

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 23.

### PUBLIC WORKS BRIBERY.

Several of the ministers have been on a "promising" tour in the Maritime Provinces, having the general election in view. Sir Charles Tupper promised Moncton a dry dock, thus making use of one of the weapons which Premier Davie employed in the hope of capturing Vancouver. Other places had other rewards promised for faithfulness to the Tory government. A special dead-set was made at Guysboro, the county represented by D. C. Fraser, whose eloquence recently made so strong an impression in the west. By the ministers and by Mr. Forbes, who hopes to defeat Mr. Fraser, the people were told that many needed public works would be provided for them, but it was necessary that the Tory government should be kept in power and that Guysboro should send a member to support that government. Said Mr. Forbes, among other things:—"With the extension of the railway from Sunny Brae to Country Harbor they would in part receive a portion of the losses inflicted upon them by the misrepresentation of this county for twenty years." This was endorsed by Minister Tupper. There is plainly involved in such utterances both a bribe to the electors to return a Conservative and a confession that the county has been punished in the past because it persisted in returning a Liberal. What tactics more despicable and corruptible could be adopted by a government. The organ of the Davie government has lately been telling its readers that the provision of necessary public works is not necessarily bribery. That is perfectly true, but when a minister in effect tells a district that if it supports the government it will get such and such public works, while it will fail to get them if it returns an opponent, the attempt to purchase is so plain that nobody can be deceived. That is precisely what was done at Guysboro, and precisely what Premier Davie did at Vancouver and other places in the late provincial election. This species of political scoundrelism would not be tolerated for a moment in Britain, but unfortunately the tone of public opinion in Canada has been so lowered that the device succeeds only too well here. If a ministerial delegation went into any English district and talked corruption as shamelessly as Tupper and colleagues did at Moncton and Guysboro the national indignation would immediately drive its members from public life. If public works are not to be used as engines of bribery and corruption they will be supplied just where they are needed, irrespective of the political attitude taken by the district. When the Guysboro people were told that they have failed to get railway, harbor and other works because they elected Liberal members, and that they would get these works if they returned a government supporter, the men who thus addressed them proclaimed themselves bribers and corruptionists of the worst and meanest kind.

### THE REIGN OF FRAUD.

Another sign of the near approach of a Dominion general election appears in the letting of contracts for the construction of the Trent valley canal. This project has served the Conservative government as a campaign weapon in several elections, until it has come to be looked upon as a fairly accurate political barometer. Everybody understands that the canal will be of no commercial value when completed, and there is left only the conclusion that it is wholly and solely an instrument of bribery. The conviction will certainly not be weakened by the fact that the larger of the two contracts now let goes to Mr. Onderdonk, whose costly connection with the C. P. R. was referred to the other day by a correspondent. How much of the Onderdonk \$475,000 and the Hogan & Macdonald \$260,000—or the future extras—will sift back into the Tory campaign fund we can only surmise at present, but unfortunately there is only too good reason to believe that the country will be bled in more than one way before the work is finished. How soon will the people realize that this system of bribery with the public money is a frightfully expensive one for them? The Montreal Witness thinks the check will be supplied at the coming election, and there is good ground for hope that its conclusion is correct. The Witness says:

"By lavish expenditure from a treasury replenished by borrowing, ministers hope to distract public attention from the black record of their corrupt wastefulness. Everybody knows what the giving out of contracts aggregating millions on the eve of a general election means. Who doubts that that such and every contract will be a source of electoral corruption, for there is not a contractor in the country but knows that he must contribute to government election funds or suffer the consequences? The system of bleeding contractors and recouping them by extras has been reduced to a

science these many years. Thus the appearance of a full treasury is kept up by reckless borrowing, and elections assured by equally reckless expenditure. What a spectacle is here presented! In the darkest and most corrupt periods of history there was not more open defiance of public virtue or more cynical disregard for morality. A junta, largely composed of men whose lack of principle and corruption of place has become a byword and a reproach, is kept in power by the prostitution of the most sacred trusts, by class legislation, by debauching the electorate, by the venality of some and by the stupidity of most. If there is a minority who believe that 'righteousness exalteth a nation,' in the hands of that minority lies the salvation of the country. But in spite of all 'human devices' for winning elections there are evidences accumulating on all sides of a great impending change. The measure of tariff oppression, as well as of ministerial iniquity, is full, and it is the duty of all honest men to put an end to a system founded on fraud and maintained by corruption."

