The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

SECTIONALISM.

It is somewhat surprising that the Leader of the Opposition should attempt to arouse sectional feeling in the Legislative Assembly and in the Province. He must know that the prevalence of such a feeling would be most injurious to the interests of British Columbia. If the representatives of the people in the Legislature were actuated by sectional feeling, legislation for the general welfare would be almost, if not altogether, impossible; and if the electors were inspired by the narrow spirit of sectionalism there would be nothing but strife and discord from one end of the province to the other. Men would be sent to the Legislature, not because they were able and honest men, desirous of promoting the prosperity of the people, but because they were loud asserters of the claims and the interests of some particular section of the Province. Such men would be sure to be low in intellectual power, limited in intelligence and practising a political morality more than questionable in its nature.

Instead of trying to keep the sectional spirit alive and active Mr. Semlin and every other member of the House should ignore its existence. Discussions as to where sectional feeling was first appealed to and who were the chief inciters to sectionalism can do no possible good, and may be productive of much harm. The less, therefore, that is said about it in the House and elsewhere the better. The interests of one part of the Province are the interests of all its parts. If one section of the Province prospers, all the other sections must, to a greater or less extent, benefit by its prosperity. The province is one and indivisible and each member should know and feel that he is a representative of the whole province and that it is his duty to see that every part of it gets justice done to it by the Legislature.

The man who openly or covertly appeals to sectional feeling and who by word or act attempts to set one section against the other is an enemy to the whole province, and he is dangerous in proportion to the influence he possesses and the ability he exercises. The true friend of British Columbia will use every opportunity that presents itself to promote union among its inhabitants and to cultivate good feeling and good neighborhood between its different sections.

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

The Hon. Mr. Foster was, when in London, interviewed by a representative of the Canadian Gazette. He spoke pleasantly and hopefully on many Canadian subjects, and he had also something to say about the Intercolonial Conference. The following is the paragraph of the interview in which the matter of a preferential tariff is spoken of:

As a member of the Ottawa conference, Mr. Foster naturally had something to say regarding that historic gathering, especially in its bearing upon the proposal for a preferential tariff throughout the Empire in favor of British subjects and against the foreigner. "Yes," said the Minister, "the conference made its position very clear on that point, and outlined the desire of the colonies—Canada, Australasia and South Africa—to encourage trade among themselves and with the Mother Country rather than with outsiders. Not that there is any desire to disparage other countries or shut ourselves out from trade with them. The Canadian tariff changes of the past session indicate that; but they also indicate the strong desire to strengthen the commercial tie between us and other British communities, so far as our revenue necessities and local conditions will permit. So far as any preferential arrangement is concerned, nothing of a violent or revolutionary nature was contemplated by the Conference, nor did we seek to lay down any hard-and-fast line as to the degree of preference to be shown to each other by members of the British Empire. We simply laid down a principle which cannot, I think, be successfully criticised—that, other things being equal, the trade between Great Britain and her Colonies ought to be on a more favored basis than the trade between us and foreign countries.

THE TABLES TURNED.

There is another crisis in the affairs of Newfoundland. The Goodridge party finds itself where it was after the general election—in a minority. The leader has been playing for high stakes. He engaged in what he knew was an uncertain game, and has lost. What will he do now? Will he attempt to hold on to office, or will he take the advice of the London Times and resign at once? He took office on the chance of the bye-election turning out in his favor. It appeared for a time as if his scheme would be successful. The bye-elections went at first in favor of the Government, but the tide turned and the Whiteway party have triumphed.

