# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1891.

## DIRECT TAXATION.

If Canadians allow the products of the United States, manufactured as well as raw, to enter their country free, their revenue will be decreased at once and directly over seven millions of dollars. The duty collected on goods imported from the United States in 1889 was $7,371,343. This sum would have to be made up in some way. But this is not all. When American goods of all kinds come into Canada free, and there is a heavy duty on manufactured goods coming from Great Britain and all other countries, Canada will be deluged with cheap American goods, and consequently Americans will monopolize the greater part of our trade in manufactured goods. Less will come from Great Britain and from other countries. This will cause another loss to the revenue. We pay over nine millions now in duties on goods imported from the Old Country. More than half of this would be lost to the revenue under unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. This, we believe, is too low a calculation, but, assuming that the revenue looses only five millions of this nine now collected on British goods, there will be a deficiency of twelve millions to make up by direct taxation. On the six millions and odd left of duties on goods from foreign countries, unrestricted reciprocity would be sure to cause a diminution of at least two millions. Here we have a deficiency, caused by the establishment of unrestricted reciprocity, of fourteen millions. This must be made up by direct taxation. A direct tax of nearly three dollars annually on every man, woman and child in the Dominion, would not be by any means a light burden. How to distribute that burden fairly, would tax the ability of the very ablest of financiers. And we are not at all sure that the men at the head of affairs would want to distribute it fairly. There would be sure to be favored classes and favored industries, and favored monopolies. These would, on one pretext and another, be excused from bearing their fair share of the burden of taxation, and the masses, who had no influence with the Government, would be compelled to bear the burden of all exemptions and remissions.

We do not think that the people of Canada are prepared to shoulder a heavy burden of direct taxation, even for the sake of greater advantages than they would be likely to derive from unrestricted reciprocity.

Direct taxation is not a bugbear. It must follow the admission, duty free, of immense quantities of American goods. This cannot be denied. And it cannot be shown that the money can be raised in any other way than by direct taxation.

That our estimate is not too high we have the authority of one of the most ardent Liberals and enthusiastic free traders in the Dominion. Mr. E. W. Thomson, who is quoted by Sir John Macdonald in his address, makes the sum, which will be lost to the revenue under unrestricted reciprocity, and which must be raised by direct taxes, fourteen millions.

The Montreal Witness, which is Liberal in its tone and its principles, honestly admits that unrestricted reciprocity involves direct taxation. It says in a recent issue:

"The problem of direct taxation is distinctly before the country, and the Liberal party may as well face the music. It has gained little by playing fast and loose with the principles it has preached. It has lost much valuable time by postponing this and similarly important issues which it will be forced to declare itself upon."

This is an honest declaration, but it is a declaration which many Liberal politicians and journalists cannot bring themselves to make. They cannot pluck up courage enough to face the music, but, to the disgust of all clear-headed and honest men, they keep on prevaricating and quibbling. They would foist unrestricted reciprocity on the country on false pretences, but we are glad to see that there are honest men in the Liberal Party, and among the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity, who will not be parties to trickery and deception.

## EFFRONTERY.

The organ of the Opposition is sometimes fearfully and wonderfully obtuse. It pretends not to see when its sophistry is refuted and its tricks exposed. It said, on Monday:

"When THE COLONIST characterized as 'unfair criticism' the remarks we made when considering a most objectionable feature of the School Bill, any reasonable man would suppose that it would at once have proceeded to point out where the unfairness of the criticism lay, by producing the facts upon which it based its judgment."

Forbearance is evidently thrown away upon our contemporary. Because we did not characterize its dishonesty and untruthfulness in the strong language that the grossness and impudence of its offence warranted, it now has the assurance to assert that we did not produce the facts on which we based our judgment. We did produce those facts, and we proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Times was guilty of a flagrant attempt to deceive its readers.

The Times in its article criticising the school bill said:—

"Who but the Hon. John Robson could have thought of giving the Trustees power to appoint teachers and the Government power to dismiss them."

