

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899.

THE WAR.

There can be no object in minimizing the reverse experienced by Gatacre. It is a serious matter, not so much because of the loss of men, for the most of these are apparently prisoners and will therefore be ultimately restored, but by reason of the effect upon the morale of his column and upon the Cape Colony Boers. He walked into a trap, but why he should have done so is not explained even by the statement that he was misled by spies. He has vastly increased the difficulty of his task, and unless he has some very much better excuse to offer than he has given, or very speedily retrieves his error by some conspicuous success, public opinion will demand his replacement by another commander.

The news from Methuen's column is meagre but satisfactory. He has had a truce running across the Modder river since Friday, thus restoring communication between the Cape and the vicinity of Kimberley. The wonderful work done by the Lyddite shells from the howitzers shows that these guns are likely to make a material difference in future battles.

The despatch announcing the completion of the bridge at the Tugela river and stating that an advance is momentarily expected was a surprise and is not reconcilable with former despatches, which represented the Boers as being in force at Colenso and prepared to dispute the passage of the river. If it is true, the Boer campaign in Natal is on the eve of collapse.

Gen. Gatacre explains his misfortune by saying that he was unintentionally misled by a guide. The loss of men was not as great as was at first stated, having been less than four hundred killed, wounded and missing, and the enemy were not able to follow up their temporary advantage. On the contrary, Gatacre appears to be holding an advanced position. Stormberg is said to be a very difficult position to force, but we have no doubt it will be carried at another attempt.

Very little news was received yesterday other than Buller or Methuen. A despatch announced that the Waschbank bridge was damaged. This bridge is between Elandsbaagte and Glencoe Junction, and if our forces are in that vicinity the plan must be to cut off the retreat of the Boer forces on Pretoria and compel them, when defeated at Lady Smith, to move in the direction of the Free State. The despatch is so meagre that no certain conclusion can be drawn from it.

Gaberon, where the Rhodesian force advancing for the relief of Mafeking was at last accounted, is 110 miles north of that town and is on the railway line. Gen. Methuen has found the position of the Boers north of the Modder river a very difficult one to turn, and the results of the first day's fighting were indecisive. Our troops held the ground over which they advanced, and at last accounts were retreating themselves, and it is probable that by this time they have either renewed the attack or made a counter movement.

In reading the news from the front, it is well to bear in mind that we are to some extent in a position of great work, and that what is going on. We see from day to day what is being done, and do not get, as people used to do in the old days, simply a report of the final result. In all the great historical campaigns in which Great Britain has been engaged, news from the front came in slowly and the public got the whole story at once. Temporary checks were seen in their proper light, that is, merely as incidents in a campaign, and no campaign has ever been free from them. It is unreasonable to expect troops to walk right over the enemy no matter how strongly the latter may have posted himself. It is equally absurd to suppose that because an operation did not succeed to-day it may not succeed to-morrow. The French were successful at Ligny over the Prussians and the British retreated from Quatre Bras, but Waterloo followed in the same. The news from Gatacre's column if it were to be told to-day, instead of immediately after the engagement, would bear quite a different aspect to that which it had at the outset. Gatacre is perfectly safe, and many of those reported missing are returning. We were told that the check to Gatacre would compel French to withdraw, but it has done nothing of the kind. He has, on the contrary, taken the offensive, although as yet only in a limited degree.

Gen. Buller is moving on the Boer position, and we may look for some sharp fighting there at any moment. We are without definite information as to the position of the opposing forces there, and it is therefore impossible to forecast the manner in which the attack will be delivered.

THE SONGHEES RESERVE.

