

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1893.

AN ORGANIZER.

Mr. F. C. Cotton honored Victoria with a visit in the early part of the present week. Rumor says that his business was chiefly, if not altogether, political. He came in the capacity of organizer-in-chief of the new Opposition. He, we are told, interviewed the Hon. Mr. Beaven and other members of the Provincial Assembly to see if they would unite with Brown, Kitchen, Cotton & Co. in opposing the present Government. We have not heard what his success was, or whether or not he met with any success, but it is not likely that he would prevail upon Messrs. Beaven, Milne and Grant to join a party, the chief plank in whose platform is opposition to the erection of the Provincial buildings in Victoria, a measure which all these gentlemen voted for. The chief capital of the agitators we have named—now that they have been forced to quit session in the background—condemnation of the Government for appropriating \$600,000 for the erection of Parliamentary and Departmental buildings in Victoria. Deprive them of this grievance and they would be, politically speaking, the most poverty-stricken set of agitators that ever tried to talk themselves into power. This Messrs. Beaven, Grant and Milne know very well, and so do the leading opponents of the Government in this city. Mr. Cotton and his friends must have a very poor opinion of the three city members named, if he expects them to join a party, the chief plank in whose platform is opposition to the erection of the Provincial buildings in Victoria. They must see that, by giving aid and comfort to Brown, Kitchen, Cotton & Co., they condemn themselves and all who approve of the erection in Victoria of the new Parliament buildings.

The new Opposition may deny that they depend upon their condemnation of the public buildings grant for support. As they have already, as far as they dare, repudiated the secession plank of their platform, their denial will only have the effect of proving to the people that they possess neither principle nor sincerity. It is abundantly evident that those who have been prevailed upon to give them support and countenance have done so chiefly because of their loud, violent and continuous denunciation of the buildings grant.

The Island Sentinel, which appears to be rather friendly to the Constitutional League, in an article upon it says: "The immediate cause of the Constitutional League was the determination on the part of the Government to erect new public buildings at Victoria; and to such a pitch of indignation did this proposition carry its opponents that a division of the Island from the Mainland was urged as a remedy for the more excited of the opponents."

According to this, the erection of the public buildings in Victoria is the *raison d'être* of the Constitutional League. It is then exceedingly cool in Mr. Cotton and the other Constitutional Leaguers to ask representatives of Victoria to join an organization, the very reason for whose existence is a measure of which they approve and to which they gave their support. If Mr. Cotton asked the gentlemen we have named to join the Constitutional League, or to give the men who are prominent in forming their aid and countenance in any shape or way, he simply asked them to make fools of themselves.

A TOUGH JOB.

We trust that the Liberal politicians of Canada have their eyes open to what is now going on in the United States. The dominant party in that country at the last general election promised the people to reform the tariff in the direction of free trade. They denounced protection as "robbery," and, of course, they cannot be expected, now that they have the power to put a stop to it, to continue the "robbery." They have, therefore, set about reforming the tariff. In order that they may not appear to make their reform hastily and arbitrarily, they have invited persons interested in trade, manufactures and agriculture to appear before the Ways and Means Committee, who have been entrusted with the work of preparing the new tariff bill, to give information as to how the tariff ought to be framed.

The invitation has been accepted by a large number of persons whose business is likely to be adversely affected by a change in the tariff in the direction of free trade. To the embarrassment and annoyance of the members of the committee and other members of the House pledged to tariff reform, a large proportion of the witnesses who appear before the committee to protest against taking the duties off commodities are Democrats—staunch supporters of the majority pledged to tariff reform in the direction of free trade. These men say that if the protective duties are lowered or taken off, their business will be greatly injured or altogether ruined. They will be compelled to employ fewer hands, and to pay those whom they do employ lower wages. For instance, representatives of the iron and steel industry testified that they employed four hundred and fifty thousand workmen, upon whom they were dependent for support two millions of people. This industry, if the protective tariff is removed, will be crippled, if not destroyed. The spokesmen of the woolen manufacturers testified that they had a quarter of a million of employees, and an annual payroll of twenty million of dollars. This industry was threatened with destruction by the advocates of a tariff for revenue only. If those who protest against the proposed reform were Republicans alone, their remonstrances would be heard with indifference

and contempt by the Democratic majority, but as there are almost as many Democrats as Republicans protesting the politicians of the majority do not feel at all happy. It is evident, too, that the reform will not be so sweeping as many of the free trade Democrats expected. It would not surprise us in the least if the tariff, after it is reformed, will not be considerably more protective than the Canadian tariff is now.

