

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 9.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BOODLEDOM.

The deadly torpedo launched by Mr. A. J. Wilson from the Investors' Review upon Canadian finances and Canadian methods has exploded with terrific effect in Boodledom. It has also created considerable commotion and uneasiness in financial circles in the Old Country, where Mr. Wilson is not only recognized as an authority upon financial affairs, but is looked upon in the light of a prophet since he foretold with such unerring accuracy the financial cataclysm which recently shook Australia and threatened to submerge the island continent. And it is all the more startling since the London Chronicle—a leading journal somewhat imperialisitic in tone and imperial federation in sympathy—practically endorses all Mr. Wilson has to say about Canada. The picture is terribly vivid, but horribly true. The awful record of recklessness and scheming and disaster is pitilessly exposed and mercilessly criticized. A spade is called a spade in that good old Anglo-Saxon language Englishmen are apt to drop in when dealing with fraud and rascality. There is no shadow of sympathy or touch of pity as broadside after broadside is poured into the "boodle" camp. But dismal and gloomy as the picture is the worst has not been told. Mr. Wilson shows that Canada has borrowed some \$400,000,000 from England "to the tune of Rule Britannia," but he could have shown that the bonded indebtedness of Canada, appalling as it is, is possibly exceeded by the mortgaged indebtedness. It has been authoritatively stated that eight out of every ten farmers in the Northwest are more or less encumbered, while the farming lands of Ontario, as shown by Sir Richard Cartwright some five years ago—are sustaining mortgages to the extent of \$200,000,000. The universal wail for relief from the tariff-stricken acres of the Northwest is heard, but unheeded, at Ottawa. No language can exaggerate the condition of the people as depicted by themselves in the hundred and odd petitions presented by Mr. McCarthy to the House during the last session. The finance minister is aware of the existing evils, but to remedy them would be his death warrant. The ministry is completely at the mercy of monopoly.

When Mr. Wilson leaves the prairies to deal with the cities he is equally accurate in his description. In Victoria alone it is safe to assert that hundreds of men are unable to find work. So it is with other cities and towns where "booms" have come—and gone.

But it is his description of High Commissioner Tupper that is most life-like and striking. Sir Charles in the character of an immigration tout "banging the drum and crying 'Walk up! walk up!'" is capitally done and recalls to the memory some of the strange and startling prophecies indulged in by the baronet when asking parliament for money or the people for votes. In 1878 he declared at the drill shed in Halifax that the National Policy—which then was merely to be a readjustment of the tariff—would result in transferring the traffic between England and the far east, from the Suez canal to Canada. The canal would in a few years become a deserted ditch and the Hong Kong express would do the work between Halifax and Vancouver. Halifax was to become the Liverpool of America. Only put himself and his "pals" into power and the thing was a dead certainty. In 1881 he declared on the floors of parliament, while justifying the enormous jobbery in connection with the Canadian Pacific syndicate—that inside of ten years the Northwest would be filled with farmers; that the export of wheat from those regions would amount to 640,000,000 bushels; that the sale of Northwest lands would recoup the government to the extent of \$68,000,000; and that the public debt would be reduced to \$100,000,000. In 1882 he was doing business at the old stand in Halifax with an addition to his stock-in-trade in the shape of "millions of cash ready to come into the country, provided the people should sustain the National Policy at the polls." In 1886 the drill shed is again the scene of his prophecies; the Haligonians again his victims and his dupes. Not being quite certain of his ground on this occasion, to make things sure he proceeded to Antigonish and had a close conference with His Grace, the patron of Sir John Sparrow Thompson, with the result that on the Sabbath preceding the general election the Catholics were instructed from every pulpit in the diocese to support the Conservative party. In 1891 he once more deserts his post in London and hires himself to the province he betrayed, and the drill shed is once more the scene of

his operations. The ubiquitous messenger boy with the inevitable telegram rushes in at the proper moment and another stupendous lie is announced—Halifax is again deceived, but not without an enormous expenditure in the shape of bribes. From Halifax he dashed off on a special to Montreal and "chatted" with Mr. Van Horne. He declared from every platform that he mounted that the Liberals were disloyal and their policy annexation, forgetting in the glow of his patriotism that when attending Washington, as fishery commissioner, a few years previous, he had, upon his own responsibility, offered Mr. Bayard complete reciprocity, and for which he was hailed over the coals by the monopolists in the house.

