THE VICTORIA TIMES

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"PROTECTION AS A CURE."

"It is quite true that Lord Salisbury does not prescribe protection as a cure for the evils suffered by the British agriculturist, but his statements all point in that direction," says the Colonist. If Lord Salisbury thinks protection the proper thing he ought to have the moral courage to come out boldly and say so. What is he afraid of? Is there some idea lingering in his mind that if he took that course the people would incontinently "sit upon" him? In such case his impression is undoubtedly well founded, for the British public would be certain to receive any bald proposal to go back to the corn law days with very scant patience. There are many of them who were old enough in 1846 to have the scenes of misery and wretchedness caused by protection impressed on their minds, and a good many more have learned the facts through the medium of contemporary chroniclers. Perhaps Lord Salisbury himself has some recollection of the bread riots and of people dying of starvation in the streets in the days when Britain had "protection." He may remember the fact that when the farmers of England "had a protection of 40 per cent. they were still in a state of difficulty and distress." In the days of 1844 "the agricultural poor were sinking to sustenance upon potatoes, that sure criterion of a country's misery." In the same year Mr. King, a surgeon of Calne, Wilts, wrote: "If women and boys who labor in the fields suffer in health at all, it is not from the work they perform but from the want of food;" and the wife of a farm laborer described the general condition of her class in saying: "We never know what it is to get enough to eat * * * of bread there is never enough. The children are always asking for more at every meal." In 1845 the Brighton Herald stated: "In illustration of the state of the farming interest in this neighborhood at the present time, that there is almost an uninterrupted series of farms reaching from Washington to Worthing—a distance of eight miles—now to be let or about to be let." Perhaps the knowledge that this state of affairs occurred under a high degree of protection, and that the wail of agricultural distress in those days was greater than that of the present, makes Lord Salisbury hesitate to advocate a renewal of the long discarded policy. He may have come across the declaration of Mr. Hope, of Fenton Barns, in 1845, that "Corn Law rents at Free Trade prices are at the bottom of the farmers' distress." That was an accurate and pithy summing up of what "protection" did in those days for the British farmer, and would as accurately describe his position if the nation were foolish enough to go back to the system. Lord Salisbury very likely sees that clearly enough, but if he does not see it the nation certainly does.

ONTARIO'S PREMIER.

On the last day of October Sir Oliver Mowat completed his twenty-third year as premier of Ontario. No other statesman known to the history of English-speaking countries has been able to boast of a continuous term of office so long, and no man in public life could ask for a better testimonial than that which the leading province of the Dominion has voluntarily given its veteran premier. Those who know anything of the political records of the province are well aware that Sir Oliver's success has not arisen from accident or from adventitious circumstances. Nor has he won his way without overcoming the opposition of able men. It needed a political giant to do battle successfully with such opponents as the late M. C. Cameron and the present Chief Justice Meredith, men whom any province or country might be proud to have in its service. To be the victor in so many political battles with antagonists so strong constitutes a triumph of no common order, which could only come to a man of pre-eminent ability and integrity—one whom the people thoroughly trusted. And whatever may be said by his opponents within the province, there are few outsiders to be found who will say that Ontario has not done well to maintain her confidence in her veteran premier. The record of his long term of office displays a careful and honest guardianship of the province's interests; its affairs have been administered without a suspicion of corruption or plunder, encroachments from without have been successfully resisted and a progressive though not revolutionary policy has been steadily adhered to. It is quite certain that if Sir Oliver were obliged to appeal to the people of Ontario to-day for a new lease of power he would be given a majority quite as large as any of the past. It is interesting to Liberals elsewhere to find the man in whom Ontario has placed so much confidence appearing on the platform with Mr. Laurier at Ingersoll and speaking thus of the Liberal leader: "I am glad to be here, because it will give me an opportunity of hearing once more from the lips of our distinguished leader his views on public affairs and public men. His statements are always interesting; they are always reliable, and they are always expressed eloquently. I am glad you will have that privilege to-night. I am glad to be here, also, in order to testify by my presence, as you are testifying by yours, my confidence in our leader, my increasing confidence from year to year in his wisdom, in his tactics, and in his character, too. I am glad that Mr. Laurier has been able to hold this series of meetings, which have excited so much enthusiasm throughout the province of Ontario, enthusiasm which appears to be increasing with every meeting he holds. * * * This coming election will give my fellow-Reformers of Ontario an opportunity of showing that they not only accept him as leader, but that they are free from all prejudices of race or religion or locality. I am glad to see indications that Ontario Reformers are quite willing to support a leader from Quebec, if he is a man of the right sort; I am glad to know that the Protestants of Ontario, my fellow-Protestants of Ontario, are prepared to give their support to such a Roman Catholic as Mr. Laurier is, an earnest member of the same church, and at the same time a broad-minded man, in favor of all receiving their rights. We are all satisfied that in all difficulties Mr. Laurier will do his duty, that he will act as becomes a leader to Protestants and Catholics alike, to Ontario, to Quebec, and to all the other provinces alike, and to all nationalities alike." Sir Oliver is not at all likely to misjudge the situation, and he certainly would not misstate his own opinions. It is satisfactory to have such testimony from him, and it is even more satisfactory to know that many men are coming every day to his view.

