## FRIDAY, FE-RUARY IS, 1895.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Nothing pleases the opponents of the Government so much as to see the Dominion disparaged and traduced. When they imagine that their petty party interests are at take they are ready to belittle and belief their country. To hear their speeches and to read their newspaper articles it might be supposed that Canada had been going backward's during the last fitteen years or co, and that it is now on the verge of ruin. One has only to examine the public records to be convinced that the very opposite of this has been in operation has progressed very that their Dominion since the National Policy has been in operation has progressed very materially in every direction. The following table is a twinch the policy from the most offers on which the possible of the policy from the most offers on which the policy from the most offers on which the policy from the most or control of the policy from the most or control of the policy from the most or control of the policy from the policy from the most or control of the policy from the policy Nothing pleases the opponents of the Govat which the Dominion has prospered since or leave the country. I do not blame the public affairs. It shows that Canada's trade has very greatly expanded, that the imports are 60 per cent. greater now than they were when the Grits were driven from power and that the exports had increased that war—that to refer to the men who that Empire.

Matabele. Their system was a military system; they, once a year, raided the surrounding people, and such a system was impossible for our development. Conclusions were tried, and they came to a such constitution of the most serious prices and the system was a military system. Their system was a military system was a military system was a military system; they, once a year, raided the surrounding people, and such a system was impossible for our development. Conclusions were tried, and they came to a such a system was impossible for our development. Conclusions were tried, and they came to a such constitution of the most serious productions. the Conservatives had the direction of its 66 per cent. Some of the exports have took part in it as political adventurers was increased wonderfully. Cheese, for instance, has increased in quantity 191 per cent. and in value 2571 per cent. The export of cattle has increased 400 per cent. and agricultural products, exclusive of cheese and cattle, 621 per cent. Yet we are told in the face of this great increase that the National Policy has gone a long way towards ruining the farmers of the Do-

Then, as to the progress of the business community. This is shown by an increase of 79 per cent, in the Bank circulation and 193 per cent. in Bank deposits. The increase in life insurance has been 4261 per cent. All this shows that the Dominion has gone ahead at a good pace since the Lib rals were elected to stay at home. With respect to commerce generally, about which there has been so much loud and dismal howling, sea tonnage has in cressed 61 per cent, coasting tonnage 12 3 per cent., tonnage in inland waters 60 per cent. In the milesge of railways there has been an increase of 131 per cent., in passengers carried an increase of 125 per cent., and in freight carried by railways, increase of 175 per cent. In the business done by the Post Office-a sure indication of progressthe increase in letters and post cards has been 145 per cent., and in newspapers and parcels 111 per cent.

The impartial reader must see from the following figures that those who have been trying to create the impression that Canada. since the National Policy was established has been on the high road to ruin richly deserve to be classed among the "bad birds" who foul their own nest :

CANADA IN 1878 UNDER GRIT RULE,

Gain	801,5
	r P
	. ce
1878—Grit. Imports\$ 81 000,000\$19	60
	00
	00
1893—Cons. " 247,000 000 50	006
1878-Grit. Bnk circul'n 19 000 000 5 1893-Cons. " 34 000 000 7	00
1878-Grit Bnk depost's 87.500,0.0 20	UO
187s—GritLife Insur'ce 56 0.0 000 13	001: 50
1893 - Cons. " 295,000,000 60	00.42
1893 Cons. " 10.500 000 "	6
1878—Grit Coast ton'ge 11 000 0.00 " 1893—Cons. " 24 500 000 "	1
1878—Grit Inlind waters 5,000,000 "	
1893—Cons. 1878—Grit. Railways 8,000 000 " 6,484 miles 15 000 "	
1X7X-14rit Pagerma on wid 8 000 000	13
1895—Cons. " 13 500 000	15
1878—Grit. Freight " 8,000,000 tons 1891—Cons. " " 22,0000,000 "	17
1878—Grit Post O. let-	
1893—Cons. " " 129,000,000	14
18,8—GritP.O. News-	- 15
parcels 44 000 000	
1893—Cons. \$3.000 t00 1878—Grit. Agri. prodots \$32 000 000 1893—Cons. \$52 000,000	11
1893—Cons. " \$52 000,000	85
1878-Grit. Cheese ex lbs 46 000 000 4	alue.
1878—Grit. Cheese exlbs 46,000 000. 4 1893—Cons	0,000
1090 CUIIS . 7 500 000+	
*19t per cent. increase.	
1400 per cent. increase.	

