## The Wleekin Times

Victoria, Friday, January 5, 1804.

THE SPALING REGULATIONS.

Occasionally some English essayist or tlement reached in the Behring Sea dispute, offering evidence that the case has a sort of spasmodic interest for the people "at home." Incidentally these comments also show that there is a curious tion. mixture of impressions, accurate and inaccurate, in regard to the said question. fortunately there is too little done For instance, we find this paragraph in besides grumbling, from which the last number of the Canadian Gazette: "The plea which the British Columbia sealers are making for a reconsideration of the regulations laid down hy the arbitration tribunal for the regulation of the Behring Sea seal fisheries receives striking confirmation in an able statement which Mr. Barclay has contributed to the Revue de Droit International. Every international lawyer will agree with Mr. Barclay in affirming the value of the award as a legal pronouncement. It follows the British view of the liberty of the sea, is strictly in accordance with the established canons of international law, and reaffirms for all time the great principle that upon the seas the ships of all nations are equal, whether they be the ships of a great or of an insignificant power. But when Mr. Barclay comes to examine the regulations he clearly inclines to the opinion that, following the line of Solomon's judgments, they were designed to equalize the halance between the narties rather than to protect the seal fisheries in the general interest. The close sea for fishing in the waters of Behring some of the Ontario civic elections. It Sea being from the first of May to the is said to be partly responsible for the first of July instead of from the first of election of Mr. Kennedy to the may-September to the first of May, as pro- oralty of Toronto by the enormous maposed by Great Britain, gives to the in- jority of 4,000 over Mr. Fleming. the habitants of the Pribyloff islands the present mayor. Just why the associaadvantage of a monopoly during the tion should have preferred Mr. Kennedy month of June, and this month, as a we do not know, but if the report as to little diagram borrowed from the reports its part in the election be true, the reof the English commissioners makes sult affords a good illustration of what clear, is one of the best two months in | may be expected from its intervention the whole year. The seal catchers on in politics. Mr. Fleming has served Toland thus get both the good months of ronto as mayor for two years with such the season; the seal catchers on the efficiency and fidelity that his enemies high sea get only one, and the object have been able to charge no fault of preserving the seals during the breed- against him that was worthy of considing months is not, Mr. Barclay con- eration. He has stood faithfully by cludes, served at all. It remains to be the city's interest and has waged a sucseen what reply can be made to Mr. Barclay's criticisms." It so happens that that in former days cost Toronto so the close season fixed by the arbitration much. His long experience as a memis from May 1st to August 1st. Mr. Barclay seems to be responsible for the error of cutting off a month, for it is evident that he would have found in the longer period all the more reason to conclude that the Canadian sealers have been given the worst part of the bargain. Then he appears to be unaware of the fact that the prohibition of sealing in the month of May will affect the ontside waters, not those of Behring Sea. Under the modus vivendi our sealers could follow the seals up to the pend operations in the outside waters a month earlier. As compensation for this restriction they are given the doubtful privilege of hunting the animals in Behring Sea after the 1st of August, provided that they keep 60 miles from the Pribyloff islands and use no fire arms. If Mr. Barclay had understood the full force of the regulations he might have been even more decided in his conclusions.

## "FACTIOUS OPPOSITION."

The faithful Colonist comes to the defence of the government with the assertion that the Times and other papers are guilty of "factious opposition." course all opposition to Premier Davie and his peculiar methods is "factious" in the organ's eyes; nebody has any right to indulge in adverse criticisms on the government's conduct. The Times is particularly censured for daring to point out that the public works appropriations are treated as an election fund, and therefore wasted to a considerable extent in useless and extravagant expenditures conceived for the purpose of purchasing support. As to the waste and extravagance we have very good authority, the Vancouver World to wit. In the month of March last the World spoke as follows:

That the contract system is the only one which should prevail with public work is universally admitted to be correct in principle. A glance through the report of the chief commissioner of lands and works will convince any one who holds contrary views. The manner in government appropriations are frittered away in the country districts is. simply disgraceful when work is being done by the day. Some regard it as quite legitimate to defraud the government. If the job only amounted to \$100, or even less, bids should be asked there-Without specifying where it oc curred, we are aware of cases involving thousands of dollars expended, whilst the return or value received did not amount to one-third the sum paid. It is therefore to be hoped that hereafter all public work on roads, exclusive of stat- of paying the Kaslo Transportation comute labor, will be done by contract. The municipalities, the government and the people would largely gain by such a

principle being followed. Surely the Colonist will admit that its fellow-organ knew whereof it spoke when it thus criticized the public works methods of the government and called for a reform. Has there been any reform? Is it at all likely that a reform will be effected by the men now in office? Not very likely, for the simple reason that they find the present method very convenient for election campaign purposes. The appropriations will continue to be wasted in the manner described by the government's friend so

t regarded the World as having offered "factious opposition" when it protested against the squandering of public funds.