It would have been seen from the first that the course which Mr. Goodridge took was most uncertain, and besides, though he might have been in a legal sense right in undertaking to manage the affairs of the colony, he must have known that it was contrary to the spirit of any constitution of British origin to attempt to carry on the Government without being supported by a majority of the people's representatives. His Government may be said to be accidental. It was not in any proper sense constitutional, and now that matters in Newfoundland are in their normal condition the party which has the support of the majority of the representatives of the people lawfully elected will no doubt claim its right to have the direction of the public affairs of the colony, and it can scarcely be doubted that the Governor will bow to the inevitable and do what he can to place the Government on a constitutional footing. The Whiteway men, when they are once more in power, may call in question the legality of the acts of the Governor in permitting a revenue to be collected and expended without the authority of a Revenue Act; but it may be considered better policy to let bygones be bygones and to go on with the Government as if nothing unusual had occurred. There can be no doubt but that the Whiteway party consider themselves ill-used by the Governor, Sir Terence O'Brien, and some among them, when the reins of power are again in their hands, may desire that the Governor may in some way be made to feel the effects of their displeasure, although they may know that a vindictive policy is seldom satisfactory or even politic. It is pretty certain that there will be lively times in Newfoundland, in a political sense, when the Whiteway party is again in power.

FREE TRADE REJECTED.

It is quite clear that the overwhelming defeat of the Democrats, among other things, means that the people of the United States are not prepared to accept free trade. The canvass had been from the beginning a free trade canvass. At the Convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland, Protection was denounced as robbery and, ever since, the leading Democratic journals and the principal Democratic orators have lauded free trade and denounced protection. Arguments in favor of free trade and condemnatory of protection have been for the last two years and more the staple of the leading articles of Democratic papers in all parts of the Union. The speeches that were made in Congress in favor of the Wilson bill were free trade speeches, and that bill itself when it left the House of Representatives went as far in the direction of free trade as was regarded expedient in view of the immense interests which protection had built up in the United States. It would not do, it was argued, to destroy those interests at a single blow by drastic free trade legislation, but time must be given them to prepare for unrestricted competition with the whole world. The Wilson bill was regarded as only the first step, and a short step, in the direction of free trade or a tariff-for-revenue-alone policy.

The opposition which was made to the Wilson bill by Democrats, first in the House of Representatives and afterwards in the Senate, ought to have opened the eyes of Democratic free traders to the fact that the people of the United States were not prepared to accept a free trade policy. So strong was the opposition to free trade that the House of Representatives found it advisable not to attempt to restore its mangled and mutilated bill, after it came back to it from the Senate, to its original condition. The ultimatum of the Senate was: "There is our bill, take it or leave it, you will get no other." The House of Representatives finding the Senate so strongly supported in the country was compelled, much against its will, to accept the bill as it was when it came to it from the Senate.

The election of Tuesday the 6th must have made it clear to the free trade party that they were not in touch with the people of the United States. It is said that the hard times had much to do with the rejection of the Democrats, and that disgust at the doings of the Tammany chiefs alienated many Democrats from their party, but, allowing for the influence of both these causes inimical to Democratic success, it must be clear that there was another and a more general and more powerful cause at work to damage the Democrats in every section of the Union. This was without doubt the dislike of the people to free trade. Such dislike is felt by a very large proportion of the population from Maine to California, from Chicago to New Orleans. After the Democrats had been years educating the people, as they said, up to free trade, the rout of Tuesday must be taken as indicating the success of their teaching.

We are satisfied that something like the United States disaster will be the result in Canada when the free traders of the Dominion make their policy the issue at the polls.

NOT DISINTERESTED.

The Commercial Company is naturally very conservative on the sealing question. Its object has for some time been to try to convince the people and the Government of the United States that the fur seals are in danger of being exterminated by British sealers. Its members have all along been striving to get Behring Sea as a comfortable little seal preserve for themselves. If they had power to regulate the sealskin market they would soon be able to get any price they liked for their sealskins. They would then be able to make their dividends as large as they pleased. The British sealers interfered with this nice little scheme, and they are therefore represented as ruthless slayers of the seal. Here is one of the paragraphs which the Company has managed to get into circulation. We clip it from the Halifax Chronicle:

Additional evidence as to the inadequacy of the Behring Sea regulations to protect the seals is forthcoming. Mr. J. Stanley Brown, the representative of the North American Commercial Company, on the Pribyloff Islands, is quoted in an interview as saying that the experiences of the last season have fully demonstrated the inadequacy of the present precautions to prevent the total destruction of the seal herds in the Behring Sea. While the Commercial Company, he said, has been restricted to taking only male skins, the pelagic hunters outside the prohibited zone have been wholly unlimited in their operations, with the result that of a very large catch fully 90 per cent. were females that had left helpless pups on the islands.

