

The Weekly Times

Friday, Victoria, August 17, 1894.

DOMINION VOTERS' LISTS.

As the revision of the Dominion voters list for Victoria will shortly be commenced it may do no harm to again remind intending voters of the need of registration. There are four alternative qualifications for electors, who are pre-supposed to be of full age, to be British subjects, and not to be disqualified by any law of the Dominion. In addition to this the would-be voter must (a) own real estate within his electoral district of the value of more than \$300; (b) be a tenant of real property at a rental exceeding \$24 per annum, and have been a tenant of real property within the Dominion of Canada for more than a year previous to his application; (c) be a resident in the electoral district, and have been a resident of Canada and derived an income therein of more than \$300 per annum, for more than one year previous to his application; or (d) be the son of a real property owner, residing with his parents, where the property is of the value of more than \$300 for each person claiming to be registered in respect thereof. Owners of property and tenants are supposed to have their names on the assessment roll, which is taken by the revising officer as the basis of the voters' list. All persons who know that their names are on the assessment roll may assume that they will be transferred to the list, and therefore need not trouble themselves at the commencement of the revision. It might be well, however, for all to take a look at the preliminary list when it is published in order to make sure that their names have been correctly transferred. Income voters and property owners' sons must make application to the revising officer to have their names placed on the list. We may once more repeat the caution to bear in mind that this must be done at every revision, for there may still be some laboring under the wrong assumption that because they were registered in 1891 their names will be transferred from the old list to the new. Those who desire to register should do so while the preliminary revision is in progress, as registration is more certain than at a later stage. The revising officer, Mr. Wood, will probably in a short time announce his readiness to receive applications. The Times will, as on previous occasions, afford all the information and all the facilities within its power to those who wish to secure the franchise. It should not be forgotten that in all likelihood the list as now revised will be used at the next election for the house of commons, and that no person who desires the privilege of casting a vote at that election should miss the opportunity of putting his name on the list.

HON. MR. LAURIER'S VISIT.

At Nanaimo, Vancouver and Winnipeg the Liberals have already organized to arrange for the reception of Hon. Mr. Laurier. This will be the first time in the history of the west—certainly the first instance in the history of British Columbia—when the leader of the Liberal party has made what may be called an official visit to the country. Many prominent Liberals have visited Victoria, and political addresses have been made in this city by Messrs. Charlton, Paterson, Trow and others, but Mr. Laurier has never been in British Columbia. Our people recently heard Finance Minister Foster and the minister of agriculture, the former being the sponsor for the financial and trade policy of the government. Probably all that is now remembered of the utterances of these two apostles of protection and high taxation is the practical and common sense advice given by Mr. Angers to our agriculturists, to go more into mixed farming. Otherwise their addresses were "state and unprofitable"; every person, even the solitary protectionist in the city, was sadly disappointed. The time is therefore opportune for the leader of the Liberal party—the freer trade party—to place before the people of Victoria the policy which they are seeking to have adopted by the people of Canada. Our citizens have been surfeited with Conservative doctrine and protectionist fallacies. They want to hear the other side, and especially do they wish to hear the high-minded and gifted Liberal leader. Victoria Liberals meet to-night in Philharmonic Hall to make arrangements for Mr. Laurier's visit. Whatever may be done to extend a welcome to the distinguished gentleman will, we feel satisfied, meet with the hearty approval of all our citizens, for Victorians are generous in their sympathies and always rise high above party in dispensing hospitality to visitors of eminence in the political world. As a prominent Canadian, and as the leader of a great party and as the probable premier of the next government, Mr. Laurier will be made to feel that Victoria is not opposed to the general principles of government which he so eloquently expounds, nor to the trade policy which his party stands pledged to enforce whenever the country commissions them to do so.

NATIONS AND TRADE.