## A NEW POSSESSION.

The account which Mr. Cecil Bhodes, in his late London speech, gave of the growth and extent of the latest addition to Great Mashonaland have been explored, settled and subjugated without adding a pound to the expenses of the Imperial Government. The rapidity and the thoroughness with which the important conquest was made by a few "adventurers" will always excite wonder and admiration. Describing this territory of the British South African Company, Mr. Rhodes said :

If we pass from that (the country North

ands and minerals.
With respect to the extent of the new ter-

ritory, Mr. Rhodes said : We, therefore, possess the land, minerals and territory from Mafeking to Tanganyika—that is 1,200 miles long and 500 broad. I might say with respect to that country, that I see no future difficulties in so

Matabele. Their system was a military a mistake. You can quite understand that, however hard the times were, you would not risk your life unless there was something other than a profit from the possible chance of obtaining a farm at the end of the war, of really why the people volunteered so readily was that they had adopted this new country as their home, and they saw very clearly that unless they tried issues with the Matabele they would have to leave the country I think that is the best reply to

try for help and that they are consequently settlers on the South African Company's pected him to make that question one of the subjects of his speech and he did so lands are concerned meets this reproach by the subjects of his speech and he did so. a prompt and point blank denial. He says But when he had finished speaking on it market, and the greater the home demand that as far as the colonists are concerned his hearers knew just as much and just as for what he has to supply. Just think that as far as the colonists are concerned if the boot is on the other leg. For four years we (the British South Africa Company) have found the cost of administration before he commenced. He treated that the consumption per family the co pany) have found the cost of administration of one of your own provinces and we are proud to think that we have yearly paid into Her Majesty's treasury a sum for the yearly administration of one of her own provinces because Governments were unable to face the Manager of Commons to sak them to consumption per family by one million. Then you have the committed himself to nothing. He held himself free to pursue any policy with regard to developed industries, with immense capital, with the accommlated skill of a century, with cheap methods, would, if they had free

The prospects for the new territory are bright. The revenue (£50,000) goes a long way towards meeting the expenditure and there is no doubt that it will rapidly inwhich earnest men who have strong convictions act when issues which they regard as parts of the territory. "A stand," which Estimated population in 1878...... 4.133 345 lot, which was bought six months ago for cat is going to jump. They are not afraid £160, sold on the day before Mr. Rhodes to take a stand and to declare that, no delivered his lecture (there is already tele- matter who are with them or who are and London) for £3,000. The new posses they will contend for their principles. But sion has advantages of telegraphic and rail- Mr. Laurier is evidently not this kind of man. of the free trade which is not free: road communication, which were not so His tactice lead to the belief that he much as dreamt of three years ago.

## PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

One of the most remarkable men of the age is the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the South African statesman. He is doing on the African continent a great work, not for age is the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the South African statesman. He is doing on the African continent a great work, not for South Africa alone, but for the whole Empire of Great Britain. Mr. Rhodes is very far indeed from being provincial in his ideas. He believes in South Africa, and he is working for its prosperity and its aggrandisement, but his motto is not South Africa for the South Africans, but South Africa for the British Empire. In a speech which he made a short time ago in London he told his hearers that he wanted solutions and solution of the population. The sacrifice to party ends.