## THE PUBLIC MEETING.

This evening's meeting in the city hail should secure a good attendance of citizens. Next week the elections will come on and the ratenavers would do well to avail themselves of every opportunity to examine into the city's situa-Civic affairs are the cause of a great amount of grumbling but unaction there arises no hope of a remedy. For the evils complained of the one great cause lies in the apathy and neglect of the citizens themselves, in their failure to appreciate the identity of their own interests with the interests of the community. Our municipal system is certainly not perfect, and for that matter every political system has its imperfections. But there is always a chance of largely overcoming the defects in the system by securing the best administration possible, to which end the effort of every individual citizen should be directed. The members of this year's council will no doubt be on hand this evening to give an account of their actions, and the electors will only be doing their duty to themselves and to the whole community if they in turn attend to listen and judge.

## P. P. A. OPERATIONS.

The Protestant Protective Association seems to have made its influence felt in cessful fight against the notorious ring ber of the council has made him thoroughly familiar with every detail of the city government. Yet it is said that true and tried servant has been set aside for a man who, though a worthy citizen in every respect, is a novice in achievements the people will have good extended—a dilemma sufficient to tax reason to lament its interference with the ablest sophist. Mr. Bowell came the result of the Toronto election, but there is no room for doubt in the case of Hamilton. In that city there were three candidates for the mayoralty, namely, Ald. Carscallen, a prominent Liberal, Ald. Van Allen, a prominent Conservative, and Ald. Stewart, nominated by the P. P. A. The election of the latter was therefore a good indication of the association's strength. Mr. Stewart is probably in no way inferior to the other two gentlemen, so in this case the P. P. A. may have wrought no actual injury, nevertheless it is not reassuring to know that in any city a bitterly sectarian body is strong enough to elect its own candidate. There is a prospect of harm arising out of its mere success. We cannot see what benefit is likely to flow from this organization, and on the other hand its operations may well cause disquietude in the minds of thoughtful observers,

According to George Taylor, M.P., the chief Conservative whip at Ottawa, the government has decided not to call par- lots in the box than were registered in liament together until February 12th, or the poll book, so it is plain that someabout three weeks later than was once body must have tried the "stuffing" intended. The reason for the postpone game. Cowan, an alleged personator. ment is that the ministers hope by the has also been ordered to stand his trial later date to learn something definite in the higher court. Evidently there as to the tariff changes in the United was a determined attempt made by States. At all events, they want a little longer time to work on their own election by unfair means, and if the tariff problem. It is also said that at contest had been very close the result the cabinet meeting the question of dissolving parliament and holding a general election before another session was the tricksters to overcome. discussed. Sir John Thompson is reported as favoring the idea, for the reason that he thinks the government would be in a better position to dispose of its several knotty problems with a newly elected house of commons.

The Slocan Prospector, published at New Denver, says: "A subscription of \$25 per month has been raised by the citizens of New Denver for the purpose pany to bring mails from Kaslo to New Denver tri-weekly. The mail service by way of Nakusp has been discontinued. and it is understood the transportation company is paid to carry only one mail per week between Kaslo and New Denver, whilst the post office at Watson gets three. It is to be hoped, however, that the postal authorities will be persuaded to give New Denver three mails without private aid." At a public meeting in New Denver the following resolu-

tion was unanimously passed: That whereas the Slocan mining division of British Columbia contributes not less than \$100 a day in excise and customs duties to the Dominion government, and long as the present government as the receives but little but postal service in privilege of handling the money. Per return, the citizens of New Denver stig-

haps the Colonist will tell us whether matize the stubborn and repeated refusal of the postal authorities to give the dis trict more than one mail a week as a piece of flagrant iniquity; and they learn with the deepest resentment that an arrangement has now been made to send the mail in from Kaslo only once a week on a stage which makes the journey every day in the week, and could easily carry a mail every day; they appeal to all towns and public bodies interested in British Columbia to aid them in their struggle against stiff-necked officials; the house of commons on the earliest possible occasion, and they instruct the secretary of this meeting to send a copy of this resolution to all the leading newspapers in Canada.

