

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 29

MR. MACKENZIE'S VIEW.

Good Conservatives will hardly thank the Colonist for resurrecting the following sentence written in a letter by the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in 1878, just after the Dominion general elections: "We always find that the advocates of a customs union, or Zollverein in the United States (which system really means a political alliance with that country) are greatly encouraged by the result of the elections." The "result of the elections" of which Mr. Mackenzie spoke was of course the return of the Conservatives to power, with their policy of high tariffs, which they had confessed to borrowing from Washington. It was natural for the commercial unionists in the States to suppose that the elevation of the Canadian tariff would end in its final assimilation with that of our neighbors. Perhaps, too, they had in mind the days of 1867-70, when the Conservative government through Sir John Rose offered to conclude a treaty by which Canada would assimilate her tariff with that in force across the line and would establish free trade in natural products and a limited number of manufactured articles. The commercial and political unionists in the States in those days readily recognized their natural allies in the Conservative leaders of Canada, just as Francis Wayland Glen recognizes them at the present day. And Mr. Mackenzie in 1878 easily perceived the true tendency of the high taxation policy was towards annexation, just as Mr. Blake did in 1891 when he penned these sentences in his letter to the West Durham electors: "The Conservative policy has failed to accomplish the predictions of its promoters. Its real tendency has been towards disintegration and annexation, instead of consolidation and the maintenance of that British connection of which they claim to be the special guardian."

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The News-Advertiser does us the justice this time of reprinting our remarks instead of selecting a sentence and twisting it out of all resemblance to the original. It is hardly necessary to say that we shall be entirely satisfied if our contemporary sticks to its reformed method and refrains from misrepresenting our utterances. This latter, by the way, is a peculiarly Colonialistic practice, and we were sorry to find the News-Advertiser adopting it. As our Vancouver friend has reproduced the Times article in refutation of its assertions we need pay little further attention to the latter. It is necessary only to repeat that Mr. Laurier has not said that he proposed to at once throw off all duties and establish complete free trade. Nor is any such programme laid down in the proceedings of the Ottawa convention. Mr. Laurier does say that he hopes to see in the future trade made as free as revenue exigencies will permit, and the nearer to the British standard of free trade the better. But, as we have pointed out, the farmers of this province, like the farmers elsewhere, will find in the course of a year or two that "protection" is for them a delusion, a fraud and a snare. They can see that fact now in the reluctance of the protectionist organs to touch our question: Of what benefit is protection to the farmers of Oregon and Washington, since they have so many "cheap products" to dispose of? They must necessarily ask themselves how long it will be before "protection" falls here as it has failed across the line, and whether it will be satisfactory then to have the high duties all against them. In our former article we asked the Vancouver protectionist to say what it thought of the spending of Canadian public money to bring in Australian products to compete with those of the men about whose protection it professes to be anxious. To this the News-Advertiser does not venture a direct answer; but from its remarks two facts are evident. One is that our contemporary, though an ardent protectionist, does approve of bonussing Australian competition with our farmers, and the other is that it is extremely nettled over our presentation of so awkward a question. We also ask: "Where are the farmers to find 'protection' against the products of the Northwest, since the latter cannot be kept out by a tariff wall?" To which the News-Advertiser answers: "Apparently our contemporary is not yet aware that British Columbia has entered the Dominion or it would not make such a silly remark." We leave it to our readers to say where the silliness comes in. The News-Advertiser must have felt very badly cornered when it condescended to boyish nonsense such as we have quoted.

The Colonist alleges that it refused to publish Ald. Macmillan's letter "because

it was nothing but a tirade of abuse, which did not deserve a place in any newspaper pretending to be respectable." It then adds: "The Times, we see, has published it." Our neighbor does well to announce that it "pretends to be respectable," because otherwise the public might infer from its actions and utterances that it aimed at being a gutter-snipe. Really respectable newspapers can afford to let their respectability speak for itself.

Montreal Herald: It is announced by the Journal de Fabrics "that the Montmorency Cotton Mill has declared a dividend for the past year, and this mill is running exclusively on cottons that are shipped to China, in competition with England, the United States and Germany." There can be no doubt that the shareholders are to be congratulated sincerely upon the evidence of the soundness of their investment. In a market to capture which the cotton spinners of the world are bending their energies, Canadian skill and Canadian pluck have won a secure place. This in an achievement of a sort which should quiet much talk about the inability of the Canadian manufacturer to live and prosper in open competition with the world.

