

THE DAILY TIMES

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 21, 1893.

THOSE INDIAN FIGURES.

The two organs of the local government are quarrelling at each other over the population figures, but it is to be feared that their efforts do not tend to the enlightenment of their readers. For that matter, enlightenment is just what the government does not desire; the more mystery the better for its purposes. Its aim is, of course, to make good the proposition that the promise of redistribution contained in the "speech from the throne" could not be carried out, on account of confusion in the census figures. By introducing Indian department statistics it was enabled to cast enough doubt on the census results to save its conscience and satisfy the minds of those "pocket borough" supporters who objected to being wiped out. Now the mere postponement of redistribution makes no practical difference to the province unless circumstances happen to bring about a general election before another session is held. There would be no substantial advantage in having an imperative redistribution bill on the statute book. But the government's juggling with the question is none the less reprehensible. The statement was made in the speech from the throne with all the gravity and formality attaching to that document, that the "altered circumstances of the province demanded a change in the method of representation." If that statement was true, both redistribution and a general election to give it effect were called for. I was not true to the government made a great mistake in putting those words in the Lieutenant-Governor's mouth. A wisely-conducted government would have canvassed the situation and made sure of its ground before making such a declaration; the Davie government, with its usual originality, proceeded in a very different way. Its followers having coerced it into adopting a new attitude, the government and its organs are now bravely endeavoring to deceive and bewilder the public.

It seems to us that the more closely and honestly the figures are examined the clearer will be the conclusion that the entanglement has been caused by the unnecessary introduction of the Indian department's figures. It must be kept in mind that the census figures are the product of actual enumeration, while those of the Indian department are practically only an estimate. The two sets of figures do not cover the same ground. Mr. Brown's speech in the house and his letter to the Times showed that if they are taken as covering the same ground they lead to an absurd conclusion. But the difficulty largely disappears if it is remembered that the Indian department's returns include some 11,000 Indians in the far north who are not counted in the census at all. Many of them are, in fact, outside of this province altogether. It is quite certain, at all events, that they were not visited or counted by any census enumerators. We exclude these 11,000 Indians the confusion is practically cleared away. It is also quite likely, as Mr. Brown has contended, that the number of Indians in the lower part of Westminster district has been over-estimated by the Indian department. All this should have been known by the government before it undertook to deal with the question, and its ignorance—or pretended ignorance—is entirely creditable to it. The two organs may by their manipulations of figures contrive to befuddle some of their own readers, but we should not expect their efforts to have any large amount of success. There are two plain facts which the people generally can quite easily appreciate; one is that the Indian department's statistics should not be used to confuse the census returns, and the other is that the government has so used them only as a "blind."

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican is well known as an honest and outspoken paper, and its opinion on the conduct of the American case before the Behring Sea arbitration is worthy of notice. We therefore quote the following paragraph from one of its articles, which will be seen to be none too flattering to the American counsel: Our attorneys before the Behring Sea

arbitrators seem to hesitate about attacking the main question at issue on its merits. They are devoting a great deal of time and legal acumen to the discussion of minor points of procedure, and are introducing into the proceedings on technical grounds, which might be of value to the arbitrators and might not be. They do not act like men who have complete confidence in the strength of their main contention, and proceed more like attorneys whose cause is a doubtful one, or whose victory, if it be won at all, must be gained by technicalities. Mr. Phelps is emphasizing questions of procedure, making technical objections to the admission evidence, and accusing the British government of bad faith and injustice, precisely as an attorney would do who felt that his case needed to be bolstered by every possible technical advantage.

The only worthy success which the United States could win in this case, if they were to have a verdict rendered by the arbitrators with all the facts before them. Anything less than this would be defeat. The questions involved in this dispute and which the arbitrators must decide are wide reaching and novel, and concern the world as well as Great Britain. The United States, by embracing principles which will materially modify international relations, if they are affirmed and accepted by the parties to this controversy, are in any case, to mistake to approach them in that way, a statesmanlike temper. The distinction between an ordinary legal tribunal before which issues of a comparatively petty nature are tried in a more or less petty manner, and the one which is to decide upon a case which is to be permitted in the latter are entirely out of place in the former. If the reports from Paris do not our counsel an injustice, they seem to be in danger of forgetting this distinction.

FARMERS AND SILK STOCKINGS.

The Montreal Star, with the laudable purpose of helping the government to "top the mauling branches away," has been discussing certain features of the tariff which appear to need special attention. It is making war more especially on the use of specific duties, which it calls "admirable disguises for extortionate taxation." One illustration of its worsted coating, on which the tariff imposed by the present tariff is 20 per cent "ad valorem" and 10 cents per pound "specific." To the workman or hard-pressed farmer, says the Star, who buy worsted goods wholesale at, say, "one and seven," (38 cents), the specific duty amounts to about 40 per cent, which, when added to the 20 per cent, brings his contribution to the revenue up to 60 per cent, an outrageous amount to levy on a poor man. But the wind is tempered to the well-to-do purchaser. He can buy "eight shilling worsted," and his specific duty of the same, ten cents a pound, only comes to about 7 per cent, or 27 per cent, including the ad valorem tax. Here is a straight discrimination between the rich and the poor, in favor of the former, by which the man who can least afford to be taxed is netted more than double the amount, proportionate to his purchase, asked of his wealthier neighbor, on whom all agree the heavier tax should fall. And this discrimination is wrought by the guileless looking specific duty. Then, in common kind of worsted—president cloth—there is some 61 per cent when of a quality that a workman can afford to buy; but, as usual, his wealthier neighbor gets off with only 34 per cent, or about what the tariff is supposed to tax protected goods.