The New Denver complaint seems to be an entirely reasonable one, and something should be done to redress the griev-

Nicholas Flood Davin recently described to his constitutents a few of the difficulties which a representative has to encounter when trying to get appropriations. He said:

"There were one or two other points

he would just touch upon. Sir John Thompson had been charged with obtaining \$30,000 to be expended in his constitutency on public would like to know why a member of parliament should not obtain money to be spent in his constituency. He had got the court house here, a building which would cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000; he had got the court house at Moose Jam and other buildings. If they would divide \$30,000 into the sum he had caused to be expended in his constituency he thought they would have a quotient of some importance. (Cheers.) Did the electors imagine this was got by simply asking for it? Did they imagine that when the estimates were made up the ministers sat round and in a moment of inspiration one would say, 'Let us put in \$40,000 for a court house at Regina'? No. You had to go to the minister of finance, the minister of instice-he had even in Sir John Macdonald's days gone to the premier himself. You have to work and worry this one and that, and then after all for a work for which perhaps \$30,000 is wanted you will get perhaps \$10,000. It was no easy matter for a private member to get anything from the government. They may have seen, as he had, a robin trying to get a big 14-inch worm out of the ground; he would pull and pull, and at last he would get about an inch out. He would pull and pull again, and his little thighs would crack, and at last the whole thing would suddenly come. That was something like the way you had to work for grants for public works. (Laughter and cheers.)"

Hon, Mackenzie Bowell will no doubt appreciate the comments of the Sydney Telegraph on the speech which he delivered at the nicnic where he was a guest shortly before his departure from through the efforts of the P. P. A. this Australia. The following quotation shows their tenor: "Coming down from sentiment to the prosaic facts of the market place, Mr. Bowell became dismunicipal affairs, and cannot possibly tinctly unfortunate. He was in the pobe as efficient a guardian of the city's sition of a protectionist endeavoring to Port arthur, Duluth and Weste interests. If such are the association's explain why freedom of trade should be st. Lawrence and Adrondack. their civic affairs. It may not be true out of it very badly. He succeeded in sought to reconcile the subsidizing of The sums withdrawn were \$10,201,523, a new line of steamers intended to increase trade with a fiscal policy which ited, while in 1891-92 the cash with seeks to diminish it. The plain truth is that when a protectionist government takes such action as that it may apolegize to its own conscience, but it cannot explain to anybody else's reason. Mr. Bowell gave a few illustrations of the working of protection as he approved of it, all of which furnish clear arguments in favor of free trade."

> There seems to be a chance of punishment for at least some of the men accused of crooked work at the recent Winnipeg election. Chamberlain escaped in consequence of Mr. Leacock's kindness in admitting him to bail, but the others have been committed for trial. One of these is Holman, a deputy returning officer, who is charged with opening his poll too soon and conniving at the "stuffing" of the ballot box. It appears that there were five more balsome of the Conservatives to capture the would most likely have been affected by it. The majority was too heavy for

A Montreal dispatch conveys the following interesting information: Colin H. Campbell, the defeated candidate in Winnipeg, is here on business. Speaking on trade questions, he said nothing but a liberal measure of turiff reform would suit Manitoba and the Northwest, and if the government did not grant this it would be routed. Campbell returns to Winnipeg by way of Ottawa, where he will apply for a charter for the Conservative newspaper to be started in Winnipeg, to be conducted by

Mr. Luxton.

The Times takes much pleasure in reproducing a letter written by Mr. Adams of Montreal to the Empire, dealing with the subject of free mining machinery. Mr. Adams argues the case so too much to hope that the plea will be entertained at Ottawa, but there is at eign be produced in the house. Sir Edleast some satisfaction in finding the nuestion so well discussed.

The Ottawa St. George's society has decided to present Lord Aberdeen with an address, and thus a very grave question that the beautiful action and response to the state of tion has been satisfactorily settled.

DOMINION FINANCES.