LAW AND LIFE.

Durrant and Holmes have been found guilty by the juries of the crimes charged against them, and therefore stand convicted as among the worst miscreants known to the criminal records. In regard to the character of their offences their status is pretty nearly equal; it would be hard to award either one of them pre-eminence. The unfortunate part of the matter is that their detection and punishment are not likely to prove as efficient deterrents as they should be. Lecherous beasts will follow the example of Durrant, while cold-blooded fiends will emulate Holmes in the sacrifice of life for greed of gain. Ther are only too many devils in human guise of these two types whom nothing but the terrors of the law can restrain. The thinking people among our neighbors must regret that the treatment of such cases in the greater part of their country does not allow of the terrors of the law being properly utilized. There is too great a disposition on the part of the public to post the murderer on trial as a martyr and a hero. Maudlin sentimentality beslobbers him while in the hands of justice, and a ring fence of quibble and technicalities is too generously afforded him as a defense. Then the newspapers are allowed to try his case prematurely, convicting him or acquitting him at their own sweet will. The verdict of the jury at times has the appearance of a mere formality, registering the decree pronounced by the press. To any person accustomed to the order and dignity and fairness of criminal prosecutions in Canada and Britain the methods which prevail among our neighbors seem the reverse of edifying. Therein, as many of them are well aware, lies a great cause of many of the barbarous lynchings which the sensible portion of the community deplores. The law should seek no man's life vindictively, but manifestly if it is to be respected its decrees should be formulated with dignity and impartiality and enforced with the utmost strictness.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. Justice Drake yesterday in re B. C. Pottery Co. settled the question as to what scale of costs should apply in proceedings under the winding up act. In taxing the liquidation costs Mr. Hunter contended that appendix N to the supreme court rules did not apply. His lordship ruled otherwise, and the costs were taxed according to the scale in the appendix. Mr. Archer Martin appeared for the workmen creditors.

The trial of the Queen v. the Shelby is set down for hearing on Monday next at 2.30 p.m.

In Chambers this morning Mr. Justice Crease made an order in the suit of Gault Bros. v. Landsberg for the examination as a judgment debtor of the defendant Landsberg before a judge. Landsberg has recently assigned, and several creditors are not satisfied with the outlook. On this examination the defendant will have to produce his books and tell how he has disposed of his property, if any, as alleged.

