

## The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 5.

## WHY A CHANGE?

Speaking at the public meeting held at the city hall on November 6th to protest against the unfair treatment of the postoffice clerks by the Dominion government, Rev. Solomon Cleaver said:

"The language he would like to use on this occasion would be a little too strong for a member of the cloth to use. Who is to blame in the matter? Some one must be, or else there is no fault. There seems to be a general concurrence of opinion that the blame is somewhere at Ottawa. A promise had been given in May, or some month some time back; isn't that correct? Has that promise been kept? Now, if a preacher were to do a thing like that they would say he was lying, but he supposed in this case it was only a piece of beautiful political strategy. However, if they were entitled to lie, they should not make the letter carrier suffer for their lying; because they gave this promise definitely, and refused to carry out the promise. He would recommend a change of name; the postal carriers were called government servants; that should be changed to government slaves."

## VARIOUS TUNES

Conservative journals have different ways of interpreting the government's intentions in regard to the Manitoba school question. The chief organ, the Mail and Empire, has been sedulously striving to create the impression that the government is not committed to the passage of remedial legislation by the Dominion parliament in case the Manitoba legislature refuses to comply with the demand made upon it. In a recent issue the chief organ said the determination of the government "calls for no interference with the public schools; it relates the complaints of the minority, and it casts upon Manitoba the responsibility of acting." The Toronto World, another prominent government organ, declares that "there is no express provision or promise that in default of such remedial legislation from Manitoba the Dominion parliament will itself grant it. No one can speak for the Dominion parliament in this matter." The World is in favor of awaiting events, "with the proviso that non-interference seems the wisest and safest course." Lesser organs in Ontario and throughout the west take the same tone, evidently with the object of making the people believe that the government will not ask parliament to override the will of the Manitoba legislature should the latter stand by the bill of 1890. In Quebec, on the other hand, the government organs follow the lead of the Montreal Gazette, which puts the matter this way: "Should the majority in the Manitoba legislature refuse to pay attention to the governor-general's order-in-council and parliament decides to interfere, as in all probability it will, then Manitoba's resistance will be useless. The act of the Canadian parliament, keeping within the lines of the constitution, will be the school law of the province on the matters with which it deals. The courts will interpret and enforce it, and it will be capable of being as effective as any statute of the province. Legists question it, once passed, it can be repealed. It will become stronger than a statute, for it will be of the constitution." It is quite evident that the organs have one tune for Quebec and another for Ontario and the west.

## "BALANCE OF TRADE."

In the campaign of 1878 the Tory writers and speakers had a great deal to say in regard to the "balance of trade," which they complained loudly, was "adverse" to Canada. "Look how much bigger our imports are than our exports; the National Policy will change all that and make our exports exceed our imports." Such was one of the nonsensical cries with which the piratical policy was supported. Nowadays there is not much heard about the "balance of trade" theory, but occasionally a "fresh" advocate of the N. P. ventures to bring it forth again. Those who take an interest in the matter will no doubt peruse with pleasure the following clear and caustic exposure of the "adverse balance of trade" fallacy from the Manchester City News:

Those peculiar economists who still persist in calling an excess of imports a balance against a country, and an excess of exports a balance in favor of a country, may study the following figures of comparison between protective and currency-tinkering America and free trade and kind-currency England:

United States—  
Six years ending 1894—Excess of Exports.....£186,000,000  
Great Britain—  
Same period—Excess of Imports.....£890,000,000  
In both cases the figures include mercan-

dise, silver and gold. Last year the excess of these exports over imports from the United States reached the extraordinary figure of £55,000,000. A portion of this excess no doubt arose from the general want of confidence existing in matters American, causing plentiful sales of American securities of all sorts. We sent back the paper and the United States have had to return us money of goods. And yet this excess of exports is called "balance of trade against the United States." Our excess of imports, amounting to nearly £900,000,000 in six years is called "balance of trade against this country." Of this magnificent excess no less than forty-two millions is the excess of imports of gold over the exports of the same metal. When a transaction is described as being against a trader, it is concluded that the trader has lost by it. He has sold his goods for less than they cost him. But here we have the United States giving the world £31,000,000 a year in gold or goods in excess of imports, and calling it profit, and Great Britain receiving from the world £130,000,000 a year in goods and gold in excess of her exports, and wisecracking calling it loss!