Figures From the Public Accounts for

the Last Fiscal Year. Ottawa. Dec. 25.-The public accounts of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending 30th June last were given out today by the finance minister. They show a surplus on account of the consolidated fund of \$1,354,555. The receipts were \$38,168,608 and the expenditures \$36,they call on Mr. Mara, the member for the district, to bring the matter before ceipts over expenditures of the amount above mentioned. But the additions to the capital account during the year were large, and when the amounts added to the public debt are taken into consideration this nominal surplus disappears and an actual deficit of \$549,605 presents

The gross debt at the close of the fiscal year was \$300,054,524 and the assets \$58,373,485, leaving the net debt on the 30th of June \$241,681,039, an increase of \$549,605 during the year. This increase in the debt is accounted

for as follows: Public Works.
Railways and canals.
Dominion Lands.
Railway subsidies. ent on loans.....

Less sinking fund investment. Cash from St. John, N. B., city...

.\$549,605 The rate of interest paid on the gross debt averaged for the year 3.26 per cent., against 3.30 for the previous year. The net rate of interest paid on the debt was 2.88, against 2.93 per cent. last

The sum of the debt redeemed was \$2,237,978. This redemption and the heavy expenditures for public works and railway subsidies absorbed the receipts from savings banks and other sources and necessitated a temporary loan of \$1,460,000 in addition to the issue of stock to the extent of \$2,904.438, of which over \$2,800,000 was taken up by English investors.

The items showing the expenditure on capital account are as follows: Canadian Pacific Railway ......\$ Canadian Facine Kanway
Intercolonial railway
Digby and Annapolis railway
Cape Breton railway
Oxford and New Glasgow railway
Grenville canal achine canal..... ray
Lawrence canals..... Trent river navigation..... Welland canal
Cape Torpentine harbor.
Bsquimalt graving dock.
Kingston graving dock.
Port Arthur harbor.
Improvements of St. Lawrence.

\$3,079,406 The expenditure last year on capital account was \$ ... . ... 700, or nearly a million more than this year.

The subsidies to railways were as fol-croft and Ottawa..... Kingston, Napanee and Western... Montreal and Western... Montreal and Champlain... New Glasgow Iron, Coal and L. Ry. Ottawa and Gatineau Valley... Parry, Sound colonization...

\$811.394 Turning to the savings banks statements, it is seen that the deposits and interest for the year were \$12,521,640. or \$954,306 less than the amount depos drawals exceeded the deposits by \$1.190. 058. The amount standing at the credit depositors on the 30th of June was \$41,849,656, an increase over the previous year of \$2,320,108.

The Dominion notes in circulation at the end of the year reached \$18,448,-493, and on the 31st October was \$19. 844,248, being close to the limit of \$20,-000,000 established by the act. Next ession of parliament legislation will be introduced to allow of the increase of the limit when necessary.

During the year silver and copper coinage to the amount of \$215,000 was procured for the Dominion through the office of the high commissioner in London. The profit on this amounted to \$67,924.

The receipts from the Dominion lands were \$285,596, compared with \$322,796 based upon the assent of nations. In last year. When one looks back on the statement of Sir Charles Tupper when he was finance minister to the effect that the sales of Dominion lands would pay for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway by the year 1893, if I remember rightly, it is rather amusing in the light of the above figures. Those who did not believe with Tupper were termed croakers and the like, but in view of the facts that have occurred since then it only once more shows the appropriateness of the name which was given to Tupper the Elder when he was Stretcher.

SLABTOWN.

London, Dec. 29.-Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone has written an open letter concerning the statement of several Conservative journals that he was responsible for the continuance of the £10,000 income drawn by Duke Alfred of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, from the British government. He says that the assertions are utterly untrue, as not a member of the cabinet objected to the arrangement as to the duke's income when it was under

London, Jan. 2.-In the house of commons to-day, Wm. Byles, Liberal, brought up an interesting question in connection with the rights of Duke Alfred of Saxe Coburg Gotha, who as Duke of Edinburgh is one of the hereditary law makers of Great Britain. Mr. Byles asked whether Duke Alfred retained his right as a peer of the realm to vote for the revision, rejection or approval of bills passed by the house of commons. Mr. Gladstone replied that the question was one that must be determined by the house of lords itself, that house being well that there appears to be no room to say anything in addition. It would be demanded that the terms of the oath taken by the duke as a German soverward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, replied that a copy of the oath would be produced.

