

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, August 2.

## "PREFERENTIAL TRADE."

The Montreal Star is extremely Imperialist in its sympathies, but it does not allow its sympathies to blind its judgment in regard to the "preferential trade" situation. So the facts connected with Lord Ripon's recent dispatch have led the Star to say:—"The state paper just made public in England contains the views of Lord Ripon, the outgoing colonial secretary, and these are practically condemnatory of preferential trade. It is probable that English opinion generally coincides with these views. At least the men who lead both parties are not prepared to abandon free trade, and it is not easy to see how a system of preferential duties can make much progress when no statesman of the first rank will commit himself to it. There is something very attractive to British subjects everywhere in the idea of a commercial alliance within the Empire, and its popularity is greatest in the colonies which, by the way, find their best market in the Mother Country. They naturally would welcome a differential duty in a market they already possess to a marked degree. But Great Britain herself does not find the same reciprocity of demand in the colonies. The biggest share of her export trade is with the foreign countries, like the United States and France. While this condition lasts, it is difficult to see what headway the preferential trade policy can make in our time. That the Mother Country would be infinitely better pleased to obtain, for example, the bulk of her food products from her own territories is certain. In fact a great war would tax her naval resources to the utmost to keep the trade routes open and ensure a supply both of food for her people and raw material for her factories. Time will doubtless solve the problem. It cannot be settled in a day, or even a decade. What the colonies can do, however, is to cultivate the British market with ceaseless effort. Canada has already in the article of cheese, by the excellence of manufacture, beaten foreign rivals out of the field. This process should be infinitely expanded by all the colonies in every principal article of food consumption. The new Unionist government will doubtless do much to promote Imperial union, but it would be holding out false hopes to suppose that they could by the dawn of the twentieth century usher in a preferential tariff. The Star is in error when it represents Lord Ripon's dispatch as embodying Lord Ripon's views alone. It was an official statement of the opinion formally pronounced by the Rosebery government; the colonial secretary was only the government's mouthpiece. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Salisbury government would speak differently, and if they did it would only be to court condemnation from the electorate.

## FROZEN MILK.

One of the oddest freaks of modern commerce is the trade in frozen milk between Denmark and England. Some dwellers in old-time Winnipeg will remember seeing the lactated article measured out in practically a solid state on occasions, but even they may learn that a mode of trade thus induced by climatic emergencies has been deliberately adopted and furthered by artificial means on the other side of the Atlantic. Something like a year ago a merchant in Denmark tried the experiment of freezing milk by means of salt and ice and sending it to London in barrels. The experiment was a success, for the milk when used in London is said to have retained all the delicacy of flavor and richness peculiar to the milk of Denmark. From that experiment the trade in frozen milk arose, and it has now reached large proportions in the hands of a stock company who acquired the Danish merchant's patent. Sweden as well as Denmark has become a source of supply. The modus operandi is thus described:—"When the milk is received from the farmers it is pasteurized, that is, heated to 75 degrees C., and then immediately cooled off to about 10 degrees C., and now the freezing is commenced. Half the milk is filled into cans and placed in a freezing apparatus, where it will be thoroughly frozen in the course of three hours. The frozen milk is then filled into barrels of pine, the only kind of wood that can be used. The barrels, however, are only half filled with this frozen milk, the balance being filled with the unfrozen milk. This way of packing has proved to be the only practical one, as part of the milk has to be frozen in order to keep the whole cold, and part has to be in a flowing state in order to get the barrels exactly full, which is necessary to avoid too much shaking up on the road, by which the cream would be turned into butter; the floating masses of ice at the same time prevent the unfrozen milk in settling the cream. Milk which is treated in this

way has proved to keep quite fresh for 26 days. Every barrel holds 1,900 pounds of milk, and twice a week there will be shipped 50 barrels, making in all about 100,000 pounds of milk per week. The milk is shipped to Newcastle and from there by rail to large manufacturing cities, where it is sold in the streets or in retail stores. It is reported that the patent has been bought for Ireland also at a cost of \$200,000, which proves how much the stock company expects from this new enterprise. This means new competition for the British farmer, whose troubles are at present great enough. About the Danish and Swedish farmers, from whom milk can be bought so cheaply, nothing is said. Free trade, at all events, is not the cause of the farmer's lowly condition in those countries.

## SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

There is a report circulated freely to the effect that rock used in sinking the mattresses at the mouth of the Fraser river has been taken from a quarry which really belongs to the Dominion government, while private persons have been paid for it as ostensible owners of the quarry. That is to say the country has been buying its own improvement material from speculative individuals who gained control of a quarry that is actually public property. That control is said to have been secured through a false or inaccurate survey. The Times cannot vouch for the truth of the report, but those familiar with Dominion government methods will not be surprised to see it confirmed. At all events, it is evidently a fit subject for investigation by some impartial authority who would bring out the whole of the facts without fear or favor. If the parties unfavorably reflected upon are innocent of wrongdoing it is only right that their innocence should be shown. On the other hand, if the country has been defrauded in the manner indicated the fraud should be exposed and the perpetrators punished, at least to the extent of being forced to return the money.

## COWICHAN-ALBERNI.

It transpired at the hearing of the Cowichan-Alberni election case that Mr. G. A. Huff, against whom the returning officer gave the casting vote in the belief that the contest was a tie, had in reality received a majority of votes. But inexcusable informalities, such as the failure to open a polling place on the west coast, nullified the election, which was consequently voided by the court. The lesson to be learned by the government is that only competent returning officers should be appointed. The mismanagement in this instance has deprived the candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the seat, besides entailing upon both candidates a needless waste of time and money.

Mr. Huff has stated that he will again be a candidate. Mr. Wood, Mr. Huff's former opponent, is satisfied with the transient honor and will retire from the field. The names of one or two gentlemen of Cowichan—that of Mr. Davies being among the number—are mentioned as those of probable aspirants; but there is a strong feeling in old Cowichan district that Alberni is entitled to a resident representative, and it is not improbable that a much heavier vote will be recorded for Mr. Huff in Cowichan, if a contest is forced, than at the late election.

Our greatest objection to Mr. Huff is that he is a government supporter. As a man of intelligence he ought to see that the effect of the financial policy of the late premier—of whom the present premier, a man of better intentions but less ability, will be a weak imitator—will be disastrous, and if not reversed will quickly bring about a crisis. As a representative Mr. Huff would do his duty conscientiously, no doubt, but somehow some very excellent men have an easy way of squaring their scruples when expediency points another way. Road "appropriations" disclose, or cover up, a multitude of sins, according to the amount voted, while the expectations of favors to come too often extinguish the latent spark of independence. Still, if there is a chance for the exercise of a little independence in the government ranks, which we doubt, Mr. Huff would be a likely person to know it and act accordingly.

We would prefer to see a straight opponent in the field, but it is probably too soon after the great cyclone to expect a resurrection, especially in a constituency wet-nursed by two premiers. Failing such a contest there can be no reason, save a personal one, for putting the province to the expense of an election.

## MANITOBA'S POSITION.

The Bowell government does not seem to have put itself on the right track yet in dealing with the Manitoba school question. In noticing the report that a new document was on its way from Ottawa the Winnipeg Free Press, which has lately declared itself an independent paper, said: "It is to be hoped that this document includes a withdrawal of the remedial order." The withdrawal of the remedial order has been pronounced by all independent observers a step necessary to place the question on a proper footing for remedial negotiations. A province with a coercive threat hanging over its head can hardly be expected to treat with the threatener; withdrawal is an essential preliminary. So far as the report goes, there is no indication that the Ottawa government has decided upon this step, and therefore it still appears to be on the wrong track. The following from the Free Press is significant as the view of an independent reflector of public opinion in the province:

"It will be a grave error on the part of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his cabinet to treat Manitoba as a culprit to be corrected by a remedial order, and not as a province of equal standing with other provinces, and equally entitled to deal without interference with its educational affairs. There is yet time to avoid this error by a statesmanlike course, which in the long run will prove of greater advantage to his party than expedients that recommend themselves merely for their utility in tiding over a pressing difficulty. Besides, the question is too serious a one to be the subject of mere party tactics.