Everyone can see what impression this sentence is intended to convey. No one who read it would for a moment imagine that the Bill gives the Trustees power to dismiss teachers. There is not a word in the article that gives its reader the faintest hint that the Trustees have power to dismiss teachers as well as to appoint them. On the contrary, the writer goes on to inveigh against the Hon. John Robson for giving the Government this "additional and extraordinary power." But the Times, with shallow disingenuity, goes even further than this, for it argues that by taking upon itself this power of dismissal the Government virtually takes from the Trustees the power to appoint. This is what it says:

"The power of appointment implies the power to dismiss, and, if the Government has the power to dismiss, it can by the exercise of that power compel the trustees to appoint none but its nominees."

This, of course, is the merest rubbish, and it is difficult to see how a sane man could bring himself to write it. But its object is easily discerned, which was to deepen the impression it had tried to make that the Trustees were not by the Bill which it was reviewing invested with power to dismiss teachers.

But our criticism, mild as it was, compelled our contemporary to tell the truth, and to virtually confess that it had been, by suppressing the truth, guilty of an attempt to deceive its readers. It found itself, in Monday's issue, forced to quote the part of the act which it had before suppressed. This part showed that the bill gives the Trustees power to dismiss. If suppressing the truth and drawing conclusions from that suppression which the text of the bill did not warrant, is not unfair and dishonest criticism, we would like to know what is.

The fact is patent to any one who compares the Act now in force with the bill that the latter does not give the Government any additional or extraordinary power, as the Times, reasoning from its own false assumptions, asserted.

The Times declares that there is not another province in the Dominion where the Government arrogates to itself such extensive powers in school matters. There is no other province in the Dominion whose Government takes upon itself so large a share of the maintenance of the schools. But we know that in one province—Prince Edward Island—the trustees are not invested with the power of dismissal at all. During the term of the teacher's engagement, which is one year, the trustees cannot dismiss the teacher. If he does wrong, or is grossly incapable, they may represent the matter to the Government, which institutes an enquiry, and deals with the matter without any reference whatever to the trustees.

## MORE TESTIMONY.

Although it is clear to every sensible person who is intelligent enough to form an opinion on the subject, that one of the conditions of unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States must be the assimilation of the tariffs of the two countries, there are some persons who affect to believe, when such an arrangement is entered into, that Canada will be able to retain the control of her own tariff. It is very hard to believe that such persons are sincere. Those of them who are sincere must be so shallow and so unintelligent as to be incapable of reasoning. It is not pleasant to say to an opponent he must be either a knave or a fool, yet it is hard to see what else can be said to the men who tell the people of Canada that it is possible for Canada to enter into unlimited free trade relations with the United States and still be able to impose what duties she pleases on imports from Great Britain and other countries, upon whose products, manufactured and raw, the United States imposes very high duties. But as there are some of the advocates of free trade with the United States who try to make the electors believe that under unrestricted reciprocity Canada will be able to retain her fiscal independence, we will quote what the Toronto Mail, which gave the Liberals their present platform, says about the subject. Drawing attention to the differences which still exist among Liberals, with respect to what is meant by unrestricted reciprocity, the Mail, in its issue of the 10th inst., says:

"But another Liberal paper, the Halifax Chronicle, takes a very different view. After pointing out the great difference between unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union, it declares that the former is the Liberal policy, and defines it as follows: 'What the Liberals advocate is this—that everything produced or manufactured in the Dominion of Canada shall be admitted free into the United States; that everything produced or manufactured in the United States shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada, and that each country shall remain perfectly at liberty to adopt such tariff as it may be pleased to prefer in its dealings with the rest of the world.' That is to say, if we choose to admit British or any other foreign goods free, as well as those of the United States, we will be at perfect liberty to do so. This definition of the Liberal policy does away, of course, with the objection that unrestricted reciprocity means discrimination against Great Britain, *but the difficulty is that our neighbors are no more likely to accept such a policy than they are to make us a present of the New England States.* We have been told plainly that "Canada must agree to accept the situation commercially that any new State in the 'Union accepts,' and that such customs provisions must be adopted in any reciprocal arrangement as would prevent the country from becoming a 'back door for smugglers.' In other words, there must be a common tariff. Can any one imagine a new State of the Union being granted the privilege of adopting a tariff of its own upon imports from abroad? In every case in which wider trade relations have been discussed by the American press, it has been distinctly stated that, if there is to be reciprocity, it can be had in only one way, which, as the Philadelphia *Press* puts it, is 'by abolishing every customs house on our northern border and raising the Canadian tariff to the level of our own.' The *Chronicle's* idea of unrestricted reciprocity is one which our neighbors refuse even to discuss."

