## ED BY A LAND SLIDE

culiar and Fatal Accident That Occurred to Three Men Up North.

Kipling, Secretary of Victoria Single Tax Club, Killed.

mo, Nov. 2.—The steamer Prinouise called in here this morning way south. She brings news of liar accident to three loggers who working near Cape Commercil on theast corner of the Island. On th of October, early in the morneir cabin was carried away by slide. The three men were all less injured, but one of them, Kipling, was carried by the trees rth to a point below high water, he was held by one of his legs, was gripped between the trees. mpanions did all they could to exaim from certain death, as the as rising. When the water was a few inches of his mouth his ons chopped his leg off with an He survived the operation 24 His companions came down on se. One of them will enter the

am Kipling was secretary of the a Single Tax club and went north onths ago in connection with the tive colonization scheme. His reside on Cedar Hill road.

## ARON'S CONTUMELY

aron, Postmaster General ractically Repeats Vanderbilt's Expression.

fice Clerks and Employees spended by Department at Ottawa.

pite of the resolution passed by rd of trade, with the consent of Earle and Prior, the city's reatives, Sir Adolphe Caron, postgeneral, has ordered that the post erks and letter carriers who went ke for a few hours on Thursday, suspended pending an investi-This order did not arrive until ening, after the day's work was It was probably expected that by ion there would not be a great confusion at the post office. If phe thought so, he should have the post office this morning. ndreds of citizens crowded the otain their mail. The stree had to be abandoned, and it bably be several days before it sumed. For the inside assistance ster Shakespeare obtained some ary help, but nevertheless a great onvenience will be caused by on of the Ottawa "sweater," ideavoring to force men to work ration wages. A separate wicket apart for the letters that are livered by the carriers, and ptained their mail, but were not 'blessing" the post office departmaking them walk, in some nile or more for it. This vividly to the minds of the citiat the letter carriers are asked \$29.10 a month, although it is are entitled to a provisional of \$10 a month, which has not to them for four months. The Caron has been very severely on all sides, and even some of nest supporters of the governcondemning them. It is true er of men can be found to fill ons, but these men only go in ily or until they find something lo, while the regular men have to the trouble of passing the

ment of the facts of the case forwarded to Ottawa by the e inspector, and until that has he capital and been considered will have to get their mail way they can.

orst feature of the whole trouver, was made public in a notice morning. The notice states further notice all mails will six o'clock. This means that business matters will have to for one day, just to allow Caron to "get even" with the e employes. But those who ron know that he has no regard for the convenience of the pubdisregarding it gives him an ity to display his officiousness. en who receive letters by the this evening, or by the Kingsarrives late. will not be able those letters, as the order is nail shall close at 6 o'clock. c meeting is to be held on evening to protest against the government's treatment of the employees.

DHN WALTER DEAD.

of the London Times Dies in the Metropolis To-day.

Nov. 3.—Publisher Walter of on Times is dead. John Walborn in London in 1818 and cated at Eton and graduated er college in 1843, being called r in 1847. He was a member se of commons almost continm 1847 to 1880. The Times ished in 1788 by Mr. Wal dfather. Upon the founder's son took charge, and from management passed to John whose death is announced to-

Investor's Review. Awful Havoc the Present Govern-

WILSON'S SCATHING

Canadian Methods in the

ment is Playing With the

Country's Future.

Canada is a country about which the great bulk of the British public has an vincible superstition. It is "prosper-us," "progressive," "a splendid home for the emigrant," "the granary of the world," some day, a "land capable of sustaining an immense population," and so on. Assertions of this sort are dinned into our ears by the political "bosses" out there, and we take all they say as Gospel. In the end of July last a reverend propagandist from Ottawa, the Rev. Dr. Manly Benson, held forth in the usual fashion, in a London Wesleyan chapel, on "Canada and the kind of men wanted in the Dominion," with Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian commissioner, in the chair. The pair made a sweet chorus. "Canada possessed one-fifteenth of the area of the known world," including the ice-bound regions not alluded to, "and only one-three hundredths of the world's population," quoth the reverend emigration advoate. Forthwith he proceeded to enumerate the advantages of this neglected land, always forgetting the snow and ice. "Its forest wealth seems unlimited and was exported over the world. Its

