The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 26.

WAYS OF THE SCHEMERS.

The history of the Bowell government's dealings with the Hudson's Bay railway furnishes a good illustration of its methods throughout. Times readers will remember that when an election was in near prospect last winter an order-in-council was passed at Ottawa providing for an advance of $2,500,000 to the company, the government to keep the land grant and money subsidy, previously voted, as security. There can be no doubt in any reasonable man's mind that this order-in-council was intended to purchase for the government the votes of Manitobans at the election which was then thought to be coming. This is shown quite clearly by the fact that when parliament met the government did not propose legislation to ratify the order-in-council. Instead of doing so they brought in a bill near the end of the session modifying the terms on which the subsidy was to be granted. The original act provided that after the road had been completed to the Saskatchewan river the sum of $80,000 a year should be paid the company for the term of 20 years for the transport of men, supplies, materials and mails, as such services were required by the government. The act passed at the late session divides this subsidy in two and provides that as soon as half the distance fom Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan is covered by the road $40,000 a year may be paid the company. Leave also was granted in the bill as introduced to change the point of commencement from the end of the 40 miles already constructed from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie or Gladstone, but this clause was struck out on the Speaker's ruling that it could be enacted only after it had been petitioned for by the company. Still another clause allowed the company to the end of the year 1898 to construct the piece of road required, the old act requiring this to be done by the end of 1896. But here the power of the C. P. R. stepped in. President Van Horne suddenly appeared at Ottawa, and next day the senate struck out the clause allowing an extension of time. Of course the commons had to accept this amendment or see the bill slaughtered, for the time was growing short. The company must therefore do the specified work by the end of next year, unless an amendment can be secured at the next session. It is very doubtful whether such amendment can be secured in the face of C. P. R. opposition, and it is doubtful whether the company can do the work in the time specified. Meantime the Manitoba people who are so anxious to see the road constructed are left to admire the government's dodgings and the power which the C. P. R. is able to wield at Ottawa.

A STRANGE POSITION.

Catholic Mr. Angers goes out of the cabinet because he believes that the government promise of remedial legislation will not be redeemed; Orange Mr. Wallace stays in the cabinet because he holds the same belief. The word of the remaining ministers does not seem to be of much value to these two. The position held by Mr. Wallace is an extraordinary one, and naturally excites comment. Sir Richard Cartwright shortly before the session closed drew attention to it and challenged the government to declare its intentions. In the course of his speech he said:

"A junior member of the administration, the controller of customs, had from his place dissented from and denounced the policy of the government. It was utterly unknown in British practice that he should continue to remain a member of the ministry. This was a crucial test of the sincerity of the government and they had a right to enquire of the leader of the house, who represents the premier, as to what course he intended to pursue. What would be thought of a junior lord of the treasury or an under secretary of state if he dissented from the policy of the Marquis of Salisbury, the first minister in England, after the government had announced an important policy from which the junior member dissented. The government were fond of quoting British precedents and Sir Richard Cartwright challenged them to quote any precedent as to this grave constitutional question. He moved that the house do now adjourn."

The ministers in reply could only offer the plea that Sir Richard had not given notice and that they wanted time to think over the matter. He then withdrew his motion to adjourn, and nothing seems to have been done with the question thereafter. Mr. Wallace will, we suppose, keep his controllership and will also hold by his intention to vote against a measure promised by the government of which he is de facto a member. The situation may correctly be said to have no precedent.

The Colonist says it did not call on the Times to fix a policy for the Liberal party and Mr. Laurier in regard to the Manitoba school question. But that is exactly what our neighbor did. As far as Mr. Laurier goes his speech must be allowed to define his position, and here is a passage that the Colonist will perhaps be ready to reproduce:

"Something must be done, and done at once, because this policy of delay, this policy of vacillation, is not only paralyzing, but it is fast disintegrating the national life—(cheers)—fast disintegrating the national life, I say, because it is arraying creed against creed and race against race. Something must be done, and done at once. What should be done? I have no hesitation for my part, here speaking my own personal sentiment, to say that I do desire and do wish that the minority in Manitoba may be allowed the privilege of teaching in those schools to their children their duties to God and to man as they understand their duties, as their duties are taught to them by their church. That is my wish. But I do say that if that object is to be restored it is not to be restored by imperious dictation nor by administrative coercion."

THE KILLING OF DOGS.