The italics are ours. The Mail, which is an advocate of unrestricted reciprocity, is right. It is ready to accept unlimited free trade with the United States, knowing well that it involves the adoption, by Canada, of the United States' customs tariff, discrimination against Great Britain, direct taxation and, eventually, annexation. It does not admit that it favors annexation, it is true; but it is too able a journal not to know that annexation is a direct, an inevitable and an almost immediate consequence of the establishment of unlimited free trade relations between the United States and Canada.

## A TRAITOR KNAVE.

Such treachery as was exposed by Sir John Macdonald at the meeting in Toronto, on Tuesday evening, appears to be almost incredible. What is to be thought of the Canadian who would deliberately suggest to the American Government ways of injuring Canada in order that its inhabitants might be forced to sue for annexation. The Canadian who could advise the authorities at Washington to cripple Nova Scotia's coasting trade by taxing the Canadian ships trading with the United States heavily, must be the meanest and most mercenary wretch alive. Nova Scotia places great dependence upon her shipping. Comparatively poor men have shares in vessels that do much of the carrying trade between the United States and other countries. A heavy tonnage tax would deprive them of much of their profits, and make it exceedingly difficult for the small shipowners to support their families in comfort. The sneak who advised this course was a heartless scoundrel as well as a despicable traitor and renegade.

Who would have supposed that the threats to suspend the coasting privileges enjoyed under treaty by Canadian railways entering the Atlantic states, were suggested by Canadian traitors? Such a suspension would do very serious damage to the two great Canadian lines, and inflict injury and loss on a very large part of the trading and agricultural communities of Canada and the United States. But as long as the purposes of the traitorous faction which employed the writer of the document that the Premier read at the meeting were served, they evidently did not care a straw what injury was done to the commerce of the country, or who suffered.

For our part we cannot imagine how any man, even an annexationist who had a spark of honesty in his composition could take such a course as was indicated in the revelations made by Sir John Macdonald. An honest annexationist would naturally want to make as good a bargain as he could with the Americans. He would scorn to put any part of the country in such a position that its inhabitants would be glad to accept annexation on any terms. He would not conspire with Americans to injure any province of the Dominion or to hurt any Canadian interest or enterprise.

Every upright and honorable man in the Dominion, or in the United States, no matter to what party he may belong or what his views may be on political subjects, must heartily despise the treacherous wretch who would plot with foreigners to injure the country to which he owes allegiance. We trust that Canada does not contain many men capable of such baseness.

It must be clear to every one that the party which employs traitors to show foreigners how they can best take Canadians at a disadvantage deserves, not the support, but the contempt and the execration of every sound-hearted Canadian. We do trust, for the credit of our country, that the number who have taken part in this foul conspiracy will be found to be exceedingly small. We await, but not patiently, further revelations.

## THE POLICY OF INGRATITUDE.

It cannot be denied that part of the price which Canadians are required to pay for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States is discrimination in trade against Great Britain. A little thought shows that this must follow as a matter of course. If we open our territory to American commodities of all kinds, and if the custom houses on the frontier are all pulled down, there would be nothing to hinder Canadians taking into the United States goods from all countries. If Canada's tariff were ten or twenty per cent. lower than that of the United States, it can readily be seen that the Americans who wanted cheap foreign goods could import them by way of Halifax, Victoria, Montreal and other Canadian seaports. There would be thousands upon thousands of Americans, traders and others, who, to save twenty, or even ten, per cent., would come to Canada to purchase their goods. There being unlimited free trade between the two countries it would be impossible to distinguish between British goods and Canadian goods. In fact it is absurd to suppose that our neighbors would begin to try. They would make as a condition of reciprocity, that the two countries should have but one tariff and that tariff would, of course, be the American one.