COLD COMFORT.

The New York Times, which is a Democratic paper, in a slashing article on the defeat of David B. Hill, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, has no mercy on the beaten and disappointed Tammany leader. It expatiates ruthlessly on his mistakes and his offences, and thus reminds the country of what he has lost:

Yet David B. Hill went to his bed last night under the humiliation of an appalling defeat. The people have judged him, and their judgment is in itself a warrant of execution. Everything is lost—the Governorship, the Lieutenant-Governorship, the Court of Appeals Judgeship, the Assembly, a majority of the Congressional delegation. The rout is complete. Yet this is a great Democratic State, and Senator Hill has labored night and day for half a score of years to bring to its highest efficiency the machine that yesterday carried him to his ruin. Is the demonstration convincing? Do the Hill Democrats still cherish a belief in the permanent efficacy of the Hill methods in politics? Will they demand another test?

The tone of this article makes it easy to see how the Democratic party was routed in New York. It was not only a divided party, but a party paralyzed by internal dissension. There is not a Republican newspaper in the State that rejoices more heartily over Hill's defeat than the Democratic Times.

PESSIMISTIC BREATHINGS.

Any person, other than a full fledged pessimist, reading the article in the News-Advertiser, wherein the Hon. Mr. Turner, Minister of Finance, is brought to task as being accountable for a falling off in the revenues of the province for the last financial year, must on reflection condemn the charge as unjust. There is but one conclusion at which every reasonable man must arrive as to the cause for which the anticipations of the Minister of Finance were not realized. This province, though not apparently so much affected as some other portions of the Pacific Coast owing to the depression of trade which has existed for the last two years in almost every portion of the world, proportionately feels the hard times. This, in conjunction with the unhappy visitation of the disastrous floods during last spring, has a great deal more to do with the shrinkage of the revenue than any miscalculation of the Minister of Finance in making the estimate.

Whilst the News-Advertiser is correct in stating that the revenue, although estimated for the financial year ended June 30, 1894, at $1,058,691, only realized $821,660, showing a shortage of $237,031, it is uncharitable to lay the blame solely on the shoulders of the Hon. Mr. Turner. The Minister of Finance has proven by estimates submitted for previous years that the revenue of the Province was based on a thorough knowledge of its productiveness. Mr. Turner, therefore, cannot by any parity of reasoning be held accountable for the falling off from his estimate in consequence of unforeseen circumstances.

The difference between the actual amount received and the amount estimated occurs principally from sources which, under ordinarily favorable circumstances, could almost to a certainty be relied on; but the subsequent depression in nearly every business and trade rendered the sources not as productive as was reasonably expected. For instance, land sales, real property tax, personal property tax, wild land tax and revenue tax, estimated at $481,000, yielded but $266,440, showing a falling off of $214,560. It may easily be understood that, with such estimates taken from actual sources on which there was but little conjecture as to their productiveness, the sole cause of the discrepancy in the revenue is not attributable to an over-estimate, but to the stringency of the times, which could not possibly be foreseen, as these sources are in arrears, the amounts being actually due and collectable. It is also to be noticed that until last year all these sources of revenue have rapidly increased—rising from $136,000 in 1887 up to $251,000 in 1893. Furthermore, all the estimates of revenue made by the Finance Minister up to this time have been every year exceeded by the actual amount received. So much has this been the case that the Opposition have asserted that the Finance Minister purposely underestimated revenue.