The Liberals, who are making such fine promises now, may learn from what is going on in the States that when they once begin the work of eliminating the protective elements from the tariff, they will have to reckon with their own friends as well as with their opponents. If they believe that it is only Conservatives who benefit by the protective tariff they are very greatly mistaken. Liberals, in proportion to their numbers, benefit quite as largely as Conservatives. They would, in fact, find it wholly impossible to make any sweeping reform such as many Liberals are led to expect. The pressure brought to bear upon them by their friends would be altogether too great.

TRUE TO LIFE.

The following picture of the United States Senate was not drawn by an enemy of the United States or a hater and decrier of republican institutions. On the contrary it was written by a patriotic American and an admirer and lover of republicanism. It is reproduced from the columns of a loyal Republican newspaper, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. It is a gloomy and forbidding picture, but truth compels us to say that it is a striking likeness. Here it is:

The Senate of the United States has become to-day the least respectable legislative body among the civilized nations of the world. It is anathematized from one end of this country to the other, and ruined fortunes and broken hearts point to it as the black cloud that shuts out even the sunlight of hope for the future. It is made the jest and sport of a little knot of conspirators, who mock at its dignity and traditions every day, while they bend these obsolete functions to the accomplishment of private and iniquitous purposes. It is helpless while personal reputations are attacked and slanders circulate within its walls. It has been done itself greater damage than any other body could have inflicted. There are millions of people to-day who feel that the abolition of the Senate would be a blessing to the country, and who would have heard such a thought expressed a month ago only with a shudder at the reason of it. The cup of the Senate's iniquity is filling rapidly. It is reaching the lowest estate to which it can fall. A little more of this toying with the lives and fortunes of the people, and its disgrace will be complete and its circle pretty near closed. The only rehabilitation possible lies in the resumption by the majority of the control which it is entitled by every principle of constitutional government to possess. The sanity, and the rescue of the body from the shame that a reckless minority is heaping higher and higher, with every day that passes.

The prospect of reform in the Senate is not bright. The process of demoralization which began some time ago is still going on and is likely to continue.

MUNICIPAL MISGOVERNMENT.

Victoria is not the only city of America that has cause to complain of municipal misgovernment. The cities of the continent generally are misgoverned, and the larger the city the worse and the more corruptly are its affairs managed. The city of New York, in a municipal sense, has long been a sink of iniquity. So has Brooklyn. Boston is, we believe, somewhat better, but not a great deal. Other cities in the States have been wholly given over to bosses and jobbers of one kind and another. The city government of Montreal is not very efficient, and if all stories are true, it is very far from being pure. The city government of Toronto is not anything like what it ought to be.

The tendency of city governments, large and small, to fall into the hands of inferior men is remarkable. In very few cities, indeed, do the best men undertake to manage municipal affairs. At first they were too busy, and now they think that places in the Corporation are beneath them and that civic politics, besides being very small politics, are not by any means clean. But if matters are allowed to go on as they are now they will become worse still. In Harper's Weekly of the 30th ult. the editor in an article under the heading "Our Kings" shows in a vivid and forcible manner the depths into which the city Governments of New York and Brooklyn have fallen. He says the foreign observer will behold in those cities "two men who hold no official position and are under no public responsibility of any sort. But they rule those cities with the well known absolute power of autocrats." After describing the way in which the bosses exercise their power the Weekly goes on to speak of their shamelessness and corruption in these terms:

But the boss axis of honor and self-respect of the community even more outrageously than its purse. As faithlessness to the boss is, in his eyes, the worst crime, so fidelity to his interests in his eyes the highest virtue. This virtue must be rewarded and encouraged in every possible manner. No moral delinquency, no bad reputation, must be permitted to stand in the way of that reward and encouragement. He who commits for the boss an offence ever so infamous must be treated as no less deserving than an honest man. He who is more deserving for the boss has shown that he can be depended upon to stop at nothing. The boss prefers an unscrupulous and a talented servant to one that is moral and fastidious. It must be demonstrated, therefore, that an unsavory record, a bad name, is no bar to public preferment. The people must be accustomed to seeing in public office men who ought to be in jail. They must be accustomed to voting for persons who are not to be voted for. They must be compelled to "vindicate" the evil-doers by conferring public honors on them. When a Mayor of Brooklyn has disgraced himself by doing the bidding of Boss McLaughlin,