Notwithstanding the confident assertions of protectionist editors that "we are having comparatively smooth sailing in Canada" in a commercial sense; and the complacency with which they persistently assure us that we are very much better off than somebody else, the average British Columbian will be apt to conclude that the unpleasant frequency of strikes from demeritancy, induced by business troubles; the number of mortgage foreclosures and sales under dis-

train for rent, and the difficulty which the most careful and prudent among us experiences in making both ends meet, furnishes more reliable evidence of the true condition of things and the urgency of the need of change in our industrial and commercial system than any quantity of paid editorial palaver in defence of protection. Intelligent men suffering from commercial depression are not likely to think less seriously of their difficulties because someone else suffers even more, and once awakened by their own practical experience to the delusive character of the claims made on behalf of protection, it is but reasonable to expect that they will prefer their own judgment to the representations of those who profit at their expense.

In periods of commercial prosperity the advocates of protection are not slow to claim for protection the credit of promoting them, and to enter into an assumed investigation of the details of the process by which protection's beneficent results are accomplished. But when protection fails to do what is claimed for it; when it fails to make good times, they carefully avoid any critical investigation of the subject, and content themselves with the assertion—in protection countries—that protection is "gaining ground" in free trade England. Just now we in Canada are assured that protection is being more favorably received than ever by English "agriculturists." From this they would have us believe that English farmers and farm laborers are discarding free trade opinions, and accepting those of protectionists. In the palmy days of corn laws, who were the class that most strenuously exerted themselves to perpetuate protection in England? Agriculturists who will have themselves addressed as my lord and his grace and whose only agricultural occupation was to collect the proceeds of some other people's farming in the shape of rents, resisted to the utmost in the hereditary branch of the British legislature the act of repeal. The signs of a revival of protection in England have as yet been confined mostly to the upper house, and only there has any public man in the capacity of a legislator boldly and openly avowed himself in defence of it. This pathetic solicitude for the "farm laborers of England," on the part of men who never turned a furrow or reaped a sheaf of grain, and who in fact look upon such occupation as reserved for a semi-degraded class, is of a piece with all other protectionist notions for the benefit of the working man. It is incumbent upon the defenders of protection to show from the evidence of local facts that protection here and now is of a benefit to the people of this city and province, or to admit the falsity of the whole protectionist theory. When called upon to undertake the task of explaining why with protection in full swing we are suffering from severe commercial depression; why when the earth yields bountifully in response to our toil; when millions of men are able, willing and anxious to work and other millions are willing to exchange with them for the products of their toil anything they may need; why when all the factors are here which go to make plenty and prosperity and capable of being put into active operation, we still suffer from want and depression; protectionists take refuge in the assumption that our periodically recurring depressions come from some mysterious influences beyond the power of human intelligence to discover and understand. If so, do not our prosperous times come in the same way and does not the claim of protection making them fall to the ground?

If human exertion is the only means by which human want can be supplied; if by the division of labor the efficiency of that labor can be vastly increased; and by the process of free exchange all who labor may share in that efficiency; be the natural law, will not this natural law be as efficient for its purpose as any other? As the law of gravitation? If labor, division of labor and trade, produce plenty, and freedom produce equality, all that is required is that men be free to labor, and trade, to be prosperous. Freedom promotes trade, and trade promotes production. Protectionists themselves recognize this truth. We find them rejoicing at the success of the C. P. R. in establishing trade between Canada and Australia, or Japan, or China, and congratulating themselves on the benefits that will accrue in consequence to the producers of Canada, and they are so convinced of the good flowing from it as to advocate the paying of large subsidies to encourage it. But protectionists only believe in trade when it goes through channels of their own choosing, and enables them to pay big subsidies to rich companies, who can furnish election funds. Trade with Australia many thousands of miles distant is good, but trade with the United States at our very doors is bad. The Americans impose a protective tariff against us, and in self defence we must retaliate. But the reason is less slight in dealing with protected Australia. Protectionists assume that trade may be good with one nation and bad with another, and that national sentiment should dictate its course. The truth is nations do not trade as nations; it is only individuals who trade, and individuals (who are not fools) do not trade on sentiment but for gain. Interference with freedom; interference with trade; interference with labor; alone can prevent prosperity. There is nothing very mysterious in this; nothing beyond the comprehension of any ordinary mind, and to understand this clearly is to understand the method, the essence and the effect of protection. INTRA MUROS.