mineral resources were equal to the wants of the great nation. The largest deposits of copper ore in the world were at Sudbury. In the Northwest there was a coal area of 65,000 squares miles, computed to yield nine million tons per square mile." And of course the "10 000 miles of navigable rivers" and the great wheat lands of Manitoba" were rotted out in the finest mouth-watering style, the "emigrate-at-once-to-Paradise" order of spouter has long accustomed us all ending up with the usual appeal. 'Canada," the reverend gentleman announced, "wanted men and women having the sterling qualities of the British people, which they so much admired. It does, indeed, want these, and the wonder is that it should, after all the puffing it has had these thirty years But its greatness, like the showman's fight between the dog and the bear at the fair, is always "just a-goin"

Perhaps Sir Charles Tupper felt that. this appeal to the enlightened English workman's discontented fancy was a trifle too thick marred by an inconsistency of statement which resembled a confession that something was weak in the picture. He, at all events, when his time came to bang the emigration drum and cry "walk up, ladies and cry "walk up, ladies and the line of magnifying Canada's "prosperity" without regard to population.

This would mean an average of the total value of iron and steel goods exported—goods violently protected—in this year was only about £80,000, and of articles manufactured from the wood of the "unlimited forests" only £266,000 worth of the raw material.

The total value of iron and steel goods exported—goods violently protected—in this year was only about £80,000, and of articles manufactured from the wood of the "unlimited forests" only £266,000 worth of the zero of £5,500,000 worth of the raw material.

The total value of iron and steel goods exported—goods violently protected—in this year was only about £80,000, and of articles manufactured from the wood of the "unlimited forests" only £266,000 worth of the zero of £5,500,000 worth of the raw material. This is what he said according to the condensed report published in the Cana-

dian Gazette of August 2: Sir Charles Tupper, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that, notwithstanding the depression which had affected this country very seriously and which had affected our great Australasian colonies in a very marked degree, and which in the great Republic of the United States had produced something like a financial and commercial crisis, the trade of Canada last year had reached a higher point than ever before. Statistics placed it beyond question that there was no portion of the civilized world that had enjoyed up to the present moment greater prosperity than the Dominion of Canada.

Readers of this review will hardly be surprised to hear that there is not a word of truth in these bold assertions. Canada is not flourishing, Canada has not escaped the general wave of depression which has been travelling round and round the world since 1890, in spite of the fact that its government and people have done their best to keep the ball rolling by borrowing here all they could iay hands on. Canadian statistics do "place it beyond question" that Canada has triumphed when all the rest of the world has been wrestling with crisis after crisis. In one sense indeed the rhetorician's words may have a semblance of truth in them, if they mean that no portion of the world has been worse off than Canada. But, taking the phrases in their obvious significance, they are shamefully wide of the facts. They, however, are thoroughly in unison with the whole tone of official and capitalist language about the Dominion. The fellow with a railway to sell and the politician with a "job" on hand sung n chorus the praises of Canada so long that they have probably worked their minds into the belief that all they bellow is true, or that, if it is not now, it will

Certainly we should acquit men like Sir Charles Tupper of anything resembling deliberate dishonesty, but none the less are utterances of his such as we have quoted profoundly, and even shockingly misleading and guileful. And no greater cruelty can be perpetrated upon the young men and the young women of this country at the present time than to entice them away to Canada by representing to them that they could not live there more comfortably than at home. Therefore the man who lays himself out as this politician and this parson did, to nduce our able-bodied young to go to their country full of the idea that they can find an easy way to comfort or to wealth is deserving of the severest conlemnation words can bestow. So far from being a flourishing country Canada just now has all the appearance of bereycombed by loathsome jobbing in high places, a land sunk in official corruption, and debt-consumed to a degree hardly, if at all, excelled by the settlethe British investor and the British emi-

than in any other dependency of the em-

grant have from first to last lost more

Criticism of Canadian Finances and the Hon. George E. Foster, D. C. L., M.

alone, combined with a fine "wave-the-flag-of-freedom" kind of national policy, and canals, and factories, and never a word is heard of money borrowed, as little of the lamentable fact that it has not brought in the population. (Here the Review submits a long list containing all the bonds and debentures both federprovincial and municipal enlisted on the London market.)

