

The Colonist.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget Speech this year is as interesting as a financial statement can well be made, and it is most instructive. The Finance Minister is both ingenious and logical. He makes his statement this year after a long period of depression from which every civilized country in the world has suffered. During such a period the Dominion of Canada must have been injured to some extent. So close and so intimate are the relations between nations in these days that none of them can suffer commercially to any great extent without other nations being more or less similarly affected. The financial storm, according to the most reliable observers, having spent its strength, Mr. Foster considered that it would be well to overhaul our little ship of state to see what damage she has sustained, and to consider what repairs are required to put her in good sailing trim again. The result of his examination is more satisfactory than could be expected and the prospect for the immediate future more cheering.

He finds that the expenditure during the year that ended on June 30, 1895, exceeded the revenue. This the indications last year warned him to expect, but the actual damage did not quite come up to his estimate of what it might be. The expenditure was \$38,132,000, and the revenue was \$33,978,129. There was consequently a deficit of \$4,153,878, but as \$2,002,000 of this sum had been paid into the sinking fund the real deficiency was therefore only \$2,151,878. This was somewhere about \$350,000 less than the Finance Minister had calculated upon. The revenue was thus short last year some two million dollars. This our readers will conclude was not a very bad showing for a particularly lean year, and one, too, of a succession of lean years.

Then it must be kept in mind that the Government had during the hard times lowered the taxes very considerably. If the Finance Minister had not lessened the duty on sugar materially he would not have had a deficit at all. There would, indeed, have been a small surplus. The remission of the duties on sugar alone for the two years amounted to \$5,477,000. This sum covers the deficits of last year and the year before and leaves a small surplus to the good. No reasonable person will, we think, find fault with the Government for lowering the taxes during the hard times.

When the Finance Minister came to make a review of the business of the country, he found that it had advanced in spite of the depression. The trade of the Dominion was nine and a half millions greater than at the beginning of the hard times, and the exports exceeded those of 1891 by seventeen millions. The savings of the people had increased from \$221,000,000 to \$267,000,000—an increase of \$46,000,000, or 21 per cent. This, it must be admitted by the croakers themselves, was not so bad for a period in which they had been lamenting the decadence of trade in the most dolorous way, and declaring, in season and out of season, that the country was going to the dogs. During the hard times the railways had increased their business. "The operated mileage had increased by 2,700 miles, the passengers carried by 1,100,000, the freight carried by three-quarters of a million of tons, while the earnings (a notable fact) in 1894-5 were equal to what they were in 1890-1." The shipping of the Dominion had increased both sea-going and coast-wise. The manufacturing industries of the country had not been stationary or anything like it. A greater quantity of raw material had been imported in 1894-5 than in the year in which the depression had set in. And the export of manufactured goods within the period had increased as much as thirty per cent. These and other facts adduced by the Finance Minister prove that the good ship "Canada" has not suffered material damage from the financial storms to which she, in common with other ships of state, was exposed. It is not surprising that her immunity from serious damage has been a matter of congratulation at home, and the subject of wondering remark by interested spectators abroad. What the President of the Toronto Board of Trade said the other day was perfectly true, viz., that Canada was last year recovering from a period of prolonged depression.

Has this period of depression had the effect of increasing the burdens of the people of this Dominion? The Finance Minister answers the question in a way that, we think, will surprise and cheer many Canadians who were disposed, from the blue-ruin predictions and statements of Grit financiers, to take a gloomy view of the future. The increase of the public debt from 1890 to 1895 had been \$15,644,880, and during the same period \$16,992,301 had been spent on the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways and the canals. Taking into consideration the increase of population, the burden of the national debt was lighter last year than it was seven years ago. The amount of interest on the public debt per head was in 1887-88 \$1.90; in 1894-95 the interest on the public debt

was \$1.83 per head, being seven cents a head less. This shows that Canada has not been running, as the enemies of the Government assert, recklessly into debt. The remission of duties on sugar alone amounts to more than the addition that has been made to the public debt since 1888. That remission amounted to \$19,000,000.

