

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 7.

## A NICE DECISION.

Word comes from Ottawa that the postoffice employees here who went out on strike are to be punished by having \$50 of their provisional allowance withheld. The three men who did not take part in the strike are to receive the extra \$10 a month from July 1st, but the 30 strikers will commence to receive it only on December 1st. To put it briefly, those who protested too emphatically against ill treatment are fined \$50 each for so doing. This decision is put down to Sir Adolphe Caron's credit. That may be the correct idea, but the circumstances furnish good reason for believing that the decision was arrived at by the cabinet in council assembled, and that the whole ministry is responsible, not Caron alone. Of course that does not excuse the postmaster-general, whose incapacity and wrongheadedness were the original cause of the trouble. The government's action in this case has done much to show the people of Victoria the material of which the government is made. Other evidences we have had of the Thompson-Tupper combination's genius for maladministration, but none quite so striking. It required not one brilliant jack-in-office, but a number of them, to devise the scheme of fraudulently withholding from poor civil servants a part of the wages due them and then fining them for protesting. The government saves the handsome sum of \$1500 by this remarkably ingenious plan—and therefore will be able to boast that the deficit is reduced by so much. The fleeing of the men is not to be distinguished from what would be called robbery and fraud in the case of private individuals, but what of that? So glorious an opportunity to economize was not to be lightly missed. Then there was the further opportunity of flying right in the face of Victoria's citizens, who in meeting assembled emphatically declared their opinion that the men should be reinstated and be given the arrears of salary due them. The Ottawa gentlemen no doubt infer from the steady support which Victoria extends to them that lovers of justice and haters of tyranny are scarce in this city, and that its people can safely be trusted. It remains for the people to say whether this inference is correct. If they quietly tolerate the outrage perpetrated on the postoffice men and accept the insult flung in their own faces they will deserve all the contempt the Dominion minister is capable of. We do not suppose for a moment that they will show themselves so meek-spirited. At no very distant date they will have the opportunity of marking in a most practical way their opinion of this and other misdoings on the part of the Dominion government, and we have no doubt now as to what their opinion is. We should be sorry to suppose that this community will again express approval of such a combination of boodlers and sweaters.

## THE ELK LAKE PLANS.

At its next meeting the city council will be called on to deal with the following motion on the water works question, of which Ald. Munn has given notice: "Whereas a loan of \$150,000 on the credit of the lands and improvements of the city has been authorized for the purpose of extending and improving the corporation water works; "And whereas the purchase of 1600 acres of water shed of Elk and Beaver lakes at a cost of \$30,000 is contemplated by the council in connection with the said improvement; "And whereas it is estimated by competent valuers that the cost of the 1600 acres aforesaid will greatly exceed \$30,000, and will not be less than \$125,000 before the purchase is completed; "And whereas the acquiring of the said lands will not purify the said water nor make either the odor or the taste more agreeable; "Therefore be it resolved that the council rescind all former instructions to the water commissioner and hereby request the said water commissioner not to proceed with the purchase of lands surrounding Elk and Beaver lakes, except such portions as may be sufficient to enable the commissioner to clean up the borders of the said lakes and to enclose them with a fence, until such time as filter beds have been completed and all other necessary steps taken to ensure a cleaner and more wholesome supply of water during 1895 than the citizens are at present obtaining." Ald. Munn's proposal will probably commend itself to the citizens and to the council as being in the right direction. If the facts are as stated in the preamble—and this is a matter easily put to the test—then it is plain that the purchase of the whole water shed will leave too little money for the work to be done in the way of filter beds, etc. There are certain parts of the water shed which are peculiarly threatening as to pollution, and these of course should be acquired, but other parts may be ignored with safety for the present at least. The actual purification arrangements are of more importance just now than the acquiring of these portions of the water shed.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Joseph Pope has written a biography of the late Sir John Macdonald which has been elaborately criticized by eastern papers. From the testimony of both Liberal and Conservative papers the work appears to be a valuable contribution to Canadian literature, and doubtless it will be widely read. It is all the greater a pity that Mr. Pope should have marred his work by making an unjust and foolish attack upon the memory of the late Hon. George Brown, whose great services to Canada are remembered with gratitude by thousands of Conservatives as well as Liberals. One paragraph in the book is thus quoted:

For the injury done his party by the events which culminated on Aug. 4, 1858, and for his own personal mortification, Mr. Brown's overweening ambition and inordinate vanity were alone responsible. Had he taken even the ordinary precaution of stipulation for a dissolution before he undertook to form a government much would have been spared him, though it is true that had he followed this course he would not have been entitled to the prefix of "honorable," nor such gratification as could be afforded by the assumption for a fleeting moment of "the functions of constitutional adviser of the crown."

