

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, MANAGER.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. For year, postage free to any part of Canada.

ADVERTISING RATES. SPECIAL COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, as distinguished from ordinary transient character.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT. The Colonist is a newspaper published in the Dominion of the United States.

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sentation of the case, which, although doubtless disappointing to a large element of the American people, is quite in accord with international law and those rules of international conduct which alone render the maintenance of peaceful relations between countries possible.

The President favors the immediate annexation of Hawaii, but intimates that there are matters of detail to be first settled, which are not free from difficulty. He adds that the dispute between Japan and Hawaii is a fair way of settlement.

The message refers to the attempt made to promote bimetallism and declares that the negotiations on that subject have not been brought to a conclusion, and a hope is expressed that the result will bring about the recognition of both gold and silver as money metals.

Mention is also made in a very general way of pending correspondence with other countries on reciprocity, and confidence is expressed that favorable results may be reached. The sealing question forms the subject of two short paragraphs, which are hopeful in tone, but not especially definite.

The president declares himself strongly in favor of treaties for international arbitration, which does him great honor, and is all the more valuable as a tribute to the principle, because it comes from a man who has had personal experience of the horrors of war and who has a reputation for distinguished service in the field.

The remainder of the message is taken up with domestic matters, the only one of interest to Canada being that relating to Alaska. The President recommends the immediate establishment of a better system of government for that territory, one that will be more flexible than that now in operation and will accommodate itself to the demands of a population likely to increase rapidly.

He thinks a permanent military force a necessity for the territory, and recommends congress to make provision for the relief of distressed miners if there shall be found to exist necessity for such action.

On the whole the message is an exceedingly temperate document. Its references to foreign governments are all couched in the most friendly terms, and there is indeed nowhere in it a single word to which foreigners can take exception.

Probably a majority of the citizens of the United States will be greatly disappointed on its perusal, for it is somewhat inconclusive on some important points, and they have been led to expect very much by irresponsible leaders.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING. A few days ago an inland contemporary asked the Colonist if it was prepared to maintain that the million-dollar parliament building is of more benefit to the province than a certain proposed expenditure would be.

The query recalls the remark of the colored man who, when asked if he knew where a certain person resided, said, "Golly, boss, but don't I wish I had as many dollars as I know dat." It is useless to compare things totally different. The expenditure on the parliament building can either be defended on its merits or not at all.

It seems rather late in the day to enter upon such a defence, seeing that the building is finished and the departments have moved into their new quarters, but it may not be amiss, as many persons are quite unfamiliar with the state of things existing in the old departmental buildings, to mention a few matters bearing upon the necessity for a change.

No one, who has not had opportunities of observing, can have any idea of the crowded and unsafe condition of the old buildings. In the course of years the accumulations around public departments are enormous. These consist of letters, reports, maps, contracts, and documents of various kinds, some of them are probably of no very great value, but no one can tell certainly which of them can be so designated.

Therefore it is the practice of all governments to keep records of every kind, and it is essential that these shall be in a shape to be available and in a place that is secure from ordinary accident. Public as well as private interests may depend upon the existence of a document in the custody of a public department.

Hence the necessity of providing adequate room for the storage of public papers is recognized by all governments. In this respect the province has very far outgrown the capacity of the old buildings.

It is also necessary that the permanent staff of the departments shall have sufficient room in which to do their work. No one who has had any business with the departments will contend that such room existed in the old buildings. This necessity is not only due to the convenience of the officers, but that of the public as well. When the province was very small in population, the old quarters were ample; but for several years past they have been wretchedly inadequate in respect to accommodation, both to officials and the public.

The health of public employees must also be considered; and this is sure to suffer where a number of men are daily occupying small quarters which, from their crowded condition, can never be cleaned. The heads of departments in a province like British Columbia need good offices, and we do not think it will be claimed that they had them in the old buildings. As for the legislature itself, its old room, with the committee rooms in connection, was wretchedly inadequate, both from the standpoint

of health and that of convenience. The accommodations for the library were hardly nominal, and the same is true of the museum and every other branch of the public service. This never was so apparent as it was after the departments began to move, when the wonder of everyone was how they managed to get along at all as they had been situated. Never before was the nature of the risk of destruction of valuable documents so apparent.

It is clearer now than ever that new buildings had to be provided; and this being the case, we maintain that those that have been erected are not extravagantly large, and it is certain that their cost has been very moderate. They may be a little larger than the present requirements of the public service call for, but it would be absurd to erect permanent structures without taking into account the certain growth and development of the province.

We have splendid buildings. They are convenient for the purposes for which they were intended. They are worthy in every respect of this imperial province. Their cost, which has not been a million dollars, although possibly before everything is done in regard to the grounds and furniture the sum will fall very short of that amount, is uncondemned to have been extremely reasonable. The estimate made last winter was \$850,000, which leaves a very handsome margin out of a million; but, conceding for the sake of argument that the cost will reach that sum, we maintain that the province has got its money's worth, and that the policy which led to the erection of that magnificent pile is one that reflects credit upon the government responsible for it.

IT WHINES NOW. The Post-Intelligencer expresses its regret that it has become necessary for any Seattle paper to say anything uncomplimentary of a neighboring city, but insists that such a course is rendered compulsory by the manner other cities are treating Seattle. The Colonist is concerned with the observation so far as it may be intended to refer to Victoria. There is not and there has not been in Victoria any feeling of hostility towards Seattle. There has, however, been a great deal of indignation at the manner in which this city has been treated by the Post-Intelligencer. That paper has made false statements of the most hurtful character against this city and industry calculated to build up its trade. It has assailed the character of Victoria merchants. It has derided the goods which they carry. It has misrepresented the city as a commercial headquarters in every possible way that its ingenuity could suggest. Its falsehoods have been exposed, and now it whines.