ALD. MACMILLAN'S LETTER. To the Editor:—I see by this morning's Colonist that my letter was refused admission as not deserving "a place in any newspaper pretending to be respectable." To speak frankly, my letter was not intended to be complimentary. I consider myself in honor bound to treat a gentleman as a gentleman, but I distinguish between a gentleman and an anonymous coward; and while I respect and admire the knowledge and ability of the gentleman who is editor of the Colonist, I think my letter quite as respectable as much of what purports to be editorial in the columns of the journal over which he presides. There are two ways by which corporate monopoly may deter the representatives of the people from the defense of the public interest. First, by slander and misrepresentation to which the opportunity of reply is refused, and second, by punching them in the month. Although either may be decidedly unpleasant, we owe it to ourselves as the representatives of a free people to see to it that they are not effectual. There are occasions when even conventional respectability is of less consequence than fidelity.

JOHN MACMILLAN. Victoria, March 28.

LIBERALS AT LANGLEY.

Mr. Sword Explains What Protection Does for the Farmers. At the Liberal meeting held at Langley, Mr. C. B. Sword, a representative farmer, spoke at some length and pointed out that, if British Columbia farmers should continue to support the present ramshackle policy of protection as understood by the Conservative government, they would not only betray the interests of the Dominion as a whole, but would be acting in opposition to their own immediate and personal interests. In support of his contention, which seemed to be somewhat novel to some of them present, he pointed out that the government had no intention of retaining any protection on farming products; that they had a standing offer to the United States so soon as they would admit Canadian farming products free to admit American farming products free to Canada. The only protection that the present government believed in was protection to the products of the manufacturers, whose contributions to their campaign funds kept them in power, and they openly boasted in the east, and pointed to it as a claim to the support of the electors there, that they were at any time ready to throw the markets of Canada open to agricultural products of the other side.

Mr. Sword deprecated the idea that it was necessary to send from British Columbia straight party supporters pledged to support any fiscal policy which the majority of the party should approve, and urged upon the meeting that they should independently consider for themselves what fiscal policy would be most suitable to them as farmers, and not unfair to the interests of the Dominion, and, in this connection, pointed to the platform adopted by the New Westminster reformers, which, in his opinion, very fairly claimed that reduction in the duties on manufactured articles should precede a reduction of the duties on farm products.

He then referred to the great disproportion (three to one) between the contribution made by each inhabitant of British Columbia to the Dominion treasury and the inhabitants of the other provinces of the Dominion, to the further sum contributed, in increased cost, to the support of the protected industries, of which only an infinitesimal proportion are located in British Columbia, and claimed that, whether the principles of protection were retained or not, a very radical change in the tariff was necessary so as to regulate the incidence of this burden more fairly.

He closed by appealing to those of the audience who wished to retain protection for their products not to stultify themselves by sending a representative to support a government pledged to ignore their wishes and ready to remove all duties which tended to keep up the price of what they had to sell, while they unblushingly proclaimed their intention of doing their best to keep up the price of everything that farmers had to purchase.

Mr. Aulay Morrison was next called upon by the chairman, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, criticizing the actions and policy of the government generally.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "when a man tells you he's discouraged he don't mean really by it 'cause he's about made up his mind to be good an' lazy de rest' of his life."

SOME STARTLING STATEMENTS

Ballard Smith's Letter to the New York World Regarding the Queen's Health.

Lord Rosebery's Hair Has Turned Entirely Gray—Wages in England.

London, March 23.—Mrs. Emily Crawford contributes to this week's Truth the first public mention of Queen Victoria's serious condition, concerning which there is much private discussion. Mrs. Crawford writes that on arrival at the railway station at Nice "the Queen was unable to raise her head. She looked up and around under her eyelids as if wanting strength to look otherwise. One might have thought she did not feel her feet under her as with the assistance of her servants she tried to descend the sloping gangway from the train into the station."

It is well known among those familiar with court affairs that rheumatism of the knees has lately not only caused a complete loss of power, but has extended to the back and arms, and that a fatal issue is to be feared at almost any time. Reports of the Queen's condition seriously affect the parliamentary situation. With the death of the sovereign parliament is immediately dissolved. This contingency is undoubtedly an important factor in all the present calculations, and the political atmosphere, in fact, is charged with sensational possibilities. The government organs have published this week very involved and evasive denials of the reports of Lord Rosebery's intention to resign the premiership, but the opposition journals repeat the rumor daily. The Times, in an elaborate leader this week, discusses for the first time the reports cable to the World a fortnight ago. Meanwhile Lord Rosebery is in complete retirement in the country, and the premiership is practically out of commission. His physicians give only the guarded opinion that he may soon recover.