Alderman Hayward has sounded the true note in regard to the Songhees reserve. The property should be transferred to the city, after the Indian title has been extinguished. Its only value is derived from the fact that it is to all intents and purposes within the city limits. In one way and another it has been a source of considerable expense to the taxpayers of Victoria, who have never derived any revenue from it. Its existence has been a drawback to the city. We do not suggest, nor do we understand Alderman Hayward to propose, that the province shall bear the expense of providing the Indians with a new reservation, and then turn the prop-

erty in question over to the city. The idea is that the city shall assume the expense and take the property. The investment would be a good one, and the sale of lots would at a very early day reimburse the city for the outlay and yield a handsome profit. There is no good reason why the province should make this profit. The streets which the taxpayers of Victoria have paid for in the vicinity of the reserve, the rights that are maintained, the fire protection which they keep up, all go to enhance the value of the reserve as a marketable property. Why should the benefit of this enhanced value accrue to the advantage of the people of the province generally? We are unable to see any reason. We think Alderman Hayward's proposition will meet with the hearty endorsement of the citizens.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S VISIT.

The Conservative leader will shortly visit British Columbia, and will address public meetings in several places. He could find no part of Canada where the party is more in the ascendant than here. If a general election is held in British Columbia in the near future the six British Columbia seats will unquestionably go Conservative. This is due to several causes. One of them is the gross manner in which the vital interests of this province have been neglected by the Laurier government. Another is that our people thoroughly understand the manner in which the affairs of the Yukon were mismanaged. Another is the general disappointment which the people of Canada feel at the result of three years of Liberal rule. Another is the belief of the great majority that it is to the Conservative party that Canada must look for a policy that will advance the material interests of the country. The personal issues, which seem to carry such weight in the East, are scarcely considered here at all. To the majority of the people of British Columbia a Conservative government at Ottawa means a progressive and national policy. Hence they are prepared to do all that in them lies to repulse the present ministry by one of Conservatives.

Another reason for the strength of the Conservative party in this province is to be found in the divided counsels which have prevailed in the Liberal ranks. The two sections of that party have been as much opposed to each other as to the Conservatives.

The great victory in Manitoba has had a profound effect on this province. There may be some danger of its being regarded as a feeling of over-confidence, and this must be guarded against by keeping up the work of organization. We are all right now. The only thing to do is to keep right. The visit of Sir Charles Tupper, coming as he does fresh from his successful work in the Prairie Province, will be very timely. He will be able to present in salient form the chief issues of federal politics which are regarded from the conservative point of view, and we suppose will indicate the lines upon which the next federal campaign will be fought. He will receive a cordial welcome.

A public meeting is called for Saturday evening in the Victoria Theatre, to be addressed by the Conservative leader. It is needless to express a hope that the attendance will be worthy of the occasion.

LIFE SAVING STATIONS.

Steps ought to be taken at as early a day as possible to establish life-saving stations on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. This is a matter coming specially within the jurisdiction of the Dominion government. The need of such stations has been felt for some time, and there is no politics in the request that the department of marine shall at once take the subject up and ask parliament for a vote sufficient to establish at least one station. Commerce is growing in the Straits of Juan de Fuca is growing space, it is not all Canadian commerce, but when disaster overtakes a ship at sea, no one stops to ask what flag she carries. It is a part of the higher duty of nations to see that their coasts are rendered as safe as possible for mariners, no matter to what country they belong. There are several stations on the Pacific Coast of the United States, but we have none in Canada. Fortunately, and notwithstanding the fact that the name which the Vancouver Island coast has among mariners, shipwrecks involving much loss of life have been rare. There have been several melancholy cases of ships going down at sea, but no life-saving station could help them. The cases where ships have gone ashore and loss of life has resulted are happily not so numerous that many people can recall more than one or two, if any. But no one can say how long this immunity from serious disaster on our coast will continue, and if some day a wreck is reported with a serious loss of life, it will be poor satisfaction to know that it is the first.

There ought to be established along the Island coast a series of stations connected by the Marconi wireless telegraphic system, so that news of wrecks could be transmitted promptly from one point to another, and a life-saving force with the best modern appliances ought to be provided at the point where in the opinion of those who best understand the situation it would be most convenient to serve the possible demands of shipping. We suggest that the Board of Trade of the city and that of Vancouver might very properly join in a memorial to the Dominion government on this important subject.