To the Editor: I hope you will grant me space in which to reply to an open letter to the public by Mr. W. W. Carlow concerning the killing of dogs at the city pound on Sunday. I don't wish to dispute Mr. Carlow when he says he heard a terrible howling, but when he says he saw me, or any one else, killing dogs on Sunday, or that he heard the dull thud of an axe, etc., he simply tells an infamous falsehood. All the noise, the dull thuds and the howling can be accounted for, and as for killing dogs with an axe, there has never been a dog killed with an axe, to my knowledge. Some of them are drowned and some are shot, but at no time are any killed on Sunday; and if anyone in Victoria wishes to investigate the matter, no doubt Mr. Shaw will show his books, and that will tell just when the dogs were killed. There is a back door to a saloon that swings on its hinges, not very far from the city pound, and it is just possible that Mr. Carlow imbibed something that made his imagination turn to dogs instead of snakes, frogs, etc. Now, about all the disgrace I can see in the business is this: That these fine feeling people will own dogs, and they will not pay their taxes, and when the pound keeper gets their dog, they will let their "friend of man" be killed just for the want of $2. There is where the slaughter lies.

N. N. NEAL,
Assistant Pound Keeper.

Victoria, July 25th.

WHO PAYS THE PIPER.

The auditor-general's report drags out of hiding some significant items of expense in connection with both the senate and the commons. For instance, last year 290 packages of visiting cards were used by the senators; and if each package contained 50 cards, these hard worked senators have evidently risen early and toiled late, not confining their labors to a few hours of oratorical effusion, but upholding state functions by discharging 14,500 card-board obligations. Obviously, so many cards could not be handled without card cases; so the auditor-general records $91.98 for 84 card cases. Surely too,, no unsophisticated tax-payer could expect senatorial statesmen, whose minds are burdened with the weighty matters of state, to retain a mental list of these social functions and state obligations. The card distributors must keep diaries; so the faithful auditor records $22.68 for 84 pocket diaries. But the 84 diaries must have 84 cases, which make up the next total of $47.69.

When more than $1,000 must be expended for writing paper for the senate, it is plain there would be a letter blockade, snowing the hoary senators under their own verbosity, unless envelopes were supplied with as great liberality. Thus another item stands 231,100 envelopes, $852.52. If the amounts expended on writing paper and envelopes be kept in mind, the tax-payer need not be astonished at such expenditures as $12.26 for envelope openers; $401.87 for brass inks; $33.72 for inkstands; $137.97 for 84 letter cases; about $400 for pens, pencils and holders. It is somewhat odd that it took $199 worth of penknives to whittle,—not expenses, for in that case the tax-payer would not grudge the knives—but only $65 worth of pencils. Though $155 were expended on scissors for the senate, long winded senatorial speeches escaped unscathed and uncurtailed. The Ottawa government has never hesitated to please party sections, by multiplying ministerial portfolios. Still, the expenditure of $694 on senatorial morocco portfolios must be but grim satisfaction to politicians, whose usefulness has been shelved in the upper chamber. Purses—whether empty or filled, whether to carry away boodle or to bring in campaign funds not specified by the auditor—to the value of $137.97 were supplied to the senators.

Such are a few of the interesting articles which the Ottawa government bestows on the hard-working senators. Not less interesting is the list of pickings lavishly scattered to the members of the commons:

Card cases	$ 146 49
Cards	77 20
Diary cases	205 86
Diaries, 240	45 80
Envelope openers	43 80
Elastic bands	224 64
Knives, pearl, 588	838 50
Paper and envelopes	6,123 23
Pencils, ivory, silver mounted	247 34
Pens	378 44
Rulers	53 42
Scissors	90 46
Scissors	89 57
Ticket cases	219 00
Packing cases	420 26
Trunks	560 00

Soap is another article that figures in the expenses, and a great deal of it must be necessary before the cry can be repeated, "These hands are clean;" but on neither list does the auditor-general charge conscience salve.—Winnipeg Free Press.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CARIBOO.

