

The Colonist.

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and in the Yukon. Present conditions do not warrant large capitalization in the very great majority of cases. In a general way it may be said that there are 500,000 square miles of territory in this province and the Yukon that are in the prospective stage. Hundreds and probably thousands of prospects have been discovered that seem worth developing. For comparatively small sums such properties can be secured; for other comparatively small sums these prospects can be developed so as to show whether they are mines or not. Such expenditures are purely speculative but are perfectly legitimate. Companies are formed for the purpose of acquiring property and developing them, and under judicious management, money is not needed for work of this kind. A percentage of British Columbia properties are beyond this stage. They have been developed far enough to show that they are mines; but the investor needs to keep in mind the fact that other things besides the richness and quantity of ore have to be taken into account, such, for example, as the cost of reduction, the freight charges, and so on.

There is no question about the Pacific Northwest being a safe field for investment, and it can safely be recommended to the British public; but the men who put money in British Columbia, Yukon or Klondyke companies should exercise caution to see that their money is really going into valuable or prospectively valuable properties here and not into the pockets of the money sharks that hover in the wake of every legitimate mining boom.

OPPOSITIONISTS TALK.

Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., and Mayor Templeton, of Vancouver, have been on a political missionary tour through Kootenay, and when in Nelson were interviewed by the Miner. Their remarks are decidedly interesting, rather more so than some of their co-oppositionists' talk exactly like. They are both agreed as to the undesirability of dividing provincial parties on Dominion lines, with which the Colonist most heartily coincides. On the question of leadership of the opposition Mr. Maxwell said, "There is no doubt that a leader is sadly needed," which seems rather a severe slap at Mr. Semlin, who has occupied the position for some time. But Mr. Maxwell is even more cruel than this. Mr. Semlin published something which he called a platform, and of which the News-Advertiser has sounded quite a variety of praises. It invited the Colonist to discuss that document, and expressed its pity for the insufficiency of the intellectual equipment of this paper for such a task. Of this platform Mr. Maxwell says: "I think it is full of glittering generalities and a beggarly bill of fare for the present time." This is tolerably caustic. Messrs. Semlin, Cotton, Graham and one or two other distinguished lights sat in incubation upon that platform for some time, and yet of the result of their united labors Mr. Maxwell says: "It seems to me that either the present leaders of the party did not want to publish a platform or did not realize the chief features of the wants of the country. The platform published by Mr. Semlin is one of the strongest reasons why the convention should be held." Mr. Maxwell did not pass any judgment upon the News-Advertiser's "first and necessary issue" for 1898, namely, the repealed redistribution bill of 1890. He probably had not heard of it. If he had, he would have been at a loss for words to describe the beggarliness and paltriness of such a suggestion. Mr. Maxwell paid his compliments to Hon. Mr. Higgins, who he says is "impossible" as a leader.

Mayor Templeton, after speaking in regard to the desirability of keeping federal and local issues apart and the need for an opposition convention, paid his respects to Mr. Cotton, M.P. He did not think it likely that Mr. Cotton will join the cabinet, which is probably wholly correct, and he added: "Mr. Cotton could not be re-elected in Vancouver again, and he is under a written promise, which is in my possession, that he will not go into coalition with the present government without the consent of the party." We should like to see a copy of that document, and would like to know its date. The date might cast light upon some things which now seem a little obscure. Cannot Mr. Templeton take the public a little further into his confidence on this interesting subject? It is not so common a thing for a party to tie one of its members up by a written promise that there will not be some curiosity to know what it was made, why it was made, and what was the consideration for it. All we know now is that Mr. Templeton holds a sort of option upon Mr. Cotton. If Mr. Templeton will not give us all the details, will he kindly inform us whether the option stipulates that the "first and necessary issue" of 1898 shall be the repealed election law of 1890?

The only fault that we have to find with the Nelson interviews is that they are all too short. We cordially recommend the opposition brethren to read the editorials in the Times and News-Advertiser on the necessity of union. If there are to be any more such interviews printed, the proposed convention will more nearly resemble a congress of Kilkenny cats than an orderly political gathering.

We have made some inquiries in regard to the position of the dyking department's redemption scheme, to which the Times referred on Monday, and learn that so far from the plan having failed it is likely to be completely successful. Our contemporary says that not having access to the Ministers' information may not be correct. There is no "may" about it. Its information is incorrect. As to the claim that options should have been obtained on the outside standing debentures before introducing the bill, we have only to say that such a condition precedent would simply render legislation impossible. In regard to contracts for jykling and repairs, surely the Times knows, or if it does not know it has access to the laws of the province and could have easily learned, that the government has no authority to make such contracts, but that they must be made by the commissioners chosen for that purpose by the people of each district. The statement of our contemporary, that the government made contracts under the Act of last session and afterwards cancelled them, for which they were probably required to indemnify the contractors, is wholly incorrect. The government made no such contracts, cancelled no such contracts, and will not be required to indemnify any contractors. As the Times has asked to be corrected if in error, we hope it will print these corrections.