Referring to the charge of over-expenditure, this is a matter of policy of the Government. Where the country requires development, liberal supplies are granted which, if further needs occur, are supplemented and approved by the Legislature. The Minister is only carrying out the will of the Legislature in paying for any expenditure so provided. It is true that in addition to the supply voted for the financial year ended June 30, 1894, considerable sums had to be expended in consequence of the floods which expand the total somewhat beyond the sum voted. That there is a deficit for the year ended June 30, 1894, no one attempts to deny. It was simply a poor year for revenue and, through unforeseen circumstances, a much larger expenditure than could have been foreseen had to be made in various sections of the Province, both of which causes necessarily affect the forecast of the Minister of Finance in his budget for that year.

WILSON ON HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Mr. Wilson, of tariff fame, in a speech which he recently made, said the kick which the Democratic party received was from the American people, and that there was not much brains behind the kick. When it is considered that hundreds of thousands voted against the Democratic candidates because the times are hard, it is not surprising to find Mr. Wilson speaking so plainly and so pointedly. The man in the United States who attributes the hard times to the party now in power either knows better but wants to deceive those who hear him, or he is so ignorant and so incapable of reasoning as to believe what he says. It would be quite as reasonable to say and to believe that the visit of Lord Aberdeen to Victoria was the cause of Friday night's frost, as to assert and to think that the Democratic party brought hard times on the United States.

In the first place, the hard times were and are not confined to the United States. Times were hard in South America, in Australia and in Great Britain before they were at all severely felt in the United States. In the second place, the business depression was sensibly felt before the election campaign of 1892. The hard times were in the States before Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. So generally were they felt and so much distress did they cause, that Mr. Cleveland was hardly in the President's chair when there was a demand from all quarters of the country to call an extra session of Congress to save the country from ruin. And when he did not comply with that demand as soon as it was made an outcry was raised against him. Mr. Cleveland's acts did much to lessen the severity of the strain on business and to restore general confidence. The change in the tariff afterwards did something to make times better, and it promises to do more. But the American people appear to have forgotten that the hard times began long before the Democrats were in power, and they do not seem to have sense enough to see that the causes that brought them must have been at work while the Republicans were in office. The hard times and Democratic rule existed at the same time, and millions of electors sagely concluded that one was the cause of the other. In laying the blame of the hard times on the Democrats, and in punishing them because of the suffering from the business depression, the American electors exhibited the same amount and quality of thinking power as the angry child does when he strikes the leg of the table against which he has fallen to punish it for having hurt him. Mr. Wilson was right—there were not much brains behind the kick.

A VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

Sir Charles Tupper, in a letter to the Halifax Chronicle in justification of what he had said in Parliament relative to the necessity which the British are under of spending "millions on their navy and millions on their army to force their goods and their merchandize into the uncivilized markets of the world," quotes a part of a speech delivered by Lord Salisbury. This is the passage in full:

You know how the industry of this town is being cramped and fettered and confined by the growing wall of hostile tariffs, which shut you out from most of the markets of the world. (Hear, hear.) I will not now discuss how far it may be possible for diplomacy to relieve you of that confinement. I fear that most of the offers, most of the advantages, which we might have offered to other nations of the world in return for more favorable tariffs have been thrown away by the want of foresight of former legislators. I doubt if that evil can be retraced; but, at all events, you must consider this, that if you are being shut out by tariffs from the civilized markets of the world, the uncivilized markets have become more and more precious to you. Indeed, these uncivilized markets threaten to become the only field for the operations of a profitable business, and as civilization progresses and exploration increases, those uncivilized markets will be thrown open to you if only no power is allowed to interpose between you with its hostile tariffs and the benefits for which you look. (Hear, hear.) The policy of the Government has been, in place after place, to allow these markets to be stolen from you. You know that in the Congo a treaty has been made which will have the effect of putting a highly protective and prohibitory tariff between our industry and the consumption of the vast native population of Africa. (Hear, hear.) The same thing is the case in Madagascar. The French are being allowed to surround it, to make claims upon the sea coast which will enable them to set up their tariffs and prevent you from reaching these markets. Russia, too, is advancing across Central Asia and shutting out the markets there from Manchester. (Hear, hear.) At all these points the industry of this country is suffering. The Government is allowing other Governments to interfere and to raise barriers of hostile tariffs. And I ask myself, why is our Government powerless to do its duty to the country? (Cheers.) Well, my answer is, because it has sacrificed the great aim of this country—it has sacrificed our military credit. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles, to maintain his position, quotes freely from the London Times, from "British Commerce and Colonies" by Gibbins, and from the speeches and writings of eminent and loyal British subjects. It was unwise in Mr. Laurier to accuse the Minister of Marine of slandering and insulting Great Britain by what he had said of the trend of British commerce. British subjects whose loyalty is beyond question, men who if it were required would willingly lay down their lives for their country, speak in the plainest and most forcible manner of British public affairs and British public men. They are not in the least afraid of being misunderstood or misinterpreted. One of the most attractive features of British freedom in the Mother Country is the wide latitude of criticism permitted to men of every shade of political opinion. As we have seen, Sir Charles Tupper did not express himself at all more strongly on the subject of British trade than Lord Salisbury, or half as strongly as many less eminent but equally loyal men. His critic, Mr. Laurier, put a heavy strain on British toleration when he, speaking in the United States to an American audience, said:

In my opinion the conduct of England, of Canada, towards the United States during the war was a disgrace to the civilization of England, of Canada. The American people could fight their own battles; they required no help; but when they were engaged in a supreme struggle for the life or death of this great nation, when they were fighting for a cause as great, as holy as ever engaged the devotion of men; when they had reason to expect the outspoken sympathy of those nearest to them, it was galling that Southern privateers could be built, manned and equipped in England, with the passive connivance of the British Government, to destroy American commerce on the high seas; it was galling that rebel refugees could find shelter in Canada, and there, with impunity and without provoking condemnation, plot abominable crimes to help secession.

Sir Charles H. Tupper quotes the above passage and very properly asks, "Was that or was it not a slander?"

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains.

GEORGE ROSS, Farmer,
Markham, Ont.

Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

INSPECTION NEEDED.

Anyone who has listened to the complaints and accusations of some of the inmates of the Old Men's Home cannot be surprised that the formal enquiry by the Mayor and aldermen has not resulted in convincing them that the men have been badly used and neglected. The greater number of the complaints which they poured into the ears of those who were good-natured and patient enough to listen to them were trivial, and it could be easily discerned that there was a strong flavor of spitefulness and ill-nature in the tales they told to outsiders. It seemed to us that two or three of the old men, having nothing better to do, relieved the tedium of their many idle hours by inventing and magnifying grievances and picking the character of the superintendent to pieces. This was not exactly an innocent occupation for the poor old fellows, but what was one to expect? Those of them who are good-natured and kindly smoked their pipes contentedly, did what few jobs there were to do and amused themselves retailing stale news and telling old stories. But the cantankerous inmates who have perhaps a little more intellectual activity than their easy-going companions could not content themselves with living an almost vegetable life. They managed to make some stir in the institution to get up a little excitement by grumbling about the treatment they received and by growling at and finding fault with Mr. Sutherland.

We do not know that it was wise in the City Council to take them seriously. If its members wanted information as to how the men were treated and whether the Home was managed well or not, they could easily have obtained the needed information without listening to the tales and the murmurings of the old men. To encourage them to act the part of spies on the Superintendent and to countenance tale-bearing, are not calculated to keep up a healthy moral tone in the institution or to support the superintendent's authority as in order to ensure obedience and to maintain discipline it must be supported. Let the childish and ill-natured among the inmates of the Home once know that they can make trouble for the superintendent by complaining of him to outsiders, they will always continue to keep him in hot water and to make their companions uncomfortable, and perhaps discontented.