We might prolong the history of deception and deceit, but will content ourselves by looking at the results. The year of 1891 has come and gone, and instead of the Northwest being filled with farmers the country has not retained its natural increase. Four millions of dollars were expended by the government between 1880 and 1890 in fetching into Canada 850,000 immigrants who were reported as actual settlers. Where have they gone? Vanished, completely vanished, according to the census, with nearly one-half of the natural increase besides. The wheat vision is still un-realized, being a trifle over 600,000,000 bushels short of the baronet's calculation. The sales of public lands in the Northwest instead of recouping the country to the extent of \$68,000,000 have not paid the cost of surveying them. Sixteen years of protection has thrown the country back a half a century. We owe double what we owed in 1878 and our taxes for federal purposes have increased 64 per cent. According to the government statistician, sixteen years should have increased our population by 1,141,498 exclusive of immigration; but, including immigration (850,000 as shown by the returns) with the natural increase of births over deaths, the increase as compared with 1878—covering the sixteen years of protection—is only 942,552. Again we ask, what has become of the 850,000 immigrants? In ten years the native province of the finance minister increased 61 souls! What a ghastly satire upon protection!

Both debt and taxation have increased, while only within the last quarter our foreign trade has declined \$8,000,000. The Gazette places the gross debt at \$310,190,727 on the 30th of September, 1894, against \$229,812,562 on the same date in 1893. And Mr. Foster is abroad again borrowing. In a London interview he is reported as saying: "Half the present loan of £2,250,000 will be used for public works" and that "the reduction of taxation during the last four years rendered it imperative to expend money upon the most necessary projects only." From this interview, wholly false and misleading, it may be inferred that there will be another session before an appeal to the country, and the "necessary project" will be to distribute the money in such a manner as to debauch the electorate. We might ask Mr. Foster what benefit it is to the country to reduce taxation and add such reduction to the public debt? If national bankruptcy is to be averted this idiotic process must promptly cease and protection must be instantly destroyed. No other course remains. No other alternative is open. While we are paying \$23,000,000 in customs duties, it is safe to say that we are also paying three to four times that amount in indirect taxes or tribute to the manufacturers for a poor article at an artificially enhanced cost. How can a young country with a population of less than 5,000,000, sustain this crushing load? In 1874 our foreign trade amounted to \$216,775,000. In 1891 it was only \$219,000,000. In 17 years, for 13 of which high protection was in full swing, it had only increased \$3,000,000; while from 1854 to 1896, under an average tariff of 15 per cent.—taking the separate tariffs of the different provinces together—and while enjoying the benefits of the old reciprocity treaty, our foreign trade increased \$60,000,000 in a little over half that time.

The National Policy has clearly failed to bestow a single benefit upon the people. Instead of a blessing in disguise it has proved an open curse. It has created millionaires, it is true, but at the expense of its victims. It has developed a shameful system of debauchery and bred a crop of scandals unparalleled in the history of parliamentary legislation. For the people to continue it is not only criminal to the ballot, but treachery to themselves.

RESPONSIBILITY IS CLEAR.

The postoffice employees and the many who sympathize with them have already had a little further taste of Sir Adolphe's quality—even sooner than we had anticipated when our remarks of yesterday were penned. That this line

of treatment will be followed out to the end there is only too great reason to expect. It would probably take more than the combined efforts of the board of trade and the two members of parliament to secure justice for the ill-treated men from the jack-in-office in whose hands they are so unfortunate as to be placed. It is doubtful also whether the public meeting which has been suggested would prove effectual, but the public meeting should be held by all means, for no instrumentality available in the men's behalf should be left unused. Perhaps when the public meeting is held some of those attending will recall the days of 1891, when they were so persistently asked to believe that the special mission of the government's fiscal policy is to keep up the rate of wages, and they may be tempted to moralize on this unpleasant incident as a practical illustration of the emptiness of Conservative pretensions along this line. We observe that the Colonist is in mortal fear that the shabby treatment of the clerks and carriers will result in injury to the government's cause in this city. Here is a portion of its plaint:

The friends of the government are placed in the act of the postmaster-general by the very unpleasant position. They and the government which they support will be held responsible for the course pursued by the postmaster-general, though it is more than probable that his colleagues know nothing about what he has done, and it is certain that the friends of the government here do not approve of the action he has taken. If Sir A. Caron tried to do as much damage as he possibly could to the government of which he is a member in this city he could not do it more effectively than by treating these unfortunate postoffice officials harshly. People generally do not wait to distinguish between a departmental act and an act of the government.

The organ has on this occasion reached a perfectly sound conclusion; the government will certainly be held responsible for Caron's action. But the Victoria public will not, as the Colonist intimates, take this stand without due consideration. They will hold the government responsible because the government is responsible. Why is a man so incompetent, careless and arrogant kept at the head of the department to make a mess of its management? If the whole government is not to be held responsible for this, who is? It would be very strange indeed if the people did not make inquiries such as these, and supply the obvious answer for themselves.