### A "CURIOSITY."

The Colonist avers that it is not inconsistent to "consider that the result of the election in the United States was a condemnation of the doctrine of free trade, and at the same time to hold that those who believe that the hard times have been brought on by the Cleveland administration are deficient in the article of brains." How is a conclusion reached by comparatively brainless people to be considered a rational condemnation of any doctrine? Our neighbor has stated the case too plainly for its own contention; the terms it used should have convinced itself of the absurdity of its position. The "brainless" kick was not aimed at free trade, but at the hard times. Let us commend to the Montreal Star, a paper from which it is sometimes fond of quoting: "It is one of the curiosities of political literature that some interested persons pretend to interpret the results of the recent congressional elections in the United States as a smashing and decisive condemnation of tariff reform. Such persons dwell mostly in Canada, though, of course, the class is not unrepresented across the border. There are men who are eager to dig up McKinleyism, just as there are men who would increase rather than decrease our present tariff; and it is not surprising that they are able to find a superficial comfort in the overwhelming return to power of the party of McKinley. But this comfort disappears before the lightest candid scrutiny."

### IN A "PROTECTED" COUNTRY.

Germany is a highly protectionist country, and according to the preaching of the protectionists wages there should be on a generous scale. It is therefore very instructive to read Mr. Murphy, the United States commercial agent at Hamburg, drawing the following picture in his report on German wages:

"The average earnings of ordinary workmen amount to less than \$200 per annum. Women earn about half as much. The average earnings of miners and foundry hands is less than \$1 per day. The salaries of primary school teachers are \$224 for men and \$179 for women. Most government employes earn less than \$400 per annum. Necessary of life cost as much in Central Europe as they do in America. Luxembourg coal costs \$7 per ton; eggs 21c. per doz.; rye flour 3c. per pound; wheat flour 5c.; sugar 8c.; butter 23c.; beef, 19c.; veal and mutton 19c. to 20c.; fresh pork 20c., and smoked pork 23c. per pound. Frugality and industry can hardly be expected to accomplish any miracle greater than that of enabling a thrifty workman to keep out of debt. The policy of the countries of Central Europe seems to be to extend and inflate their manufacturing industries indefinitely and suicidally. Their idea of national prosperity and of happiness seems to be nothing more than the attainment of the ability to export manufactures and import food, and in support of this policy the governments take from the workman an import duty on his food in order to give the manufacturer an export bounty. The disarmament of Europe would bring further calamity by adding to the labor markets millions of young men unfitted for country life by several years' residence in the city barracks."

### THE UNITED STATES LESSON.

In the United States the congressional elections have come and gone, and the Democratic party has been routed, horse, foot and artillery. The free trader, the tariff reformer, the protectionist in the Democratic party have all met at the hand of the electorate the same fate. The patriot and the thief—the man who sought to legislate for his country's good, and the man who obstructed legislation in the interest of combines and who, for a share of the plunder, implemented the robbery of his countrymen—have alike been repudiated by an outraged and indignant people.

Four years ago the Democrats at the congressional elections, appealed to the people for a judgment upon the iniquities of the McKinley bill. The verdict they obtained was clear and emphatic. The Democratic party by the unmistakable mandate of the people was commissioned with the undoing of McKinleyism. Two years later the Democratic politicians who had discovered that tariff reform—that free trade—was a winning card, again exhibited it for the attraction of popular support. The platform upon which Cleveland was elected declared "protection to be a robbery and a fraud," and the people endorsed the declaration by electing him by an overwhelming majority. With a Democratic President who had declared in the face of defeat as a consequence that "unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation," that "taxation should be limited to the necessities of government economically administered," with a working majority in the senate, and with a house of representatives repeatedly pledged against protection, and for the reform of the corruption which is the inevitable result of protection—and as often assured of public confidence—the American people had every right to expect speedy and sweeping measures of redress. But the president whom the people trusted as their leader in the struggle of the nation against protection, and the combines and rings and interests born of protection, of which the silver interest is one example—betrayed the confidence reposed in him by bringing the silver question first before congress, and in this way relegating tariff reform to a second place. By this action and its attendant delay the president aroused in the minds of the people that feeling of impatience which is the sure forerunner of suspicion and distrust. The half-hearted dallying spirit in which the house of representatives approached the work of tariff reform and for which the Wilson bill at its best was only a subterfuge, aroused suspicion and distrust to its full strength, and the shameless perfidy of the Democratic senators fanned it into a flame of indignation and resentful conviction. With the result that in the recent elections the corrupt, disorganized, discredited, Democratic party, in its present form, has been forever dismissed from administering public affairs.