Then Canadians would see American cottons and woollens, and iron and steel, and hardware and machinery, and a hundred other commodities of American growth and manufacture coming into Canada duty free, while British cottons and woollens, and iron and steel, and hardware and machinery, and almost everything British could not come into Canada without paying enormously heavy duties. This would be indeed a nice state of things. Canadians calling themselves British and living under the protection of Great Britain with her immense market open to them for everything that they could not sell in the States, permitting the goods of a foreigner to come in as free as air and keeping out nearly all British products by a tariff which is the next thing to prohibitive. What would Canadians think of themselves if they treated the Mother Country in such an unnatural and ungrateful way? How long would British connection last under such circumstances? We will let an Englishman, and a Radical at that, answer. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in a speech which he made at Islington some time ago, speaking of such a policy as the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity are now asking the country to accept, a policy which would "give a preference on every article of manufacture to the United States over Great Britain" he said: "In that case, all the advantages of the slender tie which still binds Canada to this country, as far as we (Englishmen) are concerned, would disappear, and it is not likely that the people of Great Britain would continue very much longer to sustain the obligations and responsibilities of a connection, all the reciprocal benefits of which had been withdrawn."

Those who think that this would not happen must believe that the people of England are made of different material, and have a different nature from ourselves. How would Canadians feel and how would they act under such circumstances? Would they not be constrained to exclaim:

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth, it is,
To have a thankless child."

And would they not hasten to sever a connection which was no longer one of affection and mutual goodwill? We can imagine Great Britain parting with Canada regretfully, but with feelings of regard and respect, when she becomes strong enough to take her own part and circumstances imperatively require her to take her place in the family of nations, but if she were to act the part which she is now asked to do by some Canadians we can fancy the Mother country contemptuously and indignantly repudiating her, bidding her for the future to go her own way. And the shame of it would be that Canadians would deserve to be treated by the Mother Country as aliens who did not deserve the privileges they had so long and so thanklessly enjoyed.

## THE BETTER WAY.

The Nanaimo Free Press says: "The Union Miners of Wellington, no doubt, feeling that they have full legal right to carry on their processions in their peaceful and orderly manner, are determined to maintain their rights as citizens, to use the public highways, until the Government shall have brought the matter to trial and obtained a conviction, if they have a right to do, against all those now taking part in the procession. . . . It is the intention of the Union Miners to continue the processions and await the action of the authorities in the matter."

The Chief Justice has, if we do not mistake, decided that the Wellington processions are illegal. If that is the case the matter has already "been brought to a trial." Would it not be better for the miners to respect the decision of the judge, until it is either reversed or confirmed by a higher authority. We are told that the Wellington strikers are peaceful and law-abiding. Both Mr. Keith and Mr. Forster have given them this character in the House of Assembly and elsewhere. It is for them now to show that they deserve the reputation that has been given them by their friends and advocates. It is not the part of peaceful and law-abiding citizens to act in open defiance of what the highest legal authority in the province declares to be the law. The Union Miners, we presume, do not claim to know more about the law than the Chief Justice. The right thing for the miners to do is to discontinue the processions until an authority superior to the Chief Justice decides that they are legal. This, it seems to us, is a matter about which there need be very little doubt. There are able lawyers in the province, who, if applied to, would give the men sound advice on the subject of those parades. If after getting the opinion of such a lawyer, the men think that the processions are not contrary to law, they can test their legality in the courts. No good object can be gained by setting the law at defiance.

The Government, we understand, has been petitioned by the inhabitants of Wellington to enforce the law with respect to the processions. It is the Government's duty to see that the law of the land is enforced. It has no choice but to act. It must proceed against those who take part in those processions when called upon to do so. Now, is it right for the Union miners to force this unpleasant duty on the Government? We are quite sure that they will not strengthen their cause with the public, or in any other way, by persisting in a course which they have reason to believe is illegal. We are certain that they will not give up anything that is really worth contending for, if they desist in going on with the demonstrations complained of until it is settled by the proper tribunal whether they are legal or not. We do trust for the sake of the Union miners themselves and in the interest of good order and good government that the men will listen to the counsel of moderate and sensible men, and leave all disputes to be settled by the constituted authorities in the regular way.