English Spavin Lintment removes all hard, soft or callonsed lemps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, rurbs, splints, ring hone, sweeney, stifies, sprains, sore and swoolen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 mas of one bottle. Sold by Langley &

BEHRING SEA SEALS.

us tice Harlan's Opinion on the Claim to Ownership. Washington, Dec. 31.-The opinions in full of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan, arbitrators for the United States in the Behring sea case, were filed in Paris yesterday, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the tribunal at the last conference. The opinions embody substantially what was said by the two arbitrators from the United States. It is sup-

posed that under the same resolution each

of the other arbitrators has filed an Justice Harlan discussed the question of the jurisdiction and the rights asserted and exercised by Russia in Behring Sea at considerable length, and thus concluded the discussion: "The question of the propriety of the taking of these animals at the breeding grounds for commercial purposes, under regulations that enable a proper proportion of males to be taken for use, and killing them in the open waters of the ocean, where no discrimination as to sex is possible, is the lifference between preserving the race for the benefit of the world, and its speedy extermination for the benefit of a few Canadian and American sealers prosecuting a business so barbarous in methods that President Harrison fitly characterizes it as a crime against nature. The coming of these animals from year to year to the Pribyloff islands and their abiding there so that their increase can e taken for man's use without impairing the stock is due entirely to the care and supervision of the United States. That care, industry and supervision withdrawn, speedy destruction of the race tax theory Being at a safe distance will certainly follow. The same result will dertainly follow if pelagic sealing be recognized as right under international law, to be restrained, if at all, or effectually, only by a convention to which all the great maritime nations of the earth are parties, a convention which all know it would be difficult to obtain, and ally give the boots and their proprietor which, if possible to be held under the circumstances, would not be held until its object, the preservation of these animals for the use of the world, had been defeated in the meantime by extermination of the race. On the other hand, recognition of the right of property asserted by the United States in these animals would secure beyond all question preservation of these animals. If the views which I have expressed are shared by a majority of the arbitrators, the answer to the fifth question of article VI. of the treaty should be: That the herd of fur seals frequenting the islands of St. Paul and St. George in Behring Sea, when found in the ocean beyond the three-mile limit are the property of the United States, and as long as these animals have the habit of returning from migratory routes to and abiding upon these islands as their breeding grounds, so that their increase may be regularly taken there and not elsewhere without endangering the existence of the race, that nation, in virtue of its ownership of such herd and islands, may rightfully employ for the protection of these animals against pelagic sealing, such means as the law pernits to individuals for the protection their property, and that independently of any right of property of the herd itself. The United States, simply as owner of the fur seals, so long as the industry maintained by its authority on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, and under the doctrine of self-protection, may employ such means as may be necessary to prevent the commission of acts which

grounds or land home on these islands." Justice Harlan says further: "No civilized nation does or would permit within its own territory the destruction or extermination of a race of useful animals by methods at once cruel and revolting, and yet such conduct, if practiced on the high seas, the common highway of all the people, is protected by an international law, which rests, as jurists and courts agree, primarily upon those principles, morally justly right and human, by which the conduct of individuals and states are and ought to be guided. Thus the law to which all civilized nations have assented is made, by the contention in question, to cover and protect acts which no one of those nations would for an instant tolerate within its limits. It is beyond all comprehension that an act which every civilized man must condemn can be justified and sustained as having been done in the exercise of a right given by a law the case before us it appears by overwhelming evidence that if pelagic sealing continues to any extent the important industry which the United States has established and maintains at great expense on the Pribrieff islands for purpose of revenue and commerce, and for the benefit of all countries, must perish by the acts of individuals and sociations of individuals, committed youd jurisdictional limits on the high where the ships and people of all nations are upon an equality; an industry which has never been interfered with until pelagic sealers devised their barbarous methods for slaughtering female some impregnated, some heavy with young and others suckling mothers in search of food for the sustenance of themselves and offspring. If, as already suggested these acts are done in the exercise of a right recognized by of nations, then they cannot be prevented or restrained by the United States, lowever injurious they may be to any citizen within the territory of that neighborhood. But if these acts are not recognized and protected by the laws of nations, if no one can claim that all nations have assented to the doing of that on the high seas which no single nation would permit to be done within its own territory; in short, if no one has the right for mere temporary gain to destroy useful animals by methods which will inevitably and speedily result in the extermination of the race, then the United States, whose revenue and commerce are directly involved in the

eas beyond the territory

temporarily absent from the breeding

waters and

The majority of the tribunal did notaccept the views of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan on the subject of the property right of the United States in the seals. They did, however, adopt a regulation establishing a close season Rehring Sea and the North Pacific ocean, to begin May 1st and end July The protected zone, extending 60 miles around the islands, was also established. Pelagic sealing was allowed outside this season from Aug. 1st to

preservation of the race, may, consistent-

ly with the law of nations, protect its

interests by preventing the commission

of these wrongful acts."

