

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 5.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

When a dispatch came the other day from Ottawa announcing that James Fitzsimmons had been re-instated as deputy warden of the New Westminister penitentiary we forbore to comment upon it, for the reason that the statement seemed incredible. It was hardly to be believed that the minister of justice would reappoint a man to a position in which he had been guilty of grave misconduct, as publicly found by a commission of investigation. The announcement has been amply confirmed, however, and must be accepted as correct. It seems a most remarkable thing that an officer of a penitentiary should be dismissed by one minister of justice for misconduct and be in a few months reappointed by his successor. The report further states that this outrageous appointment was one result of Chief Justice Davie's visit to Ottawa. Why should the chief justice interest himself in Fitzsimmons? And what sort of administration of justice are we to expect under the regime of Sir Hibbert Tupper and Chief Justice Davie, when they perpetrate an act like this at the outset?

'FISH AND FRESH.'

The fishery department applied to the courts for and secured an injunction to restrain Messrs. Ewen and Munn, two of the Fraser cannery-owners, from depositing fish offal in the stream contrary to the fishery regulations. To the ordinary observer the proceeding must necessarily appear a little mysterious, as the law and regulations prescribe the punishment of those who violate them. But the proceeding is explained by the fact that if either Mr. Ewen or Mr. Munn should now allow a scrap of offal to fall into the river he will be guilty of contempt of court and may be punished by imprisonment. This is made clear by the judgment of the Hon. Justice Drake last December, when he was applied to for an interim injunction to restrain all the cannery owners from putting offal into the stream. The learned judge then said, as quoted by the Columbian: "I cannot presume that the defendants are intending a violation of the law in future." And: "But, apart from this view of the case, the statute has created the offence and indicated the tribunal. The plaintiff seeks to add to the penalty imposed by statute an injunction, obedience to which is enforced by imprisonment. * * I therefore refuse the application." The same judge now grants a permanent injunction against two of the cannery owners who will therefore be in danger of imprisonment almost at the whim of fishery officials, for it is very unlikely that they will be able to completely guard against the dropping of offal into the river. The Columbian wants to know, and very naturally, why this drastic procedure should be employed against two only out of the many cannery owners on the Fraser. Our Westminister contemporary is doubtless in the right when it observes:

The sense of common British fairness which exists in every Canadian community will resent such an exhibition of partiality and discrimination by a federal department. If it is necessary, in the public interests, that the usual and extreme step of anticipatory proceedings should be taken against any of the cannery owners in this offal matter, it is certainly absurd that the same proceedings should be taken against all. The fact that but two have been proceeded against in this matter, looks very like petty spite and political persecution.

The serious embarrassment under which those cannery owners whom the injunction has been granted must carry on their business may be partly imagined when it is stated that no definition has ever been given by the authorities as to exactly what is included in the term "offal"—that is, whether it includes or not the liquid waste (blood and slime) washed away from the fish in cleaning; which it would be a practical impossibility to remove in sewers.

RED PARLOR TRIBUTE.

Senator Boulton, of Manitoba, who was formerly a staunch Conservative and protectionist, is one of the men the Conservatives do not care to hear mentioned these days. In a recent letter to the Toronto Star the senator shows from Statistician Johnson's statement that the people of Canada were taxed \$90,000,000 in one year to afford inordinate profits for the Red Parlor, and he justly concludes that "if the tariff was changed so that the necessities of life were free, that \$90,000,000 of taxation would disappear, and remain in the pockets of the people, to buy necessities with, and to that extent their purchasing power would be increased." He proceeds:

To quote a few of the manufacturing industries from the census returns to emphasize more particularly the correctness of the above statement, I select "needles" and three factories, employing in all seventeen hands. The duty collected upon \$44,000 foreign imports is

\$13,000. The capital invested in these factories is \$16,000; wages paid, \$5,500; raw material, \$2,000. Adding interest on capital, wages and material together and deducting it from \$13,000 (value of needles manufactured), we have \$4,500 surplus on \$8,000 annual cost of home manufacturing, or, in all, duty on imports and tax on home manufacture. The needle women of Canada are bearing \$17,500 of taxation on their prime necessity for employment.