"So far as Manitoba is concerned, one course only is open to her government, whether Mr. Greenway or any other person be at the head of it. The province has been on its defence for several years as to the constitutionality of her school laws. The point contended for has been confirmed by the privy council. She is now on her defence against the proposal of Canada to reverse the effect of the first decision, as a matter of policy. So long as Manitoba is so placed, her government cannot do otherwise than resist interference. Persistence by the Dominion in its proposal must result in an appeal by the Manitoba government to its people for their mandate. No one doubts what this mandate would be. 'Is the Dominion prepared for an issue so grave, if there is any other honorable course?'

"It must not be forgotten that Manitoba has not, since 1890, been in a position to consider the grievances of her Catholic citizens except as one of the militant parties in a constitutional struggle. These militant conditions being removed, no one who knows the people of Manitoba doubts that their sense of justice is quite sufficient to deal fairly with all classes of her population."

The organ has been well high sent into a fit by the circulation of the rumor that Chief Justice Meredith was to leave the bench and supplant Sir Mackenzie Bowell. A "stupid dispatch," "this silly production of an idiotic newsman," "utterly incredible trash," are epithets which betray the organ's state of mind. Moreover, the author of the dispatch is set down as a "senseless news-caterer" and a "donkey." All this is very interesting in view of the fact that the report was set going by a Conservative newspaper. Naturally enough it has been taken as a sign of Conservative despair, and that is probably the cause of the Colonist's fury. The organ further betrays its agitation by suppressing a portion of the Times' comments on the report, with the evident intention of giving a false impression.

## BISHOP CRIDGE RESIGNS.

The Rectory of the Reformed Episcopal Church on Sunday.

In closing his Sunday morning sermon at the Reformed Episcopal church, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge announced his resignation as rector. He said:

"I feel that the time is come when my age requires that I should resign into your hands the pastorate which you renewed and bestowed on me twenty-one years ago last November. I deem it expedient to do this last failure coming as it often does at such an age suddenly, you should be placed at a disadvantage. I do it also because I think the work requires a younger man, a more vigorous hand. I would suggest the desirability of some change being made before winter, and that you should without delay look out for a pastor such as you will approve. I will do my best as God shall enable me till such a one be found. I think it proper to observe, and I trust it will meet your favorable regard, that the resignation refers only to my office as rector. I hope to combine my oversight and other functions as bishop so long as the needed health and strength are vouchsafed to me.

"Should you deem it preferable for your more assurance to appoint a colleague or assistant for a time to take the main part of the duty and to take the main part of your offerings, it would still be on the understanding that my resignation (which I now place in your hands) will take effect whenever you see fit to accept it.

"It is cordial to me to reflect that I take this step on my own motive, without any suggestion or pressure from any quarter. I am very grateful to you for all your love and confidence. I ask you to join your prayers with mine that the Lord will raise up a man faithful and true to minister to your edification.

"Brethren, we have experienced for twenty years the benefits of freedom from ceremonial and ritualistic stridings. We have tasted the refreshment of a pure worship without distraction. Let none, for aught the world can give or take, turn aside from the pure word of the Lord, the commandment is of that living present, all governing being whose promise is 'He that faith, unto death and I will give thee the crown of life.' Therefore, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men; be strong."

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## NELSON.

The Nelson Miner.

One hundred and sixteen claims were recorded at Nelson between June 1, 1894, and May 31st, 1895. Since the latter date, in about seven weeks, 149 have been recorded.

At Forty-Nine Creek the hydraulic company is constructing a reservoir at the head of their flume, which will hold enough water to supply the monitors for 12 hours. The water is getting a bit low, but this arrangement, which is generally adopted in the Coeur d'Alenes and other hydraulic countries, saves all the water that would otherwise be wasted when the giants are not actually working.

The claims on Sheep creek, a tributary of the Salmon river, are attracting considerable attention. At present they are reached by a trail of some 10 miles in length from St. Ignace, on the Nelson & Port Sheppard railway, but it is not unlikely that Mr. Corbin may very materially aid the development of this new claim by constructing a wagon road to it. Many of the claims are held by men who mean to expend some considerable sums on them.