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CANADA'S DUTY.

Whether or not it is the duty of the Canadian government to renew the offer of a second regiment for service in South Africa may be an open question. In a matter of that kind some judgment must be exercised, and the Imperial authorities ought to be sounded before anything is done publicly, for incorrect impressions might readily be created. We do not think, however, that there can be any doubt as to the duty of the Dominion to be prepared to furnish additional aid, if it is required. The government might well proceed to raise immediately a second regiment and have it in readiness to sail on short notice. It would, we submit, also be very desirable to take preliminary steps towards the enrollment of other regiments. While we do not regard the situation in South Africa as any more serious to-day than it was a week ago, but on the contrary think that our forces are making decided progress, no one can undertake to say just what the end of the war will be or if other complications may not arise out of it. A declaration by Canada of her readiness to supplement the Imperial forces with several regiments would have an excellent effect all over the world.

We shall watch with a great deal of interest, to see if Sir Wilfrid Laurier will show himself equal to the occasion. We have not joined in the chorus against him charging him with disloyalty, for we have always regarded him as loyal according to his lights, but we have yet to see any evidence that he regards the duties of Canada towards the Empire in the same light as we are, satisfied, the majority of the people do. Canadians as a whole are willing to bear their full share of larger responsibilities, and are anxious that the government shall express their readiness to assume it.

HIGHER PRICES.

An era of advancing prices has begun in the United States, though it does not appear as yet to have extended to the labor market. Unless there is a change, however, the increase will certainly extend to wages. "Food prices," says the Boston Herald, "are high, beef and hogs particularly; oil has abnormally advanced; all is higher by some cents a gallon than it has ever been; leather goods are advancing; many farm products are high, as are dairy products." Sea-going freights have advanced fully 30 per cent, chiefly because of the demand for tonnage occasioned by the military operations in South Africa. It is not a matter of surprise to learn under these circumstances that already in some lines of industry considerable unrest is manifest, and strikes are threatened in order to bring wages up to the level of staple articles of living.

The most remarkable advance of all in connection with lumber. Careful observers have seen this for some time that lumber was certain to be very much higher in the United States before the end of the century than it has ever been. This is due to several causes. One is the exhaustion of the sources of supply; another is the increased demand due to a larger population; and a third is the multiplication of the uses to which wood is put. Thus pulp for paper making now makes a great demand upon the supply of wood. The growing scarcity of suitable lumber has already caused an advance of from 10 to 12 per cent. in the retail prices of furniture, and the cost of paper is steadily becoming higher. The manufacturers of cardboard meet about two weeks ago and decided to advance the price of all board 10 per cent. The demand for pulp can only be said to have just begun. Mr. S. C. Phillips, who is arranging for the visit of sixty paper manufacturers to the Dominion next year, is quoted by the Boston Herald as saying: "Canada is destined to become through its illimitable tracts of spruce and other woods not only the foremost wood pulp making nation, but the paper manufacturing of the world—more particularly for the lower grades such as newspaper." The advancing cost of paper is expected soon to have its effect upon the publication of the great cheap blanket newspapers of the United States. The enormously augmented sales of the British newspapers due to the South African war has contributed to make paper higher. Indeed, paper famine is among the possibilities of the future unless the output of the mills can be greatly enlarged.

The price of lumber is seriously affecting building operations in the Eastern States, but it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and so we learn that the lumbering operations in the Maritime Provinces are being greatly enlarged to meet the demand. Up to a few years ago that part of Canada depended almost altogether upon the British market for the sale of its wood products; but now the whole tier of Eastern States buys all the Canadian lumber available.

