

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, January 11

THE NEW LOAN.

The provincial government has now brought down its expected loan bill, which may with certainty be expected to go through the house as it is submitted. The amount to be borrowed is two million dollars. Of this sum, as is well known, a large portion is already hypothecated on account of the shortages for the past, current and proximate years. From Minister Turner's figures these shortages total something over a million dollars, and it seems safe to assume that the two millions to be borrowed not more than \$750,000 will be left at the end of the next financial year. This is a very liberal estimate, indeed, and the people need feel no surprise if they find there is not a cent of the loan left by the end of June, 1896. The government, it will be noted, is asking— and will no doubt be given—power to issue the stock at 3 1/2 per cent, instead of 3 per cent, notwithstanding all the talk about the high price at which the former 3 per cent stock is maintained. This circumstance means, of course, that the government is afraid the new stock would not bring anything near par if issued at 3 per cent, and does not care to risk the net proceeds being brought down far below the face value of two million dollars. Every cent that can be obtained will be needed. Of the two millions of stock the yearly interest will be \$70,000. Adding that to \$130,000 called for by the public debt at present, gives a total of \$200,000 per year in interest alone, and the sinking fund will in addition call for about \$80,000 more. Other incidental payments will bring the total interest and sinking fund up to nearly \$300,000—a pretty large sum for this province to pay out yearly on its debt. Borrowing so frequently means harder terms for the borrower, and if the people are wise they will insist on the process being stopped, along with the extravagance which caused its adoption.

A QUEER REMEDY.

Premier Davie has succeeded in pushing his municipal commissioners bill through its second reading; it may be expected to pass the final stages and become law without any serious amendment. The people of the cities will therefore have to be on their guard against attempts to subvert their rights of self-government, for such attempts will surely be made. It will not be hard to find in any one of the cities fifty government creatures ready to play the premier's game and petition to have the city placed in the premier's hands. The limitation of the right of voting to the property owners will have a tendency to foist the scheme upon the whole people. It must also be remembered that those interested in effecting the change will bring a positive force, and most likely a close organization, to bear on the question, while the negative side will be as usual more or less left to chance. Let nobody be led astray by what the apologists for the bill say about its optional character; the men who conceived the measure in their own interest will endeavor to have it worked also in their interest. The danger will be direct and pressing. There are few who will seriously and honestly contend that any one of the cities would have a prospect of better government if placed in the hands of Premier Davie's nominees. Let the man who thinks about the matter turn his attention for a moment to the awful mess into which the provincial affairs have been thrown by the men now in power and he may have some idea of what would become of the city's interests if entrusted to the same hands. Much more reasonable would it be to propose that the province be ruled by commissioners, say, appointed by the Dominion government. There is not a city in the province so needful of outside interference and direction as is the province itself in the condition to which persistent misgovernment has reduced it. In view of his own wretched failure, Premier Davie's offer to place the government of cities in the hands of commissioners nominated by him is the height of impudence.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

It is simply incredible that men of standing, of more than average intelligence, and of undoubted progressiveness, should lend their support to a measure the adoption of which would be a stigma upon the province, as it would be, a reflection upon the ability of the people for self-government. Mr. Davie we believe to be equal to the task of attempting any political absurdity; of Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmcken we thought better. Mr. Davie is just as likely to take the back track, to retrograde, if it suited his spleen or ambition, as he is to go ahead or to do right. Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmcken we honestly believed, were cast in a different mould. If it would advance Mr. Davie's "cause," or contribute to his vanity, to withdraw the privileges possessed by the people to gov-

ern themselves, there is no man in public life who could more easily stifle his convictions and perpetrate the outrage. Of Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmcken we entertained—we still entertain—a higher opinion. Mr. Braden has seen the error into which he was about to be drawn and has manfully retreated. We give Mr. Braden credit for his courage, but surely Mr. Braden is not going to stand alone, among the representatives of this city, in defending the rights of the majority to govern themselves? Will Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmcken, in their party fealty, commit the criminal folly from which Mr. Braden has so courageously extricated himself?

It is not the honest opinion of the majority of the legislature that the cities should be governed by commissioners—mere creatures of the existing government. The members, no doubt, voted for the second reading of the municipalities bill for various reasons, and some, like Mr. Rithet, were influenced by the fact that no general protest had been made against the measure. They "went it blind," as they frequently do, and the result is that the entire government party—without a solitary exception—stands committed to the worst piece of legislation ever attempted in British Columbia.

