

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 24

TOO DIAPHANOUS.

We have on more than one occasion felt it our duty to direct attention to the desperate and dishonest comparisons presented by the McKinley-McGreedy press reflecting upon the commercial supremacy of the Old Country. These comparisons are instituted with a view of disparaging the fiscal policy of Britain and at the same time deceiving their readers regarding the operations of the National Policy in Canada.

"Comparing 1894 with 1890 the foreign commerce of Great Britain has suffered a shrinkage of no less than \$350,000,000, and that of the United States a shrinkage of \$100,000,000. The foreign commerce of Canada in the same period increased \$18,000,000."

In selecting the year 1890 the Gazette takes the highest mark ever reached by British foreign commerce. This, we submit, is not only unfair, but dishonest. We will not go back to the year of 1845 to show what British foreign trade amounted to when the Old Country was suffering under a policy similar to that prevailing in Canada at the present time, nor will we contrast thirty years of British trade previous to 1846 with thirty years subsequent to that period. The astonishing results are too well known to all who have studied British history. We will merely state that in 1886 Britain's foreign trade had risen to the enormous figures of £618,442,263. In 1893 it had reached £681,826,448, and in 1894 had further risen to £682,666,441.

THE DEPRESSION PERIODS.

Mr. Martin, in his speech on the budget, quoted some figures in regard to taxation and revenue which should be instructive to the people. Times readers may have noticed that the same phase of the subject was dealt with in these columns a few days ago. The summing up of Mr. Martin's calculations is that if this year's tariff had been in force in the time of the Mackenzie government there would every year have been a substantial surplus, while if the Mackenzie tariff were still in existence Mr. Foster would every year have to chronicle a heavy deficit.

Yet, in the face of the figures, the McKinley-McGreedy combination continue to howl and jabber about their patriotism!

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Rows for 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880.

The depression in Canada followed

that in the United States just as in the last year or two. It came a little later and was longer in leaving, as will be seen from the following statement of Canadian trade for the years mentioned:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Rows for 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881.

The N. P. has not warded off the present depression, and would not have kept the country prosperous in 1875-79, though its authors presumptuously promised on its behalf that it would keep off the financial wolf for all time to come.

AGAINST THE OLD COUNTRY.

It will no doubt be a matter of surprise to many of our readers who have listened to the patriotic politicians trumpeting their loyalty from the house-tops, to learn that the national policy is admirably designed to exclude the cheap and excellent manufactured goods of Britain from Canada. It taxes British goods very much higher in the bulk than it taxes American goods, and this in spite of the fact that the mother country admits Canadian produce free, while the United States places a heavy tariff against it.

Our imports from the United States, being taxed much less in the bulk, have undergone a large increase since the introduction of the national policy, which discriminates against British goods in favor of the United States. In 1880 our imports from the United States amounted to \$29,000,000; in 1890 they had risen to \$52,000,000; and in 1894 to \$53,034,100—showing an increase nearly equaling the decrease from Britain.

The trade returns furnish the following figures for 1894, which are clear and conclusive: Dutiable imports from Great Britain, \$27,498,160; upon which taxes to the amount of \$8,245,845.87 were collected. Dutiable imports from the United States, \$25,823,636; on which the duty amounted to only \$6,960,950.68. This shows that the Old Country, although admitting Canadian goods free, is met with heavier duties than the States. The free list, however, shows it in a still stronger light. Admitted free from Great Britain, \$11,224,107; admitted free from the United States, \$27,210,464. That is, the United States, although taxing Canadian goods up to the handle, is permitted to send us over \$27,000,000 worth of goods free of duty against Britain's \$11,000,000—very much more than double the amount. This is the sort of patriotism that encourages our hostile trade neighbors to the south to send us \$53,034,100 worth of commodities, and cuts down the imports from our mother land, which freely opens her ports to our produce, to the comparatively small figures of \$38,717,267.

Yet, in the face of the figures, the McKinley-McGreedy combination continue to howl and jabber about their patriotism!

THIS CANADA OF OURS.