Many men on both sides of politics will at once from their own personal knowledge of Mr. Brown set this sneer down as utterly unfounded, unjust and silly. It is a great pity Mr. Pope should have blundered so.

"The total catch of British Columbia sealers for the present year is 95,049. In 1893 it was 70,000 and in 1892 54,000. The Paris regulations seem to be better adapted to promote pelagic sealing than any regulations the sealers themselves could devise. The result is due in part to the negligence of the British government in enforcing the regulations agreed upon at Paris." This from the San Francisco Call is a sample of the gross and willful ignorance displayed by American papers in connection with the sealing question. If the Call had cared to inquire it would have found that only about 26,000 of the skins this season came from the eastern part of Behring sea, the rest being taken off the Japan and British Columbia coasts and near the Russian islands. But then some Canadian papers have fallen into a similar blunder. Of course the Call knows that its statement about negligence in enforcing the regulations is utterly false and nonsensical.

## GOV. TILLMAN'S ADDRESS.

He Contents That the Dispensary Law is a Popular One.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 29.—Governor Tillman's message was read before the legislature to-day. Speaking of the dispensary law, Governor Tillman says: "I speak advisedly when I say that no new and untried experiment in legislation has ever made so many friends in so short a time or taken such deep root in the popular heart. The law has come to stay."

"Some of the newspapers began early in January to educate the public mind to resistance of the searching of private dwellings, and men were taught to believe that this was an invasion of their liberties, to which they should not submit. It is needless to show the fallacy of this contention, because it is readily seen that if a man may turn his private dwelling into a den from which he can sell liquor, or a depot from which to supply it, without the right to search and seize it under a warrant, the law would be a nullity."

"Of lynch law he says: 'The law's delay has been a theme for the animadversion and anathemas of men from time immemorial, and it appears to me that South Carolina has the best system of laws and rules of court to enable men to shirk the gallows that can possibly exist anywhere. The consequence is that the people have lost all patience and almost faith in the administration of justice. This lamentable and disgraceful condition is the direct and almost sole cause for the prevalence of lynch law in our midst.'

## WAR IS DECLARED.

Members of the W. C. T. U. Start the Crusade Against Living Pictures.

Boston, Nov. 29.—Lady Henry Somerset is in Boston with Miss Willard. She said to-day: "The report cabled over that I had come to this country this time on purpose to wage war against living pictures, so-called, is absolutely untrue." Lady Somerset added that she would be in full sympathy with what the women of the W. C. T. U. might do in an effort to stop these exhibitions. "I allow the American women to fight this matter out on their grounds," she said, "I shall only hope to sympathize with and help them all I can." Members of the W. C. T. U. have already begun battle against these exhibitions in Washington, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. In Pittsburgh they have applied to the aldermen to stop the exhibition of pictures that are indecent, that is, those that are nearly nude. "A picture of nude may be beautifully idealistic," said Lady Somerset, "and when treated purely and simply such a subject represents the most wonderful work of God, and may be an inspiration indeed to all that is good and beautiful. But those cheap human representations of nude in art are demoralizing and suggestive of anything but purity."

Diphtheria has broken out in Evelyn College, near Princeton.

## CHINA SUES FOR PEACE.

United States Minister to Act as Intermediary Between the Contending Powers.

Poor Li Hung Chang Blamed for All the Reverses With Which China Has Met.

Washington City, Nov. 29.—China has succumbed to the inevitable and has sued for peace. Her proposal will be presented to Japan through the United States minister at Peking and Tokyo, thus promising the termination of the war as the result, in part at least, of the exercises of the good offices of the U.S. It is not possible at this time to learn the terms of China's proposition, as handed to Minister Denby, but it is probable that it provides for but two concessions—a money indemnity and a relinquishment of suzerainty over Corea. It is improbable that the first tender will be accepted by Japan, as such overture is not to be accepted, but this proposition will open the way to a counter offer of terms by Japan through Minister Dunn, and the negotiations, if successful, and if they follow the usual course, will lead first to a truce under a proper guarantee, or a preliminary agreement on a policy, and finally to the definite settlement of peace. Just how this proposition will be brought about is not known yet. It is probable, however, that the matter is in the hands of the American ministers in China and Japan, the visit of Mr. Dietrich, commissioner of maritime affairs at Tientsin, to Japan is not to be directly connected with the peace negotiations, as has been supposed.

