

THE DAILY TIMES

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,

WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, August 4, 1893.

UNLIKELY RUMORS.

Two political rumors have lately been set afoot in the east which would seem to have come from the brain of "the Ottawa liar" or some of his kind. One of these is that preparations are making to rehabilitate Sir Hector Langevin and set him once more at the head of the Quebec Tory contingent in Parliament. The other is that Sir Charles Tupper is coming to Canada to take Sir John Thompson's place as premier and leader of the Conservative party. Sir John going on the bench. There can be no reason for accepting either rumor as true. The Conservative party is in a bad way, and desperate measures may be deemed necessary to prevent its entire collapse, but surely its fortunes would not be bettered by either of the two moves mentioned as probable. Both Sir Hector and Sir Charles are badly discredited politicians, and their reintroduction as leaders would be a suicidal act. It would be a direct insult to the country, such as the Conservative managers would surely be devoid of intelligence. There is no doubt about Sir John Thompson being ready to retire from politics to the field whenever a good opportunity offers—the bench of the Supreme Court at Ottawa preferred. Sir John's tastes do not lie in the direction of politics, and he is quite shrewd enough to see that he is at present leading his party to defeat. But he cannot very well give up the leadership and retire to the bench just now without incurring the charge of selfish desertion, and that he would not care to do. So all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, we expect to see Sir John keep his place at the head of the government and the Conservative party until after the next election. Then there will be a change in the government at least.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

The Mackenzie centenary, though not neglected by Victorians, seems to have attracted more attention outside of this province than among British Columbians, who might be supposed to be the most interested. We have already quoted some remarks from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer on the subject, and yesterday's issue of that paper had a further reference to it, in which the reproach to British Columbia for its neglect of the anniversary is renewed. It is not likely that the centenary of Lewis and Clarke will be so apathetically treated by our neighbors, yet the feat of those two explorers is if anything less deserving of commemoration than Mackenzie's. In eastern Canada the explorer's memory is not so nearly forgotten, as will be seen from the following quotation from an article in the Toronto Mail apropos of national anniversaries in general:—

Take this 22nd of July. One hundred years ago to-day Alexander Mackenzie arrived after an adventurous journey at the Pacific under circumstances a graphic account of which will be found in the present issue. That first journey through the wild Northwest, which now echoes to the thunder of the locomotive, was a great thing. It took brains, courage, determination, endurance—qualities for which we should still have an admiration even in the midst of codding and emulating comfort, where if our egg be but half-cooked in the morning, or our breakfast bacon scorched, we consider ourselves the victims of calamity and hardship. It is not on every square yard of the pavement of King street on a fine day that we could now find an Alexander Mackenzie. There are pioneers now who are doing great work for us, but who are for the most part unknown heroes, as were the men who heaved the Dominion out of the wilderness in bygone days. Here, however, we have the record of a genuine Canadian explorer, respecting whose exploits we have detailed history. What could be more fitting and respectable on the part of this country than to fitly commemorate his memory. It has been proposed by Mr. Sandford Fleming, in a speech made some months ago at the Canadian Institute, that not only this but other national events should be commemorated

in a series of historical paintings. The suggestion is a good one. The nation's present is built upon the nation's past, and it would argue a want of culture and a considerable amount of stolid humphousness if such a proposal were received with indifference. The history of our nation is written in blood, and the fact that on this day 264 years ago the British flag first floated over the citadel of Quebec, reminds us that the sword has sometimes been wielded here. But our victories have been, in the main, the victories of peace, and though not so dramatic perhaps as battles are supposed to be, they are as much worth keeping in mind, especially when they have in them something of "romance" and adventure such as were features of Mackenzie's exploit. It is not pleasant to look on some of the pictures of Horace Vernet, full as they are of blood and slaughter and the "red burial" of the battle-field. Let our artists be content if they can use their brush and chisel in the welcome attempt to depict heroism of another sort. The idea brought forward by Mr. Sandford Fleming is that prizes shall be offered to Canadian artists for the best pictures of historical events in the history of the Dominion. The number of these works mentioned is ten, as a start, to be produced within ten years. The project may be heartily commended to the Canadian public. Wherever these paintings might ultimately find a permanent home their production would be a stimulus to the arts and to a healthy patriotic spirit.