## A DESPERATE ORGAN.

The News-Advertiser finds it more convenient to continue misquoting Mr. Laurier and the Times than to apply itself to the questions which we have respectfully brought to its notice. Although we do not suppose our Vancouver friend is so stupid as it tries to make itself appear for a purpose—we may repeat for its benefit the gist of what we have actually said on the subject of farmers and the tariff. It has been represented to the farmers of this province by interested and designing persons that the moment Mr. Laurier comes into power he will make a dead set upon them, taking off immediately the duties which they hold to be of benefit to them and give them no compensating advantage. We have said, and now repeat, that there is nothing in Mr. Laurier's speeches or in the Ottawa platform to warrant the statement that the Liberal government will so abruptly proceed to enact measures affecting any class. Mr. Laurier and other Liberal leaders have distinctly declared that they have no intention of removing all the duties immediately they attain to power; the lowering of the tariff must be a gradual process, with the needs of the revenue kept in view. It would look decidedly better if such papers as the News-Advertiser and the Montreal Gazette were to treat the utterances of the Liberal leaders with honesty.

We have further said that in the near future the farmers of British Columbia will come to find protective duties doing them harm, and not good. They have only to look at the experience of Oregon and Washington to make sure of that fact. It is significant that the News-Advertiser carefully fights shy of this circumstance and utterly refuses to attempt to explain why high duties should in years to come benefit farmers in this province any more than they benefit farmers south of the line.

The Vancouver organ winds up with a number of falsehoods which come with rather startling effect from a professional purist in the newspaper line. It is not true that the Times "has entirely abandoned the advocacy of its cause on any fiscal question." There are even worse lies involved in the statement that the Times "has pleaded for the support of the electorate" on the grounds "that the Australian steamships bring in bananas, pine apples and sweet potatoes, and, therefore, introduce competition with our own farmers in the production of those articles; that its (the C. P. R.) president ordered the government to hold another session of parliament before the elections; that Col. Prior, M. P., is too frivolous and attends to too many 5 o'clock teas during the session; that Conservatives are bad on general principles, and last, but not least, that the British Columbia plank in the Liberal platform is that either Mr. Templeman or Dr. Milne should have a cabinet office." The News-Advertiser cannot quote one word from the Times in support of its assertions. Nor is our contemporary any more truthful when it says: "By the way, there is a rumor that Mr. Laurier has been told very plainly by his Ontario friends that there are no cabinet offices available for representatives of the 'shreds and fringes' of the Dominion." There has been no such rumor outside the imagination of the News-Advertiser. Doubtless it is a pleasing task for the Vancouver organ of the Red Parlor to evolve these fictions, and a task for which it is peculiarly fitted; but we respectfully remind it that its motive is likely to be seen through by its own readers. They will be apt to say that the cause which appears to require the wholesale use of falsehood and misrepresentation is a bad cause indeed. The employment of these devices seems all the worse in the case of a journal which pretends to be virtuous and respectable above all its fellows.

## A GOVERNMENT QUESTION.

The organs of the Dominion government in Quebec declare that if the Manitoba legislature do not re-establish separate schools as they were previous to 1890 the Dominion parliament will step in an enact the legislation necessary to

that end. Organs of the government in Ontario and further west say the government does not intend to ask such legislation from parliament. The Toronto Mail and Empire and the Toronto World, prominent Conservative papers, maintain that the Manitoba school question is not the chief issue before the country; that the tariff question far transcends it in importance. Along comes the Colonist with the announcement: "The Manitoba school question is now the very first to be considered. It has for the moment thrown the tariff into the shade." Such are the jarring and discordant notes which the groaning organs emit. Perhaps it would be well for them to harmonize their own tones before they concern themselves with the attitude to be taken by the Liberals on this question. It so happens that the Liberals are not called upon to take any action just at present; the matter is one for the government to settle, according to the pledges which were given on its behalf. Under the circumstances the anxiety of the organs to see the Liberals come out and take the burden from the shoulders of the government appears rather ludicrous. There is a touch of pathos in it too.

When the Victoria postoffice employees quit work as a protest against the fraud that was being practiced on them they were fined and Sir Hibbert Tupper was very largely responsible for the punishment decreed for them. Speaking of the matter here Sir Hibbert said: "I say that the men were punished for breach of discipline, for neglect of duty, just as other men in the service must expect if they take the law in their own hands in that way." Sir Hibbert lately went on strike himself, and the Victoria postoffice men would like very much to know if he was "doctored" for the time he was off work. Col. Prior could easily ascertain by asking a question in the house.