Hiroshima, Nov. 29.—News has been received of a battle in the vicinity of Motienien. The Japanese are said to have lost forty killed and wounded. The Chinese loss is supposed to be immense. Shanghai, Nov. 29.—A sensation has been caused by a memorial to the throne signed by over 120 high officials, impeaching Li Hung Chang, and charging him with corruption, peculation and desertion. The memorial also says that the Japanese soldiers being accused of high treason and of selling state secrets and war material to the enemy. They are further charged with investing money in Japan, harboring treasonable designs against the Chinese empire, and conspiring to procure the overthrow of China. The memorial demands the instant punishment and dismissal of all concerned in the conspiracy.

Chefoo, Nov. 29.—Chinese fugitives state that the Japanese seized Port Arthur, shooting, and young, and that pillage and murder were supreme for three days. The dead were barbarously maltreated, their heads and noses being cut off and numbered atrocities committed. The Japanese soldiers scoured the country for days and killed all the Chinese they could find. The fugitives say that all the streets of Port Arthur as well as the harbor, were filled with dead bodies.

London, Nov. 29.—The silver market is in a state of collapse. The quotation of bar silver to-day is 283-8d., which shows a decline of 1-8 from yesterday's closing. The cause of the recent fall and weakness is the reported large Japanese purchases of war material, for which Japan is said to be creating bills on the east, thus diminishing other forms of remitting.

London, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tokyo telegraphs as follows: "Details of the fall of Port Arthur are now beginning to arrive. The number of Chinese killed in the engagement was about 2000. Most officers were slain during the cannonading of the place on Nov. 20. The statements that there was a further excessive slaughter of Chinese are absolutely denied by the Japanese officer in command. During the attack upon Port Arthur, a large force of Chinese from Foo Chow and beyond Dinchow attacked the latter place, but the Japanese garrison repulsed them after severe fighting with heavy loss to the Chinese. The Japanese loss was 20 killed and 60 wounded, including several officers."

A dispatch to the Central News from Tientsin says that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has postponed his trip to Pao-tung-Foo and has gone to Taku to inspect the forts there.

The Daily News will reproach Japan again to-morrow for continuing the war, saying: "There is no clear, open, avowed issue between the Chinese and the power which revels in the luxury of hitting them when they are down. No war within our recollection has been continued on such terms."

## FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Opinion on the New Loan—The Gold Reserve Problem.

New York, Nov. 24.—Although the railroads are now doing a fair business, yet some of them have to take freight at low rates, and in the absence of any special "bull" factor, there is a disposition to let prices drift rather than make any special effort to advance them. The reception given to the new government loan has not yet materially helped other securities. On the one hand there is some diversity of opinion as to the necessity of contracting a new loan in such an awkward form to run for so long a period as ten years. On the other hand, the requirement that the subscription shall be paid in the form of gold has emphasized the discussion about money discrimination, which only increases the confusion on that question

To swear or not to swear—that is the question  
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to grin and bear  
With a box of spluttering matches,  
Or to take arms against th' imposing grocer  
And with a shot-gun end him? To shoot—to kill—  
No more; or with a club to say we make  
His back ache, increasing by one the shocks  
His flesh is heir to—'tis an ending  
Devoutly to be wished. To bluff—to palm—  
To palm off worthless matches—ay, there's the rub.  
For when we ask for Eddy's and are given others—  
When we have shuffled off, and with mortal toil  
Succeeded in producing a dull light by dint  
Of trying half a box of vile odor'd lucifers,  
We register a vow to never patronize  
Th' unscrupulous man again—or else to see and to insist  
On getting E. B. Eddy's Matches.