The gain in prices extends to all varieties of lumber used in building or furniture making, the shortage in every line being great. Few of the wholesalers have anything like a full supply on hand, and the mills are reported as short of logs. Therefore those on the inside of the trade look for a further advance before next year's supply is available, and when that does come in, the postponed building operations will probably prevent a relief to anything approaching the old figures. This is a matter of very great importance to the Pacific Coast where the largest available supply of lumber in America is now to be found. The effect will be felt first by the State of Washington, and will undoubtedly lead to the establishment of great lumber plants in different parts of that state and notably in what is called the Olympic Peninsula, which is the portion of the state seen across the Straits from

Victoria, and extending south to the Columbia river.

Iron is also going up in price. Builders' and shelf hardware has gone up 45 per cent in price, and the large manufacturers of material used in the construction of iron buildings have notified their agents not to accept orders for delivery under six months. There never was a time when the demand for iron in the United States was anything like it is at present.

Leather is steadily rising. The grade used for bolting has advanced 4 cents a pound in two months, and oak-tanned leather used in making boots and shoes has advanced 2 cents. The sales of boots and shoes shows an immense gain, indicating that a further advance in price must be looked for.

Beef has advanced, and the prospect is that the price will remain up, not only advancing partly in sympathy with beef, and partly because Germany is beginning to buy it more freely in America. Here also the South African war has its effect, and is greatly hardening the meat market. Eggs are exceptionally high, partly because of the increased demand of the British market and partly because the late autumn proved a very bad one for egg production. Cheese and butter are steadily advancing, the latter especially. This upward tendency is marked in all lines of staple food goods, coffee, for example, showing a marked advance.

Coal is \$1.00 more a ton than it was a year ago, and the prospects for a further rise are good. There is also an advance in dress fabrics, but it is not so pronounced as in other lines. Taken on the whole the market for products of all kinds is very much better than it was this time last year, with indications that before another year has passed, something like famine prices may be attained by certain kinds of goods. So far the effect of this is confined chiefly to the United States, but it is inevitable that it will be felt in the Dominion at a very early day.

NEGLECT OF THE WEST.

A prominent British Columbia Liberal, speaking of the Manitoba election, said that the Liberal defeat there was due to the systematic neglect of the West by the Laurier ministry. Without saying that this furnishes the explanation of the remarkable overturn, for while it had doubtless something to do with it, other influences were also at work, no one can deny that the West has been grossly neglected by the present ministry. Feeling sure in its majority from Quebec and looking to the Maritime Provinces to offset any defections in Ontario and further west, the ministry has pursued a policy which has created discontent among its best friends and stimulated its opponents to new activity. Speaking more particularly of our own province, it is well known that Sir Louis Davies is inclined to look with a hostile eye upon anything proposed for its benefit. He is credited with the statement that it was abominable that a province as richly endowed by nature as British Columbia should call upon the Dominion for anything. Whether this is true or not, certainly we have yet to see any evidence that it does not express the views of the Minister of Marine.

When Sir Mackenzie Bowell presided over the department of commerce an effort was made to extend the trade of Canada with countries bordering upon the Pacific. Sir Richard Cartwright has not attempted to follow up this lead. It is true he sent a gentleman to Japan and another to South America, but it would be base flattery to claim that any good resulted from their mission, not because the commissioners were not efficient men, but because their reports were followed up with nothing. Mr. Mulock has worn out the patience of the people with his indifference to their needs in postal matters. So far as British Columbia is concerned, he has reduced the practice of how-not-to-do-it to a science in which he need never fear any rival. The various questions of a fiscal nature involved in the treatment of our ores have received the most scanty attention from Finance great Ireland, although so much of our great interest depends upon the proper handling of this very important matter. As for the other public departments, their attention to the interests of the people of this province has been only of the most perfunctory character.