CURRENCY FADS.

The current financial disturbance across the line has naturally called forth many proposals for remedial plans. After commenting on the number and variety of these the St. Paul Pioneer-Press speaks thus sensibly and forcibly on the currency question in general: "It would be a great good fortune to the country if these quacks and wisecracks could be made one to understand that they are wrong fundamentally. The idea of a true paper currency evades common appreciation by its very simplicity. We do not need fiat money. We do not need to worry ourselves about new schemes of note issues. We will have money enough for our own uses if we know none other than the money of commerce the world over, actual coin of full value, and paper bills issued against it for the sake of convenience. The heterogeneous quality of our paper money to-day presents the vagaries of the theorists who have had their way with the currency. There is no subject with which the average man seems so well pleased to try experiments and play tricks as to the money of the people. And so we have our legal tenders, and our national bank notes and our gold and silver certificates, and our treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion, all forms of money resting on intrinsically different bases, and representing theories of the currency as far as possible removed from one another. The tendency seems to be always to add to the list, and every party or faction has its own scheme. The fact is that what we want in currency matters is not the new but the old. Nobody is going to invent a new kind of money, at least not of the kind that is worth having. The money problem is abstracted principally to those who make it so by turning their backs upon the excellent money that the world has recognized for centuries, and trying to get something in its place that will make people rich without labor and preserve their resources without imposing upon them the pangs of frugality and self-denial. All of these new-fangled devices are not worth the paper and ink required to set them forth. We do not want new kinds of money, but few. This talk about a "substitute" for the Sherman law is about as far with insisting as a condition of your recovery that your physician shall give you a "substitute" for the small-pox. If the government could but take its hands off, commerce could take care of the money question admirably for itself without any appeal to man's devices."

One of the most notable changes in the commercial and industrial features of our time is the increased production of cotton in Egypt. The successful competition of Egyptian with American cotton has naturally alarmed the producers in the States, and there has been heard the usual demand for "protection" against the "pauper labor of Egypt." In a recent number of the Manufacturers' Record Edward Atkinson tells those who have been calling for tariff legislation that much of the substitution of Egyptian cotton for American has occurred in England and on the continent, and is therefore beyond the reach of tariff tinkering. The real protection from growing competition of Egyptian cotton, he says, lies chiefly in the improvement of American methods of ginning and baling cotton. The method of treating cotton in Egypt, he points out, is much superior to that followed in the States, resulting in a finer and more uniform article. The significant part of Mr. Atkinson's article is this: "While Egypt cannot compete with our southern states in quantity of product, yet it would be well for southern cotton growers to bear in mind that under English rule the condition of agriculture has been vastly improved in Egypt. By the restoration of old works of irrigation or the construction of new ones it is probable that within a very short time 1,000,000 bales of 550 pounds each will be added to the produce of Egypt in the shape of cotton grown under scientific direction, handled with absolute perfection, baled as it should be, and protected from waste from the time it is gathered in the field until it is delivered at the factory. In order to compete southern cotton growers will be compelled to adopt similar methods."

It should be easily apparent to any person that Mr. Atkinson's deduction can be more widely applied, for improved methods and increased care will do much more than a "protection" measure for any industry. Rev. Mr. Roddick, a Manitoba clergyman, has written a significant letter to one of the Brandon papers apropos of tariff reform. In it he says: "Whilst we regret that this visit occurs at such a busy season of the year, we ought not to allow the opportunity to pass. Monopolists, combines and manufacturers of the east have been alive to their interests; let not then the farmer, who possesses 80 per cent. of the voting power of the Dominion, be remiss in his duty to himself and his country. Laying aside all party prejudice and without compromising our particular views regarding free trade or protection, let us follow the lines so unanimously proposed at the Brandon mass meeting and seek a reduction on farm implements, lumber, binder twine, barbed wire and coal oil. Though always a supporter of the National Policy, I am persuaded like thousands of others in this province that a political cyclone is at hand unless the tariff and railway rates are materially reduced. At present it is simply impossible for Manitoba to compete with other wheat growing countries in the markets of the world. Farmers are eking out a miserable existence and many of them are going to the wall, not from any fault of their own or of the country."