The very best judges of the financial state of Canada are the moneyed men of Great Britain. They have means of testing the financial soundness of a country unknown to outsiders, and the fact that Canada's credit stands higher in Great Britain now than it ever did before (and this in spite of the representations intended to damage it of unpatriotic Canadians) is the best possible answer to howling financiers of the Cartwright school.

A SHREWD DISTINCTION.

The Toronto Telegram is opposed to remedial legislation in toto. It says, however:

Between Sir Mackenzie Bowell's proposed legislation and Wilfred Laurier's proposed commission there is just the difference between an enemy at the door and an enemy a mile away. Delay may enable the country to dodge the enemy at a distance, but it must fight the enemy at the gate. Remedial legislation is the more dangerous foe, but in grappling with the enemy the country need not think that the suggested commission stamps the Liberal leader as any friend to the principle of provincial rights.

The commission idea is either the device of an artful dodger or the design of a French-Canadian zealot anxious to serve his compatriots and co-religionists more effectually than they could be served by remedial legislation.

If the suggestion is a dodge the country is against it. Canada expects a statesman aspiring to be Premier of this Dominion to be something more than a dodger. If the suggestion be a deep design, it must be opposed.

TAXATION REMITTED.

The following extract from an article in the Montreal Gazette of the 1st inst. is the best answer that could be given to the accusation that successive Conservative Governments have gone on adding tax upon tax until they are more than the people can bear:

Mr. Foster, in the course of his budget speech, dealt somewhat severely with the on repeated opposition assertion that the Conservative Government is piling up the taxes on the Canadian people. As a matter of fact, there have been under the Conservative Government many and large reductions of taxation, and they have been on articles of the widest consumption. Mr. Foster enumerated some of them. They, with the amount of taxation they represent, have been as follows:

Tea, duty abolished	\$13,454,000
Coffee, duty abolished	677,000
Tin, duty abolished	1,488,000
Bill stamps abolished	2,418,000
Newspapers reduced	449,000
Anthracite coal, duty abolished	6,044,000
Sugar, duty reduced	19,850,000
Window glass and molasses, duty reduced	520,000
General reduction at time of tariff revision	1,500,000
The total of these is nearly \$47,000,000.	

The reductions were not all made at once. As the revenue grew more rapidly than the expenditure, remissions of customs taxation were made from time to time. The total is seen, it is said, of course, that the reductions have been more than made up by the original National Policy impositions. How much there is in this each man can calculate for himself. He will be a heavy consumer of imported merchandise whose share of customs taxation would exceed the reduction implied by the complete removal of the duty on tea and coffee, and coal and tinware, and the reductions on sugar and window glass. The existing customs tariff makes free, or next to free, the great staples of domestic consumption.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

The people of the United States have cooled off very considerably on the question of the Monroe Doctrine, and are in a position to listen to reason. And there are Americans of whose Americanism there cannot be the slightest doubt who are prepared to talk to them reasonably. The San Francisco Argonaut on topics that are purely American is never lukewarm. It is, it will have to be admitted, somewhat addicted to spread-eagles. It is, too, a staunch upholder of the Monroe Doctrine. Yet, notwithstanding its intense and outspoken nationalism, this is what the Argonaut says about the extension of the Monroe Doctrine advocated by Senator Davis:

This extension of President Monroe's words commits the United States wholly and irrevocably to the protection of the South American nations under all circumstances. What a time to introduce such a resolution! Venezuela is quarrelling with Great Britain over a boundary line; we have taken up her quarrel. She has broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain. She is quarrelling with France, Germany and Belgium over money they claim she owes them; she has broken off diplomatic relations with them; they will endeavor to collect their debt. Are we to take up these other quarrels of Venezuela, too? Brazil has a dispute with France; are we to take up that quarrel, too? Brazil has a dispute with Italy over a question of indemnity, said to be due for wrongs to Italian subjects; Brazil refuses to pay; are we to take up that question, too? And if, according to Senator Davis of Minnesota, Senator Call of Florida, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Representative Hepburn of Iowa, and similar warlike persons, we are to take up these quarrels of South American nations, shall we "lick" Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Belgium all at once? Or shall we "lick" them singly? In either event let us point out to these warriors that as yet we have nothing to "lick" them with. Our little navy of fifty-one modern vessels is an excellent one, and it is officered by brave and patriotic men. But Great