This sort of neglect and other minor matters are alienating from the Laurier party the sympathy of many life-long Liberals. For an expression of support for a half-dozen expressions of deep disgust can be heard from those who up to a year or two ago were prepared to go almost any length in behalf of Sir Wilfrid and his cabinet. Three years ago last June the Liberals elected four out of six representatives to the House of Commons from this province. To-day there is not a single constituency in British Columbia that can be counted upon as affording that party even a fighting chance. The explanation of the change is to be sought in the single word "neglect."

A SMALL MATTER MAGNIFIED.

The Colonist intended to make no reference to the passage between the Lieutenant-Governor and the United States Consul at the Pioneers' dinner, because we felt that no offence was intended and the occurrence was one of those things that could be ignored with advantage to all concerned. But as a number of leading United States newspapers have given prominence to an account of the transaction, it is hardly right to remain silent. We are quite sure that no one who heard the Lieutenant-Governor speak imagined that he desired to give offence to the Consul or speak in any way derogatory to the United States, although there was a very general opinion that he would have

displayed better judgment to have avoided any reference to a debatable point. Mr. Consul Smith might have very well allowed the matter to pass without comment, but as he did not do so, we think the Lieutenant-Governor made a great mistake in not contenting himself with an expression of regret for having wounded the Consul's feelings. That he replied impatiently to the Consul was a great error in judgment. But we are sure both gentlemen would have been glad to have allowed the matter to close with a handshake, as it did, so far as they were concerned. But as the newspapers have taken the matter up, it is proper to say that the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks in response to a toast cannot by any possible construction be given an official character, and that the taking up of old issues between this country and the United States is something that we are all anxious to avoid, no matter what our opinions may be regarding them. A little forgetfulness is absolutely essential if any two countries in the world are to remain friendly.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A petition is being circulated on the Mainland, to be signed by Conservatives, nominating Mr. Charles Wilson, of Vancouver, to be the leader of what is called the Liberal-Conservative party in local politics. This is the corollary of the action of the New Westminster convention. It would be exceedingly interesting to publish the full history of this movement. There are some facts in connection with it which indicate its origin and real purpose, but we shall not go into these at present. An effort is being made to create the impression that this is a spontaneous movement by the Conservatives generally, but we have reason to know that the particular phase of it to which we are now referring is several months older than the convention. Mr. Wilson has for some time been under the impression that his hour had come, although it would probably be doing him an injustice to say that he has at all times expected political leadership to be offered him in this particular way, and by the particular combination which is now engineering the petition. But of this more by and by, perhaps, what we wish to do to-day is to speak for ourselves and for, we are satisfied, the whole local opposition and repudiate the movement to place Mr. Wilson in the position of leader of a party in local politics. We do not deny the right of any number of gentlemen to organize themselves for political purposes and choose a leader; but we desire it to be distinctly understood that the local opposition as at present constituted and led proposes to remain intact and fight the battle for good government upon the same lines as it has been following for the last sixteen months.

The Wilson movement has an aspect which is, to put it very mildly, remarkable. For several years, in fact one may say ever since Confederation, party lines in provincial politics have been drawn with quite as great clearness as the lines in federal politics. There has never been any reason to doubt from time to time where public men stood. It is true that there have been changes from one party to the other, but so also have there been such changes in the federal arena. If the hardest federal party lines were to be drawn to-morrow in the local field, from time to time men would transfer their allegiance from one party to the other. If it were not the case party politics would be a curse to the country, for they would erect a machine which would crush out individual independence. The result would be that every department of the public service would be handled by the machine. It is only necessary to point to New York city as an illustration of what machine politics becomes. Contrabands are led upon by big business and contractors, who are permitted to recoup themselves out of the public funds, and a class of professional politicians supported by plunder is created. We should be sorry to imply that the promoters of the Wilson movement have anything like this in view; but British Columbia cannot afford to have machine politics made paramount, for men must be left free to act as they like in one field without having their loyalty in the other called in question.