Take another industry—boot and shoe laces. Thirty per cent. duty collected on \$2,800 imports is \$12,840. One factory, with a capital of \$12,000, employs three men and twenty women; \$5,000 paid in wages; \$4,500 in raw material; value of product, \$15,000. We have here an excess of \$5,000 on an annual cost of production, amounting to \$10,000. Boot and shoe laces, therefore, bear \$17,840 taxation.

Take another industry—braces and suspenders—showing a large difference between imports and home manufacture. Imports, \$80,000; duty collected, \$24,000; six factories, employing twenty men, forty women and two girls, produce \$100,000 value of product; fixed capital, \$9,500; working capital, \$44,000; wages paid, \$16,000, cost of raw material, \$103,000. Adding interest, wages and raw material together, we have here a surplus of \$48,000, or a revenue tax of \$24,000 and a protective tax of \$48,000, on braces and suspenders; total, \$72,000.

Take another industry—nails and tacks. Value of imports, \$40,000; duty collected, \$15,000; home production comes from twelve factories, employing 300 men, 64 women and 41 boys. The fixed capital invested is \$155,000; the working capital is \$247,000; the wages paid are \$152,000; raw material, \$457,000; value of articles produced, \$744,000. We have here a surplus of \$103,000 over the cost of manufacturing home product, with a duty collected of \$15,000, making a tax of \$118,000 on nails and tacks, of which the revenue only gets the benefit of \$15,000.

Taking a larger industry as an example—the Massey Manufacturing Co.—he has here one factory employing 575 hands, with a fixed capital of \$32,000, and a working capital of \$1,000,000. Interest on same at 8 per cent., \$100,000. Wages paid, \$240,000; cost of raw material, \$350,000; total value of articles produced, \$1,250,000. The difference between cost of production and value of articles produced is in this case \$555,000.

The total value of all articles of agricultural implements produced in Canada is \$8,900,000, being about \$2,000,000 above the interest on capital, wages and cost of raw material. This is a protective tax borne by the farmers in consequence of the customs duty, which in the trades and navigation returns of 1893, from which it has been quoted, only brought in a revenue of \$100,000.

In going through the list of manufactures furnished by the census, it will be found that in all cases the difference between the estimated value and the actual cost is about equal to the duty imposed.

The figures which Senator Boulton thus arranges in graphic form are exceedingly interesting to the consumer, but the Red Parlor advocates will hardly thank him for doing this service to the public.

"NO POLITICS."

At the Board of Trade meeting President Flumerfelt expressed the hope that when calling attention to the presence of Messrs. Earle and Prior, who would be pleased to receive suggestions to guide them in their parliamentary duties—that politics would be kept out of the discussion. The polite president no doubt meant partyism and not politics, for in his capacity of Board of Trade president, protectionist and Conservative, he is aware that so long as the tariff is a political question the Board of Trade cannot ignore politics. There surely is no other question more clearly within the sphere of a commercial organization. The idea that Mr. Flumerfelt wished to convey, however, was that a repetition of a former offence, when Sir Tupper was publicly told at the board meeting that it was a high official's hope that he would still be minister of marine after the general elections, would be a clear violation of the unwritten rules of the association.

Sir William Van Horne, who tells the Tory government of Canada when they shall hold an election, and is obeyed, now undertakes to tell the people of Canada where a railway is or is not needed. Of course a line that would compete with his road is not needed, "as it will divert traffic from them." A dispatch from Montreal says:

"It is understood that the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway have passed a resolution in the shape of a protest against the government of Canada giving the bonus proposed and already ratified by the privy council to the Hudson Bay railway project. They contend that that line, if built, will divert traffic from them, and that nearly two hundred miles of the road will parallel their road west of Winnipeg, and that the road is not required. They also state that if the Hudson Bay road is aided the C. P. R. will ask for an additional allowance on account of the transportation of mails to different parts of the country."