The Home should be under official inspection, but the old men should not be the self-constituted inspectors. The superintendent should not be the irresponsible master of the men placed under his care. The Inspectors should visit the institution periodically, and if the old men had any complaints to make or any grievance to ventilate they should communicate with the Inspectors, who could easily make the necessary inquiries and have what was wrong put right. It should be an offence punishable by reprimand or deprivation of privileges for the men to complain of the management to outsiders, and the City Council should depend entirely upon the Inspectors for the time being for a knowledge as to how the Home was conducted. The want of regular official inspection has, we believe, been the real cause of the late troubles in the Home. It would not be requiring too much of the Aldermen to expect one or two of them to visit the home once a month to inspect it and to see how the old men are getting on. We think, too, that an occasional visit from a clergyman would have a good effect. We were amazed to hear from one of the inmates not long ago that not a single clergyman of any denomination had up to that time entered the doors of the Old Men's Home. The old men are entitled to kindly, sympathetic treatment. They should not have reason to feel that they are deserted by the younger and more fortunate men of the community. What can be done in reason to make them comfortable and happy should be done. It is not enough that they are fed and clothed at the public expense. With them as with the rest of us "the life is more than meat and the body than raiment."

ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY.

By the steamer Boscowitz, the last party of the Canadian engineers engaged on the Alaska boundary survey returned to Victoria yesterday morning. The party consisted of Mr. Arthur St. Cyr, C.E., his assistant, Mr. O. Wilkie, and five others. They have been engaged for seven months in surveying along the 56th parallel, from the head of Portland canal to the head of Behm canal, connecting the triangulation of last year's work. The party went up the Bear and Salmon river, running into Portland canal, and the Chicamin and Leduc river, flowing into Behm canal. These rivers take their rise in a big field of ice about midway between the two canals, and Mr. St. Cyr believes that the Iskoot, which flows into the Stikeen, has its rise from the same source. The country is terribly broken and rugged, snow lying deep on the ground even in June and the rivers are swift and deep. Some spruce timber was met with of about two feet diameter, and the party came across a number of swamp hay meadows. Bear and mountain goat was the chief game to be seen. The mountains are not very high, ranging from 4,500 to 6,500 feet, but owing to the depth of snow they were often found very difficult to climb. Indeed, one named Mount Wilkie, 6,300 feet high, took from three o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening to ascend, the snow being up to the men's waists. The party had several Peterboro canoes, and Mr. St. Cyr found them very useful, they being light, serviceable and able to carry a good load. From the head of Portland canal the party took six days to make the trip to Port Simpson where they arrived some two weeks before the Boscowitz. They left on her on the 10th for Victoria. No thrilling escapes or adventures happened the party, though once four of the canoes upset and most of the provisions were lost. The weather was fairly good, though ten inches of snow fell just before the survey was finished. Mr. St. Cyr leaves for Ottawa probably on Sunday. Mr. Wilkie, his assistant, lives in this province, his family residing at Langley.

Some people laugh to show their pretty teeth. The use of Ivory White Tooth Powder makes people laugh more than ever. It's so nice. Price 25c. Sold by druggists.

CORRESPONDENTS' LUCK.

Frederick Villiers and James Creelman Made Prisoners of War in Korea.

The Guard Tells How It All Occurred —A Mysterious Escape.

Two well known war correspondents who are immediately recognized as James Creelman and Frederic Villiers, an over-zealous Japanese guard and an interpreter were the chief actors in a little comedy enacted on the 10th of October, the scene of which was laid at Kishinbo, Korea, on board the Japanese transport which was to convey the Chinese prisoners taken in the Ping Yang fight to Hiroshima. How the trouble arose is thus quaintly told by the guard in question, who (despite the military regulations of which he has so much to say) writes of his grievance to the Tokyo Chuwo:

"The prisoners arrived at Kishinbo on the afternoon of the 10th," he says, "and preparations were immediately commenced for their trans-shipment to the Wakanoura Maru. We were thus engaged when a boat came off from shore containing two 'red-bearded and blue-eyed fellows' with a Japanese interpreter. They came without permission on board the boat we were guarding and began to talk with the prisoners. Their action was so very provoking that I rushed up to the foreigners with the intention of kicking them out. But a certain major who was standing with them seemed to be treating them as his friends, and so I then refrained from doing anything with them.