## AN AMERICAN WITNESS.

Intelligent Americans see clearly that such reciprocity as the Liberals of Canada are trying to obtain will be certain before very long to lead to annexation. Nearly every one of them who writes or speaks on the subject points to annexation as the result of the agitation which is now going on in Canada. The concluding sentence of an article in the Argonaut on the campaign in Canada is merely a specimen of what Americans who are frank enough to express their real views think on the subject of free trade with Canada:—

"There is little doubt" says the Argonaut, "that the commercial union would ultimately result in political union, as the business interests of both countries would soon become so inextricably commingled that Canadians, in order to secure a permanent commercial union, would be glad to consent to political union. This would be no disadvantage to us, as the Canadians are, in general, an industrious, frugal law-abiding people, who would help us to solve the social problems that are now troubling us."

The Argonaut, like Sir Richard Cartwright, sees that it would be a fine thing for the people of the United States to have a "new tier of Northern States," inhabited by an industrious, frugal, law-abiding people, to help them solve their very difficult social problems. The indications are that our neighbors must manage to do without that help some time longer. Canadians think that charity begins at home, and that it would be much better for them to solve their own comparatively easy social and political problems than to face the sea of troubles that the people of the United States have entered upon.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE amendment to the Land Act introduced by the Hon. Mr. Vernon, makes very little change in the law as regards the actual settler. The preemptor gets his land at a dollar an acre with a long time to pay it in. The new law too, allows the actual settler to be six months in the year absent from his holding, to earn money to pay for it. The object of the law is evidently to discourage the purchase of agricultural lands for speculative purposes. While it does this, it places the hard working settler in a relatively much better position than he was formerly.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

### Still Falling.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—The worst of the flood at this point is now over and all danger is passed. Both rivers are falling fast. The direct damage done by the flood in the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny is estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, railroads and mills being heavy sufferers. At midnight the river is still falling.

### Secretary Windom's Successor.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—A special from Fostoria says: "Ex-Governor Foster, who is mentioned as the probable successor of the late Secretary Windom, has been called to New York by a telegram from President Harrison. Mr. Foster left for the east Tuesday night.

### Did He Kill His Father?

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18.—A special from Rose, N.Y., states that the body of James William Lumber, aged 72, living near Wayne Centre, was found in his door yard yesterday with four ghastly cuts in the skull by an axe found in the house. His son George has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. There was evidence of a severe struggle in the house, and the blood bespattered most of the furniture in the dining room.

### Buried in the Snow.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 18.—A snowslide occurred near the old South Mine, yesterday afternoon, which carried away a boarding house and six men. Three men were rescued, and the others perished in the slide.

### A Highbinder's Prisoner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—A Chinaman was found this afternoon lying in Cum Cook alley, severely injured and having a pair of old fashioned handcuffs about his wrists. He had evidently fallen from one of the windows above, and is supposed to have been imprisoned by the highbinder society and fallen out while trying to escape. He does not know who put the cuffs on him or how he fell.

### Tried by Lynch Law.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 18.—Two prisoners, a white man and a negro, who were under arrest for complicity in numerous assaults, were taken from the county jail at Gainsville, late last night, and lynched. A mob of 300 or more assembled about midnight, overpowered the guard, took the prisoners from the cells, and hanged them to trees near by.

### The President's Token of Regret.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Among the floral tributes received at the Sherman residence, to-day, was one from President Harrison. It consisted of a bed about three feet wide by five feet long of lilies of the valley, with a border composed of roses. In the centre was a sabre made of purple violets.

### A Curious Defence.

SEATTLE, Wn., Feb. 18.—W. L. Pencil, on trial in Judge Humes' court yesterday, for arson, was made happy by a verdict of not guilty. Pencil was charged with burning his store and residence in West Seattle in April, 1890, for the purpose of obtaining $3,800 insurance money.

The theory of the defense in the case was somewhat scientific and rather unusual. It appeared that Pencil had been seen late at night moving lumber and straw near the building, and, when reminded of it by the witnesses, Orenshaw and Stewart, offered $500 to keep the matter quiet. He paid Orenshaw $25 cash and gave his note for the balance, payable on receipt of the insurance money. This was reported to the insurance company, and used in the prosecution of the case. Meanwhile Pencil had instituted suit against the insurance company for the $3,800 on his policies.