Speaking of the results from fall to summer fairs in Winnipeg, the Free Press says: "With reasonable good times there is every reason to believe that the exhibition this year would have eclipsed all former ones, for the popularity of the enterprise is as great as ever it was. There is nothing, therefore, to indicate that our summer fair is in danger of dry rot. And there is nothing to show that there need be any difference between it and a fall fair beyond what was fully comprehended when the change was made. In giving up roots and vegetables and other special fall features it was known that a good part of the show was being sacrificed. That difficulty still remains, and will; but for anything we have yet seen, the summer advantages offer very fair and satisfactory compensation." We trust the experiment to be tried with the Victoria fair next month will have equally satisfactory results. One advantage we have, at all events—that the weather is almost certain to be pleasant.

The Colonist, as the self-appointed defender-in-chief of the school board, calls upon us for "facts." If our neighbor had not been so stupid and bat-like it would have found the facts stated in the article from which it quoted this morning. If it wants any more facts it has only to consult the numerous letters of protest that appear in its own columns. If those trustees who are responsible for the selection of the South Ward school site and plan were anxious only to serve the public interest, how did they manage to run so directly counter to public opinion? They must have a phenomenal capacity for blundering.

Is the Colonist a part of the school board? Or is it compelled to jump when certain members of the board pull a string?

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic. Boston, Mass., July 26.—J. W. S. Marshall, whose body had been hanging from a door in his room at 15 Allison street for five days before it was found, did not kill himself because of poverty. When his room was searched this morning two bank books were found which represented cash deposits of \$60,000. He also owned a block of buildings. The aggregate value of the estate is fully \$1,900,000. Portland, Or., July 28.—The failure of the Oregon National and Northwest Loan and Trust Co. yesterday was followed to-day by a run on the Merchants' National and the suspension of the Union Banking Co. The former met every demand, paying dollar for dollar, and when everyone had been paid had sufficient money in the vaults to pay out as much more. This seemed to have a quieting effect, for none of the other banks had any trouble at all. The Union is a small concern, and is thought to have been anxious for an opportunity to close for a long time, because of the small volume of business. New York, July 28.—The following import of gold was received here to-day by the steamer Columbia from Hamburg and Southampton: To L. Hoffman & Co., \$110,000; Knickerbocker Trust Co., \$105,000; and to Wells, Fargo & Co., \$32,500. Washington, D. C., July 28.—The president has issued a proclamation including Portugal in the benefits of the international copyright act. New York, July 28.—The Salvation Army is in camp at Staten Island. The gathering is being held for the purpose of exchanging views on the best methods of conducting the campaign against the devil, and for four days those prominent in the organization will tell of their experiences among the degraded classes. The convention was informally opened yesterday, with this morning work was begun in earnest with the "Baptism of Fire," conducted by "Adjutant" Woods and a "garrison" of cadets. Chicago, July 28.—There was a gathering of the class at the South Side ball park to-day, the beginning of the two days of the Scottish athletic tournament. Over 200 societies in this country and Canada were represented by a large proportion of their membership, many of them in Highland costume. To-day there will be professional contests, including all the national sports, and tomorrow the amateurs will display their prowess. For the professionals \$5,000 will be distributed in prizes, and the amateurs will be rewarded with medals and presents.

THREE HEROIC EXPLORERS.

The First Conquerors of British Columbia Wilds.

MACKENZIE'S MEMORABLE JOURNEY

David Thompson and Simon Fraser, Who Were Allowed to Die in Poverty A Plea for the Rejuvenation of the Brave Pioneer's Names.