A still worse case is that of shirts, according to the Star's calculations. "Shirts, cotton or linen—\$1 per dozen and 30 per cent," is the item in the tariff, and this is the result: "On cheap shirts, valued wholesale at six shillings a dozen, the duty—specific and ad valorem—runs up to 89 per cent, while on the finer article costing about twenty-five shillings wholesale, the duty is some 46 per cent. This latter figure is pretty high as a protective duty in a country which imagines that its tariff stands generally between 30 and 35 per cent, but, as in the case of worsteds, it does not reach half the figure that is taken from the pockets of the very people whom civilized systems profess to shelter." Then comes cotton hose pay 70 per cent, while those of a more costly kind pay only 40 per cent, the discrimination being caused by the specific duty. Taking the case of the farmer for his text, the Star is another article moralizes in this fashion: The pressure of the present tariff is felt with peculiar keenness by the farmer. As we pointed out in the tariff "he wears shirts" and consequently feels the weight of the 100 per cent duty levied upon the cheaper article. The farmer, on the other hand, who makes a fair share of his dry goods bill, and on whose behalf the government has no knowledge of in many cases, for they are hidden away under the guise of specific duties. It is different with woolen goods, if he should buy silk stockings or neckerchiefs of that material for farm work. It is marvellous, and worth noting, perhaps, how nicely the tariff grades the duties on the various articles of stockings, so as to benefit the poor man." Here is the way it runs: Cheap cotton stockings—70 per cent. Cheap woolen stockings—58 per cent. Dear cotton stockings—40 per cent. Dear woolen stockings—35 per cent. Silk stockings—30 per cent.

These are cunning little devices and pleasing intricacies in the tariff that will keep the Patrons of Industry well alerted to get them properly reformed; but they must never forget that the final test of every pretended reform is its effect upon the price of the article it deals with. It will be marvellously easy to make a good show of tariff reforming; and, under covers, conceal the fact that a very little relief is given. The touch-stone for the farmer to apply to all changes that he may know who they are real or fraudulent, is the size of his pocket.

There need be no surprise that as they come to understand their position in relation to the much-vaunted protected tariff the farmers manifest their resentment. In the east they are rapidly banding themselves together in the name of Patrons of Industry, and there can be little doubt that they will make their influence felt in the next election.

Some time after the exposure of the doing of Senecal, superintendent of the printing bureau at Ottawa, Mr. John Thompson brought suit against that individual to recover for the government the amount which he had pocketed in the way of commissions. The total sum was \$15,000. Judgment in this suit was delivered recently by Judge Jette of Montreal, who decided against the government. The judge, after quoting from numerous authorities showing that the old law rendered an agent accountable to his principal for all moneys or things whatsoever coming into his hands by virtue of and in connection with, or even simply on occasion of his functions as an agent, came to the conclusion "that under our constitution such agent is responsible to his principal for such things only as he receives by virtue of his agency. Under these conditions the government not having alleged any direct loss in connection with contracts entered into by Senecal, cannot recover from him the amount now claimed, and although the agent's acts must be held to be highly reprehensible, the present civil action cannot stand, and it must be dismissed." It will be remembered that a large proportion of Senecal's "presents" was turned over by him to the government's election fund.

THE OTTAWA SITUATION.

Some Noticeable Features of the Session of the Dominion Parliament.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Some Grave Blunders Committed—The Wallace Episode—Strangled Legislation—Blundering Down to the Opposition.

(Correspondence of the Times.) Ottawa, April 4.—The parliamentary session of 1893 is now a thing of the past. Little or no legislation of any kind has been passed, and the session alone it is worth while remembering, the present civil action cannot stand, and it must be dismissed." It will be remembered that a large proportion of Senecal's "presents" was turned over by him to the government's election fund.

Minister Outine is reported to have returned to Ottawa greatly disappointed with the result of the Vaudeville election. That is not to be wondered at, since the result of the contest means more than the mere loss of the seat to the Government. It means, in fact, that the hold of the Government on the Montreal district has been greatly weakened by a combination of untoward circumstances, and that the solid delegation sent from that district under Mr. Chapleau's skillful leadership is now likely to melt away. Another sign of the decline of the Government is the placing of several prominent French newspapers in the district that have formerly supported the Conservative governments. This circumstance is said to be causing serious disquietude in Conservative circles, as well it may.

The Colonist seems to be exceedingly nervous over the thought that possibly the reputations of the Premier and some of his colleagues may suffer from "ugly rumors" or "gross misstatements" connected with the British Pacific enterprise. There should not be any cause for such painful distress.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

The Morista Party Rise in Arms Against the Government.

Panama, Colombia, April 15.—Passengers arriving here from Ecuador say that the trouble arising from the refusal of the peasants in the states of Chimborazo and Esmeralda to pay tithes, has assumed formidable proportions. The Morista party, which means the farmers, the assessment of property for compulsory tithe-payments. The movement to overthrow President Cordero was started by the Morista party, but it was blamed upon the Morista party. When the rumors of discontent were first circulated Morista officers of the revolution, they were in the hands of the government. He was then chosen leader of the movement. Many generals of the Liberal party, who have joined the revolution, and it is rumored that they are well armed and thoroughly manned, and it is reported will soon arrive at Guayaquil. He has made several attempts to overthrow the government, but never succeeded. The Morista party will declare in favor of the revolution, and will be in the hands of the government. 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