So far as the Seattle merchants are concerned there has been no disposition in Victoria to speak of them otherwise than in terms of the most pleasant character. We think that probably the most severe thing printed in this regard in Victoria was the reference to the Chamber of Commerce advertisement. That advertisement contained such astonishing statements that it was impossible in the interests of common honesty to disregard them. When a Chamber of Commerce speaks it must be understood to speak for the business community, and the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle has gone on record as making allegations in regard to Canadian duties and Canadian goods that cannot be justified by any sort of reasoning. The Colonist condemned these, and it would have been recent to its duty, not to the people of Victoria only, but to the world, if it had failed to correct, as far as it is able, the wrong impression that will be spread broadcast over this continent by such an advertisement. The Post-Intelligencer has singular ideas of journalism if it supposes that a Canadian paper will allow such misrepresentations to go uncorrected.

The Seattle paper also says that misrepresentations of the social character of the city are being spread broadcast in the interest of other cities. We do not know how true this is, for nothing of the kind has come under our notice. Such a thing ought not to be. We think we can say with perfect confidence that there is nothing in the social character of Seattle that will render it desirable for a man to avoid it on his way to the Yukon. The Seattle paper's reference to this matter is twaddle. It is done to excite public feeling against imaginary enemies. The truth of the matter is that the Post-Intelligencer in its arrogant and offensive manner has been steadily stirring up the hostility of every one, and its chickens are coming home to roost. If the people of Seattle wish to know the source of any ill-will towards their city that may exist, they need not look further than the Post-Intelligencer office. In striking contrast has been the course pursued by the Seattle Times, which, while advocating the claims of the city, has not said anything calculated needlessly to arouse opposition.

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TO THE TOILER!



How do you feel when your work is done? Is your back weak? Are you weary? Do your nerves tremble?

Do you feel as if all your strength was gone—that you are not able to stand the work you used to? Does old age seem to be coming on, while you are still young in years? Does your back give out? Then get

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belts.

It fills your system with Electricity, which is natural strength, and builds up your vitality so that you are as strong as ever in your life. Get it to-day, or send for the book, "Three Classes of Men," free, sealed, by mail.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 136 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

SEVEN COLUMNS. EIGHT PAGES.

Contains all the News

INCLUDING FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

If you want to keep your friends informed, you cannot do better than send them THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

PRICE 5 CENTS PER COPY. PER ANNUM \$1.50.

HAYTI GOT LEFT.

The Government Relied Upon Promise of Moral Influence Which Was Not Forthcoming.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 8.—Count Schwernin, the German chargé d'affaires, was received by the president this afternoon. The public mind continues agitated, and all the regulars and the national guards are in readiness. Shortly before 2 o'clock the president issued a proclamation to the people of Hayti saying that for the second time Hayti had yielded to German force, contrary to its rights.

The government, according to the proclamation, had decided to resist even to the last, but owing to the lack of promised moral influence, the character of which is not indicated in the proclamation, it was obliged to accept the ultimatum. The proclamation invites the Haytian people to cease international quarrels and to labor for the raising up of the nation.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Her Majesty of the Netherlands Shortly to Attain Her Majority.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—Wilhelmina, the Queen of the Netherlands, will take the oath of accession to the throne on September 6, 1898, in the new church at Amsterdam.

Wilhelmina Paulina Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was born on August 31, 1880. Her father was the late King William III, and her mother the King's second wife, Princess Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

WEAKENING ON HAWAII.

Doubts as to Whether the Senate Will Ratify the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It is stated by those in a position to know that the reason the Hawaiian treaty is not pushed in the senate is because the friends of the measure have grave doubts as to their ability to secure the vote of two-thirds necessary to pass it. The impression prevails that it may be necessary to pass a joint resolution and annex the islands by legislation. It has been found that a number of senators who were confidently counted for the treaty are against it, while others have expressed doubts about hasty action.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—In the legislature this afternoon the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne was continued. The opposition made a strong attack on the timber policy of the government.

LICK ECLIPSE PARTY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.—The Lick observatory eclipse expedition from San Francisco, has arrived here and will proceed inland to select an observing station.

SMITH-BROWN HAS HEART TROUBLE.

Smith-Brown has heart trouble, hasn't he?—Yes;—Yes;—also spade, club, and diamond trouble.—Chicago News.

FORT YUKON NEWS OF THE

Canadian Pacific Rail son's Bay Company

A Great Fleet on the Be Ready for the of Navigat

From Our Own Cor OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—T the Yukon matters un yesterday and to-day, session Mr. Sifton re upon what he had see of sending a relief exp City was discussed. A of the cabinet was appoi the revision of the mi in the light of Mr. S formation, covering lie size of claims and kind most cases the relief mat The railway committ council to-day rende decision. In a case hel meeting it was held th mittee, upon finding the discrimination in freight founded, has jurisdiction offending company to of the excessive freight The decision was that could not go further than pay to cover the appl for the freight.

From present appa sion of the Intercollo Montreal was certainly until January. It wa department to-day th much work to be don month County portion, a is determined to hav in good order before t menes. Trains for St. fax over the I. C. R. trial each evening at St. John the followi Halifax about 9 p.m.

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