Here we have upwards of £70,000,000, almost every penny of which has been found outside of Canada-most of it by the Britisher, whom the cunning Canathen relieves of his purse. And these figures take no account of the money raised in the same period of time by the Grand Trunk company. What that amounts to we cannot actually ascertain. The nominal capital of the company was under £34,000,000 in 1878, and is now over £65,000,000, but there have been so many amalgamations and absorptions of smaller companies in the interval, and so many conversions of the stocks of these Grand Trunk securities, fluences under which the national life as well as issues of stock of the com-. pany's own at a discount, that the actual new money received cannot be known outside the company's own office, if there. If one-third of the nominal addition of the company's capital were taken as the amount of new money, this would bring the total amount poured in-

to Canada since 1878 up to £83,000,000. Eighty-five millions sterling as a round figure is probably tolerably near the mark. This would mean an average of Dominion on the London market by the secret sale of its 3 per cent. stock, a method of raising the wind which ought to be sternly suppressed for the borrower's good and our own safety.

These eighty-five millions do not in clude the moneys poured into the country by those emigrants who have been enticed to leave the United Kingdom by statements like those quoted at the be ginning of this paper, or by blackguardly land "booms," like that of Manitoba organized to aid the Canadian Pacific railway-propagandas as heartless as the preaching of the later crusades. The usual habit of the emigrant to Canada is to go out with all the money he or she possesses or can raise, and when it is all spent in the vain attempt to make a living by tilling the frost-bound fields of the north and west, or in the "flourish ing" cities of the older provinces, the individual whose pockets has been emptied passes on to the States to begin life over again. To put a figure on these additions to the resources of Canada, resources with which the tariff has nothing to do, is impossible, but it must have in the years when the emigration decoy was most successful, contributed powerfully to make Canada "prosper." Foster forgets these things in his elaborate justification of a high tariff-which tariff, its unspeakable blessings notwithstanding, he proceeded to lower after the paltry style of the man who knows he is beaten and has not the manliness to confess it.

In truth the "progress" of Canada, viewed in the light of the constant stimulant supplied to its industries in the shape of money raised abroad, has been most insignificant, and the present condition of the country is deplorable. Its railway traffic returns alone tell us that with unmistakable force.

One of the best tests of a country's condition is the growth of its population. That of the Dominion has risen very slowly during the past dozen years. The census of 1881 gave it as 4,325,000, by 1891 it had risen to 4,833,000 only, and last year it was computed to be no more than 4,962,000, probably an overestimate. Accept the estimate and it represents a growth of less than 15 per In ten years only, 1880 to 1890, the population of the United States increased us what it is doing. These are not the nearly 25 per cent. No wonder the emigration tout is hard to work always for Canada. The increase for ten years between the Canadian censuses, that is, for the same period as the United States figures cover, was less than 12 per cent.

Much stress was laid by the Dominion minister of finance on the great spread of the railways and the development in their business since protection ing a country almost played out, a land | became the order of the day. He could not have put into his oponents' hands a better weapon to beat him with. We. the English people, not the protective tariff, have built these railways, and rue ments of Australasia-a land, too, where | the day we did it. The Canadian Pacific company was promoted by devices the most unscrupulous ever employed by a civilized government, and its success-

when making a closer examination than | long before brought into existence by usual of the Dominion and its financial much the same tactics, only to be treatand industrial condition, was to read ed as a mere "foreign road" when our through the budget speech delivered by pockets had again to be picked. The same fate will befall the Canadian Pa-P., finance minister in the federal ad-ministration at Ottawa. It was deliv-with which to extract money from us ered in the house of commons there on wherewith to maintain the "prosperity" Tuesday, March 27, last, and, if as swindle. And the day when it will thus dreary to listen to as it proved to be to cease is not far off, in spite of the over-read, must have been a sore infliction on land mail subsidies for a line of steamthe members who heard it. Sir Richard ers across the Pacific, to "foster direct Cartwright's suggestion that half-past trade with Australia," and other barefive might be taken as six o'clock, so as faced impositions practiced upon our to give the minister a rest, did not seem | credulity, with "Rule, Britannia!" alus to be dictated solely by kindly ways shouted the while to keep us hapfeelings towards that exhausted and exhausting functionary. (Here part of the Dominion with Asia and Australia, Mr. Foster's budget speech is quoted and criticized at length.)