SINGLE TAX ATTACKED. To the Editor: In your last week's ssue I observe a heading "Single Tax Discussed," "Rousing Addresses by Ern

est Men," etc. To the former I say if

was not discussed at all. To the latter

I say, "You bet." Knowing your paper

to be perfectly independent (I have no use

for a one-sided newspaper) and as such

you only wish the truth, fair play and

common sense, I venture to point ou

what I consider nonsense or unfairness

and to ask a question, bearing on

root of this single tax propaganda. P.

enthetically, I may express my surpri

at the unusually confident tone of

Victoria single taxers, or rather

shirkers;" also at their possession of

city council chambers-the latter

doubt accounting for the former. Th

also proclaim their intention of creat

a millennium on short notice, so far

concerned. Judging from their ideas a

logic, however, I doubt their abilities f

such a herculean task. Any comme

clay individual may see with his mout

even if he lacks eyes, that none of the

have given any of the matters talked

about the slightest study. Their sylle

gisms are of that order termed by What

too many frothy orators they cry fo

equality, liberty and fair play, yet when

a Mr. Wilson feebly and tardily ejacu

lates "No," (the only dissenting wor

heard) they promptly cry "Put him out.

I am glad, however, to note a Mr. Co

hen is an honorable exception. His trouble

is, the want of opposition to the single

and in no fear of electment. I voluntee

to oblige him with a little, and so

and vells out "whoever does these boo

displace must meet Bombastes face

face," why peace-loving subjects rene

wide berth. He says "land belonged

it never did and is not likely to do for

long time, if ever Neither land sea no

air belongs to men or women in commo

-the first only on public highways and

in city hall chambers—the last only above

highways and unenclosed wild land

The second, where? Certainly not

Behring Sea. If I walked into any

I expect they would talk differently.

Another speaker, or spouter, says

admires Bobbie Burns and high moral

Perhaps he may be like Robbie and to

many of us-admire, yes, practice, ques

Christ and bringing the latter into the

council board is as questionable as le

stagement that the late premier and S

J. Macdonald were neither worth \$500

real estate. It is only for the purpose

keeping the drunkard, the libertine an-

the debauchee out of the council chamb-

that the municipal act excludes those no

having \$500 in real estate. This man

reasoning is on a par with his definition

His taste in linking Burns and

their gardens (if any of them own such

men in common." He is wrong.

"Bombastes Furioso" hangs up his boots

tramp on the tail of his coat.

ley the "reductio ad absurdum."

taxes, laws in general and politics

The Alleged Wi dent of

EAGER TO

Two Leading Wit Hors de

Mr. Grenier Who Sa 2 the Attempted D To morrow- Mur Ontairo-Some S Big Hospital Oper

Montreal, Jan. 2. cident in connecti John Reginald Hoop open to-morrow at der his wife. J. at the Royal Insura the chief witnesse will be unable to t he is lying serious Germain street. that he is unable t weath of the late gist who sold the p and the illness the leading witner be absent. Their given before the c will be read at t man will testify as Grenier. His evidence is tha

Mrs. Desaulnier Hooper was admitt claimed that a ma the dock into the ri panied Mr. and M freight train to La St. Ambroise de Kil together to the price nayor's house, tryin papers for her co inte asylum as a evidence of Grenie greater importance that it is alleged t brought forward by that Mrs. Hooper i band was the man evidence of Greni preside at the trial. counsel from Port I the city to-day on J. N. Greenshields, the defence with Me mand Word from Joliette fect that Hooper is

have his trial come

Toronto, Jan. 2 .-

that he will be acc

tions took place thre

yesterday. The rescontest in Toronto w

ing, who has occup

trate's chair for the

and who at the la

3,000 of a majority

pard, was defeated

jority. The Protes sociation is said to

A plebiscite on

adoption of, prohibi

throughout the prov

plete, but indication

carried by three to

and principal towns

majorities in its fa

and principal towns

Kincardine, W. R.

Markley: Arnpri

Smith's Falls, R.

Featherstone: Bell

ley; Goderich, John

ex-Ald Herald: Pel

dry: Mount Forest.