that Mayor must be re-nominated and re-elected, not in spite of his disgrace, but because of it—in distinct recognition of the disgraceful services rendered. Boss Croker, of New York, had once distinguished himself by killing a man, which old-fashioned people considered an objectionable feature of his career. He insisted that one of his faithful followers, who had also killed a man, should be appointed by the Mayor of New York to an important municipal office. The Mayor, although faithful to the boss in all other things, refused from so malicious an act. He fell into disfavor. Boss Croker, having killed a man himself, had no use for a Mayor who was squeamish about appointing a man who had killed a man. The election of a Mayor, who had ordered the election of a Mayor, who had appointed the favorite man-killer without hesitation, was the office of the State, committed an act which was denounced by the Bar Association as a crime, to deliver the State Senate into the hands of the bosses. He was rewarded by the Mayor of New York to an important municipal office. The Mayor, although faithful to the boss in all other things, refused from so malicious an act. He fell into disfavor. Boss Croker, having killed a man himself, had no use for a Mayor who was squeamish about appointing a man who had killed a man. The election of a Mayor, who had ordered the election of a Mayor, who had appointed the favorite man-killer without hesitation, was the office of the State, committed an act which was denounced by the Bar Association as a crime, to deliver the State Senate into the hands of the bosses. He was rewarded by the Mayor of New York to an important municipal office.

The reader naturally enquires why the men and naturally men submit to the rule of such ignominious tyrants? This, indeed, a mystery which no one attempts to solve.

ANARCHIST PALLAS.

He is Shot by Spanish Troops With His Back to Them.

BARCELONA, Oct. 6.—Pallas, the anarchist who attempted to assassinate General Martinez de Campos, and who was condemned by court martial to be shot with his back to the firing party, was executed at 9 o'clock this morning. The execution ground, behind the fortress of Mont Juich, was surrounded by troops. Immense crowds of people gathered in the neighborhood, but he also had a turn for statesmanship, some advanced ideas, a good reputation for honesty and sincerity, and in critical times showed a great determination. In public life he was a sufficiently strong partisan, but his appointment as a judge brought to light his intrinsic judicial qualities and impartial judge, and his former opponents will admit the fact as readily, if not more freely than his warmest personal friends and those who were formerly his closest political associates. Eighteen years ago the New Brunswick bench gave to the Supreme court of Canada the ablest jurist of the province by the late Chief Justice Sir William Ritchie will not be lost through the failure of Judge King to maintain the high record of his predecessor.—St. John Sun.

The Clerk reported having received a letter from Dr. Robertson, stating that he had been referred to had been granted by the church and mission board at Winnipeg, and that Mr. Chisholm, a successful student of the Manitoba Theological College, would be appointed for the next six months. Rev. Mr. Macrae also expressed his willingness to continue supply at Cedar Hill until the arrival of the missionary, and his intention to remove to Victoria, where his district his labors would for the future be confined. He reported that there was on hand at Cedar Hill upwards of \$600. A report from P. Ross, appointed with A. W. Sample to canvass the congregation of St. Paul's, Victoria West, stated that the people had met cheerfully and willingly to the removal of the church, and the increased expense consequent on the separation of the Cedar Hill mission. Rev. Mr. Macrae added that the people had, so far, fully met all their financial engagements, besides reducing the rent on the building by from \$200 to \$300 a year, the latter being due to the efforts of the Ladies' Aid Society. The appointment of Mr. Ross to the mission at Northfield, and of Mr. Brown to that at Alberni, by the superintendent of missions, was confirmed.

It was decided that the next ordinary meeting of the Presbytery would be held at Nanaimo on the third Monday of December, commencing at 8:30 p. m. The Presbytery then adjourned until 2:30 in the afternoon.

PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA.

Refusal of the Petition for the Establishment of a New Congregation.

Re-arrangement of the Suburban Missions—Victoria West and Cedar Hill Separated.

The Presbytery of Victoria resumed yesterday morning, the same members present as on the preceding day.

Rev. D. A. Macrae, from the committee appointed to confer with the representatives of the petitioners for organization as a new congregation, reported that they had been unable to arrive at a definite conclusion; and recommended that the matter be taken up at the stage at which it had been left the previous evening. This was agreed to, the matter to be taken up at the afternoon sitting.

