was not \$14,000. The high duty maintained on this article was not for purposes of revenue, but for the enrichment of the cordage combine. He advocated the removal of all taxes which do not produce revenue. Then he would materially reduce the national expenditure. How? Well, first he would abolish the franchise act, and he was sure every Conservative would rejoice as much as any Liberal at its removal. This would save about \$200,000 per year. Then the amount that could be saved simply by honest administration is immense.

The efficacy of the plan is quite clear to those who choose to look into it. Cut off all the waste and extravagance and so reduce the expenditure to a legitimate amount, then do away with the taxes which are now levied for combiners' profits, not for public revenue, and the people would very soon appreciate the lightening of the tariff burden. Mr. Laurier might briefly sum up his policy by this paraphrasing Mr. Pinckney's historic declaration: "Millions for revenue, but not one cent for tribute—to the Red Parlor."

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir John Thompson would much rather go to England and take on imperial

honors than face the electors of Lisgar and Cardwell. Still from some quarters we hear great boasts of the government's courage and confidence.

It appears that the new commissioner of lands and works has given a pledge to the people of North Yale that he will oppose any proposition to extend any further government aid to the British Pacific railway scheme. In this respect at least Mr. Martin will follow the policy of his predecessor, who has always been personally unfavorable to the project.

In a speech of the usual stilted order which Sir Charles Tupper delivered at North Bay he said: "How much public money they have practically and morally pledged themselves to expend it is difficult to calculate, but if the minister of public works endeavored to carry out all that Mr. Laurier has promised in the west to smile upon, I do not think there would be any money left for the improvement of Lake Nipissing." It is well within the mark to say that all the public works in the west to which Mr. Laurier's attention was called as being needed in the public service would not cost as much as the government wasted on its pets while building the Curran bridge.

The Colonist first tries to make it appear that the recent revision of the tariff has caused a smaller amount of taxes to be taken out of the people's pockets, and almost immediately follows this with the assertion that it cannot tell just yet whether the falling off in the revenue is due to the lower duties or to lessened importations. Anyone with ordinary prudence would have waited for the necessary information on which to base an opinion, but our amusing neighbor is content to blunder on without it. There is no doubt as to its accuracy, however, when it says the tariff revision has been followed by a decrease of revenue, and the problem before the Dominion government is the method of making up for the decrease. The expenditure has not been decreased, so it must be assumed that a deficit—that thing of horror to Tories—is in prospect.

E. E. Sheppard, of Toronto, the well known publisher of Saturday Night, usually takes the Conservative side, but he has apparently come round to the view that a radical change of tariff policy would be a good thing for Canada. His theory is that there can be no successful mean between a prohibitory tariff and absolute free trade, and after looking at all the circumstances dispassionately he comes to the conclusion that Canada would do much better with absolute free trade. He would entirely abolish custom houses and inland revenue offices, dispensing with all tax-gatherers save those who do the work for the municipalities. The latter bodies under his scheme would furnish the revenue for the general government, the contributions being levied pro rata. This system, he believes, would result in largely economizing the revenue, and it would make Canada a cheap country to live in and therefore attractive to immigrants. If people generally would look into the question as closely and impartially as "Don" has they would come round to his way of thinking in large numbers.

## NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Rev. J. E. Starr Promises a Sensational Baby Farming.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—The report is in circulation that Sir Donald Smith will retire from the Dominion parliament at the end of this term. It is believed here to be true.

Dalton McCarthy is here attending the supreme court. He does not think there will be a general election before next June.

The government is erecting a small but complete model dairy at Rideau Hall where Lady Aberdeen desires her children and servants to learn how to make good butter.

Hon. Mr. Patterson, minister of militia, has left for the Maritime Provinces, to be absent about three weeks. With Foster in England, Haggart in Virginia and Patterson down by the sea, the cabinet cannot be expected to take any very important steps during the next month.

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Rev. J. E. Starr, agent of the Children's Aid Society is preparing a report on the baby farm question and promises some sensational revelations. He has found fourteen unlicensed baby farms and claims that he can prove their victims in the past year number several hundred. Mr. Starr charges that the government regulations compel any young woman who enters an infant's home to remain six months and care for her child along with one another. Thus they are driven to illegal baby farming.

Quebec, Oct. 17.—The late rains caused much damage at St. Ann de Laperade, and many washouts are reported. The sun in the past eight days only shone four hours. Crops are nearly all washed out and the valley of the Lake of St. John and county of Portneuf suffered greatly, the water being a foot deep in the roadways at places. Bridges have been carried away at St. Deschambault, Portneuf and St. Albans, the damage amounting to \$200,000. At Hedleyville the residents feared the flood last night, as the water was rising rapidly. A blinding snow storm also set in last night and turned to rain. The water is at a standstill this morning, but a flood is feared.