RAILWAY DISCRIMINATION.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company has been found guilty of doctoring its accounts so as to show a gross income of \$1,750,000 a year more than was actually received. This seems to have gone on for four years, making a total of \$7,000,000 between the actual receipts and the amount of income shown in the books. In response to an enquiry as to what became of this missing amount the information came out that it had been given in the way of secret rebates to certain shippers. The San Francisco Examiner in commenting on the matter says: "This revelation has been received with some surprise by the public, but with entire unconcern by railway men. The officials of the Atchison remark that 'secret rebates are common on all railroads,' and a well informed western authority says in comment that 'it is safe to say that there are not ten railroads in the United States that are not giving rebates to shippers at the present time; there is not a line running out of Chicago to-day but what is allowing rebates to shippers.'"

It is to be hoped that Major-General Herbert will avail himself of the opening for retirement from Canada afforded by the vacancy in his career. The incidents connected with his career would seem to show beyond a doubt that he is much more likely to succeed as a colonel of the Guards than as commander of the Canadian militia.

Says the Toronto Mail: "When a verdict of guilty is accompanied by a recommendation to mercy the jury should state clearly the grounds of the recommendation. Hugh Lynn, who has been sentenced to be hanged in British Columbia for a double murder, is asking for a respite because the jury asked the judge to be lenient. The only sentence the court could impose under the circumstances was the gallows, and now the condemned man is looking to Ottawa for relief. The simple recommendation to mercy is not very effectual, because the duty of the jury, if there is any doubt, is to give the prisoner the benefit of it. In many cases it is only a means of shifting responsibility."

FREE TRADE AND THE UNION JACK. To the Editor: Nature interposes a limit to the isolating tendencies of protection by the difference in soil and climate which exists in the various parts of the globe. There are certain articles in every day use which nations must import or deprive themselves of altogether. No amount of protection would enable Canada to produce tea, cotton, rice and tropical fruits, therefore the protectionist cannot wholly suppress the humanizing influence of international trade. Another influence which operates most effectively against the complete application of the protection principle is the intense desire on the part of all nations to export as much as possible. Since it is clearly impossible to export goods without importing goods to the same amount the most that protection can accomplish is to abridge foreign trade. If we determine not to purchase from abroad we must be content not to sell to the foreigner. If we insist on importing only \$100 worth of goods we must be content to export only \$100 worth of goods. Such must of necessity be the final result of commercial transactions with a large number of nations. Our ledger may show that we have exported to one country a large amount and imported from that country a small amount, but we will find that there will be some other country from which we have imported largely and to which we have sent only a small amount in exports, thus establishing equilibrium; and in the aggregate imports and exports, beyond loaning and debt paying, will balance each other.

It is impossible to gratify our desire to sell without indulging to an equal degree our antipathy to buying. In vain do the protectionists delude themselves with the idea that they can compel the foreigner to pay in cash. It is impossible to get the goods we want to sell, unless we get a market for our goods. Let us take an example by supposing a case. Suppose it possible for a nation to export largely and import nothing in return except specie, and, with the result of getting rich, to insist on the retention of the bullion by prohibiting its exportation, would that country be any the richer? Certainly not. Let us examine it. There could be no increase in the wealth of the country, because the wealth of the country, the result of doubling the number of the counters would be not to increase the wealth of the country, but simply to diminish the purchasing powers of the counters and their another, but no ship can represent the same commodity which was previously represented by one.

FRASER FLOOD RELIEF.