Britain has six times as many effective vessels as we have. If we are going to "lick all creation" we must have something to do it with. We would advise these windy warriors to stop defying the universe and get down to business.

This is plain, sensible talk, and the jingoes as they read it must see what precious fools they have been making of themselves; and those who have listened eagerly to the jingoes and approved of what they said must feel ashamed when they consider how easily they were duped by a pack of shallow and, most likely, insincere braggarts. It is evident from this and from other utterances of the American press that there is plenty of good common sense in the United States if congressional orators and able editors would only give it a chance to get in its work.

A GROUNDLESS COMPLAINT.

"A City and Provincial Taxpayer," tries to create the impression that the compilers of the twenty-fourth report of the public schools of the province have not dealt as fully with the actual cost of education as its importance at this time deserves. A perusal of his letter shows that he grounds this reproach on the fact that the Superintendent of Education does not include in his statement the sums paid by the cities of the province for the support of education. A little reflection might have shown our correspondent that the Superintendent of Education being an official of the Government, making up his report for the information of the Government, had to do only with the money expended by the Government on the schools. It would, we submit, be out of the way of his duty, in fact an impertinence, to comment in such a document on the manner in which the different municipalities spend their revenues in the way in which they consider best. Some of them may be generous in their expenditure on their schools, others of them may be the reverse. The Government has no control over them in the matter. Why then should the Superintendent burden his report with figures and statements with which neither the Government nor the Legislature has anything whatever to do?

The Government spends a very large sum on the roads of the Province every year. The cities appropriate a considerable proportion of their revenues to the opening up and maintenance of their streets. Is the Commissioner of Lands and Works expected to take note of every dollar spent by the city corporations on street improvement and street repairs, and render an account of the money to the Legislature in his report? Our very intelligent correspondent no doubt sees the absurdity of reproaching that official or his subordinates for not paying attention to a matter that is altogether outside the scope of their duties. Is it not quite as absurd to reflect on the Superintendent of Education because he does not include in his report the expenditure on the schools of the different municipalities?

The account given by the Superintendent of the Provincial expenditure on schools is tacitly admitted by our correspondent to be correct. Is it, therefore, fair to him to insinuate that he is to blame because he did not include in his report matters that are not within his province, and that are altogether outside the jurisdiction of the Government?

Anyone interested in the state of education having the Report of the Provincial Superintendent at hand, and having access to the financial statements of the different cities, can easily find out what education costs the people of the province at large, and what it costs the citizens of each of the cities. The former is always a fixed quantity, the latter varies to a greater or less extent. There is, for instance, nothing in the world to hinder Vancouver paying twice as much towards the education of the children within its bounds as either Westminster or Victoria. Nanaimo's expenditure may, again, differ from all the others. Consequently to lump them all together would be ineffectual and unfair to the more liberal and enlightened municipality.

Gustave Dore could show invention not only in his wonderful illustrations, but also in matters of everyday life. One day a friend of Varona was taking a photographic view of a picturesque old street, and Dore tried to assist by keeping off the crowd of idle lookers-on. It was a difficult task, and the more he gesticulated and threatened, the greater became the throng. Suddenly Dore had a splendid idea. "Wait a minute," he called to his friend, "and I'll disperse them." He then took off his coat, threw it on the ground, and, assuming a pitiful expression, he went round, cap in hand, to beg for a few soldi. As he advanced, the crowd drew back and melted away, and his friend quickly obtained the negative.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:—L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

OVER-ZEALOUS FRIEND

Takes Occasion to Send Chief Justice Davie a Remarkable Communication.