We have said that party lines have been drawn in our local politics with sufficient clearness in the past, and we can add for the party with which the Colonist has been associated, that it never desired to hold the support of any of its friends except upon the merits of its policy. It never appealed to any men to support it because its leaders have been Conservatives or because a considerable number of those opposed to it were at any time Liberals. It sought to give the province good government, and for that reason and for that alone it appealed to the people for their endorsement. Equally true is it that the gentlemen who formerly composed the local opposition, and who now make up the government party, never introduced federal issues into local contests. They found local issues present sufficient grounds for differences of opinion. To-day the line of demarcation between the local parties is so clear that no one need mistake it. It is quite as clear as is the line between the two parties in the federal arena, and we venture to say that the differences between them are of more vital interest to the business interests of this province than are the differences between the parties led respectively by Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The due safeguarding of these great business interests makes it imperative that all men who see alike shall stand shoulder to shoulder in the effort for better government and a wiser policy. Hence we say it is remarkable that a new party with a new leader should be forced to the front.

We hope we have made the position of the Colonist on this matter very plain, for we have endeavored to give expression to what we are satisfied is the voice of the local opposition and what we believe is the desire of the great majority of the people. We may add that the petition alleges that the nomination of Mr. Wilson was the unanimous voice of the committee. Our information is quite the reverse, and we know for a fact that some members of the committee have refused to circulate the petition. When the house meets the opposition will be found in the field presenting an unbroken front and we are satisfied will command a majority of the members. When the government is defeated and a new one has been formed out of the opposition it will not be on federal lines.

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AN EYE-OPENING TRIP.
The Canadian Pacific excursion party is home again after what one of their number calls "an eye-opening trip." We begin this morning the publication of the Colonist representative's impressions of the country visited by the excursionists.

It was a happy thought on the part of the Canadian Pacific to organize this excursion. The members of the party have learned much by observation, and the public generally will have their ideas of the district enlarged by the accounts presented by impartial newspaper writers.

We shall not make any special comment this morning on the lessons learned by the excursionists. This will come later, after the facts have been placed before our readers. One thing may, however, be said, namely, that the half has not been told of what has been done, what is now being done and what will be done in the south and southeast portion of our imperial province.

A LABOR QUESTION.

The United States is face to face with a new labor problem and one that presents unprecedented difficulties. The new policy of expansion has added to the population of the nation possibly millions of people of the Hawaiian or Malay races. By the laws of the country these people have the right to pass freely from one place to another. There is no reason why a Kanaka or a Filipino may not move to Chicago or New York, take up his residence there and engage in any occupation which strikes his fancy. To deny him this privilege would be to deny him equal rights, and the constitution of the United States is based upon the alleged equality before the law of all persons. The Fourteenth Amendment was intended to secure this equality to every one. It was passed in order to prevent any of the Southern States from legislating to deprive negroes of the rights that are common to all persons born in the United States and under its jurisdiction or who may become naturalized. This amendment does not prohibit Congress from making laws creating legal disabilities for any class of people, but there is nothing in the Constitution itself conferring this power, and the Tenth Amendment specifically says that Congress has only such powers as are given to it by the Constitution. It is therefore difficult to see how the question of Hawaiian or Malayan exclusion can be dealt with except by a constitutional amendment.

But some may ask why the question need be dealt with at all. The answer is that the demand of capitalists for cheap labor will undoubtedly lead to the importation by thousands of Filipinos and no inconsiderable number of Hawaiians. The Filipino considers himself well paid if he gets wages equal to those of a Chinaman in China. He, or she, as the case may be, is reputed to be industrious and capable, and probably knows nothing about strikes. There is nothing whatever in the law to prevent any person who wants a lot of cheap laborers from going to Manila and contracting for a whole shipload of Filipinos. There are millions of people to draw upon. Filipinos are said to make excellent house servants, and people of both sexes hire out readily for such work. The domestic servant problem has reached an almost acute stage in the United States, and the temptation to relieve it by importing domestics from the new Oriental possessions will be hard to resist. Passengers are brought from Mediterranean ports to New York for \$10 a head, and the Filipino would put up with even less accommodation than the Hun or Armenian asks for. The ordinary householder could well afford to pay a Filipino's wage money if assured that his services could be retained for a month at wages which such people would regard as princely.