About the time when the Fraser flood was at its height the people of the east were asked to lend aid to those who were suffering. Everybody remembers the appeal made by Mr. Corbould in the house of commons, and everybody remembers how generously the people of the east began to respond to the requests for aid. Then came a sudden check to their generosity when Premier Davie sent a letter east saying there was no need of outside relief, that the province could do all that was required in that line. Naturally the people of the east were surprised at this after they had been appealed to. They must be a good deal more surprised now on the appeal to them for aid being renewed, after Mr. Davie's repulsion of their generous offers. How much success can be hoped for in answer to this new appeal to eastern sympathy after the rebuff administered by the premier? Most people are naturally at a loss to account for this juggling with a matter so serious, and Mr. Davie should come forward with some explanation. He may perhaps find this all the more advisable when he reads the following editorial reflections in the Vancouver World:

It is hoped that some of those in our midst who made complaint at the time that the local papers exaggerated the relief of the Fraser flood, and who, in the report of the meeting of the relief committee which appears in this issue, when it was decided to appeal to the great heart of the Dominion for assistance, those who at the time meddled with some of their own notions, and never about in a position now to write themselves down foolish, and it is hoped they have been taught a lesson that will stand them in good stead in future. They had not been near the river, knew absolutely nothing about its inroads on the settlers' farms, and in their opulent homes could not sympathize with the suffering. It is a great pity that a few self-conceited persons, arrogating to themselves the claim of representative men, should have interfered with the well directed efforts of those who had accurate knowledge of the situation and were endeavoring to do good. The next time the Tooley street tailors speak, unasked, on behalf of the community it is to be hoped they will fortify themselves with facts and show that they have a moderate degree of presence at least in their mental headpieces.

Those who interfered in the manner deprecated by the organ were Lieutenant Governor Dewdney and Premier Davie, and in all probability the latter was responsible for the former's action. We trust Mr. Davie is duly humbled by the severe lecture read to him by the World. We trust also that he will come forward with an explanation of the failure of the province to provide all the relief needed, as he undertook on its behalf to do, and thus checked the receipt of aid from the east.

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IN THE INTERIOR.

Bush Fires Doing Damage—Successful Hop Culture.

A heavy rain at Sijonsum on Monday night had the effect of putting out some of the bush fires in that section. An auction sale of horses was held last Saturday by Mr. Pitcairn at the Victoria hotel stables. The animals sold were part of a band brought over from Washington, and realized from \$25 to \$35 each. In spite of the dry summer, which is generally considered favorable to the increase of feathered game, prairie chicken and grouse appear to be remarkably scarce in this district.

Bush fires are raging in all sections of the district, and large areas of timbered lands in Creighton valley and the Shuswap river district have been burned. Unless checked by an immediate rainfall the whole country from the head of White valley to the Columbia river will probably be overrun by fire. Mr. W. Thompson, of Fairview, was in town this week, and reports that the mining deals which he has been negotiating for properties at Boundary creek have been satisfactorily completed with English capitalists.

The hydraulic company, who were sinking a shaft to reach bed rock on Mission creek, have suspended operations for the present owing to water coming into the shaft at a depth of about 60 feet in such quantities as to make further progress impossible.

The hop crop at the Mission promises to be an extremely large one this season. Hop culture has now passed beyond the experimental stage in this district, and an extensive addition to the acreage of this crop will be put in next spring. Work on the public roads has been suspended in the Mission and White valley districts until after harvest. Mr. Leonard Norris leaves on Saturday for the southern country to make final arrangements for the completion of the Boundary creek road. About eighty men are employed in the Lower Okanagan and Kootenai river districts on this work.

Harvesting throughout the district has been much delayed this season through the scarcity of binding twine. The local dealers state that they have had shipments on the road for several weeks, but until this week no twine has been available either in Vernon, Armstrong or Enderby, and much inconvenience has in consequence been entailed upon the farmers.

CAPTAIN GEORGE DEAD.