Which Is Evidently Intended to Find Favor for Albert Munzenmayer.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Munzenmayer case were very brief and in themselves unimportant. The prisoner was arraigned before the Chief Justice, and Chief Sheppard explaining that witnesses were on their way here from California, applied for a continuation for eight days, which was immediately granted. Before Munzenmayer was removed from the court room His Lordship took occasion to inform him that his friends should bear it in mind that they could certainly do him no good, and might possibly injure his interests, if they adopted the course which one gentleman had taken—of writing letters to the bench. At the same time he placed in Chief Sheppard's hands a communication from San Francisco which had come into his hands addressed to "the presiding judge of the High court at Victoria." The correspondent in this case signed his name and address, John Steigitz, room 2, Montgomery block, by which it appears that he is a practising attorney of California. A person in such a position would naturally be expected to know better than to attempt to influence a British Columbia court of law by writing to the presiding judge, and he might also be expected to know considerably more law than this correspondent gives evidence of possessing. His letter is an odd combination of appeal, statement and argument on Munzenmayer's behalf—an appeal for "right and justice" and the liberation of the prisoner, a statement to the effect that the necessary motives alone prompt the prosecution, and an argument that as there "is no extradition treaty between Great Britain and Canada he cannot be legally detained." Chief Sheppard will probably place this unique document in the hands of Deputy Sheriff A. W. White, who reached Portland yesterday on his way here with the necessary witnesses, and who is expected to arrive this morning by the City of Kingston. What action he will take in the premises remains to be decided by the California authorities.

That the Alameda county police are, as Munzenmayer's friends have asserted, desirous of delaying, if not abandoning, the prosecution is not by any means borne out by the following letter which Chief Sheppard received on Thursday. It is from Mr. L. S. Church, Chief Deputy District Attorney, bears date of the 3rd inst., and reads as follows:

"In the case of the people of this State vs. Albert Munzenmayer, extradition papers have been prepared in accordance with the extradition treaty between our government and Great Britain, and have been forwarded by the Governor of this state to the Secretary of State of the United States government with a request from the Governor of this state to the Secretary of State of the United States for the issuance of a requisition for the surrender and delivery up by the authorities of your government of Albert Munzenmayer for the crime of assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill and murder one John R. Perkins. It is necessary, as you know, for these requisition papers to go to Washington before a requisition can be issued. These papers will reach the Secretary of State at Washington about the 5th of this month, and if immediate action, which is urged by our government, is taken by the department of state, the requisition will be issued and forwarded to the agent of this state selected to receive the said Albert Munzenmayer from the authorities of your government on or before the 11th day of February. I presume the department of state of the federal government will communicate with the authorities of your government with reference to the matter of detaining Munzenmayer in custody until our agent reaches Victoria with a requisition, just as soon as the requisition is issued.

"Taking into consideration the delays necessarily incident to a proceeding of this character, notwithstanding that the matter is being handled with all possible diligence and speed, the agent of this state will be unable to reach Victoria before the 16th or 17th of February. If you believe it to be necessary for us to send a man to your city with the original warrant of arrest in this case please communicate that fact to us.

"According to a telegram received by the sheriff of this county, Munzenmayer has been remanded to your custody until the 7th of February. Please let me know what steps it will be necessary to take either by the authorities of British Columbia or by any act or procedure on our part to demand Munzenmayer to your custody until such time as the agent of this state may reach Victoria with a requisition. This case is an important one and the return of Munzenmayer to the authorities of our county for punishment for the

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offence of which he is guilty according to the evidence submitted to us, is especially desired. Please let me know whether or not there is any danger of Munzenmayer securing his liberty before the ponderous machinery of our respective governments shall have been operated to that extent that he will be placed within our grasp."