Mr. Laurier's tactics can be justified; but if its object is to promote that has to do with that has to do with the government of a nation or state," if its object is to promote the happiness of the people and the welfare of the country, then the trick which the Leader of the Opposition has resorted to in a matter of such very great importance cannot be excused. The peace and harmony of the community are matters which neither Mr. Laurier nor anyone else,has any right to trifle with or to sacrifice to party ends. a clause inserted in the Constitution of the New Country—the country under the o jurisdiction of the South Africa Companythat the duties imposed on British goods should not exceed those now levied in Cape Globe; Colony. For some reason or other his proposition was refused by the authorities in Downing street, as Mr. Rhodes seems to fore the Government; let them answer it bink, because it savored of protection. But and we will judge their answer. For my in his opinion it would have the opposite part I shall be only too glad to support establish a kind of protection which would At the present time I protest sgainst insinbe, in the long run, most beneficial both to uations which are made in order to get me Britain's possessions in South Africa is exceedingly interesting. Matabeleland and Great Britain and her colonies. What Mr. to say a word." Rhodes has in view can be seen from the following passage from his speech. After telling his audience that his proposal to impose duties for revenue only on "British," not imported goods, was rejected, he goes or to say :

A proposal came from home (Great Brit ain) that I should put in words to the effect that the duty on "imported goods" should not exceed the present Cape tariff. I declined to do that, because I thought that in If we pass from that (the country North of the Zambesi) to the South, we first come to Matabeleland and Mashonaland. There we had great difficulties in the past. We had a charter but not a country. We had to go in and country Mashonaland with the consent of the Mashonas, and then we had to deal with the Matabele. At present there is civilized government over the whole of that territory. We also possess the land and minerals, and from a sentimental point of view I will say this—that I visited the territory the other day and saw nearly all the chiefs of the Matabele and I may say that they are all pleased and naturally so, that they are all pleased and naturally so, the constitution of one of her own colonies which prevented it.

territory and so by mutual arrangement both ous that they are beginning should receive all possible commercial bene-fit from the connection. Evidently what men any longer by stories of the prosperity Mr. Rhodes aims at is preferential trade enjoyed by the cultivators of the soil is within the Empire. He said to his English Great Britain. andience :

The idea of a close commercial union be tween the different countries which compose the British Empire is one well worthy the most serious consideration of all true Britons who desire the maintenance and the increase of the greatness and the wealth of

## ARTFULLY DODGED.

People have given up expecting from Mr. Laurier anything definite or practical Mr. Laurier anything definite or practical million more people living in cities than on the trade question, but there were some there were in 1881, have you not just 500, show what course he and his party intend account the farmer certainly has none. to take in that important matter. But While the foreign market is an important

In Toronto he spoke on the Manitoba \$52,000,000. a dead weight for her to carry—all expense school question because he could not help and no profit. Mr. Rhodes as far as the himself. Both friends and opponents ex. It is close at hand, and all around it is the the House of Commons to ask them to contribute to their obligations."

The prospects for the new territory are the house of Commons to ask them to contribute to their obligations. He acts in the matter as a cautious gambler does in a game of cards. He refuses to take any decided step until his opponents show dustry we have in Canada, and transfer the His tactics lead to the belief that he has no principles to contend for, that he is waiting until he sees what course the Government will take in order that he may see best how he may circumvent and defeat them. If politics is to be looked upon

"I do not want to interfere with this question before the time. The appeal is be-

ronto speech as reported in the Toronto

## NOT RUINED.

Nothing is more common than for the opponents of the government to contend that the National Policy has been detri- though Mr. Laurier and his newspaper mental to the interests of the farming population. Although there are many facts which show that this is not the case, and although the condition of the farmers of the on the people of Canada. The Liberale Dominion, as a whole, will compare favor. themselves would be the first to protest and ably with that of the same class in any other part of the world, the Grit politicians have been and are still doing their best to convince the Canadian farmer that he is an illvince the Canadian farmer that he is an ill.