Some very pretty figures are to be annum all told. Yet, but for the capital found in the above long extract, which is wasted in the attempts to develop this also a good sample of the style of special Pacific trade, and but for the extension pleading these Canadian politicians of the Canadian Pacific railway system the dominant party habitually indulge into the United States, the whole fabric themselves with, or use to screen the of that company's finances would have awful havor they are playing with their gone to pieces years ago. It only mainountry's future. According to Mr. Fost tains a show of paying now by a steady ter, their spokesman in the present in- inpour of new capital, much of which stance, all these improvements have been is barefacedly used to supplement rev- has invested therein as a possession to due to the high tariff. 'It is it, and it enue. Stop that inflow, force the company to live on its own resources and it will soon be lower in credit than the which has filled Canada with railways, Grand Trunk itself; and what a ghastly commentary this latter concern is on the tem of wholesale corruption continues quality of Canadian progress; it has to do its enormous business at next to no profit because the country is so wretch- made or suggested in the 1894 session of edly poor. The through trade it used the Canadian parliament are ridiculous to carry on with the United States has unless meant as a buttress to a vile sysbeen broken in pieces by the war of tem. So we must stand in doubt untariffs between the two countries-a war | til we can find out what the people of the Canadian government did its best Canada really do think. Meantime it is to embrace—and now the system struggles along more than three parts a fin- eral government in the matter of borrowancial wreck, the source of a loss of ing has found imitators almost everydian first flatters and fawns on, and at a maoderate estimate, 25 to 30 millions of money to the home capitalist. If cities, towns and villages; all have "prothis is the best that the party in power gressed" by resorts to the usurer, the end at hand). in Canada can show for its devotion to of unrestricted intercourse with whom is the policy of beggar-my-neighbor, of in- death, moral and political. ternational jealousy and hate, it had Aside from the scandals of the Pacific

> that of the finance minister is as revolt- resort to borrow money in Canada been ing as it is intellectually dishonest. The trade statistics of the Dominion are fully as eloquent as the condition of fluences under which the national life has been trying to develop itself. "Look how our manufactures have expanded!" the finance minister kept repeating in his tawdry style. There is little or no habitants £300,000; Vancouver, a big trace of this expansion in Canadian exports. Canada still lives, like the United | 000, or London, Ont, whose popunation States, by its raw produce, its grain, and occasionally hay, its lumber, its fish ing. Thus for the year 1892-3 the total export trade was valued at £21,200,- to be had. Equally ominious of mischief | beds, whereas the plans had only accommo 000, and it was nearly all raw produce.

These cannot be looked upon as magnificent results for the "high duties" policy to boast of, but they are quite in accordance with what experience and common sense alike teach us to expect from a protectionist system. It is a system of exhaustion and impoverishment always a system whereby the few profit at the expense of the many, and Canada would have been utterly bankrupt under it long ago but for the lavish use of capital borrowed or otherwise raised here, money to a large extent already lost. What has not been actually or apparently lost may fail to be forthcoming when the day for repayment comes round.

Heavy however as the debt obligations

Canada are, the country is not as a whole crushed by them beyond recovery. Isolated defaults and compositions may, and probably will, occur, but there is no eason to anticipate a general breaking peices of Canadian credit if the inubus of protectionism does not continue o prevent the expansion of the country, and to waste its resources. Exaggerated though the language of the platform advertisers of the Dominion is, careful as they are to omit the drawbacks in their presentment of an imaginary Paradise, is an undoubted fact that Canada does ontain within its vast, but three parts ninhabitable, area great resources. The granary of the world" the country can ever by any possibility be, but its minerals and its timber, its sheep, possibly, and cattle may for generations to come furnish the inhabitants with the means doing a large trade. But that trade not going to be developed by the fiscal policy of the party which has been so ong in power, the party of jobs and subsidies," the shifty and monopoly fostering rings of wasters which created the Canadian Pacific railway and countenanced the fraudulent misrepsentations pread broadcast over Europe about Manitoba, which works the "Imperialist" legend with an impudence never surpassd, while doing its utmost to damage rue imperial interests and to rob the mother country, which binds the trade of the Dominion in fetters of brass, and at the same time holds out the hand to us for money to build railways in the uninhabited wastes, to carry on a Pacific and Atlantic fast mail service, to lay a every pretext without so much as telling ways to create prosperity in the land, and Canada is as present the reverse of prosperous. Her towns are crowded with the unemployed, industries languish, trade abroad makes small headway and often not profitable; there would be o "progress" at all but for these borrowings which keeps the government