Last week we were called upon to point out a gross inaccuracy that appeared in the British Columbia Review, of London. This week we find the same recklessness of statement as characterized the article then referred to. Speaking of the Klondyke district, it says that "the area known to possess rich deposits is small, and every gravel has been believed to possess pay gravel has been taken up long ago." While it is undoubtedly wrong for any paper to give currency to exaggerated stories of the wealth of the Yukon, which is what the Review means when it speaks of the Klondyke district, it is equally wrong to grossly understate the facts. It is not the interest of the people of Canada to have the facts overstated, but it is their interest to have the British public informed as to the truth, in order that British enterprise may take its due part in the exploitation of the gold of north-western Canada. So far from the area possessing rich gold deposits being small, it is very large; and so far from all the ground being taken up, new finds are reported constantly. The Review does well to be conservative, but it ought not to actually misrepresent the facts.

"BUILDERS OF GREAT BRITAIN" is the title of a series of eight volumes to be issued under the editorship of H. F. Wilson, M.A., and dedicated by special permission to Her Majesty the Queen. The first volume is "Sir Walter Raleigh," the builder of British dominion in the West. The author is Martin A. S. Hume, well known in connection with subjects pertaining to the Elizabethan era. The other volumes will be devoted to Sir Thomas Maitland and the mastery of the Mediterranean; John Cabot and his sons; Lord Clive; Edward Gibbon Wakefield and the colonization of South Australia and New Zealand; Rajah Brooke; Admiral Philip and the founding of New South Wales; and Sir Stamford Raffles and England in the East. The timeliness of such a series of volumes needs no argument. They ought to find a place in every library. The children of Greater Britain everywhere should read them. The series is published by T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square, London.

The Times makes a half-hearted withdrawal of its statement in regard to the workmen on the new Colonist building, but insists that the Colonist should have investigated the matter. We have to say to the Times that it is none of its business, and none of our business, whom the contractors on the Colonist building see fit to employ. If we should prefer to see British subjects given a preference on all kinds of work. In taking leave of this trivial matter, we cannot forbear saying that party politics is run pretty well down into the ditch when the Times seeks to make an issue of whether Mr. Hooper is absolutely certain, when he says he thinks a stone-cutter is a British subject. Mr. Wood supplements Mr. Hooper's statement to-day.

AFTER the News-Advertiser abandoned the discussion of its "first and necessary issue" of the campaign of 1898, and printed with words of flattery; the appeal of the Times, of this city, for union among the opposition, it is positive cruelty for the Times to rub Mr. Cotton so roughly about the Templeton option. We have no wish to interfere in so petty a family quarrel, but we can assure the Times that the Colonist did not intend to hint at any "modus vivendi" between Mr. Cotton and the government, "for to the best of our knowledge no such modus vivendi existed."

The Klondyke gold is not coming out in shiploads, but in detachments so to speak. All told there has been over \$2,000,000 of the yellow dust brought out this year, not including what the Excelsior may carry. And this is only a part, and probably the smaller part, of what has been taken out.

The Times says that it did not intend "to convey that the government department of education has discriminated in favor of college graduates." What the Times said was: "We are credibly informed that in many cases it is far easier for a student to obtain a B.A. degree than to write for a first A. certificate in this province. But if it is not, it is obvious that the department of education, by raising the standard of education, is making a distinction against the boys and girls who have climbed to the highest status their native province affords." If the inference from this is not that the department of education is in some way responsible for a ban of distinction against the young people of British Columbia, what in the name of common sense does it imply? It may be that the expression "the department of education" the board of school trustees is meant; but in that case, why did not our contemporary say what it meant? To-day it says it was only discussing an alleged rule of the school board. It ought to have been just as easy to say so in the first place. The Times asks the Colonist: "Why misrepresent?" In reply we ask: Why not say what you mean? Not one man in a thousand would for one moment think that a reference to the department of education was anything else than a reference to the governmental department which has charge of education.

The News-Advertiser is greatly pained at the lack of controversial skill displayed by the Colonist. It is said, and yet our small medium of skill seems to be sufficient to keep the whole opposition tribe on the dance from one week's end to the other. Nevertheless, any lack of skill on the part of the Colonist ought to be excused, for the difficulty of understanding how the repealed election law of 1890 can be "the first and necessary issue" of 1898 is calculated to divert attention from the noieties of argument observed in a debating society.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH agrees with Mr. Chauncey Dewey that there will one day be war between Great Britain and the United States. Why not have it out now? We nominate Smith as the British champion and hurl down the gauntlet of battle to Dewey. As soon as the challenge is taken up we shall advertise for tenders from cities for the privilege of having the combat pulled off within their limits, the highest bidder to get it. We will also arrange with the kinstosope people to be on hand.

Mr. SECRETAN, in his interview which we print to-day, speaks of the strong anti-British feeling among the American miners on the Klondyke. It may be necessary to draw the strings a little tighter up in the North if this thing continues. The Americans in the Yukon are there on sufferance only, and if they make themselves too obnoxious they may find their privileges very greatly curtailed.

The Colonist yesterday objected to a statement made by the Vancouver World in regard to Hon. D. W. Higgins' letter. The World said it could not find the letter, and in reply we said it was on page 7 of the Colonist. This was quite correct, but the World also was correct; for the letter, by an oversight, was left out of the Vancouver edition of the Colonist.