The World correspondent learns from friends of Earl Spencer, First Lord of the admiralty, who visited him yesterday at Epsom, that Lord Rosebery is still able to get only a few hours' sleep out of the 24, and that only in the afternoon. Those who saw him at the brief cabinet meeting the other day say his hair has turned quite white within the past month in consequence of his intense suffering and continued insomnia. Of course this situation cannot last, and unless some relief is speedily found he will certainly resign at no distant day. There has not been an hour in the past three weeks when he would not himself have done so except for the opposition of his friends.

If the Conservatives should come into power at the general election, necessitated by such resignation, they probably would have a short tenure unless they could repeat their success, for the Queen's death is considered inevitable within a year or two at most. The Prince of Wales, who is now her constant companion, has of late been always present during her interviews with the ministers, and is recognized in official circles as practically the wielder of all the royal prerogatives. It is well understood that the Queen has willed to this favored daughter the bulk of her savings, believed to be £1,500,000, together with Osborne and Balmoral, both residences being the private property of the royal mother.

A report is current in the clubs here that the Prince of Wales, convinced now of the superiority of the Ailsa over the Britannia, wishes to sell his yacht, and she is likely to go to a foreign purchaser. The astonishing statement was officially made in the course of the great strike in the boot trade here this week that the prices paid in England to operatives are in many cases double those paid in the United States. A large consignment of American made shoes were received lately at Northampton, the centre of the industry here, and a statement came along as to the cost of manufacture. The amount paid to operatives in America for lasting and putting on sole and heel by hand is \$3-4d., and in Northampton, 1s. 6d.; for sewing in welt and stitching up American, 2d., in Northampton, 5d.; for finishing in America, 6-3-4d., in Northampton, 11d. Total cost of workmanship, in America, 1s. 5-1-2d., in Northampton, 2s. 10d. These facts have been known for a long time to English employers, and they have tried to introduce the American method of manufacture, but without success, because of the refusal of the trade union to allow any departure from old-fashioned procedure. Americans work in teams of from eight to ten persons, and each one confines himself to some particular part of the process. In England not more than three or four are allowed to work in a team, and each one has to do several different kinds of work. The changing of tools and the difficulty involved in the adaptation of the eye and hand to fresh work limit the power of production here as compared with the American method; yet, in 1893, when this question was brought by employers before the national conference, trades unionists refused to consider it.

The interview between Viscount Halifax, president of the English Church union, and the Pope yesterday, is regarded in Roman Catholic circles here as of really great importance, and significant of the enormous strides the Catholic church has made recently in England. In a recent cable letter the World correspondent noted the number of English clergymen who have taken orders in the Roman church during the past two years. The mere fact of Lord Halifax's visit would have raised a storm in the English church a few years ago, but it hardly excites comment in to-day's newspapers. The Church Union has in its membership 3000 of the Anglican clergy and 30 bishops. Lord Halifax is reported as asking the Pope to send a "tender and

gracious message to the Anglicans in the forthcoming encyclical." On what ground and with what purpose is not explained.

It is stated that customers from the United States have actually been buyers in the London silver market this week, and that American producers are holding firmly for another rise. The Statist, however, thinks that both Japan and China are so much in debt on this side for war equipments that a large part of the prospective indemnity will be covered by bills instead of silver.—Ballard Smith's letter to the New York World.

GRESHAM AND THURSTON

Hawaiian Minister Will Not Remain in Washington to Rother the Secretary.

Legation Left in Charge of Mr. Hastings, a Subordinate Officer.

Washington, March 27.—Mr. Thurston's departure has put an end to previous comment as to his purpose to remain in Washington City as a thorn in the side of the state department. His statement does not make clear, however, whether his absence is temporary or permanent, and the minister will not go into details. It is regarded as final, however, in showing that he did not seek to remain in Washington City as a source of any irritation. There have been reports, believed, however, to be baseless, that if he insisted in remaining in a private capacity the law would be invoked to have him deported, but Mr. Thurston's statement is regarded as settling that there will be no occasion for forcing him out of the country.