It is beside the question to say that the acceptance of the law by the cities will be optional—that it cannot be enforced unless a majority vote is recorded in its favor. A similar optional statute, enfranchising women, or prohibiting the sale of liquor, or enforcing the single tax, might with much greater reason be placed on the statute book, but not to be law until a plebiscite of the people had so proclaimed it. The legislature has no right to place this power to commit suicide in the hands of a few soreheads who may be tired of municipal life. It is its duty rather to guard municipal institutions, to popularize them, to reform them, and so strengthen and maintain the blessings of government of the people by the people. It will be most unfortunate if this bill should become law. To place it on the statute book would be a disgrace to the house and an everlasting shame to the men who voted for it.

ENLIST THE ARMY.

Growing out of the meeting at the city hall, which was addressed by Commandant Booth, on the methods of the Salvation Army in caring for the poor and distressed, a subscription list in the hands of Mr. William Wilson has already swelled to respectable proportions and promises to be very liberally augmented. The contributors endorse the work of the Army in this line, promise their assistance, ask the council to give them a portion of the unused market building for the purpose and to help the scheme financially. We are just now having a Booth boom, and are rather glad of it. The system of relief that makes the work precede the breakfast cannot be far out. It is common sense, and it will appeal to the spark of manhood latent somewhere in every tramp. The Salvation Army in Victoria have demonstrated their ability to do the work; and everybody admits their sympathy for the poor. Properly launched, the institution will be self-sustaining, or nearly so; but even if it should show a small loss, it will on the whole be found more economical and more effective than the present slipshod method of distributing municipal alms. With the Army in charge, sustained in their noble work by the moral and financial support of the city, there will be no need for coffee rooms, and an immense amount of good will be accomplished.

MR. MCCARTHY'S LATEST.

Liberal journalists are compelled by their sense of justice and their interest in the country's welfare to find fault with the erroneous policy under which the country now suffers, but it is ridiculous untrue to say that they hold Minister Foster responsible for any failure of the natural products. Such a childish absurd statement could have emanated only from a jaundiced imagination. Liberals are not alone in charging the fiscal policy of the present government with having wrought ill to the country. They have an eminent ally in Dalton McCarthy, M. P., who was once a firm believer in the "national" policy and was one of its staunchest supporters. In that gentleman's latest speech, delivered at Picton, Ont., a week ago, he presented a strong indictment against the restriction policy. As a criticism from a former friend, Mr. McCarthy's remarks are peculiarly instructive. He is thus reported by the Mail:

Referring to the state of trade, he advocated getting as near free trade as possible. The exodus, which they all retreated, was not, he thought, to be attributed to the National Policy, but he was bound to say that if it had not driven people out of the country it had not kept them in the country. (Applause.) They prided themselves greatly since Mr. Mackenzie's time that the period of deficits was passed, but what were the facts? The first five months of this year showed a deficit of \$2,000,000, and if this rate was maintained for the year they would have a deficit for the year of \$4,500,000, which, with the \$1,

250,000 before, would make as great a deficit as there was during Mr. Mackenzie's entire administration. Continuing, he dealt with the census returns, showing that of the total number of persons set forth as being engaged in manufacturing, but 8 per cent, were really manufacturers, and for this small proportion the remaining 92 per cent, were made to contribute. Yet if any person told them that this was actually the case they would scarcely believe it. (A Voice—"It's wrong.") Of course it was wrong, but if they were good Tories they would say it was all right. (Laughter.) He thought the 8 per cent, should look after themselves. (Applause.)

Then dealing with cotton goods manufactured in Canada, they were told that these goods were better than any other cotton goods made. If so, why protect them, when they were so well able to take care of themselves? (Applause.) What was the duty for? Certainly not to raise revenue; it was nearly prohibitive. The situation was this: Between the duty and the freight they had to pay \$14 for \$10 worth of cotton, and so the protected cotton manufacturer, seeing his golden opportunity, said: "Oh, I will give you the same cotton goods for \$13.75." (Laughter.) The Canadian manufacturers were charging them the full limit that the tariff enabled them to do. They all knew that this was the case. (Hear, hear.) The same was the case with all other classes of home manufactured goods. They paid their taxes into the pocket of the manufacturer. (Applause.) For every man, woman and child in the Dominion a tax of \$5 was imposed, so that a man with a wife and family of five children paid annually \$25, roughly speaking. The man often did not know it, or did not seem to know it, but it was extracted from him just the same. In the cotton combine they found that the kings who controlled it had got a dividend of 15 per cent, and before that their dividend was so large that they had watered the stock. But it had been pointed out that some of the manufacturers did not make the whole 35 per cent, that the consumer paid. What did it matter who got it as long as they had to pay it. (Hear, hear.) Comparing the prices of cotton at Canadian and English mills, he showed that Oxford shirting at the Canadian mills costs 7 1/4 cents and at the Scotch and English mills 5 cents, a difference of 2 1/4 cents; prints 6 3/4 cents at the Canadian mills and 6 cents at the English mills, a difference of 3/4 cent; another kind of print, 8 1/4 cents at the Canadian mills and 6 cents at the English mills, a difference of 2 1/4 cents; flannels, 3 cents at the Canadian mills and 2 cents at the English mills, a difference of 1 cent.