The clerk submitted and read a report of Rev. Dr. Robertson's visit to St. Paul's, Victoria West, Cedar Hill, Spring Ridge, and East Fernwood, as instructed by the meeting of the Presbytery at Nanaimo. He made a number of recommendations which were unanimously adopted by the Presbytery. These included the Cedar Hill, Spring Ridge and East Fernwood be erected into a mission and supply given by Presbytery in the usual way, and that a student missionary should be secured at first until financial matters could be arranged. Also that to remove the liabilities now resting on the church and mission board be asked to loan \$700 on annual instalments; and that an effort be made to raise an additional \$500 in the city.

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AGAINST THE CITY.

The Award of the Arbitrators Between the Victoria & Sidney Railway and the Corporation

Gives to the Latter the Exact Sum Originally Offered. Less the Costs of Arbitration.

Messrs. John Teague, Alexander Jack and Andrew Gray, the arbitrators between the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company and the Corporation of the City of Victoria, in regard to the value of certain land owned by the latter and entered upon by the former party for the purposes of construction, have completed the work placed in their hands, the award made being lifted yesterday by the railway company. It briefly recites the case as submitted for arbitration, describes the pieces of land required by the railway builders, and states that an offer of \$50 per acre was made by the company and refused by the representatives of the city. The arbitrators then proceed:

"We do award, settle, order and determine that there is due from the said railway company unto the said corporation the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars (\$316) and for the purchase money and compensation for the interest of the said corporation in the said lands so intended to be taken as aforesaid, and for all damage to be sustained by the said corporation by reason of the severing of the said land from the other land of the said corporation, and the otherwise injuriously affecting such other lands by the exercise by the said railway company of the powers contained in the said act."

"No part of the above amount is awarded as compensation for any possible contamination of the waters of Elk lake, as in our opinion it is highly improbable that, if the said railway is operated in a proper manner, any contamination of water will happen, and any damage occasioned by such contamination, should it occur, can only be estimated as it occurs."

The lands concerned are in Lake district and particularly described in the schedule attached to the award as 422 100 acres, part of section 49; 80-100 of an acre, part of section 50; 19-100 of an acre, part of section 51; 12-100 of an acre, part of section 52; 25-100 of an acre, part of section 53 and 74-100 of an acre, part of section 61.

In brief the award is that the corporation is to accept the price originally offered by the railway company—and pay the expenses of the arbitration.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Serious Forest Conflagration—Fire at Carberry—Manitoba and Northwestern Railway.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5.—(Special).—Timber explorers just arrived from the district north and west of Lake Winnipeg, report that almost the entire timber forests have been wiped out by fire. The Indians are chiefly to blame for the destruction of the forests as they have ignited them in their endeavor to drive the fur-bearing animals out of the woods.

At Carberry this morning, fire completely destroyed J. B. Henderson's fine brick house, occupied by the News Printing company; Anderson's tin shop and a family by the name of Robinson. The Robinson family barely escaped with their lives.

A. B. Richards, a city lawyer, was elected alderman yesterday to fill a vacancy in Ward 1.

The general offices of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway are to be removed from Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Oval Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

He craved for the necessary extracts from the minutes, as required by rule. The reasons for the appeal would be handed in within ten days as required.

JUDGE KING PROMOTED.

Sketch of the Latest Appointments to the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

Our Ottawa advices indicate that Mr. Justice King of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick has been designated the successor to the late Judge Patterson on the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada. This appointment can be commended without disparagement to other members of the New Brunswick bench and bar whose names have been mentioned in connection with the position. If Judge King is promoted to the federal court that bench will not contain his equal in intellectual force, or his superior in the grasp of legal and constitutional principles. Judge King is more than an able lawyer. He is a scholar and an orator, who combines superior power of reasoning and wide knowledge of law as well as cogent subject, with a gift of graceful, dignified and often eloquent expression. These are characteristics which do good service in many positions. They made of Mr. King a strong political leader, an advanced ideal, a good reputation for honesty and sincerity, and in critical times showed a great determination. In public life he was a sufficiently strong partisan, but his appointment as a judge brought to light his intrinsic judicial qualities and impartial judge, and his former opponents will admit the fact as readily, if not more freely than his warmest personal friends and those who were formerly his closest political associates. Eighteen years ago the New Brunswick bench gave to the Supreme court of Canada the ablest jurist of the province by the late Chief Justice Sir William Ritchie will not be lost through the failure of Judge King to maintain the high record of his predecessor.—St. John Sun.