The following article from the pen of "C. H. M." Ottawa (probably C. H. Mackintosh, M. P.) appeared in last Saturday's issue of the Toronto Mail: "One hundred years ago to-day (July 22, 1783), that tireless traveller and intrepid explorer, Alexander Mackenzie (afterwards Sir Alexander), completed the first overland journey north of the Gulf of Mexico made by any European to the Pacific ocean. He was acting for the Hudson's Bay Company, had in 1771 traced the Coppermine river to its mouth on the Arctic ocean. Then the Northwest Fur Company (1783) came into existence, Montreal being its business centre. That historic district had contributed scores of chivalrous explorers before; but none more devoted, more patriotic, more indefatigable, than Alexander Mackenzie, whose likeness, from Lawrence's original portrait, is reproduced in the accompanying illustration. The man, delicately sensitive, but bold and characteristic; strong individuality, self-confidence, firmness, determination; fully bearing out what he says in the preface to his 'Journal of a Voyage through the Mountains and Continents of America' (published in 1801, 'I was led at an early period of my life, by commercial views, to the country northwest of Lake Superior, in North America, and being endowed by nature with an intrepid and enterprising spirit, possessing also a constitution and frame of body equal to the most arduous undertakings, and being familiar with toilsome exertions in the prosecution of mercantile pursuits, I got only contented with the practicability of penetrating across the continent of America, but was confident in the qualifications, as I was animated by the desire to undertake the perilous enterprise.' On the 9th of May, 1783, Mackenzie, having left Montreal, and arrived at Fort Chipewyan the preceding October, proceeded on his western expedition, following the Peace river and reaching one of its branches, the Findlay; ultimately embarking on the Fatouche, a small canoe, and trusting to the main body or a branch of the great Columbia. Advised by various Indian tribes that the rushing waters, cataracts and gorges were not only perilous but rendered navigation an impossibility, he eventually retraced a portion of his route, and, sixteen days afterwards, reached what he termed 'the cheek of Vancouver's cascade canal'—northwest from Bentinck Arm. The journey from Fort Chipewyan to the Pacific coast, or Cascade Canal, as it appears on recent charts, was accomplished in about 11 weeks, phenomenal progress considering the terrible hardships endured and the almost insurmountable difficulties overcome. We had no sooner landed than we took possession of a rock where there was not space for more than twice our number, and which admitted of our defending ourselves with advantage in case we should be attacked. The people of the interior, who were the most troublesome, but after doing their utmost to irritate us they went away. They were, however, no sooner gone than a hat, a handkerchief and several other articles were missing. The second boat arrived with seven stout, well-looking men. Their English vocabulary was limited to the monosyllable 'no,' chiefly employed in refusing to dispose of otter and goat skins at any price, and occasionally in the Indians of that day took what did not belong to them, also demanded exorbitant prices for their wares. Can it be possible that eventually they bequeathed to the whites some of the articles which they had taken? Mackenzie did not tamely submit to the depletion of what, at best, was a primeval, certainly a limited wardrobe, and despite the fact that the recent arrivals made advances towards something approaching civilization, he kept them at arm's length. They, however, volunteered the information that 'Macubah' (Vancouver) had been there, 'and left his ship behind a point of land in the channel, southwest of them. Mackenzie grimly chronicled, 'The natives having left us. I directed the people to keep watch by two, in turn, and laid myself down in my cloak.' The morning of the 22nd of July, 1793, was bright and beautiful; then and there the man who had a few years before given his name to what is now an historic northern river, stamped the sign-manual of British progress on the shores of the great Pacific ocean. He thus records the beginning of the return trip. The next day they reached what is known as 'Mackenzie's Outlet,' on the Salmon river. A guide who deserted evidently aimed at leading the explorer into an ambush, within a mile of what by a stretch of imagination might be termed a village. Suddenly he was surprised by seeing two men running towards him 'with daggers in their hands and fury in their aspect.' He naively adds, 'from their hostile appearance I could not doubt their purpose.' Certainly this was a reasonable proposition, and quite in keeping with an intelligent diagnosis of the situation. Mackenzie presented his gun. Then followed what proved to be a mere pantomime, but might readily have been solemn trag-