People have sometimes to go from home to hear local news. Witness the following announcement from the Montreal Gazette: "The Victoria, B. C., aldermen have decided that bloomers are not suitable for women's street wear. Bigger bodies than the Victoria city council have set themselves to oppose women's idea of how she should be dressed and met contemptuous defeat, and so if the Victoria women please, will the Victoria councillors. Let the bloomers bloom where ever the wearers please." When did the city fathers inform the Gazette of their decision in respect of bloomers? Why did they not let the people of Victoria know about it first?

A Victoria concern whose directors and managers believe a high tariff makes high wages for workmen recently made a heavy reduction in the wages of its employees. Will the Colonist explain how the theory and practice of the concern referred to are so greatly at variance.

## FIFTY YEARS OF FREE TRADE.

In 1848 Great Britain adopted free trade. By 1888, in spite of innumerable wars, building the greatest navy the world has ever known, defending the interests of the colonies in every clime and on every sea, without expense to said colonies, she has reduced her national debt (the largest in the world) 7 per cent.

Reduced her paupers (a legacy of 900 years of protection, referred to by the Hon. Dr. Montague the other day) 50 per cent.

Reduced her criminals (sold eleven jails by auction lately) 71 per cent.

Improved the education of her people 100 per cent.

Increased the wages of her workmen 25 per cent.

Decreased the cost of all necessities 50 per cent.

Increased her national wealth by \$25,000,000,000, or 124 per cent.

Reid increased enormously during this period; but, unfortunately, this is a benefit but to very few, for during the 50 years of protection or chess legislation she suffered under the land which, like everything else worth having, fell into the hands of the leaders and a few of their friends who supported the system.

## OUTLOOK NOT ENCOURAGING.

Coast Sealers Have Little Prospects of Getting Good Spring Catches.

Under the international sealing agreement sealing on the coast will cease on April 30, and present prospects indicate that the catch for the first half of the season will be very light. It has been the old story of rough weather making it impossible to hunt seals when the herds have been located. Ten days ago the highest catch reported was 325, which at current rates would not pay expenses. The weather may improve off the coast in the next three weeks, but it will be exceptional luck if the schooners pull up. It is too early to venture a prediction on the season's work, as everything depends upon the second half of the season in the autumn.

No reports have been received from the Asiatic coast as to conditions and the number of seals and those from this coast as yet quite meagre. The seals have been running very well off the island but the weather as stated has kept the hunters aboard the schooners.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

## THE GUN.

The Victoria Gun Club met last night and decided to hold the first shoot of the season at Langford on Good Friday. The club cup shoot will take place at 1, and will be followed by the class shooting, six prizes to be presented in each class. A consolation match will come next, the prize for this being a cup presented by Henry Short & Son, gunmakers. Average medals won last year were presented to the winners as follows: A class, C. W. Minor, medal; B class, J. W. Switzer, cup; C class, E. J. Wall, medal. Fifteen new members were elected.

## THE WHEEL.

Cyclists in session last night discussed the wearing of bloomers by lady cyclists, and it was resolved to combat any attempt to prevent ladies from riding in this modern attire, but the action of the police was endorsed in their effort to prevent questionable characters from so parading themselves.

## THE RING.

MAHER AND O'DONNELL.  
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 3.—Interest in the coming contest between Peter Maher and Steve O'Donnell is very great in Pittsburgh. A friend of Maher called at the Times office yesterday and said he was prepared to bet any part of \$5,000 that the Irish champion would defeat the Australian.

## ATHLETICS.

Arrangements are progressing satisfactorily in connection with the Amateur Athletic sports meeting to be held in Caledonia park on Saturday, April 13th, under the control of the Victoria Rugby club. Mrs. Dewdney has kindly consented to present the prizes on the ground at the conclusion of the afternoon sport. A number of gentlemen, well known for their interest in amateur athletics have generously donated prizes, which will be placed on view in the window of Chaloner & Mitchell's store on Government street in the course of a day or two. The "Ladies' prize," contributed by the lady friends of the club, has been allotted to the club mile. Numerous entries are expected for the various events, a number of visitors from the neighboring cities of the province having signified their intention of competing. All entries must be sent to the secretary, or any member of the committee, before 5 o'clock Monday next. Arrangements are being made to have suitable programmes printed after the entries have been received. The running track is laid out and is being cut and rolled for the convenience of intending competitors.

## THE TURF.

TO REVISE THE RULES.  
Chicago, April 2.—The members of the Turf Congress are in session to-day at the Auditorium hotel by adjournment from the meeting held at Cincinnati in November last. Since that meeting the congress has cut loose from the Jockey Club, although it recognizes all the rulings, suspensions and expulsions made by that organization. The special object of to-day's meeting is to receive and consider a report prepared by J. A. Murphy, Lewis Clarke and L. P. Tarleton, a committee appointed to revise the racing rules. The committee has performed its duty and has prepared an elaborate report.