In some quarters Mr. Thurston's move is regarded as a shrewd diplomatic stroke. It is recalled that he left unexpectedly about fifteen months ago, when the question of restoring the queen to the throne was at a critical stage in Hawaii. The Hawaiian government was on the point of reaching a decision, but had not yet done so. At this juncture Mr. Thurston left Washington suddenly, his departure not being known until he was well on his way to San Francisco. He had full information as to the sentiment in the United States, and when he reached Hawaii his advice had much to do in the final action of the government. It is being suggested, therefore, that his departure in the present juncture, before it is known what action the Hawaiian government has taken on Secretary Gresham's demand, may result in his being at Honolulu when final action is taken.

The departure of Mr. Thurston from the United States without being recalled by his government will leave the relations between this government and Hawaii in a peculiar condition. It cannot be said that there is a rupture of diplomatic relations, but they will certainly be severely strained. It is customary in ordinary cases, when a minister leaves the United States permanently for him to present his letters of recall to the president and takes his leave. But as Mr. Thurston has not been recalled he cannot do this. Then, when a minister leaves the United States temporarily, he usually addresses a note to the state department and informs it that he has left the legation in the hands of a chargé. Mr. Thurston has adopted the latter course. But in the celebrated Catecazy case, in which the Russian government had been requested to recall its objectionable minister, and the latter, before his government had passed upon the request, notified the department of state that he proposed to leave the United States on leave of absence, Secretary Fish strongly objected and insisted that the United States would accept nothing less than the minister's recall. In the end Mr. Catecazy did leave the United States without being recalled, just as Mr. Thurston is about to do, turning over the business of the legation to a chargé, and our government accepted the situation, and so expressed itself as satisfied. It was a long time before another minister came to Washington City, and the similarity in other features of the two incidents leads to the supposition that the parallel may be carried on far-ther charges, may be left here in that position for many months. From a diplomatic point of view, this cannot be regarded as a complete rupture of relations, but such a situation, similar to that on which the Italian legation was left by the withdrawal of Baron Fava, unsatisfactory, and is generally regarded as Mr. Willis' position as minister at Honolulu untenable.

TO HONOR A BISHOP. Bishop McDonnell to be Extended a Welcome in Rome. Brooklyn, March 28.—A private letter from Rome says that the faculty and students of the North American College are making extraordinary preparations for a welcoming reception to Bishop C. J. McDonnell, of that diocese, who with the secretary, Rev. Dr. John J. Barrett, is now travelling in the Holy Land, and will reach the Eternal City some time next month. The bishop is a graduate of the college, and as it is something out of the ordinary for a graduate of an American college to receive the dignity of the mitre, the welcome will be of a particularly hearty nature. The programme, as far as arranged, comprises a reception exclusively for the college, a public reception and welcome, and a banquet at which the Vatican will be especially represented and which may be honored by several members of the College of Cardinals. At one of the receptions an address on vellum will be presented to the bishop as a permanent remembrance of the occasion.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR SCALDS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS & CUTS.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Yacht Racing Season Commences in Earnest at Nice This Afternoon.

Programme for Spring Meeting of the Golf Club—Candidates Moving.

Nice, March 28.—The yacht racing season commences in earnest to-day, the opening event this afternoon being a contest between steam yachts. The races are under the auspices of the Mediterranean International Yacht club. As in previous years, James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the New York Herald, is the donor of the first prize, which on this occasion takes the form of 12,500 francs in cash, and a silver cup worth a similar amount, while Baron Rothschild gives the second prize of 5000 francs. For the contest between sailing yachts to-morrow the same gentlemen give prizes of similar value.

THE MARGERY. The trim little sloop Margery which has been prominent in local yachting, has about completed her outfitting for a cruise to Alaska, says the Seattle Press-Times. There she will go into commission and will be used in carrying excursion and mining parties about Alaskan waters, with Juneau as headquarters. She was bought recently by Captain Arnold, who has refitted her so that she will be comfortable for her new business. Captain Arnold says he will sail in about a week.

THE TURF. CLOISTER IS SCRATCHED.