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. Justice Walkem is to-day hearing an appeal from a decision of Magistrate Macrae in the small debts court case of Schoen vs. Walker. The plaintiff sued for the price of some salmon, and through a mistake as to the time of the sitting of the court, was nonsuited. He sued again and got judgment. The defendant now appeals on the ground that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case a second time and also on the ground that the cause of action sounded in damages and the court had no jurisdiction. After hearing the appeal his lordship went into the merits of the case and took the evidence. L. Crease for the appeal and F. Higgins contra.

THE CASE OF THE SHELBY

The First of the Seized Sealers Comes Before the Vice-Admiralty Court.

Evidences for Both Sides Heard, and the Case Taken Under Advisement.

The trial of the Queen v. the ship Shelby was commenced this morning before Chief Justice Davie. The court room held many interested in sealing and also several British and American navy officers.

Mr. Pooley opened for the crown and read the pleadings. The claim alleges that the Shelby was siezed on the 11th of May last in latitude 52 degrees, 52 minutes 10 seconds north, and longitude 134 degrees, 10 minutes 58 seconds west, being a point within the prohibited waters of the Pacific ocean as defined by the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894, fully manned and equipped for sealing and then engaged in sealing. The Shelby was sent to Victoria and the seals sold for $899.

Lieut. Hall, of the United States cutter Corwin, was the first witness. On the 11th of May he boarded the Shelby, which was then sixty miles west of the centre of the Queen Charlotte group. He made search of the vessel and found arms, ammunition and some seal skins on board. He was placed on board to take her to Sitka, 260 miles away. The wind on the 6th of May and between that time and the 13th of May was mostly from the north. The prevailing wind in those waters at that time of the year is westward, and favorable to the Shelby coming to Victoria. The guns on the Shelby were strapped up to beams in brackets.

On cross-examination he said he had not been to the North Pacific before, and his knowledge of the winds was gleaned from data.

The official and ships' logs and a chart of the currents were put in by the prosecution.

Benjamin Laurenson, gunner of the Corwin, was one of the party that boarded the Shelby. He examined some skins, which were bloody and looked white and fresh.

Commander Moggridge of the Royal Arthur picked out on the chart the position of the Shelby on the 30th of April and also the position on the 11th of May, the two positions being about 400 miles apart. According to the Shelby's log no distances were given; it did give the direction from which the wind was blowing, but not the force of it. The ship's proper course was E.S.E. magnetic, but the entry in the course column of the log showed that that course was not taken on the 2nd, 3rd and 5th days of May.

Captain Munger of the Corwin gave practically the same evidence as Lieut. Hall. To Mr. Helmcken he said the schooner when boarded was in her proper course.

This closed the case for the crown, and Mr. Helmcken in opening for the defense said the whole question was whether or not a vessel on her way home after the conclusion of her sealing operations is liable to seizure. He would show, as has been held good in this court under the North Pacific Sealing Act—vide "Ainoka," 4 Exch. Reports (Canadian)—that a ship merely in the zone is not offending against the act if she can account for it. When a ship is found in prohibited waters the onus is on her of proving that she was there by no fault of her owner, and in this case the defense will prove that.

The first witness for the defence was August Rutten, mate of the Shelby at the time she was seized. They stopped sealing operations on the 30th of April, and after that time no seal hunting whatever was done and no boats were lowered. After that they had very light winds and he accounted for their getting out of the proper course by saying that the navigating instruments were bad. To Mr. Pooley the witness admitted that the compass was about three or four points out, but from it almost the exact course could be made out. By the log their course on the 3rd of May was N.N.W., a direction exactly opposite to that for Victoria. He said the log must be a mistake. He said that on the 30th of April they took five seals, but after that date no more were seen, nor did he hear of any being reported. The Chief Justice put some questions about the compass, and remarked that it was much the same as a man having a watch half an hour fast. If he knew how much too fast it was he could tell the exact time, and so with the compass.

Denny Florida, a hunter on the Shelby, testified that there was no hunting after the 30th of April.

Cook Schone recollected the date as the 30th of April when they stopped sealing. On cross-examination this witness had good reasons for all his answers, and proved a valuable witness for the defence.