## ANTWERP PARK STAKE.

London, April 2.—The race for the Antwerp Park stake at Northampton took place to-day. Perfect Dream won; Florist second; Haddon Hall third.

## THE RING.

FIGHT AT WELLINGTON.  
A Seattle dispatch says: Pete Burns received a telegram yesterday from Wellington, B. C., stating that "Liverpool Jack," or Flannigan, whipped Ed. Morrissey in three rounds. The fight was for \$100 a side.

## CRICKET.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 2.—In the cricket match between England and Australia at Adelaide, England won by ten wickets.

## THE DIBBLE GROUP.

Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District, B. C.

One of the most valuable mineral deposits in this section of the country is known as the Dibble group, situated in a gulch of the Rocky Mountains, about ten miles in an easterly direction from Fort Steele. It was discovered by Jas. Dibble and a couple of other men in the fall of 1890, and recorded in November of that year. The ore is a gray copper, carrying gold and antimonial silver, the country rock being porphyritic slate and tuffaceous schist. There are six claims in the group on all of which there is a very good showing of mineral. On the claim on which they have done the principal amount of work they have run a tunnel 35 feet in depth exposing to view an ore shaft two feet in width, which assays high in gold and silver. Numerous assays have been made, average specimens having been taken from all the different leads and stringers, showing that the ore which could be shipped averages 300 ounces silver, \$54 in gold with 12 per cent copper. Below is shown some of the assay returns:

345.02-100 oz. silver, \$36.47 in gold, 12 per cent copper.  
307 oz. silver, \$55.36 in gold, 6.65 per cent copper.  
312 oz. silver, \$19 in gold, 14 per cent copper.  
610 oz. in silver, \$7 in gold.  
200 41-100 oz. in silver, \$92 in gold.  
The claims have every advantage as far as their situation is concerned. At the present time a wagon can be driven to within eight miles of the property, and from there on a very good pack trail has been built. In the close vicinity of

the mine there is excellent water power and good ground for building purposes. Timber is also plentiful. The owners have at present about ten tons of ore on the dump which is valued at about \$2,000. They intend going on working this summer, shipping the ore out by steambot to Jennings, on the Great Northern, and from there to one of the great smelters in the States. Several parties have within the last year been over the property and have made propositions to the owners. We hope that such a satisfactory arrangement will be made that the mine will be opened up and thoroughly developed.

SEC. MINING ASSOCIATION.  
Port Steele, March 25, 1895.

## KOOTENAY MINING NEWS.

Charter for the First Tramway to be Built Under Mr. Kellie's Bill.

## The Ledge.

Recorder Sproat has received for record one of the most fancy documents yet seen here. It is a deed of conveyance of a quarter interest in the Alpha and Black Bear mineral claims on Four Mile, made by Alexander Mackenzie in favor of H. C. Hensburgh, of Devil's lake, for the sum of \$11,630.52 1/2. On the document are the seals and signatures of Secretary of State Gresham and Attorney-General Olney, of the American government, besides those of sundry notaries public; while hanging therefrom are enough variegated ribbons to stock a milliner's shop.

Captain Moore and John Vallance are seeking incorporation under the laws of the province as the Slovan Tramway Co. The object of the company is to build a trunk tramway up Howson creek, connecting the concentrator at New Duluth with the Idaho and Alamo group of mines, for the purpose of getting out ore. This will be the first company incorporated under Mr. Kellie's famous bill.

During the winter 48 men have been washing the banks of the Lardeau for gold. Two men took out three thousand dollars in dust and nuggets between them, and all have made good wages. Some of the nuggets taken out were worth \$25 each. A large quantity of float, carrying gold, was found in the creek, and the miners will combine and prospect the mountains with the intention of discovering the ledge from whence came this quartz.

Fraser & Chalmers of Chicago, have received an order from the Alpha people for a large concentrating plant to be erected at their property on Four Mile. It is thought the capacity of the plant will be 80 tons daily. Mr. Owens, who represents the Chicago outfit and who superintended the building of the new concentrator at New Duluth, went down to the Alpha on Tuesday and looked over the ground. He will meet Alexander Mackenzie, the principal owner of the mine, at St. Paul, and make final arrangements with him. This will make the 42nd concentrating plant Mr. Owens has set up.