At the meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society last night Mr. Russell presided and two very pleasant hours were spent with song and story. Mr. Jameson entertained the audience with a reading and a Gaelic and English song; Mr. Giles played a much appreciated selection on the piano; Mr. J. Adams, M.P.P., spoke commending the work of the society; Mr. Douglas sang the "Laird o' Cockpen"; Mr. James Deans recited; Mr. J. Munro gave a selection on the pipes, and Mr. W. Anderson danced the Highland fling. After the meeting adjourned a special business session was held for the purpose of electing a treasurer, vice Mr. Webb, resigned, Mr. Hanna being duly chosen to fill the vacant post. The auditor's report was received and other business of importance transacted.

SERGEANT LANGLEY, of the provincial police, returned yesterday from Alberni, where he went some days ago in charge of Harry Jensen, who was arrested in Victoria on a charge of stealing property from the house of a settler named Hansen. Jensen was tried on Monday at Alberni by Justices of the Peace Gillford and Pinkerton. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months in jail. Sergeant Langley reports that on Wednesday the first load of sawmill machinery for the Duke of York mine started from Alberni. Mr. Stewart, manager of the Cataract Mining Co., met with an accident on Wednesday. Some timber was being hoisted at the mine on China Creek when the tackle broke, the rope striking Mr. Stewart and knocking him down. His hand was very badly lacerated by the stub of a branch projecting from a piece of timber, and Mr. Stewart may have to come to Victoria for treatment.

NEWS OF THE

Brothers Meet A Separation—Lee—Co Operat

Funeral of a Coal News From Gold

(Special to the) VANCOUVER, Feb. 10

son, brother of James tentent of the C. arrived to-day from brothers Wilson me in twenty years. Clapp introduced at the each having grown of the other.

G. F. Monckton last night. Each of the fact was followed actual mineral in st Perhaps the test of the eye mercury. Clapp a powder and of carbonate of sod whole being put into mon clay pipe, th being sealed with then thrust into the stem being pla the pipe became ho bled out of the stem bead forming at the containing the water field test. Mr. A. the tests for copper and nickel.

Japanese Consul trip through East purpose of studying methods, and to su Canada in Japan.

VANCOUVER, Feb. mittes were surpris tenders from unde of unknown and p that one firm offe buried at the instan cases each, and a w further being re accepted. Many th vanced as to the ca on the part of the the city's deal. Th forthcoming is that, are thus built the society, and once the member is in posse takes the society t must pay full rates of The National Cas opened a branch off

WESTMI WESTMINSTER, Feb the Langley Co-oper tion has been nearl the organization " After paying eight p stock of the Associat sal expenses, the bal pr rata according to butter fat contribute the association.

New WESTMINSTER lowing officers were servative Association President, W. B. To dents, P. M. Wats McBroome, F. W. B secretary, T. C. Atk W. M. Gray.

Bishop Dart deliv night on the "Time The speaker contras socially, politically a times when Dr. Joh was further civic re Co. the following di Messrs. E. Calhoun R. Matheson and W

A special private cil was held lasr was further civic re The Boys' Brigade revived in New W Episcopal churches a matter.

E. L. Kirkland is c with illness. Four cases of M have arrived for us B.C.R.G.A.

Herring's drug sto was destroyed by f morning. The flam drugs could not be guished by the chee burst out again in s and in an increa of three stories pla whole building was block destroyed wero shop and F. S. De Mr. De Grey, who s tearing the ceiling otherwise, jumped below.

NANA NANAIMO, Feb. 7. sailed yesterday m ness of this her fir greeted. Had she e effort would have football match beto a warship team. At the inquest William Bray, who tention mine on Tu the result of an u of the funeral took p under the auspices miners' union.

From th In Trilby claim, a new lead of nearly has been opened. A one-fourth in Chance claim, loca has been sold to E. for \$2,500. The ore a small value in g W. A. Harrison o Tuesday with spec quartz from two c Arrow Lake country High Bluff, is acta the lake, and the o day, is on the line way.

Charles King, geo