The Hall Mines company, limited, have placed an order in the hands of Fraser & Chalmers for the machinery for a 100-ton smelter. Beyond the fact that it is to be here by the end of the summer we could gain no other information. It is only natural to suppose that having got the machinery it will not be left to lie about in the mud and snow, but that a building will be erected to contain it. On the subject of this building the utmost secrecy prevails. It is, however, to be placed on the piece of ground which the company has recently obtained from the C. P. R. opposite the end of the tramway. There will be no concentrator as only the first class ore will be treated.

## NEW DENVER.

The Ledger.

Recent assays from Cariboo creek go as high as \$105 in gold.

An eight-inch streak, close to the foot wall on the L. H., has given an assay of 1008 oz. silver and \$6 gold.

Capitalists from Montana have their eyes on the Arlington, the Springer creek bonanza. Cooper and Fielding ask \$50,000 for it.

Cariboo creek is excited over some promising galena locations made during the week.

Several strikes of galena are reported from the neighborhood of Cape Horn, on Arrow lake.

Seven men are working on the placer ground at Trout lake, owned by the C. & K. Mining Company. Their quartz claims have been leased to a Vancouver party.

Tuesday broke the record at the government for the recording of mineral claims, eighteen in all having been booked. This is one more than any day since the "silver jubilee." Seventeen of these were on Springer creek.

By degrees the big mines are beginning to get their outputs down to the railway, and henceforth shipments will be more regular. The Slokan Star recommenced shipping this week, having sent out 100 tons yesterday to the Omineca smelting works. Shipments will be made from this mine in 10-ton lots for the next few months. The Noble Five and concentrator people are seeking car space also and they will ship heavily. There yet remains about 100 tons of Alpha ore to go out, which will clean out the bins. From the initial shipment on September 13, 1894, till January 1, 1895, the Slokan mines sent out over the Nakusp & Slokan railway:

	Tons.	Value.
Alpha mine	771-14	\$77,125
Mountain Chief	3-125	3,125
Slokan Star	1,081-12	108,150
Fisher Maiden	47-34	4,735
Noble Five	87	8,700
Minnesota Silver Co.	15	1,500
Reco	42-14	4,225
Idaho	60	6,000
Last Chance	15	1,500
Total	2,151	\$215,100

Since the first of the year the list by the same route shows:

January 1-31	1,397	\$139,700
February 1-28	844	\$84,400
March 1-31	884	\$88,400
April 1-30	1,527	\$152,700

## YACHTING.

## DEFENDER WINS.

Huntington, L. I., July 30.—The race yesterday off Glen Cove was sailed by representative yachts of the New York Yacht club for three cups offered by Commodore R. M. Brown: one for ninety footers, another for all other sloops racing together as one class, and another for all schooners as one class. The Defender and Vigilant, by agreement, waived measurements. The latter crossed the starting line at least fifty-two seconds ahead and was beaten by one minute and forty seconds. The Wasp won the smaller sloop class cup, and the Amorette the schooner cup.

Huntington, L. I., July 30.—There is every probability that the Defender in her run from Eaton's Point, four miles from here, to London, which journey she started upon this morning, will test her capabilities in a stiff breeze. With the break of day a stiff southwest breeze was blowing and it freshened until 2:30 a.m., and was blowing at the rate of 20 knots an hour. When last seen off Eaton's Neck the Vigilant had a head of about one-eighth of a mile of the Defender. Both carried their club topsails. The wind was well over their starboard quarters, and there is every prospect of a remarkably quick run to New London.

## DEFENDER BEATEN.

New London, July, 30.—The Vigilant arrived at 11:20 this morning leading the fleet.

—People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

## LATE FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Insurgents Successful—700 Spaniards Slain—Campos Flee on Horseback.

A Big Expedition Fully Equipped will be Despatched in Aid of the Rebels.