Mr. Helmcken then announced that the captain of the Shelby had gone halibut hunting, and he would have to close the case without calling him. His Lordship asked some questions as to how long it was since he had gone away, intimating that his evidence should be given, as the mate's answers had been so unsatisfactory. His answer as to the compass being out of order being the reason of the course taken was manifestly untrue.

Mr. Helmcken argued that he had made out his case, and after commenting on the evidence he asked that the case be dismissed.

Mr. Pooley followed and held that from several incidents that happened the only conclusion to be arrived at was that the schooner was an offender against the act.

His Lordship said he would look into the authorities cited, and took the case under advisement.

Next Monday was set for the trial of the E. B. Marvin and the Beatrice, as the crown witnesses are not all here at present, and later in the week the Chief Justice goes to the Mainland to take the assizes.

—While thorough in action, Ayer's Pills strengthen rather than stimulate the excretory organs. Leading physicians recommend them because they are free from calomel and other injurious drugs, being composed entirely of the best vegetable aperients.

MR. WHITE'S RESIGNATION

The Late Member for Cardwell Has Seriously Disturbed the Ottawa Camp.

An Indication of How Honorable Conservatives Regard the Government

(From our own correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Of the many things that have happened during the past few months to disturb the political situation here nothing has upset the government so much as the resignation of R. S. White, M. P. for Cardwell. Mr. White, as is generally known, is the editor of the Montreal Gazette, the chief Conservative newspaper of the Dominion, for the Toronto Mail and Empire can now scarcely lay claim to be the leading government organ. There has been always a certain amount of independence in the Gazette ever since Mr. White has been its chief editor. On financial questions Mr. White was one of the best authorities in the House of Commons, and on more than one occasion he has been congratulated by Sir Richard Cartwright for the soundness of his views on matters of finance. While the Gazette has been consistently Conservative in its views, still it has had to oppose the government in many of its wildcat schemes. Take for instance the Hudson's Bay railway and the Atlantic & Superior railway. Mr. White opposed both of these shady transactions. Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. T. M. Daly were both very much interested in the Hudson Bay matter, and some of the French-Canadian politicians were anxious to see the other road, which commenced nowhere and ended nowhere, obtain financial assistance from the government. Mr. Foster did come to the aid of the enterprise, and for doing so was roundly taken to task last session by the opposition. C. N. Armstrong, of Baie des Chaleurs notoriety, is the promoter of the Atlantic & Superior road. There were a number of other questions upon which the editor of the Gazette and the members of the ministry did not see eye to eye, and the youthful minister of justice was so angry over the castigation which the Gazette gave him at the time that he resigned from the cabinet, that Sir Hibbert gave orders to cut the newspaper off from the patronage of his department.

As is generally well known Mr. White was promised the position of collector of customs for Montreal two years ago. At the express wish of the party he sat for the last two sessions for his constituency because the government was afraid to open Cardwell. This constituency is thoroughly Tory but Mr. McCarthy got a cinch on it. Mr. Haggart hates Mr. McCarthy and the minister of railways was afraid to open the riding in case the member for East Simcoe would capture it. Mr. White was opposed to sitting in parliament with the promise of a government situation in his pocket. It was a violation of the spirit of the Independence of Parliament Act, but being a good party man and controlling a party newspaper, he did so. It might be said here that he had the support of the English-speaking Liberals as well as the Conservatives in the city of Montreal for the position of collector. Last session was to be the end of the present parliament. But the members of the government quarrelled last session over the school question and an extra one is to be called with the avowed object of passing remedial legislation.

At a meeting of the cabinet on Monday last it was decided to open no more constituencies to give members of the house the positions which they had been promised. There are, as already stated in this correspondence, some 20 or 30 Tory members in the Commons who are waiting for government jobs. Mr. White, who was no office-seeker, was disgusted with being included among this class of men and saw that he had to put an end to it if the government did not. He therefore decided to resign his constituency and devote his time to his newspaper.