used man. It is undeniable that in the only free trade country in the world agriculture they enjoy. It was only the other day that an anthusiastic British Columbian free same as we go to war although we are not there is of withined or twilling operation of the territory. We also possess the land and minerals, and from a sentimental points of view I will as the will be described in the future might adopt the point of the sentimental points of view I will ask they are all pleased and naturally so, the past they his policy and yet have a clause in the committee of Hants, mored an amendate point of the sentimental points of view I will as an exceedingly depressed condition, and an exceedingly depressed condition, and an exceedingly depressed condition, and the sent of the sent one will as an exceedingly depressed condition, and they might be precised the sent of the

increased rapidly, and that the rural popula-tion has increased slowly. They attempt to make it an argument against us that our policy has depopulated the country in the interest of the city. I just mention this to ask the farmers to consider it. Farmers, you make cheese and butter, and raise potstoes and cabbages, beef and pork and eggs. What quarrel have you if the city population has increased? Have not you by that very increase in the cities just so much more demand for what you produce, and just so much larger market for what you have to sell? If, in 1891, there were half a who were sanguine enough to believe that he would, in Toronto, say something on the Manitoba school question, which would the charge that the men who took a part in these hopeful people did not understand the portant as the home market. You exported fifty-two millions last year, but how many profit.

The "Little Englanders" for whom Mr. Rhodes evinces the most supreme contempts are always ready to declare that colonists are not self-reliant, that they are in all their difficulties ready to fly to the Mother Coun.

Liberal Leader. It is not in his nature to face a difficult question squarely as long as there is any chance to avoid coming to a definite decision. He has a strong liking for fencing and sparring, but as yet he has not shown any sign of possessing the warrior's instinct for real fighting.

Liberal Leader. It is not in his nature to face a difficult question squarely as long as millions did you sell for consumption in Canada? Supposing there are five millions people in Canada, and five persons to a family. That would give us one million families. Supposing each family one shown any sign of possessing the warrior's instinct for real fighting. whereas the export trade last year was only

Do not quarrel with your home market.

## BRITISH FREE TRADE

The Winnipeg Nor'Wester gives its read graphic communication between Buluwayo against them, or whatever may be the issue, ere a very clear idea of the unsuitability of British free trade to this Dominion. It says

When Mr. Laurier talks about British Laurier nor anyone else has any right to trifle with or to sacrifice to party ends.

The position of the Leader of the Opposition on the Manitoba school question is stated in the following extract from his To-"there are so many things that are duty free in Great Britain that this difference would be more than set off!" Granted,— but on the other hand there are many things in Canada that are free that are not so in Great Britain! How would our tax payers like to be tayed directly for so in Great Britain! How would our tax payers like to be taxed directly for Railway, License, Death, Stamps and Taxes (Queen's and Income) imposed under the head of Inland Revenue duties, amounting to over \$8 per head of population? The revenue from taxtion in Great Britain in 1893 was about \$9 50 per head of the population, and in Canada about \$5 80 per head 1 It is seen very clearly that such a fiscal

system, however suitable it may be for Great Britain, would never do for a new and comparatively poor country like this. But al-

# HERE IS NOT ONE DROP

Reindeer" Brand Condensed Milk

the Reindeer Brand is prepared is of unusual richness. In point of flavor, color and consistency, it leaves nothing to be desired."

Dr. Otto Henner, ng to be desired." Dr. Otto Hehner, Hon. Sec'y of Society of Pub. Analysts, London, Eng.

the States, and that, too, at a time when it is cials in Moosh have been hindering the forthe States, and that, too, at a time when to the interest of all who have the welfare of witnesses in the examination of certain witnesses in the investigation of the Armen-

tive, if he studies the subject carefully, to convince himself that British free trade is not the kind of trade that the people of this country need. Those who are preaching free trade in this country without the slightthis to est intention of practising it know this well

### AN OMISSION.

We have not yet seen any apology in the Times for the very mean and shabby trick it attempted to play on its readers with respect to the free list. Its attempt to humbug them by quoting the Nova Scotia blather skite's deceptive rot as if it were reliable information was as impudent as it was upprinsipled. It owes its readers a very humble apology for having offered such an insult to their intelligence.