and all that sucks at it alive. How long is this system of fetters and clogs and jobs and doles of money, proureu chiefly on false pretences, suffered to continue unhindered? Upon the answer to that question depends whether we are to esteem Canada a 'safe place to put money in," or as a

debtor sure to go bankrupt. What have the Canadian people to say to this? It is the boast of the party One of the first things we did recently, Grand Trunk system, which had been Sinbad's "Old Man of the Sea," that the delivery of the address the following

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes:
"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives. Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

what has been done has the sanction of important letter from Mrs. Pemberton, ad-Is this true? Have the Canadian people really allowed themselves to be bribed flapdoodled into a condition of mind which hugs the burden that crushes them? Should this be so, the miseries of the country are only beginning and come back to him. Hitherto the bribing of the electorate has been lavishour money supplying the means-and what we fear is that so long as the systo flourish protectionism will be maintained. The reductions in the tariff to be noted that the example of the fedwhere, in provincial governments, in

better hold its tongue. Such boasting as railway, nowhere has the unprinciple! more conspicuous than in the case of some of its towns and swollen villages. That Montreal with less than a quarter of a million inhabitants should owe £5,-000,000, Toronto with less than 185,000 early £4,000,000 gross; Winnipeg, a town of little more than 30,000 people, over £400,000, Victoria with some 23,000 invillage of 14,000 or 15,000, also £300,is below 35,000, £400,000, are facts portentous of no small distreess to the maj--things the tariff never called into be- ority of the inhabitants now, and of vorse to come when more money is not are some of the provincial debts, especially those of Quebec, Manitoba and that the cost of the building exceeded \$3, emporary advances. It is the most backward and poverty-stricken province he city debt of £1,200,000, somewhere about £6,500,000. The sinking paraded against nearly all of these debts are more or less imaginary-will be found non-existent or unrealizable when the time to pay back arrives. Debt perpetuates itself, and what the end will not pull itself together and shake off its

The population of the country is under five millions. Probably the portion of the territory within the Dominion whose climate is endurable could sustain population of 25,000,000. Unfetter the people, cease to lean on London money or any other borrowed capital, let the ountry expand naturally, and population will probably flow in sufficiently to make existing burdens endurable or even light. Follow the system which has weighed upon the land since 1879, and the Dominion will burst asunder, bankrupt, ightly though it seems to be handicapped compared with the colonies of Australia.

MATERNITY SCHOOL History of the Pemberton Donations by

Dr. Helmcken, Sen. To the Editor:-In the following history the disagreeable use of the letter "I" un-

fortunately cannot be avoided. Previous to the demise of my old and intimate friend, the late J. D. Pemberton, I had tried, by letter, to impress the directors of the P. R. Jubilee Hospital the necessity and importance of educating the nurses in the management of maternity cases. On his demise it was discovered that he had bequeathed to the authorities of the Jubilee Hospital two thousand dollars, to be used in such a manner (not de fined) as to make his name remembered in the country he had loved so much and so long—forty years.

The Jubilee Hospital, at this time being

n debt more than thirty thousand dollars, he directors determined to use the bequest to meet the debt or current expenses. wrote the board that this use of the two thousand dollars did not meet the intention of the bequest, but suggested that the money should be employed for the purpos cent. between the first date and the last. Pacific cable, which borows on any and of extending the education of the nurses of the Jubilee Hospital to maternity nursing. After some rather stormy debates, the directors decided on taking a legal opinion as to whether the bequest was general or special. The Hon. Mr. Richards, Q.C., whom the case was referred, gave opinion that the bequest must be considered "special." The dollars therefore could not be used to pay current expenses. The usefulness and importance of a maternity school was again and again urged, but not yet acceded to, when the directors kindly equested me to present the medals and iplomas to the nurses, viz., Misses Anderson and Atkinson. At this meeting Gov. Dewdney, the mayor, some aldermen, clergymen, members of the board and staff were present, as also a large number of ladies. In my address on this occasion I spoke very sympathetically and strongly on behalf of a maternity ward. The ladies at the meeting declared they would look to