Barkerville, July 18.—During the past week two pioneers have been called to cross the boundary of time. On the 9th instant the Masonic order performed for Mr. Hageman the last sad rites which the living owe to the dead, and on the 16th instant the citizens of Barkerville performed the same for Farquhar McLennan. Mr. McLennan was born in Applecross, Rossshire, Scotland, in the year 1827. He, with several members of the family, moved to Bruce county, Ontario, and, being a sailor, spent a portion of his youth and young manhood on the lakes. In '58 or '59 he came to the Pacific coast, was quartermaster on a boat called the "Forward" running between San Francisco and Victoria. When he came to Cariboo is not known, but he worked for wages in one of the rich mines on Lightning Creek. saved two thousand dollars, which, with his labor, he put into the Victoria company on Cunningham creek, which was a failure. The affairs of the company being settled, he removed to the other side of the mountains, working on Keithley and Harvey creeks until about a year ago, when he came to Barkerville and stayed with Mr. Kelly, which for a number of years has been his home while here. Being unwell he went into the hospital and a few days ago underwent a severe operation, which terminated in his death.

Mr. McLennan had a very large and retentive memory, which was well stored with history, philosophy and general literature, which, being reproduced with facility, rendered his conversation both instructive and entertaining. But he was a thinker as well as a reader. To him history was not a mere bundle of facts and dates, but the matrix out of which the present state of society has been evolved. He took a delight in distinguishing and tracing those events that had retarded from those that had facilitated human progress. He had also clear, independent notions respecting the great questions that have occupied the minds of thinking men in all ages, questions that affect the willbeing of humanity both now and hereafter. Though a little reserved in his manner and precise in his language, yet he was free, easy and communicative. He was also sincere, earnest and conscientious, saw every subject from a moral standpoint; to him they were either right or wrong, hence, in conversation he expressed convictions rather than mere opinions. In public affairs he was far from Toryism yet conservative in his views; he went in for good measures, for the enactment of good laws and for an honest and impartial administration of public affairs more than for any party.

Few men were better informed upon natural and revealed religion, which he was in the habit of saying was in harmony with the moral nature of man, with the law of duty by which his ideas of right or wrong were regulated. He had great reverence for whatever was divine and sacred, acknowledged his duty toward his Maker and toward his fellow man amid the various relations of life. He was a Presbyterian, and belonged to a class of religious men who could distinguish Christianity from church, who believed that Christianity is a divine operation in the heart, changing the entire life, and deals with individual men only, while the church is a human institution, and sometimes very human indeed.

But notwithstanding his firm belief in God and in those fundamental truths on which law and order not only here but throughout the universe are established, yet he frequently felt the chilling influence of doubt. Amid the trials and disappointments of life, when enterprises involving years of toil failed, when everything appeared dark, and when there was no hand to guide, he would sometimes question the wisdom and goodness of the present arrangement of things and attribute to the Almighty feelings of partiality. But it was only for a moment, for as soon as light appeared confidence and tranquility were restored. A few days before he underwent the operation which terminated in his death he said to a friend: "If I live I am all right, and if I die I am all right." He belonged to a class of Cariboolites which cabin life with its books and free discussions has developed into a number of uniques personalities, which are a law unto themselves and which only a Dickens could describe. The pallbearers were A. Kelly, W. Hodginson, J. Tunis, A. McArthur, S. B. Mattice and M. Pinkerton.

GEO. FERGUSON.

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NEW WESTMINSTER.

In Fitzsimmons vs. Columbian libel suit the plaintiff has asked for a change of venue to Victoria. The defendants have objected. The result will be known on Thursday.

The first carload of fresh sockeye salmon shipped east this season was sent forward to New York on Tuesday by the Western Fisheries and Trading Co. It consisted of 15,000 pounds.

There are now 2053 boats licensed to fish salmon on the river.

A serious riot occurred in the Britannia cannery at Steveston on Monday afternoon. The bath-room man found fault with the solderers for putting too much solder on the cans after testing. One of the latter, a big Chinaman named Lem Lock, told the foreman, in no very polite language, that he knew his business without any instructions. The foreman called to a white man named Baxter, and the moment the latter entered the room the solderers turned on him and commenced to beat him. Several other white employees went to the rescue, whereupon a celestial warcry was sounded and all the Chinese from the fish house—about 50—rushed into the room with their knives, and made straight for the whites. The latter, being unarmed, were forced to run for their lives or be slaughtered. They escaped, and, returning with assistance, the trouble was put down. Six of the ringleaders were promptly arrested.

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VANCOUVER.

Charles Green, the bogus cheque man, was sentenced to a year in prison by Judge Bole.

The Council of Women of Vancouver have decided to co-operate with the local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island in the women's competitive work and loan exhibition at the coming B. C. agricultural show.