Significantly enough this very important matter has only recently attracted the attention of anybody in the United States, but the Trades and Labor Council of California has taken it up, and we may expect it to receive consideration. Unless Congress acts with it during the present session, it is certain to form a very important issue in the next presidential election.

Centuries ago, people used to fear what they called the pestilence. "Black Death" was the most terrible thing in the world to them. They feared it as people now fear the Cholera and Yellow Fever. And yet there is a thing that causes more misery and more deaths than any of these. It is so common that nine-tenths of all the sickness in the world is traceable to it. It makes people listless, causes dizziness, headaches, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath and a disagreeable odor. The little help needed is furnished by Dr. Pierce's Pink Pills. It is a gentle laxative and two mild cathartics, once used, always in favor. If you are careless enough to let an unscrupulous druggist sell you something on which he makes more money, it is your own fault if you do not get well. Be sure and get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

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dental contest. Other difficult problems are likely to arise out of the policy of expansion, for the constitution of the United States was drawn up only for a people inhabiting sovereign states, and is not adapted to the needs of possessions across the seas, to which it would be folly to extend the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of California or Massachusetts. Perhaps the greatest task ever imposed by circumstances upon a political party is that of dealing with the question arising out of the ownership of the Philippines, and the labor phase of the question is the most pressing and, regarded from the standpoint of the constitution, the most difficult.

Our Vancouver correspondent sends us some facts regarding the demand on the Mainland for Island coal that will be read with very great interest.

Our Vancouver correspondent points out that Victoria may realize in part an early day her ambition to be the terminus of transcontinental railways.

The story that the Melik, Negus Negusti of Abyssinia, is about to assert a right to sovereignty over the Sudan has probably been got up for the occasion. Moreover, even if he had made such an assertion he would find it exceedingly difficult to make it good.

The Minister of Militia gives the Colonist's correspondent the interesting information that arrangements are quickly being perfected for the despatch of a second regiment to the Cape if its services are needed.

Mr. Joseph Martin has been playing the role of Sphinx to a Rossland reporter who sought an interview with him on local politics. It cannot be said that Mr. Martin cast light upon the situation, but it is tolerably clear that he intended to do nothing of the kind. About the only thing that can be deduced from what he said is that he will do his share to making things lively across James Bay in the early days of January.

The visit of a number of people to Comox and thereabouts in connection with the Coal Mines Regulations arbitration has had the effect of setting their tongues going as to the great work to be done in that part of the Island. The mouth of the matter is that not many people have much idea of what is being done, not only in that neighborhood, but in other parts of Vancouver Island. But one thing may be said, namely that progress is the watchword in sections of which nine people out of ten know almost nothing.

What is the truth about the war in the Philippines? For twenty months the world has been told of a series of successes gained by the forces of the United States, but the subjugation of the insurgents seems no nearer at hand than it was when the islands were first taken over from Spain. Defeat does not appear in any way to lessen the forces of the Filipinos or in the least to detract from their powers of resistance. A week or two ago, we were told that Aguinaldo was a fugitive and that his government was broken up. Now we learn that his forces have once more taken the offensive. The truth of the matter probably is that the United States authorities are badly deceived by the Filipinos, who pretend to know the intentions of their fellow-countrymen, and who express their readiness to accept the control of the new owners of the archipelago. The average Oriental has his own notions of the obligation of veracity. He tells just what he thinks is best calculated to advance his own special interests. Therefore it is quite likely that the very people, who assure Gen. Otis that they have laid down their arms, take them up again the moment his back is turned. In no other way can the prolonged resistance, and the fact that the same districts must be conquered over and over again be accounted for. Apparently the war is no nearer a conclusion than it was a year ago.