The recent Democratic defeat is no mere temporary party reverse, it is a final repudiation by an outraged and indignant people of an organization which whatever its professions of anxiety for reform, and of furthering the cause of freedom of trade, has in office proved itself capable only of continuing all that is most corrupting and hurtful in the policy of protection. But from this we are not to conclude that all sections of the Democratic party deserved this indiscriminate and complete condemnation. In the country and in congress a section of that party nobly exerted themselves for the triumph of principle and the redemption of the pledges made to the people. And this section, though not greatest in number, are without doubt first in character and intelligence among Democrats and command even in defeat the greatest degree of respect at the hands of the people. The difference between these two sections of the Democratic party which are represented by Hill and Gorman on one side and Mills or Wilson on the other, is greater than between them and that section of the Republican party of which President Garfield was the head. And the existence and character of this section makes it impossible ever again to unite the Democratic party as a great political force. To so great an extent has protection corrupted the public life of the American Republic that it may be gravely questioned whether it has the greatest power with the Democratic or Republican parties. Be that as it may, certain it is that the differences between the two wings of the Democratic party are less capable of being reconciled than the differences between Hill and Gorman Democrats and Reed and McKinley Republicans. From this it is clear that the overwhelming defeat of the Democrats was a condemnation, not of tariff reform or of free trade, but of Democratic methods and Democratic duplicity. Protection had in the Democratic party, if not such a majority, at least such a strong following that enabled them to dictate what measure of tariff reform might be passed by the party, and to delay its passage and prolong a crisis which brought the American people to the point of exasperation. And it was this surrender of the Democratic party to protection which the American people sought to punish. They vented their anger not upon free trade as a principle, but upon the tools of protection who led the Democrats to violate the pledges made at the polls. But the protectionists, although they have led the Democratic party to ruin have for a time gained their object by a longer continuance of protective robbery under Republican rule.

### NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Complaints of Inadequate Mail Service—Illicit Still.

Vernon News.

Mr. J. M. Monteith recently became possessed of information which led him to believe that an illicit whiskey still was in operation in this district. Acting under instructions from the inland revenue department, he last Saturday made a trip to Cherry creek, and at Mr. P. Thibedeau's ranch discovered a still in a box addressed R. J. Baker. Baker, who bears a pretty shady reputation around town, has lately taken up a pre-emption at Cherry creek, and had his stuff stored at Thibedeau's ranch until his own house was built. Thibedeau and Baker were both arrested, though it is not thought that the farmer is implicated in the matter, and on Monday morning they appeared before Mr. Price Elliott, S. M. The case was remanded for one week to procure additional evidence, and interesting developments are expected when it again comes up for trial.

A badly neglected district in the matter of postal facilities is the Salmon arm settlement, between the two bridges on the Kamloops road. In this district there are upwards of forty settlers, and their nearest post office is Grand Prairie, a distance of about sixteen miles. Many, however, at present come to Vernon or Armstrong for their mail. The matter has been brought to the notice of Mr. Fletcher, the post office inspector, and a largely signed petition has been forwarded to the department asking for the establishment of a post office, but so far without any apparent result. The settlers are in consequence becoming impatient of the injustice done in refusing to comply with their very reasonable request. In the Kettle river district, also, numerous complaints are heard of the inadequate nature of the mail service, and it would not be time wasted if Mr. Fletcher would pay a personal visit to these sections and ascertain their real requirements.

The new bridge across the Okanagan river at Penticton is completed, and Mr. J. A. Schubert, who had charge of the work, returned to Vernon last week. This completes the last link in the road between Penticton and the Kettle river district. Fall ploughing still continues, and the farmers are farther advanced with their work than for several seasons past. A

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—else to see and to insist  
On getting E. B. Eddy's Matches.

vented it from openly breaking out. As this discussion on the trade question convulsed and eventually wrecked the Democratic party, so will it do in turn for the Republican. So long as it contends for protection, so long as it prevents men from exercising their powers to supply their needs or to win them comforts, just so long will it create against itself an undying opposition, and prevent any political party remaining completely under its control. The overwhelming majorities for the Republicans and against the Democrats are proof of the breaking up of the old political parties in the United States, and of a coming reconstruction along new lines, when the issues will not be the ins and the outs but the affirming of the great principles of freedom and their permanent recognition in legislation.