The Ratepayers' Association has endorsed the choice of their executive and ward committees as regards the candidates for the bye-elections for aldermen. The candidates will be Messrs. Clendenning, Saunders and Wrigglesworth, who are likely to be elected without opposition.

The crystal wedding of Rev. Coverdale and Mrs. Watson was celebrated by the congregation of the Homer street Methodist church. Addresses were presented by the ladies' aid society, the Epworth League and the Young Ladies' Circle, accompanied by handsome and appropriate gifts.

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FORT LANGLEY.

The water in the Fraser still maintains a high level, and the Salmon river flats and low-lying lands still remain unavailable for pasturage. The grass on the prairies submerged has grown so much as to cover the surface of the inundated plain, and it appears to the onlooker as though it were a green field, although there is a depth of water ranging from one to over six feet on the land.

Surveyors have arrived here, and are now located in the Otter district, in connection with the railroad projected to pass through the southern portion of the municipality, by Ladner's, to Vancouver, whilst the construction of the line along the banks of the Fraser to the Royal City, over the long talked of railway and traffic bridge, now again to the front, is anxiously looked for by the settlers along the river.

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DONALD.

Donald, July 23.—This town had a genuine surprise yesterday afternoon when it was learned that Sheriff Redgrave and Agent Cummins had resigned. The cause is not generally known, but it is believed to be on account of irregularities in their style of conducting business. J. F. Armstrong, a brother of Captain Armstrong, has been installed as stipendiary magistrate and government agent by J. McB. Smith, auditor for the province.

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NELSON.

Nelson Tribune.

W. F. Tye has retired from the position of chief engineer for the contractors of the Kaslo & Slocan railway company, and is succeeded by N. D. Miller, of St. Paul, formerly chief engineer of the Great Northern railway.

A. A. Stanley is the only claim owner working placer ground on Salmon river. He has opened up ground about five miles from the mouth of the river, put in sluice boxes, and has four men at work. He was at Nelson this week, and stated that he thought that he had pay gravel.

Word was received at Nelson this week that the Whitewater mine, on Rover creek, 20 miles southwest of Nelson, had been sold to a Duluth syndicate. The Whitewater is a good mine, and said to be one of the best properties of that kind in the province. A small roller quartz mill is on the property. The mine is owned by parties in Nelson and Victoria.

Returns have been received from a small shipment made from the Goodenogh mine, in Slocan district, to the Tacoma smelter. The carbonate ore averaged 266 ounces silver, and the galena ore 688 ounces silver per ton.

Speaking of the returns from different smelters, a well known mine owner of Slocan district said that last spring he shipped two small lots of ore from the same stope in one of his mines. The two lots should have run about the same, as they were made up of alternate sacks. But when the returns were received, one lot had apparently 300 ounces more silver in it per ton than the other. The smelter that gave the small return got the best of that mine owner about $750. Not a bad profit in itself.

Since getting a bond on the Iron Horse group of claims, in Trail Creek district, A. E. Humphreys and his associates have run a crosscut tunnel to tap the vein on the Iron Horse ground. On the vein a drift has been run into ore that is said to assay over $50 in gold to the ton. The width of the vein is said to be 12 feet—all ore, but not of a uniform grade. The face of the drift is about 80 feet from the surface.

The Poorman mine, six miles southwest of Nelson, has a steam hoist, and sinking will be commenced next week in the shaft, which has been bailed out.

The timber and lumber for the C. & K. S. N. Co.'s new boat for Kootenay lake is at Robson. Work of construction will be begun next week. The keel will be laid on the same spot at which the keel of the Nelson was laid—on the outlet a mile below Nelson.

The photo-topographical survey party under Mr. Drewry, now in Slocan district, has completed a survey of Slocan lake. It is 24 miles long—8 miles from the head to New Denver and 16 miles from New Denver to the foot. Its depth is greater than Kootenay lake by 300 feet.

William Tomlinson, of New Denver, writes: "I write this hurriedly just to inform you about the doings on Springer creek, which empties into Slocan lake at its south end. I just want to tell you that thirty dry ore claims have been located along Springer creek this year, and more are being staked every week. What I desire you to do, and you can do it honestly, is to take every chance to let ore buyers or men of capital know about this district. Here are a few of the assays obtained from some of the claims: Nancy Hanks, 118 ounces silver, $8 gold per ton; IXL, 774 ounces silver, $105 in gold; Dayton, 800 ounces silver, $40 gold; Morning Star No. 5, 15 ounces silver, $106 to $314 gold; Ottawa, 145 ounces silver; Arlington, 500 ounces of pure native silver; Regina, 566 ounces silver, $4 gold. These are all dry ores, but hardly any work has yet been done on any of the claims."