James Hamilton Lewis conducted the defense, and went on the theory that Pencil was partially out of his mind when he gave his note for $25 to silence a witness. Mr. Lewis' novel defense was that during the war a sudden discharge of artillery produced concussion of the brain in Pencil, and since that time his mind has been so affected that he is unable to defend himself against fear or duress, and has no self-control when cowed or threatened. He claimed that this type of insanity so disabled Pencil's mental faculties that he could not defend himself against the demands of Stewart and Orenshaw, the witnesses to whom the money and note were given, and what he did in this regard was the result of an irresponsible insane freak. Several physicians were called to substantiate this scientific defence.

The case was tried once before, but the jury failed to agree. The insanity theory, however, was not used in the former defense. Mr. Lewis and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney McBride consumed four hours in arguing the case, and the court room was packed with interested spectators. The jury was out but about ten minutes before returning a verdict.

Pencil sat anxiously awaiting his fate, and seemed overjoyed at the verdict. At first he did not seem to realize that he was a free man once more, and he had to be twice reminded of it by his counsel before he walked out into the open free air after ten long months of confinement behind the prison bars.


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Incorporated June 17, 1887, with Cash Capital of $50,000
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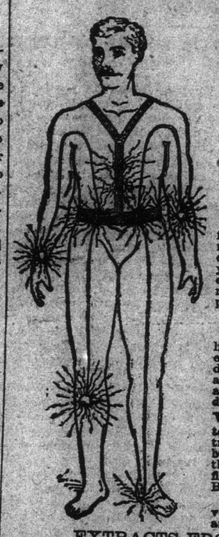

Electricity as Applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances

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|---|---|
| Rheumatism | Liver Complaint |
| Sciatica | Female Complaints |
| Spinal Diseases | Impotency |
| General Debility | Constipation |
| Neuralgia | Kidney Disease |
| Lumbago | Varicocele |
| Nervous Complaints | Sexual Complaints |
| Spermatorrhœa | Epilepsy or Fits |
| Dyspepsia | Lame Back. |

RHEUMATISM.

It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians, recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of Nature's forces.

TO RESTORE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Body Battery. Most a-cured, any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs is practising a most dangerous form of charlatanism.

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to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured and sold than any other make combined.

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"Having some knowledge of electricity and its power, and having used other belts prior to my use of yours, I can say that it is the best I have ever worn." Jas. Blair, Port Dalhousie.

"Am much pleased with belt it has done me a great deal of good already." J. Sergeant, Galt, Ont.

"Saved my life when I had muscular rheumatism." Mrs. Caroll, West Market St.

"Your Electric Belt cured a violent attack of sciatica rheumatism of several months' standing in eight days." Jas. Dixon, sen., Grand Valley, Ont.

"Have been a sufferer for years from nervous headaches and neuralgia. After trying one of your belts am more than satisfied with it. Can knock out a headache now in fifteen minutes that used to keep me in bed for days." Thomas Gales, Crawford Street, Toronto.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP BELTS.

Our attention having been attracted to base imitations of "The Owen Electric Belt," we desire to warn the public against purchasing these worthless productions put upon the market by unprincipled men who, calling themselves electricians, prey upon the unsuspecting by offering worthless imitations of the Genuine Owen Electric Belt that has stood the test of years and has a continental reputation.

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## VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