"After the major went away the 'red-bearded fellows' were seen giving something to the prisoners which they took out of their pockets. Seeing this I at once ran to Mr. Okamura, a corporal, and informed him of the fact. The corporal, who is a quick-tempered man, ran to the scene, knocked down the interpreter, took from the prisoners what the foreigners had given to them, and then conducted the two 'red-bearded' ones to the deck where he began to question them. One of the foreigners said that he was James, of the World of America, and the other proclaimed himself to be Villiers, of an illustrated magazine of England. The interpreter was a native of Izugahara named Nagase Tokuju. What the 'red-fellows' gave to the prisoners were cigarettes and matches.

"Now, I and Mr. Okamura alternately began to put questions to the foreigners. We said: 'You are journalists of enlightened countries, and what do you think of the Japanese army? You have come on board this ship without permission, and, moreover, you gave the prisoners dangerous articles like matches. How is this thus?'

"Mr. Okamura wanted an explanation, putting his hand on his sword. The 'red fellows' only blushed, the elder one laughing recklessly, and replied that as they saw a certain Japanese officer give the prisoners some tobacco they thought they might do so too, and thus had violated the military regulations of our country unintentionally. With these words they bowed low like grasshoppers, still smiling. We refused to accept their explanation, saying: 'You probably intend to write to your papers and say we walked about on a boat guarded by Japanese soldiers without obtaining due permission, and gave some matches to the Chinese prisoners to test what would be the consequence, but the Japanese could not question us at all.' We said we could not permit them to do this, and that we would take the proper steps against them. The 'red fellows' then turned pale and seemed not to know what to do on hearing our words. We placed them in the charge of a soldier as prisoners of war and went back to our posts.

"On embarking on the Wakanoura Maru the 'red-bearded' captives were found to have disappeared. All the men on guard were thereupon much excited, and threatened to resign the duty of escorting the prisoners and go back to the field if violations of the military regulations by foreigners was to be excused. The officers could not explain how the prisoners had escaped, but urged us of the guard to patiently await investigation and not act mutinously. We were firm, but certain officers and the priests of the Hongwanji intervened and appeased us, and as the actual offender was a journalist of America we consented to remain on duty. If the offender had been the Englishman—that would have been different."

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MINING.

To the Editor:—In moving the reply to the speech from the throne, the senior member of Victoria City said, "that every encouragement ought to be given to investors of capital in the country." This certainly is correct, and in no branch of industry may we look for more investment of capital than in our mines, therefore the government ought to consider means by which the mineral wealth of the country should be brought before investors of capital, and detailed and more reliable information published than is contained in our present mining report which does not go far enough into the matter. In fact we have very little authentic and up to date information relative to the mines of this Province.

The B. C. Board of Trade has lately been impressed with the importance of keeping our mineral wealth before the investing public, and has arranged to make a collection of ores to be kept on exhibition, thereby inducing capitalists to put money into our mines. This all tends to open up and develop the province. The government in a like manner should see the importance of publishing information regarding our greatest natural source of wealth, and the present session ought not to pass without something being done in this direction. Very little "encouragement" ought to be needed to induce people to invest money in our mines, as only a plain and official statement of facts is required to give confidence to capitalists to invest their money in the development and prosecution of mining in this province.

PROSPECTOR, B.C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

MOURNING RUSS

Arrival of Distinguished D to Attend the Imperial F Ceremonies.