A Voice—We don't raise cotton in Canada.

Mr. McCarthy—No, but I think we raise cotton-heads. (Loud laughter.) A comparison between the price of Canadian and English woolen goods was also instituted, showing the difference to be 32 per cent, on the average in favor of the latter goods. He had proved to them that in order to support the sheep, they had to pay from 30 to 40 per cent, more for the products than they cost in the open market.

A Voice—How about the quality. The ladies will tell you that the Canadian cotton is the best.

Mr. McCarthy said he would swear to anything the ladies said, but he wondered they could not all be trusted to find it out. Proceeding, he read letters from prominent dealers in cotton goods in Toronto to show that the cry about adulterated cottons in England was a farce. He trusted they would see how the high tariff was responsible for this state of things.

A Voice—What did the people of the United States do?

Mr. McCarthy hoped the people of the United States were not as foolish as they appeared to be. President Cleveland's policy had never been carried out, but was blocked by four or five men in the senate, and a compromise bill was effected, which only went into force in July, and upon the effect of which he thought the people of the United States were scarcely able to judge yet. (Loud laughter.) He thought the hard times were responsible for the destruction of the free trade party in the United States. What was the silver crisis but a form of protection? (Hear, hear.)—and which had produced the depression that they had all experienced?

Every writer on political economy but one with whom he was acquainted advocated free trade as the proper policy. If they had free trade in Canada they would only buy and sell where it was most profitable for them to do so. They were not compelled to buy from the Americans. For his part he would hesitate to reduce the Canadian tariff until the Americans reduced theirs. (Applause.) But in Great Britain they had free trade, and why should Canada discriminate against that country? (Applause.) His own conviction after examining the matter was that England was the only nation that pursued a right policy. Why should not Canada even pay a direct tax rather than submit to the present inequitable and burdensome system? (Hear, hear.)

A Voice—You have made a study of the question for a purpose.

Mr. McCarthy repudiated the charge. He had no purpose to serve or benefit to gain except such as would indirectly be reflected by benefiting the whole country. He spoke because he had investigated the matter. "I dare say," he concluded, "that I would have been premier of Canada had I remained in the Conservative ranks—(applause)—but now I suppose I never will be premier and may never hold office." (Cheers.) Mr. McCarthy did not content himself with an attack on the government's fiscal policy; he criticized some of its administrative acts as well. In referring to the Patron movement and his own relations to the Patron order, he said: "He need that the Patrons were interested in comparatively trivial matters,

TELEGRAPH TELEPHONE TIGER PARLOR. Pin Your Faith to E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

SALE OF LITTLE ARTHUR. Indians Tell of the Purchase from Bellinger of the Child.

Peter Bellinger, charged with selling the child Arthur into slavery, was up again in the provincial police court this morning. George E. Powell, the lawyer, represented him, and Bellinger was given a seat beside his attorney. Chief Toutanose, of the Chuchleat Indians, gave evidence, his statements being interpreted by the Rev. Father Nicolay. The chief said that he first saw Bellinger two months ago; he came to the Indian reservation in a schooner called the Nootka, owned by an Indian, Toquut, of the Kyoquots. Arthur was with Bellinger. Bellinger and the child stayed with Toquut several weeks. They were present at a potluch one of the chiefs gave, and at which were the Kyoquots. The day the Kyoquots returned to their home Bellinger came to the hut of Chief Toutanose and offered to sell the child for \$100. The chief had not \$100, but offered Bellinger \$90. Bellinger replied, "That's all right; only hurry up." The money was counted and the bargain settled. Bellinger went to Kyoquut with the child Wakent, kiootchman of Chief Toutanose, and Johnnie, an Indian, were present. Makunt corroborated the story of her liege lord regarding the arrival of Bellinger and the boy Arthur on the schooner Nootka and the selling of the boy into captivity. Bellinger used to go about from Indian hut to hut for food and to purchase the best of the furs. The chief in buying the child said they had better take him, as Bellinger was treating him badly. The child began to cry when Bellinger told him he was to stay, and Bellinger spoke harshly to him. She took the child on her knee and pacified him. In cross-examination by Mr. Powell she said that only herself and her husband heard what was said, but Johnnie was there when the money was counted.