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|---|---|
| FLOUR—Portland roller | $ 5.50 |
| Salem | 5.25 |
| Snowflake | 6.50 |
| Hungarian | 6.50 @ 7.00 |
| Victoria | 5.25 |
| Wheat, per ton | 35 00 @ 40.00 |
| Oats, new, per ton | 30.00 @32.50 |
| Barley, per ton | 40 00 |
| Middlings, per ton | 35.00 |
| Bran, per ton | 25.00 |
| Ground Feed, per ton | 40.00 |
| Oil Cake, per ton | 40.00 |
| Corn, whole | 45 00 |
| " cracked | 50.00 |
| Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian | 2.50 |
| Oatmeal " Saanich | 3.75 |
| Beans, large white, per 100 lbs. | 5.00 |
| " small " " | 5.00 |
| " Bayo " " | 5 75 |
| Potatoes (Bonaparte), per ton | 37.00 |
| Potatoes (Island), per ton | 25.00 |
| Onions | 5.00 |
| Hay, baled, per ton | 20.00 @ 22.00 |
| Straw, per bale | 1.25 |
| Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx | 1.50 |
| Apples per lb | 3, 4 and 5 |
| Plums, per b | 5 75 |
| Oranges, per case | 3.75 @ 5.00 |
| Lemons, California, per case | 5.50 @ 6.50 |
| " Sicily, per case | 8.00 @ 9.00 |
| Celery, per doz | 50 |
| Corn, green, per doz | 00 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 10, 15 @ 25 |
| Eggs, Island, per dozen | 35 |
| " imported " | 25 |
| Butter, roll, Island, per lb | 33½ @ 37½ |
| " tub or firkin, creamery | 27½ to 35 |
| Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail | 20@ 25 |
| " California | 20 |
| Hams, American | 20 |
| Bacon, American, per lb | 16 to 20 |
| " Rolled " | 14½—16 |
| Shoulders, per lb | 12½—13½ |
| Lard " | 11½@15 |
| Meats—Beef " | 12½@18 |
| Sides " | 8@10 |
| Mutton, per lb | 12½@18 |
| Lamb, forequarter | 1.00@1.50 |
| " hindquarter | 1.50@1.75 |
| Pork, fresh " | 18 |
| Veal, dressed, per lb | 16 |
| Tallow | 5@6½ |
| Duck, per pair | 65@1.00 |
| Mallard ducks, pe brace | 90@1.00 |
| Teal, per brace | 40 |
| Widgeon | 75 |
| Quail, per doz | 2.40 |
| Chickens, each | 75@1.00 |
| Grouse, per brace | 90@1.00 |
| Venison | 10 |
| Beef cattle | 3@4 |
| Sheep | 4@5 |
| Hogs | 8@8½ |
| Calves | 7@8 |
| Hides " | 6@8½ |
| Skins, sheep, each | 25@50 |
| Calf | 00 |
| Fish—Salmon, Spring, per lb | 15 |
| Cohoe | 00 |
| Halibut | scarce |
| Cod | 10 |
| Miscellaneous | 10 |
| Sturgeon | |
| Kippered Salmon | Scarce |
| Flounders, 3 lbs for | 25 |
| Smelts | 15 |
| Fresh herrings, per 3 pounds | 25 |
| Trout | More demand than fish |
| Bloaters | 15 |

## PORT CRESCENT POINTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PORT CRESCENT, Feb. 17.—The powerful new machinery to be used in building the breakwater at this place arrived on Saturday, having been brought from San Francisco by the steamer Jeannie. Gratifying progress is being made in the work on the breakwater. Two hundred and ten feet of the sea wall is built, and the workmen are now so trained to the task that an increased speed in every branch of the labor is being attained. At present the pile driver is busy driving piles towards the reef. The trestle work is built on this foundation, a double track of steel rails is laid, and the cars loaded with broken rock are swiftly propelled to the places where it is desired to empty their contents. The trestle work is 32 feet wide, and gives ample room in which to handle the cars.

Two tunnels are being lasted into the cliff, one above the other. The upper tunnel will be 40 feet deep, with a transverse shaft 15 feet long. The lower tunnel will be 50 feet deep, with a transverse shaft 15 feet long. They will be completed in about thirty days, and will be loaded with four tons of dynamite powder and fired by electricity. The explosion will be second only to the big blast fired last September.

The tugs Enterprise and Queen City were here the past two days with barges loaded with building material for this place.

Contractor Haddock returned yesterday from Seattle.

A. S. Going, of Victoria, is here on a business trip.

H. L. Wood, who had a claim in Lake Crescent township, died last Saturday of bronchitis. His remains were brought here to-day for burial. Mr. Wood was an old newspaper man, formerly employed on the Seattle Journal. He leaves a family.

### Rumored Cabinet Change.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 17.—An evening paper says that G. T. Denison, police magistrate here, called on Sir John Macdonald, to-day, and quotes a Conservative M. P. as saying that Col. Herchmer will be relieved from the command of the Northwest Mounted Police; that Col. Otter will get the appointment, and that the Premier is anxious to induce Col. Denison, who is an enthusiastic Imperial Federationist, to enter the cabinet as Minister of Militia.