NOT A GOOD PROSPECT.

From one point of view it is satisfactory to find the post office clerks and letter carriers going back to work, for the public naturally ranks a derangement of postal affairs among the greatest inconveniences it can suffer. But the step taken by the men may not have a good effect on their own fortunes. Whatever may be said of their going on strike, it would have seemed the part of wisdom to remain out when they were out. They have now submitted themselves to the tender mercies of Caron, which they are likely to find cruel enough and quite untempered by all the efforts of the members of parliament and the board of trade. There is a nice streak of obstinacy in the plumed knight's apparently placid make-up which will probably cause him to take infinite pleasure in flouting all and several who interfere with the arrangement of this matter. By the return of the strikers to work for a month he will be given the time necessary to arrange for their dismissal on account of their action of yesterday. As to any sense of justice or generosity guiding him or the government, that idea will at once be demolished by those who know them, as Col. Prior so graphically intimated yesterday. Caron may yield to pressure, in view of the approach of a general election, but the pressure will have to be very severe and very scientifically applied. It is a well-known fact that the Quebec knight is kept in the cabinet not because he is welcome there but because he is too dangerous to be kicked out. His boodle record is even blacker than that of Sir Hector Langevin, who had to walk the plank, but he is saved from the necessity of following his old leader by the knowledge that he would not preserve the same chivalrous silence. His expulsion would mean an exposure of party rottenness greater than that which has already shocked the country, and such exposure the party is not ready to meet. We can find no great prospect of a man of this stamp being influenced by either argument or pressure in the ways suggested at yesterday's meeting, and we shall be surprised if the ill-treated postal employes are not visited with his displeasure in spite of all the protection promised them. There is certainly nothing reassuring in the utterances ascribed to Caron and other ministers by Ottawa dispatches. What could be more ridiculous than the plea that the matter has remained unsettled because it was not known to whom the money voted by parliament should be paid? If any fur-



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ther testimony were needed as to the utter incapacity that reigns at Ottawa it is surely supplied by this absurd and childish excuse. All this can be changed only by a change of government, a fact which many Victorians who formerly voted on the Conservative side have come to realize. The open and vigorous declarations made by Mr. Lester at yesterday's meeting exactly express the feelings of a large number of people in this city, who will soon avail themselves of the opportunity to make their opinions known in a way most disagreeable to the powers that be.

THE CANADIAN LOAN.

Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, Interviewed in London.

London, Nov. 1.—In an interview yesterday in regard to the successful floating of the Canadian three per cent. loan of £2,250,000, Hon. George E. Foster, Canadian minister of finance, said:

"I am not surprised at its success, as the reception accorded to previous Canadian loans led me to anticipate larger subscriptions. No borrower could have ever fulfilled as scrupulously its obligations towards the London market as Canada, and few countries are more solvent."

"Considering present conditions and future prospects, half of the present loan will be applied to public works. There is no conversion of Canadian loans contemplated. It depends upon state finances whether further subsidies will be granted for commercial projects during the next session of parliament. The reduction of taxation of the last four years rendered it imperative to expend money upon the most necessary projects only."

Canada has no intention to urge Great Britain to consent to the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration for Canada and the United States. The subjects of difference between the two countries are happily few and are becoming fewer. The relations between Canada and the United States are most cordial and friendly, and there is no reason to think that this will ever be lessened."

Mr. Foster will sail for New York next Saturday on the steamer Campania, en route for Canada.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Unable to Attend the Ball on Account of the Czar's Death.

Vancouver, Nov. 1.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen arrived in Vancouver at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, thousands of people lining the streets and crowding the station to welcome them. They were formally welcomed by Mayor Anderson. Company No. 5, B. C. B. G. A., were lined up at the station as a guard of honor, and when the governor-general alighted presented arms. As the carriage containing the honored guests led off the band played the national anthem and H. M. S. Royal Arthur fired a royal salute. All the ships in port, including the Empress of Japan and the flagship, were decorated with flags, as well as all the principal buildings in the city. On arriving at the hotel his excellency and Lady Aberdeen appeared on the balcony, and the governor received and replied to addresses from the city, the board of trade and the St. George's society. In the evening his excellency became a guest of the St. Andrew's and Caledonia societies and was entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Vancouver, which passed off very successfully. This morning the governor-general received Admiral Stephenson and staff of H. M. S. Royal Arthur. The newly arrived men for this station were reviewed by his excellency at three o'clock. The governor-general formally opened the exhibit of the art and science society. The governor-general was presented with an address by President Tucker and briefly replied. In the course of his remarks he referred feelingly to the death of the czar, and said that owing to the sad event he and Lady Aberdeen would not be able to attend the ball. The Y. M. C. A. presented the governor-general with an address.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 45 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 10c postage to send in wrappers. If you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

Henry Krueger, a settler on the Calgary & Edmonton railway, has beaten all records by growing 204 bushels of oats from one acre.