The New York Commercial-Advertiser is quoted as an admirer of Canada's great resources, and it is satisfactory indeed to find an American paper appreciating these at their true value. This from the Commercial-Advertiser is all quite correct:

The white pine forests of Canada are alone worth more than her public debts. Her fisheries are the best and most extensive in the world. She has 110,000,000 acres of wild lands upon which the best wheat can be successfully grown, in the fertile belt in the Northwest, coal of good quality in abundance, very near tidewater upon the Atlantic and Pacific; unlimited supplies of high grade iron ore in all the provinces; the best and most extensive nickel mines in the world; extensive and valuable mines of copper; and immense deposits of agricultural phosphates in Ontario and Quebec; inexhaustible beds of marble, granite, sandstone and limestone in various localities for building purposes; mines of gold, silver, asbestos, and mica; unsurpassed herds of thoroughbred cattle, horses and sheep; three thousand cheese factories, from which she exports more than 100,000,000 pounds of cheese annually. Her public schools, colleges, universities, charitable institutions and public buildings are worthy of an intelligent, highly civilized Christian people, who govern themselves.

It may perhaps have struck our New

York friend as rather strange that a country of such vast extent and such immense natural advantages should have a population of only five millions, especially when the population so long ago as 1881 numbered 4,800,000. An increase of only 700,000 people in about fourteen years in a country so rich naturally surely indicates that there has been criminal mismanagement of the resources. And that is not all, for the government returns state that during the years since 1881 about 900,000 immigrants have come into the country. We do not know of any Canadians who are "ready to decay and belittle their own country," but fortunately there are many who feel that it is time to blush for the stupidity and want of discernment of our rulers responsible for retarding the country's progress.

THE FISHERIES FARCE.

The Colonist had one of its characteristic fits of violence over our exposure of the government's tactics in connection with the salmon fishery. Like other old ladies of infirm temper, the organ fails to appreciate the fact that scolding constitutes a poor defence—worse than no defence, in fact. There is no white man in British Columbia whose intelligence is so poor that he cannot see through the government's pretences and perceive plainly that they have acted from a sense of expediency, not from a sense of justice. If there had been no election in immediate prospect the government would have kept up the snappy tone which ran through Minister Tupper's letter to "My Dear Prior," and the conciliatory phrases addressed to "Dear Mr. Earl" would never have been heard of. The Times is not alone in holding this opinion, as may be seen from the following remarks of the Columbian:

"From the standpoint of the department, it is difficult to understand the remark of the Earl of Selborne, stated to make a test case of his right to sit in the House of Commons that Mr. Curzon and William St. John Broderick, member of parliament for the Guildford division of Surrey, the eldest son of Viscount Minto, intended to follow the Earl's example when, by the death of their fathers, they became peers of the realm. The Times in a leader on the political situation, this morning, says: 'The government may cling to office for a few weeks, and delay for a short time the appeal to the country which has been overdue ever since the collapse of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. But the longer the inevitable ending is postponed the more disastrous will be the overthrow of the party which has striven to retain power after it had ceased to be in harmony with the national thought and feeling.'"

Mr. William Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the House, was last night worried in the House by Dr. Donald McGregor, the Scotch Liberal member from Invernesshire, respecting the Government's intention towards the Crofters bill. Sir William Harcourt replied that he would make a statement on the subject on Thursday next. Dr. McGregor angrily retorted "That is not good enough for me." He announced to the reporter that he intended to resign his seat immediately. Dr. McGregor at once carried out the threat and resigned. The Liberal wire-pullers have been working hard to have him reconsider his position, especially as the Government's majority on the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill fell to nine. The lobbyist of the Chronicle says: "It is perfectly clear that unless something is done to draw the party together the government is doomed and that soon."

NANAIMO NEWS.

The Council in Financial Difficulties—Fauquier Discharged.

Nanaimo, May 22.—The case of L. V. Fauquier, charged with embezzlement, was concluded yesterday. Judge Harrison, in summing up the evidence, stated that had proof been shown that the defendant was guilty of the offence charged he would probably have been sentenced to four or five years imprisonment, but from the evidence produced he found that the defendant was not guilty of the charge and therefore he dismissed the case.

For the past six days there has been no work on the Esplanade shaft, and for ten days there has been no vessels taking on coal. The business men think the outlook for the summer is far from bright.

The council are in financial difficulties, having spent this year's revenue already. Six weeks have been constructed wholesale, but the strictest economy has been observed.

The N. V. C. Co. have completed filling of the Commercial street filling to admit of the hose reel taking place over the usual course. The start will be made down a slight grade, and as the home team are more used to heavy work they will be at a disadvantage.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight fitting hats, and by over-work and trouble. Hall's Hair-Renewer will prevent it.

CAN'T SIT IN THE COMMONS.

The Committee Reports That Viscount Wolmer Has Become Earl Selborne.