Popularity of the New Royal Marriage to Com November 30.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.— Duke Vladimir, representing th large staff of high officers, Cou bello, the French ambassador an the Governor of St. Petersburg other conspicuous officials, welc French delegation which arrive station this afternoon. The Gr assured General Bois d'Effrey that had been touched deeply by th and spontaneity of France's sympa

The King and Crown Prince of arrived this morning and were re Emperor Nicholas, the Prince of Duke of York. Their arrival was by a large crowd. Fully two troops are in the city and others ing hourly.

The Emperor constantly wear form of the Preobragenski reg which the corpse of his late father Thousands of persons continue to casket of the dead Czar. Italy presented at the Czar's funeral by of Naples and Germany by Prince Prussia.

The Prince of Wales has attend religious ceremony in the cathe the body of the Czar was broug The Emperor Nicholas is very pop drives through the streets unattend evening and is cheered on all sid majority of the imperial family a diate relatives favor having the me the Czar solemnized with all poss patch. It is understood that the C self is opposed to this.

The coronation of the Emper place in Moscow next summer.

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—A subscrip started by some students to pu wreath for the dead Czar was se torn up by other students, who they would not permit a wreath to l on the bier of the dead Emperor, doubled the college fees. For this dred students were arrested.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The Emperor's taken to St. Petersburg by Prince H so large that it was necessary to p car of the largest size at Eydtku carry it.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It is authori stated that the marriage of the Cz and Princess Alix takes place on N 30th.

TRADE REVIEWED.

Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: the most conspicuous favorable featu general trade situation is found in n reports from merchants and manuf throughout the country of position to regard the busine look more encouragingly and increased confidence. General t ports throughout Canada do not in marked improvement in any line, that prices for staples tend to adv Quebec, though largely on account higher railroad rates due to the app close of navigation. There are thir business failures reported from Can week, against forty last week, thirty the week a year ago, and forty-years ago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review to-morrow will say: In nearly all t of business gradual improvement and the hopeful feeling observed la continues. The failures in the first November were larger than of late, bilities amounting to $2,844,445, o $742,420 were of manufactures $2,083,977 of trading concerns. five weeks ending November liabilities in the failures were 127,290, of which $4,464,813 w manufacturing, and $6,571,974 of concerns. The failures of the pa have been 270 in the United States, 323 last year.

REPORTED CONSULAR OUT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The fac gard to the alleged insult to the S Stripes, implied in the reported in tion of American Consul Hollis in t geons of a Portuguese fortress in the guese colony of Mozambique, Africa have been much exaggerated in dis sent from the city are officially state lows: United States Consul W. Hollis, of Massachusetts, shot a l iously inclined Kaffir one nig September, and the wounds mortal, Mr. Hollis was tried ju British consul in a city of the United would be tried under similar circums The Mozambique judicial authorities the consul guilty of a crime, akin t fiable homicide in Anglo-Saxon prudence, but which, under Portugu appears to carry with it a mild sent imprisonment, evidently intended strain the Kaffirs from too much criminate killing on slight provocatio present Mr. Hollis enjoys full liberty own recognizances.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The fir ness of the afternoon's session of the K of Labor was to receive the report financial condition of the order, and reported there was now in the treasurer's hands $90,000. A s of the property in the possession order was also presented. A mot elect grand officers for two terms year's each was defeated by a large ity. Interest is now centreing in th tion of the officers, which will not be up until a later part of the session. Master Workman T. V. Powderley in the field and has a strong lowing against the present bent. Mr. Powderley declines interviewed, and will not deny or that he is after the office. He canno the assembly session without he is in sion of his travelling card as he is member. So far he has not exhibite card.

The Fourfold Gospel.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—To-day ceedings of the National Christian A opened with an address by Rev. D. G St. Louis, on the "Fourfold Gospel," he explained meant "Christ, Red Sanctifier, Healer and Coming King. was followed by Rev. Nathaniel West, of New York, who delivered an inte address on "The Book of Revelations