J. P. Fisher; Harris

land, J. B. Howell

Cuthbert; Walkert

Milton, J. H. McC

R Gould: Lindsay

mer. M. Leason:

Ward; Napanee,

ria, Wm. P. Procto

McLaughlin; Wood

Barrie, A. E. H. A. T. Gurd; Ridge

Coburg, R. W.

Strathroy, Jas.

Leamington, Thos.

H. Young: Brantfe

Rathbun; Essex, Ja

Henry Smith; Gana

an: Hamilton, A.

date of the P. P.

Raines: Windsor,

gersoll, Dr. William

Walter; London,

Pembroke, Fortin;

ner (acclamation):

tary (acclamation):

an; Amherstburg, J

tion); Pictou, J. L.

Cox, majority over Rat Portage, Ont

in the municipal el

mayor stood: J. M.

Rideout, 190; majo

The returns on the

have not yet been

172 for and 141 ag

hospital was opened

for the reception of

arolication for add

Trickey, suffering fi

base of the skull, re

in the Grand Trun

terday's prohibitio

a very large majori

tion of the liquor t

returns are not near

municipalities so f

majority in favor

30,000

Toronto, Jan. 2.-

Montreal, Jan. 2.

Cornwall, C. J. Han

Thomas, G. L. Oille

mation); Clinton,

Geo. H. Burgar:

The mayoralty e

Returns

for Kennedy.

of the municipal act, viz: "A Farce, his arguments seem to me to neither honest or just. hen a Mr. Marchant asserts inter alia the protection, police protection and never heard of the ground being burned along with the building, or of thieves running away with a parcel of land. He thinks it unjust, idiotic and ridiculous that one man should help to educate another man's children, but sees nothing will inevitably result in the speedy ex-termination of this race, the basis of of land to pay all the taxes of everybody. that industry, while they are in the high | Even police rates and fire insurance wonder if he draws the line at gas and water rates. He thinks licenses are relics of departed dark ages and should h deposited in museums. I think his speech

> should be deposited there. I have always observed that when really pertinent questions are asked o these tax shirkers, or when editors newspapers or others, however learned or high in position, try to argue reason ably about the propaganda they invari ably retort, "He does not understand this subject." I have read their pamphlets and lectures by George and others, bu never found anything like a reasonab solution of the question. They only pirouette round about the outworks and never tackle the citadel or roof of the matter, or condescend to explain how the system could be carried out. They scarce ly deny that it would be violent robbery and with too many the wish is father to the thought, and when they see a few well known names in the crowd, why then it is all right: I also am a singl taxer. People in responsible position should be careful how they give coun tenance to dangerous and dis Many consider it worse than rines. socialism, because the owner of the land would be saddled with everybody's taxes for all time coming, but socialism would put all on a par. The question I wish to ask is this. For instance a young man in the old country at his father's death gets £5000, the fruits of a life time of hard work and self-denial. young man comes to Victoria, B. C., then wilderness with a few log-houses orly He purchases land in the centre of the city-prairie land, level and no stumps. also another parcel of land situated in the suburbs, but with enormous trees closely growing. He works 30 years and spends his money improving his lawfully acquired property, anticipating the fature

others to act similarly and eventually the city grows. How would the single taxers treat him? To a certain extent, grant he would be possessed of unearne nerement; but had he used his time and money so many years in other pursuits would he not be a richer man? stance, had he put out his money at in erest and done nothing; would be be a far richer man than waiting on the slow growth of Victoria? How would the single taxers arrange equitably about the easily cleared land in the centre o the city, worth fifty times more than that heavily timbered outside? How could he prove how much time or cash i took to clear that land? Would they only allow him a dollar or two per yea per acre, that is, the intrinsic value gricultural land-that is, the profit after leducting all working expenses? would they be more generous to him and give a pass to indigent old men's home,

His example and advice induce

o pass his days along with all life-long lrunkards and debauchees, who never worked a day they could help? men call public meetings and rise to instruct their fellows, they ought to have omething prepared worth listening to. Where is violently acquired land in toria? Promoters of the most wildcat schemes, usually try to give reasonable facts and figures as to the mode of working and the likely amount of available resource, but these single taxers sour far above such sublunary considerations J. JENKINS.

Adventist Battle Creek, Mic White, the mother the end of the worl cannot tell en will come, but sa The lders here have sell their personal into the world an About twenty fam this injunction, have gone from here wi and as many more vertised for sale. price the place wil