FIRE ON THE PRINCESS.

Dominion Tug Damaged to the Extent of $1000 Last Night.

The Dominion tug Princess was quite badly damaged by fire last night, and the fire department had a hard fight to prevent her total destruction. She was lying near the James Bay gymnasium and boathouse moored outside of the dredge Mudlark and a couple of scows. A man who was on the dredge started the pump and had a hose playing on the fire when the firemen arrived, but it had got a good start and was blazing strongly. The firemen laid a line from Quebec and Menzies streets and carried it out to the burning steamer on a small boat. When the water was turned on the upper works were all ablaze and the sound of escaping steam told that the boilers were full and that there was danger of an explosion. The men went bravely to their work and to increase the escape of steam started the whistle going. What with steam, coal dust and coal oil it was a dirty fire to fight, and the clothes of the firemen were simply ruined. Chief Deasy and Fireman G. Watson fell through the trap into a coal bunker, but neither was hurt. After the main fire was extinguished several smaller smouldering fires were put out and an hour and a half had elapsed before the work of the firemen was completed.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have originated around the smokestack. The vessel is valued at $6500, and the damage by last night's fire is placed at $1000. Her machinery will very likely need nothing beyond a good cleaning, although parts of it may have to be replaced. Parts of her upper works were hardly scorched.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

E. B. Shanks Compromises His Suit Against W. Jackson.

When the adjourned session of the small debts court opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock and Magistrate Macrae called the case of Shanks vs. Jackson, Frank Higgins, solicitor for the plaintiff, arose and said the case had been settled out of court. He had no hand in the settlement but had received a note from Mr. Shanks saying that he had settled the case with the defendant and had left the city. Nothing remained to do but to dismiss the case, and the court made an order to that effect.

It is understood that Shanks left the city on one of the morning boats and will not return. The settlement of the matter brings to an end what promised to be a very sensational case.

FITZSIMMONS LIBEL SUIT.

A Change of Venue to Vancouver Ordered To-Day.

In the supreme court chambers this morning Mr. Justice Walkem, in the libel suit of Fitzsimmons vs. Kennedy Bros., made an order for the trial of the action at Vancouver instead of Westminster. Mr. Bodwell made the application on behalf of the plaintiff for a change to Victoria, and in support of his application read affidavits showing that on account of the strong feeling in reference to the matter in New Westminster it would be impossible to have a fair trial there. The newspaper there, he said, had been discussing the merits of the case and almost every man in Westminster either knew all about the case or had already made up his mind. Mr. A. J. McColl, Q. C., for the defendants, read affidavits alleging that to have the trial in Victoria would involve too great an expense for his clients, as the witnesses, including most of the officers of the penitentiary and also some of the convicts, would have to be brought here and kept during the trial, which would in all probability last fully a week. He did not object to a change to Vancouver. Mr. Bodwell contended that there was too much feeling in Vancouver for a fair trial.

His lordship reserved his decision until 2:30 this afternoon, when he ordered the trial to take place in Vancouver and reserved all costs for the trial judge.

THE SALMON RUN

Steadily Improving, but the Catches are Not Heavy.

New Westminster, July 25.—Richard, the 11-year-old son of Benjamin Douglass, was thrown from a horse at Boundary Bay yesterday and had his arm broken.

The salmon run is steadily improving, but the catches do not average heavy. Enough fish are got, however, to keep the canneries moderately busy. From twenty to forty thousand sockeyes are brought round from Point Roberts daily, being caught in traps there. Five steamers are employed carrying these fish.

TROUBLE AT COLON.

Colon, Columbia, July 25.—The situation here growing out of the strike of wharf, ship and other laborers continues to be threatening and members of the American colony are much disturbed. According to information which reaches them there is no United States warship at present available for the protection of American interests.

QUICK OCEAN PASSAGE.

New York, July 25.—The White Star liner Germanic recently overhauled and newly engined at Belfast, arrived to-day from Liverpool and Queenstown with a record passage of 6 days 23 hours and 27 minutes. Her best previous record was 7 days 6 hours and 10 minutes.