What do the people of British Columbia think of this? Do they think that the C. P. R. is fulfilling all the requirements of this province in the way of railway transportation? There are very few people in Victoria who would say yes to the latter question, but just as sure as they ask for better railway facilities, will the C. P. R. say "it will divert traffic from us" and "it is not required." And

of course the Tory government, as they did regarding the election, will say: "Quite right, Sir William."

Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the house of commons, has given an opinion in regard to the position of the government on the Manitoba school question. He was asked: "Does the recent decision of the government on the Manitoba school case involve the necessity of a prompt appeal to the country?" Dr. Bourinot thus replied:

"Decidedly not, because this is only the initial stage of the matter. Only in case parliament refuses to pass remedial legislation, following a determination on the part of Manitoba to do nothing, might the ministry think it proper to ask for dissolution. The government, of course, must await the decision of the Manitoba legislature before coming to parliament, which is the court of last resort in this matter. In case parliament refuses to pass remedial legislation, to which the government is now pledged by their action of the past week, then they might think it proper to appeal to the country."

It will be noticed that Dr. Bourinot regards the government as pledged to ask remedial legislation from parliament in case it is refused by the Manitoba legislature, a conclusion which dispels the comfortable theory of certain Ontario organs of the government. Then the doctor utterly shatters Sir Hibbert Tupper's contention that the government should have appealed to the country immediately after the announcement of its policy on this school question. Poor Sir Hibbert.

In a Winnipeg paper appears the following Ottawa dispatch: "The British Columbia government has discovered that its claim for increased subsidy on the alleged ground that 11,350 Indians in the northern portion of the province were not enumerated in 1881 is unfounded, and has sent in a revised claim for an increase of subsidy of 2,734 persons said not to have been enumerated." Since the provincial government has thrown off so liberal a discount surely the Ottawa authorities cannot longer refuse to acknowledge the justice of the claim. Time was, though, when the Times was abused like a pickpocket by the government organs because it ventured the opinion that the Dominion government would refuse to see those 11,000 Indians.

The Colonist now pretends that it did not believe the report that Sir Hibbert Tupper had resigned his office. That is rather rough on the Ottawa correspondent of the Colonist. That enterprising gentleman was the first to send out the report, and his announcement appeared simultaneously in the columns of the Colonist and the Toronto World. He must have felt rather flattered when Sir Hibbert described him as a "disgrace to his profession." He has the satisfaction, however, of knowing that he was in the right and that Sir Hibbert's "denial" was of the usual Tupperian order. So much is proved even by the roundabout admissions of the Mail and Empire.

The Midway Advance, which accurately reflects public opinion in the northern part of the Yale district, says: "With the general policy of the Liberal party we heartily concur; and we firmly believe that under a Liberal government, Canada, with her great natural resources, with her immense territorial possessions, her mineral and forest wealth, will speedily assume a position among the nations that is her rightful due. Locally, it is the duty of the electors to support the candidate who will promise to aid in the important work of development. This end can not be accomplished until restrictive measures are swept away."

One of the Red Parlor organs warns the people of Yale-Cariboo against Mr. Bostock as a free trader, another says he has abandoned free trade and become a protectionist, while others push him all over the economic field as fancy prompts them. In the meantime Mr. Bostock himself declares that he is in full accord with the Liberal platform as laid down at the Ottawa convention, and that is enough to satisfy any Liberal as to his position. The Tory journals affect to despise Mr. Bostock as a candidate, and yet they go to a great deal of trouble to belabor him—which is rather inconsistent.

Says the Colonist: "On the 27th of last month the Times, in order to show what dreadful burdens the people of protectionist countries have to bear, declared that in France \$140,000,000 was paid in to the treasury of the nation for stamps alone." It so happens that the statement that has caused our neighbor so much mental unrest was taken verbatim from its own columns. The Times did not declare anything; it merely quoted from a Colonist dispatch and offered a few comments. We are willing to admit that we erred in taking any statement from our neighbor's columns without due verification.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS.

COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK.

Health and Life Endangered by Unscrupulous Dealers Who Persuade Suspecting People to Take Imitations—Some Pointers Worth Remembering.