The Aged Chieftain of the Chehalis Tribe Departs This Life.

Captain George, head chief of the Chehalis Indians, died in his tent in the Indian camp about the woolen mills on Tuesday morning. Until four years ago he was known as Captain Bob, but for some reason unknown (although probably a good one, as a more cunning Indian could not be found from the mouth of the Fraser to the height of land in Cariboo), he changed his name to Captain George. Every year he accompanied his tribe down to the salmon fishing to watch over their morals and see that the children were getting on properly. He had great influence with the whites, and his word was law with all on all occasions. He was a staunch adherent of the Roman Catholic church, and until this week he had caused general mourning among the tribe.

Captain George had the honor, some twelve or thirteen years ago, on the occasion of the visit to the city of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, of presenting Her Royal Highness, on behalf of his tribe, with a pair of silver bracelets and some baskets of Indian make. In return he received the thanks of the Marquis and the Princess and their photographs, and that was all. George looked upon the bracelets and baskets as gifts of enormous value and fully expected to receive a warship in return. He could not believe that the Marquis and the Princess had given more than the photos, and for many months he daily vatched for the arrival of the big war vessel that was to make him the sloop of King George. The purchasing powers of the counters and their another, but no ship can represent the same commodity which was previously represented by one.

Meanwhile the money cost of production would have become so great that the foreigner could no longer afford to purchase the productions of the hatted country, and exportation would also cease and foreign trade be entirely suppressed. The country would have lots of gold, but its purchasing power would be diminished, and in exact ratio to its over supply—that is its excess beyond the requirements of circulation. Now the only way to obtain full value for the specie is to send it abroad, where it will buy double as much as it would at home. The gold is not to be fetched back goods, since nothing else could be got in exchange for it. Fetching back goods, however, means abandoning the model of protection and "keep the money in the country" cry. "Yet what is to be done? Gold may be piled up in heaps, yet the moment it leaves its purchasing power it is no longer wealth. Specie is only worth what it will fetch in the commodity market. Well, abroad it goes and in push the goods, and internal commerce becomes generally disorganized until the specie has become reduced to the legitimate needs of the currency. Now what can be done? The complete and logical application of which would lead to such disasters as its complete reversal could alone remedy?

The wealth of a country consists of its natural resources. Canada's resources are not only great but they are not to be readily taken all they can get. But since it is impossible for them to pay us in specie they can only pay us in goods. That is, exchange what we want for their products. The tariff prevents their products from coming in, therefore it prevents them from buying, and consequently our products from going out. If the people engaged in the natural production of the country would only think protection would be a great benefit.

STORIES OF BRET HARTE.

How the Famous Humorist Fooled Labouchere of Truth.

During a trip over the Pennsylvania circuit, Harte found himself one evening in a small town the very atmosphere of which was depressing. Turning to the committee man who waited upon him at his room in the hotel, Harte said: "Is this a healthful climate?" "Passably," responded the committee man.

"What's the mortality of this city?"

"About one a day," said Harte. "This was a mistake," and he drew the committee man into the recess of a bay window, and then said to him solemnly: "Is the man dead for to-day?" "I am not sure," replied the committee man. "This most famous Londoner," said Harte, "is a victim of a celebrated man. I made myself in the threadbare, frayed, faded and faded garments which would, quite likely, be worn by a cross between a Bohemian journalist and a tramp, here's truth and asked to see the eminent journalist. He was ushered into a newspaper office, the inner office of which he had a poem which he would like to see, and asked Mr. Labouchere to look it over. But the famous Londoner refused to glance at the offering, but Harte's earnest pleading his immediate need of money, Mr. Labouchere finally turned it with the remark: "But, my God!" exclaimed Harte, "I'm starving."