### "THE DAILY MAIL AND EMPIRE."

The Toronto Empire is no more. Its life was neither long nor happy. It did not fulfil the end for which it was established. The Conservative party never took to it kindly and it was not at any time formidable to the Liberals. It was almost from the first seen that it was not needed, either by the city of Toronto or the Conservative party. It has now become incorporated with the Mail and the Daily Mail and Empire will no doubt be one of the best newspapers in the Dominion, and though per haps not an organ, will do good work in advancing the interests and in disseminating the principles of the Conservative party. We believe that it will be in every way worthy of the city in which it is published and of the cause which it advocates.

### IN BEHALF OF THE SETTLERS.

To THE EDITOR: -As a branch of the Aberdeen Association is being started in this province, we should be grateful to you if you would publish an account of the objects of this association so that we may

papers, books, etc., as can be spared by those who have already perused them, and the passing of them on in monthly instalments to settlers and miners who are unable to obtain them otherwise, and who make appl cation for such parcels.

Also to state the state of the spared by dark bay, 16 hands, 1300 to 1500 lbs., splendid workers in ail gears; one fine celt rising 2 years; harness and saddle, 3 pows harrows, deg cart, horse mowing machine, chickens, carpenter's tools, 3 grindstones, tools and implements of all descriptions and a miscellaneous lot of effects too numerous to mention. Also appl cation for such parcels.

A branch of the association was then

formed in Halitax, and last year, the Winnipeg branch being unable to meet any new demands made upon it, a branch was started in Octawa. That the work of the association is warmly appreciated is without a doubt, and letters of deepest gratitude are received from the recipients of the monthly parcels. As the Ottawa branch is quite nable to extend the work to so large a district as this province, the "Lend Me" Circle of King's Daughters in this city has Circle of King's Daughters in this city has decided to start a branch of the association for British Columbia, and for this purpose urgently appeals to the residents of Victoria for magazines and papers, and they would also be very grateful to receive any contributions towards defraying the expenses of the

Association.

The kind of literature most useful for our The kind of literature most useful for our purpose is as follows: Illustrated magazines, of any date, in fair condition; illustrated weekly papers; books of travel, history, biography and general interest; novels and stories, if not too much soiled; children's books, both for education and anusement; magazines, colored pictures, games, etc., Sunday papers, magazines and reviews (of all denominations) The Nineteenth Century, Quarterly Review North American Review, etc., are much appreciated by oan Review, etc., are much appreciated by a good number of the more highly educated of our readers; also ladies' fashion journals. As the literature is sent out monthly we should be glad to receive it with as much regularity as possible. Parcels should be addressed to Miss G. A Reid, Vancouver. B.C., and all communications should be addressed to Miss G. A. Reid, P.O. Box 614, Vancouver, B C.

GERALDINE A. REID. Hon. Sec. Aberdeen Association, Vancouver Branch

## CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.-Joseph Chamberlain, "That it is contrary to public interest that the time of parliament be occupied with the discussion of measures which, according to the ministers' own statements, there is no prospect of passing, while proposals involving great constitutional changes have been announced—proposals on which the judgment of parliament should be taken without delay"

Archur Jeffreys, Conservative, for the northern district of Hants, moved an amend-

British Columbia at heart to foster farming, dairying, cattle ranching and fruit-growing within its bounds.

It will not take long for any intelligent man, whether he is a Liberal or a Conservative, if he studies the subject carefully, to Asia Minor except Bitlis. This one pro-hibition will not be enforced, however, after the commission and the sittings in Moosh.

> LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Daily Report has this dispatch from Constantinople: "Owing to the recent assaults upon foreigners here, U.S. Minister Terrell proposes to arge upon the Porte the necessity of increasing the polloe force. It is not known whether the other dislocation."

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times will say tomorrow in a leader on the financial situation in the United States: "Whatever course Congress takes we shall await the result with equanimity. As for the terms on which the United States can get gold nobody which the United States can get gord noticely here cares a jot except the lenders, whose only concern is that higher interest be paid; but to the United States treasury it will be a very real difference. The amount at stake is too large for even a rich canalcan about. It is for connation to be careless about. It is for congress, as a guardian of the public purse, to take this into account "

BLAND-In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife John J. Bland, or a daughter. RUDGE In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of F W. Ruege, of a son VALLS-On the 7th inst., the wife of J. P. Walls. barrister-at law, of twins (boys).