and is giving it an imaginary importance beyond what it really possesses. The effect of this sensitiveness about forms of money is, first, to emphasize the importance of the treasury getting more gold, and next, to increase the difficulty of getting it. It cannot be said that this sort of confusion produces any real apprehension; but it has created a certain uneasiness, and keeps the attention of the public on the symptoms of its disease in a way that is unfavorable to recovery. Nor is the way out of this condition of slow financial fever as yet entirely open and clear. The large subscriptions to the loan will help to quiet the stock market and it will give the political doctors are prescribing a long and tedious course of treatment to which the patient is to be subjected as soon as congress assembles. The administration is understood to have it in contemplation to recommend a broad scheme of reconstruction of our currency system, its main points being the retirement of the government legal tender paper and its substitution by a more elastic system of bank issues than that which now exists. There is perhaps no great division of opinion about the importance of some judicious revision of our monetary arrangements, and when it is all accomplished the results may prove very beneficial to the country at large. But this prospect introduces another new element of change; and with change comes unsettlement and postponements about matters that anxiously await action and accomplishment. And not a few take it grimly that, having got off the tariff gridiron we should now be pitched upon the hot coils of currency reform. This new source of legislative uncertainty is one of the influences that is now acting unfavorably upon the stock market, and it must be assigned as one of the causes of the weakness of prices during the past week. Then, again, some dissatisfaction is felt that, while there is no doubt about the loan being subscribed for abundantly in one form of money or another, yet there is no assurance that the fifty millions now being borrowed will suffice either to maintain the reserve at the legal minimum or to provide for the deficiencies of revenue. The rent in the treasury finances is only patched; not repaired in such a way as to hold good. When congress reassembles this whole matter must come up, and with so many diverse and divisive interests concerned in it, there is no foreseeing by what means the public finances will be relieved of their present sources of derangement. It is felt on all sides that the trouble is no longer one of real difficulty in the handling, and that the hand of a strong and resourceful financier could readily put affairs into normal shape and end the vague distrust that is now holding every form of enterprise in arrest. But such a hand seems lacking.

It seems impossible that this timidity and hesitation of management can much longer keep affairs in their present uncertainty. The immediate problem is now to fill up the treasury gold reserve and to secure for the future the government a good form of income sufficient to keep the reserve good under any contingencies. There should be no real serious difficulties in the way of solving this question. The supply of gold in the country is many times over what the problem calls for. It is within reach of availability for the purposes of the treasury; and it is within the power of the banks to make it available sufficiently for the purpose contemplated. The banks could now afford to pay out a considerable amount of gold to importers for customs duties; and if the treasury would back them in so doing by re-issuing to them as much gold as possible through the clearing house the deadlock would be broken and affairs would again run in normal grooves. The present indications are that matters are trending towards some such simple method of adjustment; and on that account we hope to see an early end of the present derangements without much dependence on congressional bungling. When that comes a marked and real recovery of confidence may be looked for, and the "good times coming" of the "boom" will be here.

## TRUST OFFICERS INDICTED.

Standard Oil Men Violate the Laws of Texas.

New York, Nov. 30.—The sheriff of New York received a telegram to-day from the sheriff of Lennox county, Texas, stating that requisitions for John D. Rockefeller and Wm. Rockefeller and other officials of the Standard Oil Company had been mailed to the governor of New York. The sheriff of Lennox county asks the sheriff of New York to execute the governor's warrant at once. The Standard Oil officials are charged with a violation of the anti-trust laws of Texas.

## AMERICAN POLITICS REVIEWED.

John J. Ingalls Applies Numerous Adjectives to the Populists.

New York, Nov. 30.—The Herald has the following: "If the sworn, specified, detailed and documented accusations of their own leaders are to be believed, the Populist administration of Kansas has been the most profligate, debased, degraded and disgraceful government ever known in any state in the union. Before it Tammany pales its ineffectual face."

It was thus that ex-Senator John J. Ingalls yesterday described the late Llewellyn regime in Kansas. He came to this city from Boston, where he delivered a lecture, and was found at the Grand Union hotel.

"Populism," he said, "has reached its culmination. It has made a remarkable impression upon the legislation of congress. The income tax is absolutely and unequivocally a Populist measure. It was advocated by neither the Republican nor the Democratic party. The Populist platform alone contained reference to such a tax. The income tax is a measure of immense significance. The Populist crusade was a campaign of spoliation. I do not regard the election of this year as in any sense a certificate of unqualified confidence in the Republican party. Democracy met defeat because it had demonstrated its conspicuous and unequalled incapacity to deal rightly with present day problems. The elections mean simply the Republican party has another chance. If it fails it too will be brought low. If the Republican leaders accept the opportunity presented we shall win in 1896, but the tariff will not be the great issue, nor will any candidate be successful whose position is not known upon other and I believe far more momentous questions. The wealth of the rich, the poverty of the poor, the exclusive and menacing power of great corporations, the strangulation of trade by a vicious financial system and the more general distribution of prosperity among the masses: these are the vital questions of the day. Which ever party shall reveal its capacity to deal intelligently and successfully with these problems will hold the reins of government."

Buda Pesth, Dec. 1.—A party of guests who were returning to their homes from a wedding in the village of Hides, while passing through a dense forest, were attacked by wolves. Thirteen of the number were devoured and the remainder of the party were more or less seriously injured.

## Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back  
Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele  
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines, but did not get any permanent relief from any of them.'

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and I feel like a new man."

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Eric Treaserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

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