What is the lesson to be learned from this by the people of Canada? Is it not that principles outlive not only party interests and issues but parties themselves, and that they have greater power than party prejudices and discipline among men. And is it not a warning to both political parties? Free traders are by no means confined to the Liberal party in Canada to-day. The best proof of this is to be found in the professions of a desire to introduce tariff reform by the government at last session, and in the utterances of such staunch Conservatives of Mr. Dalton McCarthy. But the government have shown how much their "protected" masters will permit them to do in that connection. From them the free trader in the Conservative party has nothing to hope. The duty of the hour is to accept the professions and to strengthen the hands of the Liberal party for tariff reform, and the indications are that they will have such an opportunity as fell to the lot of the Democratic party. Should they abuse it let them beware. With the fate of the Democratic party before them let them swerve from the path of duty of earnest effort for tariff reform and freer trade?

### INTRA MUROS

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considerable area of fall wheat has been put in throughout the district.

The Vernon flour mill is now running full time.

The Benvoulin correspondent says: "The stony flats farther up the valley which until now have lain unproductive are being decorated with settlers' cabins. The land, although stony, is well adapted to tree culture, and could be brought under irrigation at small expense. Next season will likely witness a great change in this locality. Our municipality question has at last been settled, word having been received from the provincial secretary that the petition has been granted. Next year will see us emancipated. Already several names have been mentioned for the council."

The Ram's Horn hotel was burned last week.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

Annual Report of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The 21st annual report of the registrar of births, deaths and marriages was presented to the legislature yesterday. The returns show the registration of 1241 births, 827 deaths, and 640 marriages for the year 1893, against 1165 births, 757 deaths and 655 marriages for the year 1892. The increase in births were in the following districts: Victoria, 39; New Westminster district, 33; Kootenay, 16; Kamloops, 18; and Comox, 21. Decreases, Vancouver, 1; Nanaimo, 29; Yale, 2; Clinton, 14, and Cariboo, 5.

The increase in marriages were: Victoria, 45; Yale, 3; Cariboo, 3; Comox, 7. Decreases, Vancouver, 13; Kamloops, 6; Kootenay, 10; Clinton, 2; New Westminster district, 25, and Nanaimo, 18. The increase in deaths were: Nanaimo, 8; New Westminster, 68; Kootenay, 10 and Vancouver, 4. Decreases, Victoria, 6; Yale, 1; Clinton, 5; Cariboo, 4; Kamloops, 1; and Comox, 3. Abstract of causes of death: Zymotic diseases, 156; constitutional, 83; local, 350; developmental, 60; violent deaths, 101; not specified, 97. Among the violent deaths were 67 accidents; 13 not applicable; 4 murder; 3 homicide; 12 suicide and 2 executions.

### Canadian News.

Kincardine, Nov. 23.—Thos. Campbell last night took a dose of Paris green with fatal results. The young man has always been afflicted with melancholy. All who knew him say that he was never known to smile.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—The volunteers celebrated Thanksgiving Day by military manoeuvres, including a sham fight. Nearly 2,000 men took part, including the Thirteenth battalion of Hamilton.

### Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



Blanche Atwood, Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared.' BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

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N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

### AROUSED GR

The French the Credit gascap

The War Speed Foreign A With

Paris, Nov. 23. uties was provid being the debate granting credit f pedition. The F credit and warne minimum expend be likely to nece francs. The mil replied, his reply asm.

London, Nov. 23. Royal Yacht set nothing had been gard to the Cha cup. Designer Americans would lence upon mult yacht would be test for the cup, be built would kyrie, but would

### FROM

Senator Tasse I Americ

Ottawa, Ont., who represented in the house of c The deputy in the Times corres reports of the off had shown that fish are met at tario, were certai waters. The fish were not.

### CONDENSED

News from all Brief

A private disp dia says the cond Churchill is very A telegram to servatory from I fornia, announces comet by Edward of the comet on following: Right 18 minutes 25 south 13 degrees with a short tail, by motion.

In the race fo California full re from all counties San Francisco. turns from San F Budd, 115,529; E plurality, 1270. The completion railway is annou the Pacific and A of the isthmus a tance of 130 mile hantepe being U. S. Commar appeared before the the navy and th not guilty. He dalons conduct in of the navy dep ty medical colleg Five students of Grave cemetery b grave robbery. The United St is lying at Sandu ain is continuing board her today of the seizure by Petrol of the ne citizens.

### PLUM

A Whole Night tur

Plumper's Pass cent gate a nat whoe name app returning home the gulf. His be by a huge sea an lucky occupant, climbing on to h another monster again she righte unfortunate man out and left wil of propelling his comfortable as c mit and patient events. Having this position, be- lowing morning f ed condition by a sports, who happ borhood of East conveyed him to house, where he a dustre, of West few days at the

### AMERICAN

News in Brief fr

Washington, D inet meeting was on account of th of the present says the presidet troubles him. I to keep quiet. time to the prep to congress. Th and the United Gresham and the