Centuries ago, people used to fear what they called the pestilence. "Black Death" was the most terrible thing in the world to them. They feared it as people now fear the Cholera and Yellow Fever. And yet there is a thing that causes more misery and more deaths than any of these. It is so common that nine-tenths of all the sickness in the world is traceable to it. It makes people listless, causes dizziness, headaches, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath and a disagreeable odor. The little help needed is furnished by Dr. Pierce's Pink Pills. It is a gentle laxative and two mild cathartics, once used, always in favor. If you are careless enough to let an unscrupulous druggist sell you something on which he makes more money, it is your own fault if you do not get well. Be sure and get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's Pink Pills (Common Sense Medical Advice), profusely illustrated.

Vienna, Dec. 13.—There are unconfirmed rumors current that the government has resigned or is about to resign on account of the persistent Czech obstructions.

(From Thursday's)

Will Face His A

Mr. Naylor Says
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Revival Meetings
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Victoria is not, after novelty of a Salvation Army, with Rev. Isaac Phillips Brooks, as the thing very much in the trial was indicated by Galt on Tuesday evening directions that Mr. Naylor should be present at least, peccation of himself and his Army commission. Rev. Mr. Naylor approves of such methods, ever, and in preference Army judges yesterday intention of going back to his "travellers" and whether he will carry the intention remains to be Utopia's passenger list morning. If he does, he will find no difficulty in his campers, or of learning charges are.

To assist him in this not publishes heretofore to a message sent to him, Jr., pastor of the Episcopal church, and Ministerial Association city—the question being Rev. Mr. Naylor had a totally the charges brought in Seattle during the present month, and where, this is the reply of the Colonist, Victoria.

No response has yet been made by the chairman of his family in England divorce under the late laws, and immediate return.

To every attempt to a denial or an explanation that has been made by his representatives here, Rev. Mr. Naylor has been the possession of Rev. Mr. Naylor residing at New Staff-Captain Galt, of Army, was asked to last evening, when she been decided not to revolve arranged for Rev. Mr. Naylor to appear at the Intelligence of December upon the character of the Army and herself were further steps would be taken. An inquiry had been made by Rev. Mr. Naylor to the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Congregational tabernacle, as requested by Rev. Mr. Rogers. "Naylor is all right," Chief of Police Land, does not see how he can as does his clerical fellow simply visit to a member staff to "Look out for letter he all particulars of Naylor known here."

Staff-Captain Galt continuing connection with the by addressing the following letter to the Colonist:

Dear Sir: In reference to the matter made in this column that the Rev. Mr. Naylor, that he might come from meetings under the Salvation Army, I beg, Naylor, to state that he has not, that having met him I invited him to hold services here. Owing to it is unnecessary to state remainder of these meetings will be cancelled.

As most of the citizens Naylor had a number of ed announcing the fact that I had nothing to do with these, but still as the sanction I feel that it is responsible for the them, so that good faith with the business men have advertised in the last evening 2,000 were in a balance of 3,000, the cancelling of Mr. Naylor will be destroyed.

Therefore I hold myself responsible as being responsible for the money involved.

As you are aware, most kindly consented made before the 1st of the amount necessary at their office by me, S.

To enter more into charges against Mr. Naylor, whether involving any certainly may be held as usefulness as a model, the following quotation from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 7th instant:

"The charge against Naylor he left a wife in England to this country about North Dakota on ground, named by the church, days thereafter married the charming young woman, known as his wife." The latter part of May Rev. Mr. Naylor, of the First church, went on a trip to Alaska. It had been settled by him that he would not return, and he had arrived in the city a number of members of the result was that the city was so strongly upon the that the other aspirant for the position of pastor during Dr. Randall's visitation.

"Some time after Dr. Mr. Naylor continued his