NANAIMO, Oct. 6.—Grand Master James Crossan left for Kamloops this morning to visit the different lodges of Knights of Pythias. Next Wednesday he will institute Island Lodge, No. 24, at Eburne, on Lulu Island.

Nanaimo Lodge A. O. U. W., celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Order by a hall in the Opera House on the 26th inst.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. have arranged a concert and dramatic entertainment for the 26th inst.

A mass meeting of miners and laborers in the employ of the New Vancouver Coal Co. will be held to-morrow morning for the purpose of reorganizing their union.

David Thomas, a miner, was killed in No. 4 slope of the Union colliery on Sunday by a fall of rock from the roof.

A preliminary meeting of shareholders of the Nanaimo Water Works, last evening, was held, at which the directors were elected, a cash dividend of 8 per cent. was declared on the present capital stock of the company.

The residents of the new townsite, Wellington, are enthusiastic over the idea of incorporation. Several meetings have already been held to discuss the scheme, and it is understood that definite steps will be taken soon to bring about the desired innovation as the Danmar's consent is obtained.

Once incorporated the citizens purpose making many improvements. The streets are to be graded, an electric light plant installed, as well as water works and a proper sewerage system, and rumors are heard of a large hotel to be conducted by the new council.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Congress of Patents and Trade Mark—Rivalry Among the Brewers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The attendance at the world's congress of patents and trade marks showed a falling off to-day. At the morning session ex-Congressman Jas. Buchanan, New Jersey, addressed the congress upon needed changes in the patent laws, and Prof. Wm. O. Robinson, of Yale University, emphasized strongly the necessity for conservation in the administration of the patent laws. Among the other speakers was J. L. Boone, of California, who dwelt upon the legal position of patented property.

The rivalry among the brewers to obtain medals at the exposition is causing a lively war. Attempts are being made, it is said, to influence the judges. The big brewers, it is alleged, are willing to expend \$250,000 in securing medals for their products.

ALL MEN.

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, headaches, pimples on the face and body, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, faintness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, excited to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, inability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who are afflicted with nervous debility, or who are permanently cured. Send your address and ten cents in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to men, sent free.

Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

At the Victoria Spanish Students, a presentation, delighted at the over the "Italiana" and "Ermione" (also known as "Mandolin" and "Toccata" and "Marche"). The vocalists were: "Mandolin" (Marcherol), by Miss Jessie P. "Ermione" (Archer), by Miss Jessie P. "Toccata" (Archer), by Miss Jessie P. "Marche" (Archer), by Miss Jessie P.

The vocalists were: "Mandolin" (Marcherol), by Miss Jessie P. "Ermione" (Archer), by Miss Jessie P. "Toccata" (Archer), by Miss Jessie P. "Marche" (Archer), by Miss Jessie P.

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From THE DAILY COLONIST.

KATE ARBISON was stealing a dress from a Telegraph hotel.

MR. CLEMENT ROSEA to take charge of the Methodist church, on the 1st inst.

A MEETING of the new board of a to evening session, being a special session, pieces that would be season.

THE announcement that H. M. S. Melpo Vancouver to re-steam, being a special session, ward bound crew to bring back their success.

GEORGE SASHIRO Kase occupant of one of the Chatham street, was yesterday morning no suspicion of foul play, limited to hold an inquiry the suddenness of the case.

THE Deputy Comm. Works was informed that a deputation from Cedar Colma, who are anxious water way opened up Hill and Mount Tolmie. Their petition will receive.

A CURIOUSITY, in the monstrous onions, is to do of Page & Winne Tronance avenue. The in the garden of J. B. Bay, and are rare specks, without the top.

J. RICHARDS and J. the Queen's hotel, at the Johnson street, which due in a thoroughgoing. The house is new, and finished, and the new that it shall receive patronage.

ARTHUR R. SPALDING has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the named portions of the District: Mayne, Tumbler, Marmel, Galsworthy, and Narrows. Sheriff Froese Saturnia Island.

MR. DALTON McCARRE retained by the applicant Hattie case, to be tried in the District Court. The appeal from the judgment of Chief Justice of British M. Roberts, Q. C., who will appear as a junior Mr. McCarthy.

NOVA SCOTIANS account to their sealer's Atlantic province from last week ago, meeting one of the sealer's, Hennesbury, of the Gane in the Halifax Chronicle that four-fifths of the business learned how to ing wild ducks from the land hunter, he explains as a sealer.

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