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THIRTY-THIRD

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

Empress Frederick Overcomes Pr dices and Increases Her Pop larity in the French Capital.

More Decided Stand by the Bishops—Moral Aspect of Parnell's Case.

The McCarthyites to the Fore— Tithes Bill Passes the Imperial Government.

### The Empress Winning.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Empress Fred has met with more success than sh ticipated in persuading the French a to be represented at the Berlin expos The Empress has, personally, been rat favorite with the more thoughtful cl Frenchmen on account of her exertio behalf of the wounded French pris during the Franco-Prussian war, when took an active part in alleviating the ferings and seeing that they were pro provided for. Added to this is the that she is not a German, also the fact she was the object of Bismarck's en and persecution and had an active infl in the overthrow of that statesman, the French still regard as their arch-en It is now certain that the French a will participate, and that M. Detaille attend the exhibition in person.

### The Church in Politics.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is said that bishop Walsh is in communication other prelates of the Roman Cat Church in Ireland, on the subject of t a disciplinary movement against clergy as persist in adhering to Pa The archbishop argues, it is reported, the issue is not one of politics bu morality, and that the clergy have no to take the side of a man who has been victed of Parnell's offence in the O case. Archbishop Walsh is deeply irri at what he calls the insolence of Parn followers toward the Irish hierarchy. priests are to be thoroughly orga with a view to political work in their spective parishes, and will be expecte act, so far, at least, as Parnell is concer under the absolute jurisdiction of bishops. It is suggested that Roman C olics who persist in attending Parne meetings and countenancing the Pa agitation, may be sent to the bishop of dioceses for absolution, instead of dealt with by the ordinary confession circular of Bishop MacGovern, of Drog in which he denounces Parnell in the verest language, and virtually prohibi flock from attending Parnell meetings, fered to be read in the chapels on the orga action suggested by Archbishop Walsh

### No Opposition.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The House of L has passed the Tithes Bill through second reading without a division.

### Fined Ten Francs.

BRUGES, Feb. 19.—The Tribunal fined M. Canevet and M. Rochefort, francs for indulging in a brawl in Kursaal, Ostend.

### McCarthyites Rule the Roost.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The executive mittee of the National League of G Britain has been for some time in the h of the McCarthyites, and has decided the St. Patrick's Day meetings of the rious branches shall be addressed by Carthy speakers.

### The Empress in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Empress Fred walked in the garden of the Tuileries, drove in the Bois de Boulogne. She respectfully greeted everywhere. French notables called at the German bassy to pay their respects. The Em dined at the British Embassy.

### Wrangling Over the Money Bags.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of T thy Healy's supporters, to-day, it was solved to press for information as to whe the amount drawn from the fund for u evicted tenants had been actually ap to such use. The meeting repudiated imputation of reflecting on the honor O'Brien.

### "United Ireland."

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—United Ireland is under the control of Parnellites, what change may be about to take place. day's papers says that with the impri ment of Dillon and O'Brien dies the of re-uniting the Irish party, as at pre constituted. It is the duty, the papers clare, of every Irishman to overthrow banner raised by a faction under Br control, and with the object of dividing Irish.

### Too Harsh by Far.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The London referring to the baccarat scandal in w the Prince of Wales is involved, says England is no longer the slave of roy and will only accept as its monarch a son whose habits are creditable to hin and to the people, to whom sovereign ought to be an ample of good behavior. The Star on to say that the Sovereign of Engl not rules, but only reigns, and that gilding of the figure-head ought not t tarnished by royal folly and blunders. extreme Radicals generally applaud t utterances, but British public opinion, among the working classes, is showing of sympathy with the Prince, who is garded as having been subjected to abuse than he deserves. Gladstone, cially, is said to disapprove of the atta

### A Stinging Denunciation.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Bishop MacGover Dromore, has addressed a letter to clergy of his diocese in which he warns faithful not to attend the proposed Pa meeting at Newry. The bishop says he hoped that the poisoned atmosphere of divorce court, with its filthy, disgus and scandalous revelations, would