No medicine that is not of more than ordinary merit suffers from imitations or substitutes. The fact that an imitation is offered is one of the strongest proofs of the excellent qualities of the genuine article. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. is continually trying to impress upon the public the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are only sold in securely sealed boxes, the wrapper around which is printed in red ink, and bears the registered trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Notwithstanding this constant warning there are unscrupulous dealers here and there who defraud the public by selling an imitation pill (also colored pink) either by the dozen, hundred or by the ounce, alleging that they are "just as good," or "just the same" as the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This is a falsehood, and the unscrupulous dealer who offers the imitation knows it, but is more concerned for the extra profit he makes on the imitation than for the health of the unfortunate victim.

Will the public, in their own interest, bear in mind the following facts—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold by the dozen, hundred or ounce. If any dealer offers you a pill in this form (no matter whether colored pink or not) he is trying to cheat you and should be avoided.

The formula of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is a secret and is known only to the company. Therefore if some dealer tells you a substitute is "just the same" or "just as good" he is simply trying to deceive you because there is a larger profit for him in selling the imitation.

When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills see that the trade mark is on the wrapper of every package, and do not be persuaded to take anything else, no matter how plausible a story the dealer may tell. Imitations in medicines are always cheap, always worthless, and often dangerous, and people who have a care for their health will always refuse them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail. That's why they are imitated, and that is why you should insist on getting the genuine. Used as a spring medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills surpass all other medicines. If feeling "out of sorts" give them a trial.

SHIP SARGENT DISMANTLED.

She Arrives in San Francisco from Seattle Under Jury Sails.

San Francisco, April 5.—The American ship C. F. Sargent was towed into port yesterday in a dismantled condition, and with other evidences on her of having passed a heavy stress of weather. Her jibboom was missing and her main top-gallant mast was gone, while the stump stuck up from the deck to show where her foremast stood.

The vessel sailed from Seattle seventeen days ago, and had fair weather until she was nearing her destination. On the 31st ult., in latitude 41.50 north and longitude 126 west a succession of squalls was encountered, during which the damage was done. A jury mast was rigged on the fore stump, and with considerable labor the Sargent managed to make port. Her ill-luck stayed by her, for when she was within 100 feet of Main street wharf she went aground in the mud, and there the tug left her.

REFORM BILLS DEAD.

No Hope for the New York Reform Bills now Pending.

New York, April 6.—In the opinion of Chauncey M. Depew, not one of the reform bills now pending before the legislature at Albany, will pass. Mr. Depew, during his brief stay in Albany, through talks with legislators, his knowledge of state affairs, and other information brought to him, secured a clear insight into the tangled up situation at the state capital and he came to the conclusion that the reform bills were dead as far as this legislature was concerned. In speaking of affairs at Albany he said: "Perhaps if the Republican strength that is in favor of the bills, was concentrated on any one of the measures it might pass. I am told, however, that enough Republican votes can be secured by those opposed to these measures to secure the defeat of each one individually." The people are watching the trend of affairs in Albany and they will decide who is in the right and who is in the wrong and they will act as their own ideas dictate without instructions." Mr. Depew was asked what he believed would be the result should the legislature as predicted, pass reform bills. He said in reply that it would simply increase the Democratic vote in this city to an alarming extent at the next election.

Relief in Six Hours—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." The people are watching the trend of affairs in Albany and they will decide who is in the right and who is in the wrong and they will act as their own ideas dictate without instructions." Mr. Depew was asked what he believed would be the result should the legislature as predicted, pass reform bills. He said in reply that it would simply increase the Democratic vote in this city to an alarming extent at the next election.

POISONOUS PORK.

Family of Six Persons Dying from the Effects of It.

Laporte, Ind., April 6.—The family of Peter Marks, consisting of six persons, are victims of poisoning and little hope is entertained of their recovery. The first symptoms developed Tuesday when the family was struck with the disease which baffled medical skill. The sick members continued to get worse, suffering the most intense agony, until a further diagnosis disclosed the fact that at noon Tuesday they had eaten freely of pork which was diseased. An examination of the meat showed that it was literally alive with trichinae and that it had been eaten in this condition.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

British Troops Drive Natives Through the Pass.