The plan he took in doing so was certainly unique in Tory circles. There have been many resignations going around among the Tories, but they have always been placed in the hands of the party and not tendered according to the statute. When A. W. Ross, M. P., resigned he put his resignation in the hands of a Tory member, and when H. J. Macdonald resigned in Winnipeg, Hon. T. M. Daly had his resignation in his possession for many months before it reached Mr. Speaker. Mr. White did not go near any minister or any fellow-member, but forwarded his resignation to Mr. Speaker. It is generally believed that he is thoroughly disgusted with the present men who rule at Ottawa, and there could therefore be no better indication that when the electors come to deal with them their condemnation will be sure and emphatic. Respectable Conservatives like Mr. White will have nothing to do with men of the Bowell-Haggart type.

When the whole circumstances are taken into consideration, and when it is known that Mr. White had one view on the school question while his constituents had another, and that his resignation will permit them electing a man who will vote as they desire, it will be generally felt that the member for Cardwell has done the right thing. But what is to be said of the others who will remain in the house with promises of jobs in their pockets and voting in accordance with the requests of the government, no matter what their constituents may say about it? Mr. White has set them an example which they ought to follow. SLABTOWN.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

He—I believe I will propose to her by telephone. Do you think she will accept me?

She—She ought to if you ring her up properly.

A Drink that Cheers and Strengthens

There is Real Enjoyment as well as Solid Benefit.

In a Cup of Johnston's Fuid Beef.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieved Me of Agonizing Pain in Twenty Minutes, and Was the Means of Saving My Life, so Says Mrs. Jamieson, Tara, Ont.

"About three months ago I was attacked with nervous heart trouble. The pain was so severe I could hardly breathe. I could get no relief, and feared I could not live. I saw advertised in the Tara Leader Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart, and immediately procured a bottle. I secured perfect relief inside of twenty minutes and firmly believe it was the means of saving my life."

If your heart flutters, palpitates or tires out easily, it is diseased, and treatment should not be delayed a single day. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart relieves almost instantly, and will effect a radical cure. For sale by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

ALL QUIET IN HONOLULU.

Insurgent Natives Think Cleveland Is Still Aiding the Queen.

Honolulu, Oct. 26.—Per steamer Australia to San Francisco Nov. 2.—Francis M. Hatch, minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed minister to Washington, D. C., in place of W. R. Castle, who recently accepted the office temporarily. Mr. Hatch will not leave for Washington until the latter part of November. His successor will probably be Henry E. Cooper, a circuit court judge. Mr Hatch's stay in Washington will be indefinite, and his special mission is to seek the closer political union of the United States and the republic of Hawaii.

A number of meetings have been held recently by Japanese merchants. Speeches were made denouncing the government for alleged discrimination. The Japanese are nervous and restless, and show a disposition to make themselves a factor in national matters. They count upon the support of their government, but it is pretty well understood by the government men that the government of Japan does not care about making these islands a Japanese colony.

There continue to be many wild rumors [illegible] stering expeditions from the [illegible] ast. The government takes no [illegible] em because it cannot see how [illegible] made profitable for any one [illegible] y money in such undertak[illegible] natives continue to hear these [illegible] f outside interference and believe them, as do some of the ignorant whites. In spite of the harmonious relations existing between the government and Minister Willis, and the undisputed fact that the Washington government will not tolerate the sailing of filibusters out of the ports on the Pacific coast, the natives still continue to believe that any hostile movement from the coast will be at the instance of the federal government.

The United States steamer Olympia left for the China station on the 23rd.

There have been no new cases of cholera since the last advices. The disease is believed to be stamped out.

Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I

Became Very Thin

and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." MRS. G. KERN, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

Since women have been admitted to our colleges and secret societies, when one is seen trying to attract the attention of a car conductor we are in doubt whether she is giving a college yell or a lodge sign.—Yonkers Statesman.