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edy; the Indians dropped their daggers, the white man let his gun fall into his left hand, drawing his handkerchief, and the opposing forces approached one another. "One of them," says Mackenzie, "contrived to get behind me and grasped me in his arms. I soon disengaged myself from him, and why he did not avail himself of the opportunity which he had of plunging his dagger into me, I cannot conjecture. They certainly might have overpowered me, and though I should probably have killed one or two of them, I must have fallen at last. At this juncture reinforcements arrived from the exploring boats, and a "stampede" on the part of the redskins followed. The blood of the irate Scotchman was by this time bubbling and steaming in his veins; so he tells, "I therefore told my men to prime their pieces afresh for an active use of them, if the occasion required it." He then advanced towards the village and "made signs for someone to come down." Eventually, a Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, more worthy than diplomatic, appeared, explaining that some evil genius had circulated a story to the effect that the travelers, shortly before, had murdered four of the tribe whom they met on the bay. Mackenzie denied this, produced proof more of the "musk" order than simple verbal testimony, and seeing his advantage, threatened to renew hostilities unless his linen and other pilfered articles were restored, together with a reasonable amount of dried fish. Reconciliations followed, the pilfered articles were restored, some purchases of salmon and canoe poles made, and the adventurer mildly intimates that he named the place "Rascal's Village." On Saturday, the 24th of August, the expedition reached the fort, on its return voyage. "As we rounded the point," writes Mackenzie, "and came in view of Fort Chipewyan, we threw out our flag, accompanied by a general discharge of our firearms, while the men were in such spirits, and made such active use of their paddles, that we arrived before the two men, whom we left here in the spring, could recover their senses to answer us. Thus we landed at four in the afternoon, at the place we left on the 9th of May."

"I received the reward of my labors, for they were crowned with success." This then, in brief, is the plain story of a great man's victory over obstacles seemingly insurmountable, the tremendous consequences to the British Empire; for the Dominion of Canada had its first business energy; it writes Mackenzie, "and came in view of Fort Chipewyan, we threw out our flag, accompanied by a general discharge of our firearms, while the men were in such spirits, and made such active use of their paddles, that we arrived before the two men, whom we left here in the spring, could recover their senses to answer us. Thus we landed at four in the afternoon, at the place we left on the 9th of May."

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SUMMARIL

Mexican Cattle Thieft Cut out on the

WHEN CAUGHT

Chihuahua's New Law

Expected to Put a Stop to Their Excursions

Ocean Race Arranged to Calcutta—British World's Fair.

Chihuahua, Mexico, jalisco of the state just passed a law which is a considerable Grand border of the smugglers who have often made their raids on the state and drive the stolen cattle to the north on the trail to northern

Another Big Philadelphia, July 28.—A gold between three in the carrying traffic day. The vessels Wanderer, Osborne each carry 125,000 Their destination is derer will leave to follow to-morrow. be heard from in ab

Chicago, July 28.—The fair yesterday cool weather makes in the World's Fair is expected that the go into effect in the Aug. 1st, will grant receipts. The surv gold hunting period region at the Wor at the California by teary of California to go have been tender California building is the intention of the history of 4 will be known as California building, the observation of 9th, at the fair are toly. The commu have every country Queen Victoria's in Chicago, in the the exposition will nish its quota, incl of the streets of the Soudance and The attaches of the colonial legations at tiapate.

Quarrels World's Fair Gr 28.—The daily ro the board of lady m increasing intensity siderable amount tracted to the see those disturbances is regarded somev than the previous mations since the commissioners have to appeal to the relief from the a committee on aw the national com not to confirm a Mrs. W. M. Co. Missouri, Florida, North Carolina, vada; Mrs. Beech bella Beecher Hol Mrs. W. M. Co. The national communication awards, but the pr sial that special of them.

The Sh Atlanta, Ga., J Bourke county, where he shot then returned his three brothers house. The go a requisition on and the latter or king. The sher grappled Governo did not know w dered to sumu county if neces day the sheriff house surrounde is sure to be is at his wife's with a sheriff w arrest for fear

Wrecked in Washington, D. C. President has in citing the variu lating to salvag Canadian water ed States, and mations prescribed filled, and per in case of wre dian wreckers.

Caused in Pueblo, Cal., river overflowed day night owing emptied many streams. In a were filled with widest extent ing waters to levee on the foundations buildings. A through which the thickly tons. Other and the busin flooded. Resc

Drowned in Pond Geo. Morrison of Victoria was drown at a small pond on the E. & N. railway yesterday afternoon. Morrison, Chislet of 151 Chatham street, and Jeffs of Cedar Hill were with the de ceased at the time of the accident. They were blackberrying and deceased went in for a bathe while his companions were picking blackberries in the bush adjoining the pond. The remains will be recovered after the water has subsided to-day and the funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 o'clock from Hayward's undertaking parlors and at 2:30 from the Christ church cathedral. The deceased was aged 25. Dr. Dickson certified that he was accidentally drowned.

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