**HOLERA MORBUS**  
ALWAYS PROMPTLY CURED BY  
**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.**

## MINISTER MARTIN.

George B. Martin Re-Elected by Acclamation for North Riding of Yale.

He Pledges Himself to Oppose Any Further Aid to the British Pacific Railway.

Kamloops, Oct. 17.—George B. Martin, recently appointed chief commissioner of lands and works, was re-elected by acclamation to-day. He was nominated by Mayor Lee of Kamloops, and seconded by A. R. Carrington of Nicola. C. A. Semlin, leader of the opposition, and C. B. Sword, M. P. P., were in conference with Martin on Monday re the British Pacific railway. Particulars were not made public, but they announced themselves satisfied with Mr. Martin's position and decided not to contest the election as that was the critical point on which the fight was to have turned.

The following dispatch from Kamloops to the News-Advertiser gives a more definite account of the conference between the new minister and the leader of the opposition: "Some interesting developments have taken place here to-day in connection with the election to fill the vacancy in the representation for North Yale caused by the appointment of Mr. G. B. Martin to the position of chief commissioner of lands and works. The crucial question was the reported intention of the provincial government to grant further aid to the British Pacific scheme, and so strong was the opposition developed in the riding to that proposal, that Mr. Martin, although popular, and with the advantage of the feeling among many of the opposition electors that he should not be subjected to a contest, as the result of his acceptance of office, realized that he had no show of election unless he agreed to oppose any such project. The premier, Mr. Davie, arrived this morning, and is evidently of the same opinion as Mr. Martin, has to-day given a formal pledge that he will oppose any further aid to the British Pacific railway. In consequence of this the opposition party has agreed not to put a candidate in the field and Mr. Martin will, therefore, be returned on Wednesday by acclamation."

## TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Sir John Thompson Making Preparations for His Journey.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—Premier Thompson is preparing to leave for England. If the public business will permit he will go on Saturday, but if not then next week. Senator Sanford, of Hamilton, will accompany him. They will be away until the end of November. In this connection it is said parliament will not meet until early in February. The premier's departure puts an end to all talk of opening Lisgar and Cardwell.

## TO WATCH THE WAR.

British Army Officers to Follow the Two Contending Armies.

Among the passengers for the Orient by the Empress of India, which sailed on Monday, were Captain Cavendish and Captain Du Boulay, two British army officers who have been deputed by the British foreign office to follow the Chinese and Japanese armies respectively, in the capacity of military attaches, and carefully observe their tactics. Captain Cavendish stated that he belonged to the 31st, or Princess Louise Highlanders, while Du Boulay belongs to the Royal Artillery. Cavendish proceeds to Chefoo, thence to Peking, where he will receive his orders from the British minister. Du Boulay goes to Tokio for instructions. "Where the Chinese army is," said Cavendish, "I don't know. I doubt whether there is one, but I shall find out when I get there. Yes, there will be some little danger in carrying out our instructions, not only from the enemy's bullets, but from the frost and snow, for the winter in Korea is very severe. This is the first modern war in which the most approved weapons of warfare will be employed, and it is on this account that we are deputed to note the results. The outcome of the war is doubtful, and depends on the way in which the Japanese conduct themselves. If they strike quickly they will likely win, but if they give China time her vast resources will enable her to come out on top. The Chinamen from the north of the empire are giants, six feet high and more, and make excellent soldiers when properly officered and drilled. If China gets time, she will get together an army composed of these men, who will give Japan not a little trouble."

## PRISONERS ACTUALLY KILLED.

Men Implicated in the Rio Riots Whipped to Death.

New York, Oct. 17.—A special to a morning paper from Rio de Janeiro says: "At the trial of Domingues, one of those implicated in the late riots, Domingues asserted that when arrested, with a number of others concerned in the riots, all were stripped and beaten with cords, four dying under the lash, while a number of others fainted and were thrown on the floor in a heap. When the jailers came to take them to their cells the men underneath in the heap were found suffocated."

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

## MR. MEREDITH TALKS.

He Dwells Reminiscently Upon His Political Career.

William Ralph Meredith, the chief justice of the court of common pleas of Ontario, sat in the library of his home in Rosedale last night when a reporter of the Globe brought before him notice of a dispatch from Ottawa containing the announcement of his appointment to the chief justiceship, and ventured congratulations.

"No, I had not received official notice," said Mr. Meredith, "although I knew that the cabinet was in session this afternoon."