Calcutta, April 5.—A dispatch from Lalakand Pass, via Simla, says the operations of the British troops against Umra Khan, of Jandore, invader of Chitral, in the pass itself, were commenced by guides sent to clear the hills on the left. Maxim rapid fire guns were placed to the front whenever they got within range of the enemy, estimated to number 12,000. The latter, at first, made feeble resistance, but when the head of the pass was reached the action began in earnest and was general. The Gordon Highlanders and Scottish Borderers stormed the defenses of the enemy, composed of Swat Mullahs and Umra Khan's supporters. The British troops advanced with spirit, in spite of the fact that the roadway over the pass was cut away in various places and snags or stone breastworks constructed at various points, which had to be carried at the point of the bayonet. Fifty of the British forces were wounded, including three officers severely and four slightly injured. Only three British officers were killed. The enemy lost fifty or 100 killed and wounded.

Additional advices from Simla say the losses of the British forces in Lalakand pass were more serious than at first reported. All the casualties reported are confined to the Second brigade, and no returns have yet been received from other brigades. Umra Khan is said to be collecting his forces, and it is thought he has captured two British officers.

P. S. ALASKA SURVEY PARTY.

Steamship Patterson Being Fitted Out for the Trip North.

San Francisco, April 5.—The United States steamship Patterson is now being fitted up here for a trip to Alaska with a party of surveyors, who will work on the boundary lines during the summer. The harbors about Sitka will also be sounded and a map made of their findings. Capt. Moore will be in command of the expedition. The party will be engaged up north for three years.

A big supply of coal will be taken on at Puget Sound, and a steam launch will be towed along in order to work in shallow inlets successfully. The first surveying will be done in Portland inlet. This is where the boundary line begins, and much dispute has arisen of late over this point between the United States and British America. The boundaries seem to overlap each other, and it will be the duty of Capt. Moore's men to solve this problem for the government.

Central Presbyterian church, James Bay. Rev. Alfred Fowler, B.A., of the Winnipeg Presbytery will preach morning and evening. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

Evangelical Church of England, R. E. King's road, cor. Third street—Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Holy Communion after evening service. Preacher, Rev. G. C. King.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele, St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain in my limbs. I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any."

"I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and I feel like a new man."

"I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Eric Trevesing Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. See.

THE CHARGE

So Says the Court of Oscar

Court Upholds Public the

London, April 5.—Wild case found guilty not guilty charges to be tried good. When the court for the defence He said he would servants, valets, freely of their own overwhelming of able immorality.



THE DISGRACE

Conced. Counsel at this point and said Wilde, and in on the painful details rest of the case. He accepted the verdict of Wilde's literature. Jury must return not guilty as regards jury then rendered. When the verdict of guilty was returned, the court granted an order to pay the costs of the trial. The Westminister Court for Wilde's appeal was refused.

After the verdict two others lunched at the Hotel. In a paper Wilde stated withdraw from the rooming in order going into the w father, the Marquis is rumored that a ed for Wilde.

Wilde has been

FROM THE P

Premier Turner P Adopt Bus

Ottawa, April 5. master in chancery who was superannuated, died to-day.

It is stated on a insolvency bill will parliament at the

An order in court making the Soo Ca their freights until the same rates will Lawrence canals a

The bill to allow practice law has a legislature.

Hon. J. H. Tamm Columbia has resigned and sails for Ore. He says his intention Columbia gov principles. Busin Fisheries is dull. Mining is good at Kootenay district. members of the gov

THE RU

Countess Russell V of V

London, April 5. Russell, in the suit jugal rights, this charges of physical husband.

NEWFOUNDLA

She Owes Ten

Ottawa, April 5. delegates had ano the government th

mitted a statement in the colony, abou the situation of the island could be well im ten million dollars credit. The revenu trade is paralyzed. adjourned until to the statement print

ONLY WANT

Britain Does not V Ten

Washington, Apr been advised that office has, within t formed Nacar th went any Nicaragu colonial possessions