The railway people have been getting a move on during the past week and one is going out more freely. Slides on the road still continue to worry them somewhat, but the work train just put on will enable the company to keep the cuts clear. The roads from the mines have broken up and several of the properties have stopped shipping. About 1500 tons of ore is at the upper end, which will keep the train men busy for three weeks. Two hundred and fifty-two tons in all went out over the railway last week, valued at \$25,200. It was consigned to Omaha, except 20 tons from the Reco, which went to Tacoma. The Pilot Bay smelter ships 20 tons of bullion daily to Aurora, Ill.

By the railway's delay in getting out the ore from Three Forks, the mine owners have gained over \$5 per ton more profit by the rise in silver. It's an ill wind, etc.

The Gertrude claim, an extension of the No. 1, at Trail, has been purchased by John Murphy, A. B. Ralston, Frank Gibbs, C. P. Oudin and H. W. Bonne. Development work will be begun on a large scale.

## NANAIMO NEWS.

Increase in the Shipment of Coal—Scarcity of Food in Alaska.

Nanaimo, April 2.—Although there have been several idle days in the different mines during the past month the total exports of coal show an increase of 1,500 tons. The total shipment amounted to 99,387 tons, made up as follows: The New Vancouver Coal Company retain the lead with 24,144 tons Union comes next with 25,006—4,000 of this amount should have been placed to the February shipments, the Everett having sailed on February 28th. Wellington with 20,377 tons completes the total.

The customs returns for the past month amount as follows:

Only collected .....\$4474 41  
Miscellaneous .....148 27  
\$4622 68

## IMPORTS.

Free goods .....510 00  
Dutiable .....\$14,150 00

Total .....\$14,660 00

The S.S. Willapa, Capt. Roberts, arrived here yesterday from Alaska, and the captain reports that there is a scarcity of food in the Yukon district. Those who have ammunition of course are able to provide an abundance of meat, which they are forced to live chiefly upon at the present time. The captain says that unless food is speedily taken in a good many will suffer.

Mr. J. H. Simpson was sworn in as police magistrate by Mayor Quennell at 11 o'clock this morning.

Customer—Fifty cents for filling this prescription? Why, at the drug store down the street they charged me only a quarter.  
Druggist—That's all its worth at that state, ma'am. They put about four cents worth of drugs in the bottle and fill it up with water. I put in the same drugs and fill the bottle up with finest aqua pura. Thanks, anything else?

## CHINA COUNT

Detailed Statistics  
Six Months  
and

Further Particulars  
Some of the

Tokio, March 1.—The United Press de Janeiro.—It appears that a troops in New C was not of a delirious Wu's army for the Japanese counter march, at still pursuing the had fled northward feat at his hands. New China surprise and its retreated as speed some five or six line of escape cut houses of the to selves as best the troops struck that they have throughout the exhausted the stent open the houses down the Chinese ing their weapons train.

The Chinese, fly Tai on March 9, s burned it to the able quantity of destroyed in the Kow the principal Japanese were 56 bre, 243 stands of rounds of large a ship of war, two hundred junks.

The first detailed the Chinese times during the w newspaper called in Shanghai. It sinking of the Ko the battle of Kan ber 10th the Chinese the wounded 9, 1,164. The same anese killed 1,712. The figure constitute a reman ing from the Chi Washington, Ap agation is in recei confining the dis gotitions have t the plenipotenti an and China.

## ATTEMPTED

Explosion in a F

Cincinnati, Ohio was made last night. A party in his parlor when a loud explosion, followed by a shower of jury save Mrs. M, ter, who was p glass. Investig quantity of gunpo had been placed i

## BEHRING

Four Revenue Cu Sealers

San Francisco, cutter Richard R ing at Sausalit months, will ha morrow and com her cruise in n Bear for years. The vessel of the wh and she will be f year after the k up. In company she will leave for The Corwin has Perry is expecte day from the C These four vess fleet which will sealing grounds being the flagship will coal at the S to Alaska and Sea.

## THE BISMARK

Emperor William age to the

Friedrichsruhe, march arose this what fatigued a terday, but other lent health. The gy and chilly. a desolate appea ters will have a chance.

Berlin, April 2 says after the C ing in honor of ironically express first vice-preside regret that they the reightstag up ion. The remark

The emperor gratulatory disp day: "Once mo of house and th you have done f bless and rende the life of a m the pride of Ger

## TO HIDE

Mexican Murder Burn.

Santa Fe, Apr and Feliciano C of murder in the