When Chicago politicians decide to help a friend they have him indicted and then run him for alderman.

SHOWING UP THE BOODLERS

A Lexow Committee Begins a Herculean Task at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Nov. 4.—Tacoma has a full-fledged Lexow committee. It is made up of some members of the chamber of commerce committee of fifteen, of which L. W. Roys is chairman, and property owners who belong to the tax payers' league.

Since Monday last the committee has been conducting a rigid investigation into municipal affairs, particularly in reference to matters connected with the city treasury. It is known the committee was back of the movement in the city council which resulted on Monday in the ousting of City Treasurer McCauley and the election of Frederick T. Olds to the office.

Most of the sessions of the committee have been held behind closed doors, and the members refused absolutely to disclose anything whatever regarding what has been accomplished. From what has been learned, however, it is known that the committee will make a report in about ten days, and that it will be a marker.

A prominent member of the committee said to-day that the investigations it is now making are thorough, exhaustive and without fear or favor. Every detail of municipal government is being examined, the work being systematically divided. Every vestige of evidence of criminal transactions is being dug up, and the member said that no guilty person will escape, no matter what his position is. In other words, the committee is looking upon those in office as complete and utter strangers.

If the committee accomplishes nothing else, it is promised that the standard of official and businesss integrity in Tacoma will be materially raised.

CUBA'S FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Many American Towns Hold Meetings Sympathizing With the Insurgents.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Dispatches to a local paper indicate that yesterday was a popular day for meetings in sympathy with Cuba. Among other places Bloomington, Kankakee, Ottumwa, Marshalltown, Fort Wayne and Decatur, Ill., held successful demonstrations. The resolutions adopted generally "urge the people of the United States to express themselves upon this subject, so that congress shall know that the American heart beats for the oppressed of all lands," and requests members of congress to do all that they can to promote Cuba's liberty.

Mayor McKenna presided at an enthusiastic meeting in Pittsburg.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Cuban junta in this city has received information that Hubert George Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle, and now in his 25th year, has succeeded in joining the insurgent army, and is now a captain under General Antonio Maceo. Before sailing from this city for Cuba the young Englishman announced that he intended to join the insurgents so as to obtain material for a book upon Spanish methods of warfare.

Colon, Nov. 4.—The Brazilians, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch, are determined to recognize Cuba. In Chili the Democrats especially are using violent language in regard to Spain. A conflict between the Democrats and the Spanish in Chili is imminent.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 4.—The steamer Laranda, though strongly suspected of being a filibuster, was not detained here. The government took no action in her case because she is an American ship. This is the vessel from which it is reported Cespedes and 20 men, with an immense quantity of arms and ammunition, landed near Guantanamo last Sunday. Her captain and other officers deny everything, although several rifles, supposed to be samples of those he carried to Cuba, were found on board.

GOLD AT OUR DOORS.

Mary Todd Island and its Promise of Yielding Up Treasure.

Day after day Victorians learn of rich strikes being made in various parts of the province, and day after day the centre of interest seems drawing closer to Victoria.

From far-off Cariboo down through Kootenay; then Alberni; and now Mary Todd Island, at our very doors, is to be worked for the rich treasure it is thought to hold within its narrow limits.

This barren, rocky isle, of about five acres in extent, is situate in Oak Bay, almost within hailing distance, and first attracted interest among mining men about two months ago. Four distinct ledges have been traced, and assays have shown from $5 per ton in gold up to as high as $44 per ton in gold and 55 oz. in silver.

A company composed of J. St. Clair Blackett, A. A. Davidson and B. John has acquired the island with all mineral privileges, having bought out the original locator of the claim, and a squad of men commenced development work to-day.

Practical mining men who have examined samples from the island say that the rock has every appearance of being true gold-bearing quartz and that it resembles much the Alberni ores.

Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.