The Issue of a New Writ for an Election in Edinburgh Settles the Question.

London, May 22.—After hearing the report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the claim made by the Earl of Selborne to retain his seat in the House of Commons, although he has succeeded to the peerage and a seat in the House of Lords by the death of his father, the House of Commons today agreed to the ministerial motion to issue a new writ for an election in West Edinburgh the seat represented by Viscount Wolmer, now Earl of Selborne. The committee simply reported that Viscount Wolmer had succeeded to the Earldom.

The motion to issue a new writ for West Edinburgh was agreed upon, in spite of the protests of Hon. George N. Curzon, eldest son of Lord Scarsdale, member of parliament for the Southport division of Lancashire. Mr. Curzon insisted that such a step was entirely new in parliamentary procedure, and that it would involve the House of Commons in constitutional trouble in the future.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in support of the ministerial motion, said that he treated the Earl of Selborne's claim as being absurd and almost childish. The government, he said, was driven to its present course by the unprecedented conduct of the Earl of Selborne. The decision to issue a new writ for an election contest in Edinburgh apparently settles the question as to whether a peer of the realm can sit in the House of Commons after succeeding to the House of Lords, by deciding that he cannot do so, and it would seem that the decision also settles in the negative the question raised at the same time whether a peer of the realm can be elected to parliament. It was stated at the time the Earl of Selborne decided to make a test case of his right to sit in the House of Commons that Mr. Curzon and William St. John Broderick, member of parliament for the Guildford division of Surrey, the eldest son of Viscount Minto, intended to follow the Earl's example when, by the death of their fathers, they became peers of the realm.

The Chronicle announces that the committee having in charge the purchase of Thomas Carlyle's house at Chelsea has completed the purchase. Many Americans were among the contributors to the fund. It is proposed to form a memorial museum in the house.

Miss Carrot has decorated an oratory in her house with inscribed ribbons taken from the wreaths sent to Paris on the occasion of her husband's funeral. In the same room are preserved all similar trophies of an artistic nature, the most remarkable of which is a splendid crown, the gift of Admiral Avelan, on behalf of the Russian fleet.

A Moscow dispatch to the Standard says that a Russian company has obtained a government concession for seal catching on the coasts of the island of Sughalen, St. Jones island and other parts of the sea of Okhotsk. A tax of five roubles gold on each skin is to be paid into the treasury.

The Chronicle says that in order to throw light on the copyright question it invites British authors and publishers to send information in confidence to the amounts received in England and collected in Canada for books reprinted in Canada.

London, May 21.—Lieut. Gen. Randall Joseph Feilden, Conservative member of parliament for Chorley, North Lancashire, is dead. He sat for Lancashire, North, from 1880 to 1885, and for Chorley since. His election from there was opposed. He was opposed even to the consideration of the question of home rule for Ireland.

A feature of the third biennial council of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union and the nineteenth council of the British Women's Temperance Association is to be the presence in pulpits of different denominations of women. Among the churches in which women are invited to speak are three of the best known churches in the world, amongst what are called in England

"nonconformists." These are Spurgeon's tabernacle, the City Temple (Dr. Parker's), and Western City Road Chapel. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Williams are to speak in the City Temple at 3.30 o'clock on June 16, the day preceding the great convention. Miss Lillian Phelps, of Canada, will also speak in some prominent church on that day.

It is rumored that Mrs. Frank Leslie will soon arrive in England to visit her ex-mother-in-law, Lady Wilde, and to do what she can to comfort that lady in her trouble in the disgraced scandal in which her eldest son, Oscar Wilde, has cut so prominent a figure.

A dispatch from Peking states that the Emperor has issued a decree recalling from the island of Formosa, ceded to Japan by the treaty of peace, all the Chinese officials on that island.

A dispatch from Paris says the French government has decided to ask parliament for a special credit in order to erect a monument to the soldiers who fell during the war between France and Germany from '70 to '71. The monument will be erected on the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan, which occurred on September 2nd, 1870.

Advices from Rome state that severe earthquake shocks were experienced Sunday evening at Spoleto, a town situated on an isolated hill about 24 miles north of Rieti, which is located forty miles from this city. Full particulars cannot be obtained, but much damage was done and many houses injured. The town is connected across the ravine with the neighboring height by a bridge and an aqueduct six hundred feet high. There are people who fear this structure may be damaged. Assistance has been sent from Rieti. The damaged town has a fine citadel, cathedral, Roman arch, remains of a theatre and other antiquities. Population 7,000. Dispatches from Florence show that the authorities are doing everything to repair the damage. Troops have been actively employed since the disaster in supporting the sufferers in neighboring towns, and the distress is greatly lightened.