CTON—On the 6 h inst., the wife of W. Acton
of a daughter.

H. CUTHBERT & CO. Farm Stock, Furniture and General Auctioneers, are favored with instructions from R. E. Jackson, Esq., to sell by

ON THE JACKSON FARM, SOOKE HARBOR, ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22

4 Cows, 2 Heifers, number of 2 Valuable Well bred Mires,

The Balance of the Growing Crop, Hay, etc.

and the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

DROVINGIAL CATTLE MARKET. H. CUTHBERT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Entries for the Auction of Cattle WAGONS, ETC., should be made at once to nsure advertising. Cash advanced gaments. The sale will be held

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, at 2 P.M. HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO., Leading Auctioneer

# ICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK. CLATE CORRIG COLLEGE

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits. First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Compercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Orioket, foetball, swiming, athletics, etc.
Re opens Monday, January 7th, 1895.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne that the whole story of the defendant Freemawas literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 18, 1844. 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN
REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTH
MA. CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA
RHEUMATISM, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS PROSPERED OF OPEN OF OPEN OF OPEN OF OPEN is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place,"—Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1885.

J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is a certain oure for Cholers, Dysentery,
Diarrhose, Colics &c.

CAUTION — None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,
on the stamp, Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bettle, Sole manufac
turer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russe
St., London, Sold a is, idd., 28, 3d., 4s.



Six of Them Other Pu

HAWAII

Arms Imported The Killing Be Pi

WASHINGTON, this morning rec Hawaii a letter one of the form country to the U tains a vast amou the recent uprisis some comments course of the gov the punishment victed of participa overthrow the rep date January 23, account of the upri 6. Mr. Castle expi cause of the rebelli Royalists to reinsta would not have bee dherents that th support, possibly As to the con says it has been de pal conspirators Gulick, Rickards purchase of guns, in San Francisco b Queen's commiss the way" writes I chased by one Claus Spreckels, not known whof his family put a s known that at l Spreckels while he Phese munitions w

Spreckels' tugs, tak

H. C. Walburg, ow Major Seward the arrangements for thin a little harbor land of Diamond Prior to the land constitution had be mulgated by the Qu and signed comm consisting of C. W. eral; S. Nowlein, m C. l. Gulick, minis Wilcox, ministe H. Rickard was to made marshal; A of Kaiulani, was co of Oahu; J. H. Nat waii; and the two were to be governo spectively. notoriously unfit m judges (probably o courte) A proclan prepared and arrang dispose of a large citizens, men of the spectable character In regard to the Mr. Castle says: furtherance of a of any uprising eclared that the was there as an id false and wicked.

Mr. Thurston, th government stating the court martial w punishment have b of R. W. Wilcox, Bertlemann, C. Rickard and Robert Palau, Bipil ten years; Kauuai a Abraham, seven yer C. Lane, Lot Lane, ield, five years. imprisonment were cases. All of the se approval or disapper. The court martial is Austin Whiting, a attorney general of been for several year Honolulu. Mr. Thurston h

man in the discharkilled in the defend

letter ends with a

ber 23 that imported insurrection. The Davis was that he a of arms. Of these tured only a little r A letter receive says: "There is among the best elementer should be out. The feeling d of revenge, but examples are nec The loyal native of this opinion a person who ground and in olemency. It is di one of the letter some of the dynam coacoanut shells fr

IN THE

been taken.

LONDON, Feb. 11 ported by all ver Sea. The Ostend noon, was not sighting. She then sh Her paddles were a are out for other of forced to remain a ing for help. She is and the mails. I swept the North a Much wreckage is and pigs have come

> LONDON, Feb. 11 culling match for and and £100 ha obruary 16. It was fout the river was f