The case is in progress.

"I did hope for an artistic career," said the disappointed looking man, "but I met with difficulties I couldn't conquer. What I needed was atmosphere."

"Neither, I was learning to play the trombone, but I was naturally short of breath."—Washington Star.

REPORTERS NOT WANTED. "That the press be admitted to all meetings of the board of trade and council, except where they are excluded by resolution."

The above resolution, moved at the quarterly meeting of the board of trade yesterday by Mr. Scalfie, was defeated by a vote of something like 15 to 10. The board of trade, very unwisely, we think, has placed itself on record as opposed to full and free discussion, and has plainly affirmed that only such reports as the presiding officer, or the majority of the council for the time being, may deem it expedient to give to the public, shall be published. The practice recently has been to exclude reporters from the meetings of council; that practice has now been endorsed, and in future, it is to be supposed, only "official reports" will be given to the public. This action of the board will not, we feel convinced, meet with the approval of the members, a considerable majority of whom were absent from the meeting that thus put a premium upon cooked reports, and in effect told the public "it is none of your business anyway."

THE MISSING COLLIERIES. Search Steamers Unable to Find the Slightest Vestige of Them.

A Neah Bay dispatch of Wednesday says: "The United States revenue cutter Grant arrived here last night after a cruise of 1216 miles in search of the overdue vessels. The search extended as far north as Cape Scott, on Vancouver Island, and thence to the Columbia river. From this point she started north again to Cape Cook. No trace of any of the missing vessels was found. Signal guns and lights were made use of in the hope of attracting the attention of any castaways, but no signs of life were observed on barren shores."

The Costa Rica, Captain McIntyre, arrived at Departure Bay on Tuesday from San Francisco. The Costa Rica kept well to the westward on the voyage up in the hope of seeing something of either the Montserrat or Keweenaw, but nothing was seen. She passed the steamer Bennington, which was also on the lookout for the missing steamers. The Costa Rica made a splendid trip up being only 60 hours from wharf to wharf.



FRANK LEAKE, Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling. A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and scientifically, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

WASHINGTON

Representative Sp... Walker's Cor... Cur... etc.

Senator Lodge... Walker's Cor... on Ha...

Washington, D. C. reserve has been re... In the senate a r... the secretary of the... withdrawn from the... was laid before the... addressed the senate... Lodge reviewed the... reports regarding H... been submitted to... the session in ac... (Lodge's) resolution... dwell upon the fac... ish minister. (Ho... the American war... the orders of the B... were looked to sail b... were changed. He... our government inste... son, who was earnest... American interest... to retain and uphol... for his devotion to...

The debate on the... was kept up until ne... Palmer took the floor... the resolution shou... tomorrow, as he des... The request was su... who said he also de... remarks. The v... whether there was a... to the request, and... objected, and so at... expiration of the m... solution went to the... aragan canal bill v... and Morgan (Demo... continued his speech... At the close of Mo... ell, Oregon, took the... aragan bill, and... without action. T... adjourn from to-day... military accident... then taken up and... minor amendments.

The resignation... Paynter of the ninth... will be submitted to... on Monday next. C... called for reports... the house proceed... of the currency bill... the whole agreed to... (Penn.) resumed the... Hendricks was the... opposed the bill, an... eluded his remarks... had read a substitue... currency bill.

Sperry's substitue... currency bill shou... per cent, bonds to... years to an amount... aggregate of all the... outstanding, and w... from the sale of the... United States A...

NEWS FROM... Premier Bowell Ha... Ottawa, Jan. 11. —... Halifax for Ottawa... day, improved in he... Dr. A. F. Rogers... physician here. He... pondent to-day that... here he was suffering... and irritation in th... against his wishes t... left. He was so n... funeral of his late... not be persuaded to... says that he appreh... suits from his going... which was taken in... here, as the climat... favorable to him. Halifax for Ottawa... improved in health.

CABLE... The London Athletic... Yorker's...

London, Jan. 4.—... Clyde steamer Inist... overdue, before she... men, has been lost.

A dispatch from C... the report that the... has been assassinate... The London Athle... the challenge of the... club for a general... subject to arrangement... Berlin, Jan. 4.—Y... at a ministerial cou... the purpose of cou... ment legislative pro... session of the...

London, Jan. 4.—... 200 fishermen belo... Grimby were drov... cent gales.

CIVIC CO... All Departments in... vest...

New York, Jan. 4... poses to make a t... into the affairs of... parments. It is i... diting of the book... of an investigation... mittee made of th... The commissioners... find, among other... parments men pu... made up their ou... upon the people w... with. Mayor Stro... "The commission... I have appointed... ing committee, not...