"What do you want for it?" inquired Labouchere. "Is it worth a pound?" said Harte, with an expression indicating that his heart was crawling up in the vicinity of his larynx. "Worth a pound? It is not worth the paper it is written on," raged Labouchere, "but you have given me a few shillings, and I can only be accompanied by advice to the effect that a strong, able-bodied man like you can make more money and give less cause of offense by seeking employment at hop-picking or shipping before the year way into journalism, why don't you join the expedition for the relief of General Gordon? Who are you anyway?"

"Bret Harte," was the answer as a major portion of the disguise was removed, and the astonished Labouchere beheld a club companion whom he had known for years. The poem, however, will soon be published in the world, and it is one of Harte's greatest efforts, and its introduction to the world will not be through the columns of London Truth.

ADVERSE TO THE LIGHT.

The Strange Story Told About an Indiana Woman.

A most remarkable case has been developed near the village of Winthrop, in Warren county, Indiana. Forty-three years ago Mrs. James became insane, her peculiarity being an aversion to company and a desire to be perfectly alone. She was not dangerous, but her wish to become seclusive was so great that she was provided with a dark room at her home, where she lived a hermit life for forty-three years, being cared for by her husband until she died four years ago, and later by her two daughters. So close did she keep herself that neighbors moved into the community and children grew to manhood and womanhood without knowing of her presence. And it is even said that a son-in-law, while doing everything possible for her comfort, lived in the same house for many years without seeing her. The afflicted woman's peculiarities were apparently satisfied by the seclusion granted her, for she lived in that room contentedly and with little trouble to those about her from young womanhood until old age, she being now in her seventy-fifth year. Recently she began to show the return of reason, and made inquiry concerning relatives and neighbors whom she knew before her mind became affected. Many of them had moved to other parts, some had died, but there were three or four who still remained, and when she expressed a desire to see them they were brought into her presence. She conversed rationally on common subjects and evinced a desire to once more emerge into the world and become one of its actors. Her aversion to people has disappeared, her peculiarities are dissolving, and upon subjects with which she is conversant she talks with freedom and clearness. There are indications that she will fully recover her mental faculties if her life is spared.

THE BLUE GLASS THEORY.

Wonderful Stories of Cures Revived by Its Inventor's Death.

The recent death of General A. J. Pleassant, the inventor of the famous blue glass theory, has revived some of the wonderful stories that were told during the prevalence of that craze regarding the curative and stimulating effects of the sun's blue rays. The general began his experiments in 1890, and after trying the effects of sunlight through blue glass on grapes and figs, with results that were considered astonishing, he made a test in 1870 on a new-born Almerdy calf, so puny and feeble that it was not expected to live many days. The animal was placed in a blue glass pen, and in 24 hours his feedings began to improve, and in a few days he was decidedly vivacious. Five days after birth the calf had grown noticeably. In 50 days it was six inches taller and had developed laterally in proportion. The experiment created a great sensation, and in the rage that followed for blue glass treatment many strange cases of cures and improvement of health were told. A woman who had been ill for a long time with some constitutional ailment was not only strengthened but actually cured in a short time by sitting in blue light, and a man whose arm was crippled by rheumatism declared that when the arm was thrust within the violet rays. A child that was not expected to live gained 150 pounds in four months, or an average of 45 pounds a month, from the blue-glass treatment. General Pleassant purchased a mule that had been in the army and had been rendered deaf by the discharge of artillery and rheumatism by exposure, and began experimenting with the animal. Panses of glass were arranged to cast rays on the mule's neck, head and shoulders all day. In a short time the mule recovered his hearing and was relieved of the rheumatism. The calf soon passed away, but the mule, after "Blue Glasses" always remained thereafter with the general.

JAPAN HELD LIABLE FOR DEATH AND DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

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Nicaraguans Inflicting on Prisoners. New York, Aug. 10.—A dispatch says the final passage residents last hundred Japanese who would be tomorrow for home. The British Government is liable for the loss of life and property of Japanese residents in the Philippines. The British Government is liable for the loss of life and property of Japanese residents in the Philippines.

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