ROME'S MAYOR ABROAD.

He Has Brought His Sash of Office With Him to New York.

The man who rules the city where Nero and the Caesars once reigned supreme came to this town yesterday on the steamship Majestic, says a New York special to the Chicago Tribune. He is Prince Emanuele Ruspoli, and he is the Mayor of Rome, officially and technically the Syndic of Rome. This is the first Mayor of Rome who ever came to the United States. First he was an alderman in Rome, and it is on record that he refused several invitations to chowder parties in the Coliseum and excursions up the river Tiber. After serving as a member of the city council the Prince was elected several times to the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Another thing to recommend him is his American wife, who came over with him. She is his third. First he married Catarina Conachi Borgonone. At her death he married Laura Cavaccolo, daughter of the Italian Duke of Lavelle. Being left a widower a second time, the Prince married Miss Josephine Mary Beers Curtis of the Boston family of that name.

The Prince's family dates back to the house of Martocci, whose members established themselves in Rome in 1190 A.D. With the Prince, too, was his daughter-in-law, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord. She holds that title in her own right of descent from that Talleyrand who was Minister to the first Napoleon and who uttered so many brilliant witticisms that the unscrupulous try now to pain off as original. The Marquise married the Prince's son Mario. The Prince is rich. He has added to his wealth by investing in American lands. He owns property in New Jersey on which he raises cranberries. Besides the cranberry bogs Prince Ruspoli owns land about 16 miles outside of Lakewood. It is his intention to found a winter resort, a rival to Lakewood, on that property. The Prince also owns a big tract of land in Florida.

It was stated that the chief purpose of the Prince's visit to this country was to sell his Florida lands at a profit of \$1,000,000. The Prince, Princess and Marquise put up at the Hotel Waldorf. They will remain in the city two or three days and then go to Newport. The Roman newspapers that have preceded the Prince here state there is the mischief to pay in the City of the Seven Hills because of the Prince's forgetfulness. The Mayor of Rome, whenever he performs his official duties, wears a tri-color sash across his bosom. Without the sash there is no Mayor. The Roman newspapers complain that the Prince Ruspoli did not leave his sash so as to habituate the Vice-Syndic. So the municipal affairs of Rome are much tangled—there is no head of affairs—the Vice-Syndic might as well be at the Saratoga convention.

Miscellany.

Dude Sportsman—Anything to shoot here? Countryman—Hain't ben nuthin' till you arrived. I'll git me gun.

Foggyduff—I have no money to spend in advertisements. Pacer—Of course you haven't, and that's just the reason.—Boston Transcript.



As Well as Ever After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease. "I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRITT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 2c.

PORT ARTHUR

Japanese in Port Arthur Largest Army

The Victory Complete North

Yokohama, Nov. 8.—Captured Port Arthur only great arsenals only place where could be docked, fortified under the Hanseatic and impregnable by neglected. For had been making fort, being great full surveys made two years ago Arthur is a true the seriousness of estimated. Chit two harbors of Port Arthur and we only had she a largest men-of-war simply a harbor, is the smallest one Arthur in their have a magnificent tions, and well promontory, being off, will be whilst the chanc Shanhaikuan in In every way, Port Arthur was China.

It is stated that thoroughly inve who are now in Moukden. One further stated, Asor, while an Whang. Both forces of China confident of vic London, Nov. 8 say ten thousand leaving Wu Cha

THE DEPART

A Statement as

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—The department has regard to the discharging of the clerks in the post office. The money voted for allowance of cost of living grant of \$10 per ped off at the fiscal year, considering to what they should be given as to the who struck work the mail clerks of the Pacific ed or not was the sideration of the lay in settlement absence in Eng speak strongly of the clerks going have the effect cause. The d cognizes that them the memb leading citizens the board of t Sanford Flem Mackenzie Bow walian governm ably the applic at that point. They refused to correct." Bow respondent to-d for opening the of the Pacific would not be o Sanford Flem that a good nu ceived.

MERCER

Thousands of Des

Montreal, Nov. 8.—tolling of all the remains of Mercer, repr the Canadian repr which the des strenuously to Canadian port ed in deepest through which were draped f black and ora Business was the courts and The funeral p as expected, f four and five on the sidewalk windows and The streets w since yesterday have been ar province, the states in Evergical mourning Liberals, Freu headed by the the Dominion Lanrier, who ed in the proced able that not the province o This caused o

A PERSON

Women Bec

New Orleans Fitzgerald Pat the Dryades