The Columbian continues to wrestle with the redistribution bill of 1890. It is having the finest time you can possibly imagine. Dear brother, no one cares a straw about the reason you surrendered your "pap." Get down to modern times, for the sake of variety.

HARRIS WEEKLY of the 12th instant contains an excellent illustrated article by its special correspondent, Tappan Adney, in which full justice is done to Victoria, both pictorially and otherwise, as an outfitting point for the Yukon.

The News-Advertiser reporters interviewed ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, and learned that it was a fine day, but not so warm as in the East, that it took four days to cross the continent, and that she was really quite well.

Our Kamloops friends are very much in earnest over their proposed railway to the Yukon. They will get it, but they must not expect it too soon, for they may be disappointed.

As a result of the prompt denial of the Hon. Mr. Turner, the San Francisco Examiner has published a contradiction of the report that cholera had broken out at Sandon.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

THE PARROT-CRY OF CORRUPTION. The cry of corruption and being influenced by this and the other party or party in formulating the legislation of the country, which is acceptable to a majority of the people's representatives in the assembly, is certainly untenable.—Vancouver World.

CLIMATE OF THE STICKEN. The climate is not severe. Those who were up, there going as far as Dease Lake, a little to the east, tell us that in October of the year that section was visited by them, there was no snow, and that during the winter even a tent was used, and grass abundant.—Comox News.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE KLONDYKE. The Klondyke regulations, as we understand them, recognize only the individual miner, and his operations must be confined to certain limits. If the business is to be undertaken on a large scale it ought to be undertaken by the government itself, not by a company. The government could obtain virtually unlimited capital for such a purpose at a lower rate of interest than most private concerns, and we can see nothing that a private company can do and a government cannot do in the way of development.—Toronto Globe.

NEEDS A MINT. The need of a mint is greatly apparent in Canada. There are to-day somewhere over six millions of people in the Dominion, and also some of the richest gold and silver mines in the world; yet all metals mined in this country must be shipped to England to be coined. It has been 15 years since Canada has had any gold coined, but she has had \$3,705,640 worth of copper and silver coined in England, paying her \$798,100 for so doing. There is no question but Canada has the right to establish a mint, and such should be done. Should a mint be established in the Dominion, British Columbia would be the proper location for such an enterprise, and in that case it would be in the heart of the mineral belt, and in the immediate vicinity of mines and smelters. The profits would soon pay for the plant, and Canada's good money would remain at home.—Slocan City News.

THE POSSIBILITIES AND PROSPECTS OF DISAFFECTION AMONG THE PEOPLE UNDER BRITISH RULE IN INDIA have become live questions since the present uprising has manifested a tendency to assume serious

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Where is the British Pacific. The All-Canada Telegraph Creek route. The Board of Trade. Get a move on.

Our route is the favorite; all land. No Customs house to beat. No pack animals in the way. No dog sleds. No 100 pounds on your back. We fix it all and guarantee delivery.

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Mikado 20c. Bar, 3 for	50c.
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San Francisco, Cal.

MANITOBA'S WEALTH. A handful of farmers in Manitoba have stayed at home this year and plodded on in a quiet, easy way, with the result that in cleaning up they will have for this year's operations about fifteen millions in gold for wheat alone. This beats Klondyke out of sight in actual output, while there is no comparison as to comfort.—Winnipeg New-Bulletin.

FORTIETH

THE MINERS

Compromise Accepted
to Resume Work in
Districts.

Thousands Rejoice at
the Fight—What
Has Meant

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—The strike is over so far as the playing the St. Louis market. Seventeen mines in the district resumed work before the end of the week. The men will return to work in the morning. The representatives were met by several independent operators, who submitted a proposition for a seven-cent, nine-run, consultation, it was accepted. The big coal Madison companies ignore the conference, and probably will not return to work until they sign the scale.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 16.—The resolution adopted late yesterday creates a scale for the year, requires to close down on October 1, company refuses to weigh screening, determines to let camps the mine of the Cleveland Coal and Gas, assessing the workmen for their wages for expenses incurred the uniformity of HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 16.—Charles & Co. at Lattimer mines number the hardwood coalmen at 2,900 men, said last night high speaking element of the thing. They had no complaint in so far as miners are affected. They were driven by a mob, stirred up by but will go back to work. One cent advance for the they will not go back to they were getting, then of sale, for they will ne up otherwise.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 16.—The action taken convention, which authorized to return to work all the Chinese merchants, and 65 cents as adopted at Co remainder of "the 23,000 district will be at work of the week.

SMUGGLERS OF CHINA

Evidence of a Great Conspiracy
lawful Entry of the

SEATTLE, Sept. 16.—Six duced in evidence in the hearing of Yee Gee, the preter employed by Collier at Port Townsend in the Chinese merchants, and the existence of a big conspiracy lawful entry of China country. The ring by unlimited money, show that it includes firm in San Fran

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65C. PER
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\$5.50 PE

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\$6.00 PE

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4 1-2

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