the furnishing. I went to several people asking them to

the ever-sacred voice of the ballot-box. dressed to the president and directors,

"It has been intimated to me that a maternity ward at your hospital is very greatly needed, not only for the poor, but also for the purpose of instructing the nurses of the Royal Jubilee Hospital and qualifying them for the management of such cases.

"I am willing to add the sum of (\$1500) fifteen hundred dollars to the bequest of my late dear husband, provided you see your way to putting up such a building with my additional donation. The direction of the institution to be under the management of the hospital authorities. The building to be in memoriam of my late dear husband and to be named accordingly Pemberton Ward, I.S.H.).

"I would also like the plans to be approvof and suggested by Dr. Hannington and Dr. Davie. Yours respectfully

S. Y. D. PEMBERTON. Victoria, B.C., February 6th, 1894. After some delay, and after having received Mr. Richards', Q.C., decision, the pard of directors, in a letter sent Mrs. Pemberton, accepted the donation and promised to carry out her desires and intentions. (I have not a copy of this letter

A great deal of delay now occurred, during which time I made more than one rough sketch of a convenient hospital, and having obtained estimates of the cost and Dr. Hannington. The highest professional estimate of the cost of the building was \$3,000. I have still one of a very suitable building costing less than \$3,500.

At length the board instructed Mr.

Teague, architect, to prepare a suitable plan, but here again delay occurred, chiefly on account of the absence of Dr. Hannington on his holiday trip.

The plans, however, were prepared at last, and presumably agreed to by Drs. Hannington and Davie. This having been done, the board, after some delay, appointed a committee, with full power to examine the plans, and if found suitable to erect the building. The committee declared the plan defective,

they having decided on having six condemning the maternity school and up holding the theatre, as may be seen by the Dominion, and it owes, including their report published in the Times a few weeks ago. (This report has been sent back to the committee for further consideration.) Seeing that a spectacular surgical arena did not meet Mrs. Pemberton's desires as described in her letter, and knowing that a very suitable building (for three beds) could be put up for \$3,500, capable of accommodating a sufficient number, namely, no man can doubt if Canada does about forty cases per annum, and of affording the pull itself together and shake off its at the same time I indited my first letter Further I have a duty to perform, i.e., to see that Mrs. Pemberton's donation (wishes and intentions) in relation to my old friend be applied to its legitimate use and not div-

I may safely say that Mrs. Pemberton's opinion about the change from school to theatre has not yet been received by any one, Mrs. Pemberton being in London; and as yet no official communications sent her. In a couple of weeks or so, the donor of the \$1,500 will return to Victoria and then I shall be relieved in mind and duty. I make

J. S. HELMCKEN. P.S.-In the report refered to, not even a suggestion is made as to how the nurses are to be instructed in the management of maternity cases, probably they were considered of no or secondary consequence. I, however, received a sudden offer of a compromise, which would have, I think, sufficed for the education of the nurses and built the arena at the same time, viz., to give up an isolated room or two in the general hospital "for maternity cases," a pro ceeding not then considered dangerous though an innovation. This compromis was as suddenly withdrawn a couple of days after !!!

MDME. EMMA CALVÉ.

ONE OF THE BRIGHT LIGHTS OF THE OPERATIC STAGE.



The brilliant little French star whose pleasing face appears above is well known to musical people everywhere. Her wonderful success in the opera of 'Carmen' has placed her in the highest rank of artists. Speaking of 'Vin Mariani,' the great nerve and stomach tonic, she says she took it to 'cure a cold,' and it really enabled her to sing Carmen the same evening. T'Vin Mariani' (Mariani wine) nourishes and strengthens the whole system, is very palatable, never produces constipation; but, on the contrary, aids digestion and assimilation. Send stamp to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and they will send the portraits of many celebrated people who have testified in favor of this wonderful coca tonic.