Then, after motioning his visitor to a chair, Mr. Meredith drew his hand through his hair, in the fashion that visitors to the legislature will remember, gave his name a shake, and began to puff philosophically at a long wooden pipe, suggestive of Washington Irving's Knickerbocker friends. Mr. Meredith is leonine in aspect, but in repose, with the gleam of the firelight on his face, with his bow friends on the shelves around him, and with the curling smoke clouding the atmosphere, he is judicial and reflective. Looking at him thus one can readily understand why his followers in the house have always had so strong an affection for him. He is five and fifty, and his hair, which was grey a while ago, is beginning to turn white. But the face is as strong and masterful as ever, and the rugged, athletic frame gives promise of almost as long service on the bench as in the halls of the legislature.

By-and-bye as the smoke thickens he talks, and, naturally enough, on this first night of his removal from political life, it is to the political field that the conversation turns.

"I have been in the legislature for over twenty-two years," he says, "and I believe that, with the exception of Tom Gibson of Huron I am the oldest member of it. Baxter came in when the first provincial election was held, and Gibson at the second. I came in with Sir Oliver Mowat at the bye-elections of 1873, when Blake, Mackenzie and the other federal leaders went out. Perry resigned his place in Oxford for Mowat, and Carling for me. I was elected, however, before Mowat. Let me see."

Here a copy of the journals of the house was brought down from its place and consulted.

"Yes, the writ for my election was dated August 1, and that for Mowat was November 18. Of course we were both sworn in as members on the same day. "Mr. Fraser came in afterwards, and Hardy did not come, I think, till 1874. Of the members of the opposition I have seen three generations. Mr. Whitney came in on a bye-election, and has yet scarcely completed his full second term. Mr. Marter is entering on his third term, and is, I believe, about the oldest member on the opposition side, except Mr. Kerns."

"When I first went in we had not waters and the ditches and water courses, but we had D. D. Calvin, who was always at the assessment laws. Albert Prince was rather an eccentric member, but Jim Metcalfe was the first real wag that we had."

Then Mr. Meredith talked of the personal qualities of members whose speeches he listened to in the legislature, when confederation was but six years old and the Dominion was still a strange word in the ears of the people. Of the political situation he spoke thus:

"I see some of the papers are weaving a story of startling political changes from my withdrawal. There is nothing in the stories, and no changes of policy are bound up in my retirement. It simply means that a man in active business, as I have been, cannot give the time necessary to politics. The new leader will be chosen by the members of the opposition in the house. As to who my successor will be of course I have nothing to say."

"The city's business will need attention till a new counsel can be chosen, and I will try to make satisfactory arrangements for this. I thought at first when I went in that I could clean up the arrears and have time to do outside work, but my experience leads to the conclusion that the city should have the undivided attention of a good solicitor."

More he said, but not for the public ear, but this much is certain: When he steps upon the bench Mr. Meredith bids farewell to political life, and a new order of things begins in the politics of the province.

"A sort of obituary this," he said, when the interview ended.

"Yes," was the reply, "but there is always the satisfaction of reading this sort."—Toronto Globe.

## CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

News by Wire From All Parts of the Globe.

Fifteen persons were injured and \$40,000 worth of railway property destroyed in a collision at the junction of the Louisville & Nashville and New Orleans & Northwestern railway tracks in Louisiana on Sunday.

The ship owners of California are having trouble with their crews, who want an increase in wages.

Between disease and the many cheap preparations which are palmed off under the name of blood purifiers, take your chance with disease, until you can procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the only reliable blood purifier. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

## TO CH

The Ambition  
Consolidation

President's  
Scheme

A recent news of the kind to the President, Antonio Ezeta, is such a success that preparations made not only vation, but contributed to the American reform movement, but very high at to the effect of Guatemala I sound leading republican himself president of Central America, a very successful such a course.

President I been evolved. In looking at and re-ascertaining the American Republic, Antonio Ezeta, but who has lived in wealth and Central America. In So to went to Panama. During the time that Barrios forty thousand men to engage.

Arriving in all long con then started. In the is said to have in Salva possible again always held downfall. E hostile feeling he believes Barrios fact view to secure view of successful expedition.

Minister Rie reply to tude of Mexico Central America here today, cence. He ico would n but that the part of Mexico Ezeta is reg leaving Panama success of a smaller Central offensive and Mexico would brace close. Advice re Ezeta's p sensation on precipitated the future Prominent I to be active Mexican sch road, with the possible the concessi unan canal movement, merely a st to take ad which now

Result of the

London, C ghanistan is from inter Lord Robert command in India, w gard to the am compli death of the and said: from which have reach but the Am stantly rec must have a eral health, brought from horsemen a latter place tion of stud tainly be a tween the

A count of way election polled \$339. Thus the R the Storting day to heat Prime Minis on the. The return encies are i ready receiv neither part jorky in the probably co party of the right.

The Rome denying the Prime Minister Blanc ment of Si policy of the identical. absurd. T get by the the triple with Great