London, March 27.—The scratching of C. J. Duff's Cloister, a big favorite for the Grand National Steeplechase to be run Friday at Liverpool, has caused a sensation. While exercising Cloister seemed to go stiffly, then dropped to the ground and lay with tongue protruding. A veterinary surgeon reports that the horse is lame and very sick, but shows no signs of poison. Duff has ordered a complete inquiry. Immense sums were wagered on Cloister, 7 to 1. The Lincolnshire handicap, a straight mile, was run at Lincoln yesterday. S. Duncan's six year old Buech was first; Cal. North's El Diablo second; Baron De Rothschild's Amanda R. third.

THE GRAND NATIONAL. London, March 28.—The Grand National, the great English steeple-chase of the year, will be run at Aintree, near Liverpool, to-morrow. There are sixty-two entries. The race is an Herculean one, comprising four and a half miles with thirty-eight water and hurdle jumps, including a water jump of eight feet. This is the fifty-sixth Grand National, and in each, one or more jockeys have been severely injured. Ed. Corrigan's Riley is among the entries.

THE OAR. RACE OF THE YEAR.

London, March 28.—The Oxford and Cambridge boat crews take a final practice early to-morrow morning and then lay off for a much needed rest preparatory to the great annual race on Saturday. Both crews have been training hard, and each, as usual, is confident of victory. The betting favors Cambridge. The indications favor fine weather. The outpouring of spectators is expected to be unprecedented, owing to the fact that the race will not take place till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, thus affording the tens of thousands who are subject to the benefit of the Saturday early closing system, an opportunity to line the banks of the Thames.

WRESTLING. McMILLAN AND LEWIS.

Decorah, Ia., March 28.—Under the auspices of the Decorah Club, David McMillan, the champion five-style wrestler of the world, and Evan Lewis, the "Strangler," will come together to-night in a catch-as-catch-can best three falls in five, for a purse of \$400. McMillan has many admirers in this state, and they are betting that he will down the "Strangler."

THE RING. GEORGE FELTHAM INSANE.

London, March 28.—George Feltham, boxing instructor to the Duke of York, her presumptive to the throne, and who, at the age of 18 had earned the title of boxing champion of the British navy, has gone insane, and was taken to a private asylum a few days ago. An unfounded fear that he was losing his grip as a boxer is stated by his relatives to be the cause of his affliction.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

TO AGRICULTURISTS—For sale cheap, one Winsor Seed Drill and one Toronto Mower. In use by one season warranted to do good work. Ontario Wagon Shop, William Powell. mr28t

THE GREAT L

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Associated Press the Chances the O

Tokio, March 21.—The Associated Press has received a time hopeful with overtures for peace. By means of the States in Tokio announced that the Japanese emperor to confer an ambassador was that the Japanese would be overthrown that it would authorize any delegate his own responsibility desire to facilitate government de the departure of the sengers, Chang an point which they tained with firmness adversary of the v sions by commun the terms to be exa also through the m can legations, with Hung Chang was ed to act as ambas est assurances were that on this occu should be satisfact lar. It is not un purposes have bee Enough need not fe tion or the imposi dens, and the dett to discussion. Wh erment will or wil osity of the work the path of the co ascertained. The foreign powers in to be united in th near at hand. Th of state are dispo opinion, though in qualified trust. Th of the Chinese pro calculated to inspi Never before ha conferred authority tal questions as a official of Li Hu or upon one of hi negotiations for pea have always prove ducted by a memb For a shill that Prince King would certainly h requirements of th be a serious matte credit the sovereig vicery of a chi his head at a mi court considered it pose of him. The dergone in the p ample evidence of upon the imperia of his countrymen sion to Japan i scheme for his utt ever his errand p proclaimed faith death. Others, a best drilled for his victims is unaware to his a notorious fact ber none of the his standard have operations, though though repeatedly armies in the field or Liu, or Wu, th ten to any leade vicery, who keep au there, man the of Shantung pond to his summe sense in Japan. I per hand, he will means to execu which, in the fa lied to be capti Reports from t tive in Manch and contradictory tained that the Chang was effe of Lieutenant-Ge of the Third an former of these, marched northwa about twenty m back by another Chang. Outside this body was J sion, and the pl ane of the 4th of 5 are variously a patches from the Lieutenant-Gen to Yink Kow (o its foreign resid vision, and it took a show of oppos ed around the r rangements mad tions of Amer the warmly exp consular officia brigade of the First in an ass Tai, a heavily tern bank of th all the defeated taken themselv en, so that no e experienced, an from seven in t ten, the defend disorder, leaving hind them. The ninety-eight kill