Tampa, Fla., July 30.—Reliable reports from Cuba fully confirm the rumored heavy losses sustained by the Spanish forces in their recent engagement with the insurgents under Gomez. In the battle of Valenzuela the force led by Campos numbered 1900 and the insurgents 2500. By the vigilance of the Spanish advance pickets, the Spanish troops were not led into the Cuban stronghold, but sheered off into a plain, where the forces met. The insurgents killed all the Spanish horses in order to capture what provisions, arms and ammunition they bore, and to cut off the escape of Campos. Two mounted pickets arrived and gave their mounts to Campos and a companion, who reached Bayamo at 2 a.m. The insurgent losses were between 80 and 100, while the Spanish loss is said to have been more than 700. In this engagement Lata Benito had two hundred men under his command, of whom but 25 survived. Gomez has his headquarters at Nagasa, which is in easy reach of the principal cities, and Col. Maribel, commanding 900 men, hovers between Puerto Principe and Neuvitas, intercepting all provisions and live stock. He is also maintaining a harassing and annoying guerrilla warfare which baffles the enemy.

The authenticated successes of the insurgents have kindled the enthusiasm of all expatriated Cubans and a determined effort will be made by the sympathizers with the cause to land a formidable expedition on the island. It has leaked out from the Cuban headquarters in Florida that by Tuesday or Wednesday of this week there will be in Cuban waters the largest expedition from this country that has yet left. It will be under the command of Col. Enrique Collazo, who arrived in this country about July 6, and since that time has been preparing for this expedition. The ship is fitted out as a war vessel, is capable of a speed of about 17 knots an hour and has made nineteen. About 10 days ago a trial was made off Sandy Hook. She was at once accepted and the money paid over. Clearance papers were obtained, and the vessel put out to sea. A contingent of about 25 loyal Cubans, skilled shipwrights and experienced men of war, were shipped on another vessel down the river to her on the high seas, and transferred to her on the high seas. Rapid-firing four and six-inch guns were purchased, and these, with two Gatling guns, were sent out in the same vessel, and by the time the boat reaches Cuban waters she will have a formidable battery in position. What is needed more than anything else by the insurgents is said to be aboard this vessel. There is said to have been loaded from this city three thousand Remington rifles and 50,000 pounds of ammunition. The rifles and ammunition are said to have been shipped to this city by the manufacturers, or rather to a point near the city, and loaded on vessels at points down the river and bay. They were then carried out to the high seas and there transferred to the vessel purchased by the insurgents. Everything was completed for sailing on Saturday night, and the vessel is now believed to be on its way to Cuba. There is but one Cuban in the party. Among those who are enrolled is a former officer of the U. S. navy, an officer of the National Guard and four or five men who served through the late civil war. The names of these persons will not be made known until the vessel lands its men on Cuban soil. For obvious reasons the name of the vessel has also been kept quiet. As soon as the insurgents are recognized as belligerents by some foreign government the vessel will be purchased by the insurgents. When this is done the Cuban flag will be raised on her and she will be named in all probability the Presidente Marti, in honor of the late leader of the insurgents. This recognition is expected from a South or Central American republic soon. The first step will be taken towards this in a few days, if it has not already been taken. It is the purpose of those on the island to set up a provisional government at Manzanillo or some other point in a day or so.

## DEAL IN DIAMONDS.

Output of South Africa Controlled by a Syndicate.

New York, July, 30.—A \$20,000,000 diamond deal has just been consummated in London. According to private advice received by the Maiden Lane diamond dealers, a rich London syndicate has made a contract with the De Beers Kimberley syndicate of South Africa by which the latter agrees to deliver to the London syndicate, its entire output of rough diamonds until July, 1897. For this concession the London syndicate pays to the De Beers Kimberley syndicate an advance of 10 per cent over the price now existing. This means, as the annual output of the mines controlled by the South African corporation amounts to \$20,000,000, that the De Beers syndicate will make \$2,000,000 clear profit over the profit it would make under present conditions. Just what the ordinary revenue of this colossal syndicate is, not to speak of this extra \$2,000,000, is not known. The immediate result of this deal will be, according to Sterne Bros. & Co., to send the cost of diamonds upward, gradually, but with certainty.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Award.