COMING EVENTS, ETC.

There is nothing particular that matters to the Conservative party at Ottawa, except that it is dead. Only the eye-witness can thoroughly realize its limp and lifeless condition, and even for an opponent of the government the spectacle is positively melancholy. One recalls the days when an attack from the opposition was almost welcomed as an occasion for rallying the government forces, when the reply was not a mere defence but an instant carrying of the war into the enemy's camp, when the government benches filled as the leader rose, and when there was eager rivalry among the young men as to which should have the honor of continuing the battle. All this is now nothing more than a memory. The Conservative journals are trying to make merry over the Young Liberals' offer of prizes for a campaign song. What the Conservatives ought to do is to offer a reward for a dirge, with a refrain like the ancient one, "the former times were better than these." * * * Even the leadership of the house seems to have passed over to the opposition. It is an invidious thing to make comparisons of intellectual force and ability, but it is patent to any observer that in parliamentary experience, in knowledge of the constitution, in knowledge of finance, in acquaintance with public affairs generally, Mr. Laurier and his colleagues show a vast superiority over their opponents. It is a curious thing to see members of the opposition criticizing some act of the administration, manifesting a full and accurate knowledge of the facts, while the head of the department that is under fire hesitates, professes ignorance of the case, and pleads for delay in order to become familiar with facts which it is his business to know better than any other man. This is a spectacle which may be witnessed almost any day on which important business is done at Ottawa.—Ottawa correspondence.

PARTICULARS WANTED.

To the Editor:—I see in the weekly Colonist that a gentleman, who is well known and highly respected here, was convicted at the provincial police court "for felling a tree across the West Saanich road." Now, I believe it was not the West Saanich road, and it seems as if it had been put into that paper for the express purpose of damaging Mr. Watt's character.

I should like if some one better acquainted with the facts would kindly bring this matter through the medium of your paper before the public, for I think no man in his sane senses would willfully do such a thing as block up a public highway so well known as the West Saanich road. Hoping you will give this space in your valuable paper, I am yours, FARMER.

Saanich, May 18.

Weak Women and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's Emulsion is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

LATE CANADIAN

A Fire in Kingston—ray & Taylor Store.

Rumored That Hamilton v.

Windsor, Ont., White, mother of known politician, was 79 years old chief of the Wyand 10 years ago (Kingston). May was discovered dry goods house gas connections away, for soon an explosion occurred glass windows on wrecking the roof. The fire was still burning. Loss, \$7,000. The building was heirs and damaged about \$5000, but Hamilton, May, calculated in this Senator Sanford senator and his present and the firm.

William Speight named Heslop, was years in the penitentiary. The frost of the done no appreciable in this province.

Montreal, May is again increased Regina, May 21 was arrested recommitting an un Halifax, May 21 Intercolonial rail Loss, \$300,000. same feet long on sensitive coal trest sheds. Fifty-six by Leaman & Co. tv empty freight. There are indications Calgary, May 21 editor of the D. not guilty of lib against them. counts to try.

Woodstock, M. Leod, aged 59, was crossing the street lately injured. Port Perry, M. aged 60, one of the county of On a well known st Hamilton, M. Glendinning's st almost completed night. The loss insured for \$3000.

Toronto, May 21 of the late J. E. firm of Jacques among the best is dead, aged 88. Montreal, May will deliver the of the Macdonald The governor of the lieutenant-governor and member invited. A grand ranged for.

Toronto, May 21 president of the church, flatly re E. Starr, a for Victoria, to pre anniversary servial board of the in inviting their feel sore at the present pastor. the two ministe strained for sou

Montreal, May defined belief eclesiastical circ be an amicable ba school questi Winnipeg, May ber was found in a block of M She died half a covered. It is a death by attempt

Ottawa, May mittee passed to one incorporat railway and the Trail Creek & John Thompson down this after case

Lord Aberdeen way discussed afternoon. There a compromise r Sir C. H. Tupp week. The supple present fiscal y down. There a of rural corps, \$ memorials fund, John Thompson be allowed for on circuit, and the Westminster, and \$4000 to British Colum Clatham, M Cohen was dat to the extent of insured. Cohe lived upstairs, h Quebec, May, the harbor mas 75 years. He the old unity labor commission

Toronto, May agement of Kn mended the app