

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1895.

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

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST.
Published Every Day except Monday
Per year, postage free to any part of Canada.
Six months, postage free to any part of the United States.
Per week, if delivered.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion of the United States.
Six months, postage free to any part of the Dominion of the United States.
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every other kind of advertisement—that is to say, advertising relating to real estate, Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement.
More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents out.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.
Not more than one week, 30 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50 and accepted other than for every day insertion.
Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till refused before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.
WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents each line.
Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—NOT MOUNTED ON WOOD.

CHRISTMAS.

"Again at Christmas do we weave
The holly round the Christmas hearth."
Christmas Day has come again, and perhaps there is no one so thoughtless, and we hope there are few so sad, as not to be stirred by the generous impulses, the glad feelings and the tender memories which the season brings with it. The hearty greetings we hear on the streets, the busy crowds of purchasers we meet everywhere, the kindly messages that are speeding over land and ocean to loved ones far away, all bear witness that the good old customs that have gathered round this day are still honored and observed among us.
And beneath what we hear and see lie the love and tact, and in many cases the self-denial, which lend to the smallest present a great value and sweeten to the needy one the gift which is but a sign of the love of the giver.
To-day the message of Peace and Good-will is being delivered everywhere to all sorts and conditions of men. In the great cities of the Old World men are awakened by the sweet chimes as they ring out on the midnight air, and in the morning the song is repeated by the full-voiced choir to the accompaniment of the "pealing organ." But the loneliest settlement in the most distant colony also remembers that it is Christmas Day, and in the rude little church services are offered up perhaps not less acceptable to Him who was cradled in a manger.
Some men may ask, "What is the good of it all?" Is not the air filled with rumors of wars, the strife of parties, the discord of creeds, and the din of the clash of class against class. While this is true we think that even here he who looks beneath these signs, sad and disheartening though they are, will discern a new spirit which makes nations hesitate long and deliberate deeply before they try to crush the life out of each other. The element of personal bitterness is in these days well nigh eliminated from party strife. Men everywhere are learning, however slowly, that truth is too deep and wide and mighty to be confined to any church or bounded by any creed; and though the chasm that separates rich from poor, the laborer from the employer of labor, is not yet bridged over, yet from both sides wise and great-hearted men are spending time and thought and life itself in the effort to hasten the time when the innocent shall no longer suffer the misery and degradation which are too often inseparable from poverty.
But, after all, it is in our homes that Christmas day can best be observed. The Founder of Christianity has made Home a sacred place and He proved again and again that He thought it ought to be a happy one. It is fitting that the birthday of Him who so often showed His love, and we had almost written reverence, for the "little children," should be specially the children's day and that each home should be filled with the sounds of the merriment and glee of the little ones. What gift can the richest parent bestow upon his children of more value than that of the memory of the days when Care and Anger and Selfishness were banished from the household, and when no one was too old, too busy or too sad to be glad, or to seem glad, and to do his best to make others happy. To such a home the heart will always turn though oceans roll between, or even if the relentless years have left it no place except in the memory. And if, as must happen in this world of partings, there is here and there a vacant place, can any consolation be so sweet as the thought of the perfect love and confidence and sympathy which never have

such opportunities of revealing themselves as at this season? If
"A sorrow's crown of sorrow
Is remembering happier things,"
such grief does not prevent the mourner from sharing in the gladness of others, and only makes the heart more strong and tender and loving. We are sure our readers will join us in the hope that Christmas, with its kindly thoughts, its gentle memories and its innocent amusements, may long continue to be celebrated among us; and that one and all may have this year
A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

It is a pity that the Manitoba school question cannot be discussed fairly, frankly and without wilful misrepresentation. The question is one of very great importance, and all are interested in having it treated dispassionately and settled amicably.
The question has been forced on the Dominion Government. There is not a member of it who entered upon the consideration of the subject willingly. They would all be delighted if the people of Manitoba settled it among themselves. But since it has been brought before them without any desire of theirs, or any encouragement from them, it is their duty to give it their best consideration; and no good Canadian, we are sure, desires that the Government should shirk a duty because it is difficult and unpleasant.
We see it stated by the organ of the Opposition that there was a time when "it was open to the Dominion Government to step in and say this change should not be made." If the Times means that the Government should have vetoed the Manitoba School Act of 1890, why does it not say so openly? Does the Liberal organ favor vetoing Provincial Legislation when it is constitutional. With the exception of the opportunity it had of vetoing the school bill, there never was a time when the Dominion Government, of its own motion, could have stepped in and interfered with Manitoba's educational affairs. It is also said by the same contemporary that "Manitoba's hands were left perfectly free by the Federal compact" in the matter of education.
The Dominion Government has no other power to interfere with Manitoba's legislation with respect to education, unless and until it is asked to do so in the constitutional way by the denominational minority of the province. Again, Manitoba has by the terms of the Federal compact voluntarily tied its own hands, so to speak, in the matter of education. That agreement did not leave its hands free of anything like free. This is part of the compact by which Manitoba bound herself when she entered the confederation. The second subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act (the compact) reads as follows:
"An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education."

FOOLED AGAIN.

The correspondent of the Times who seems to be canard manufacturer general for that paper, announcing that "John F. Wood was sworn in member of the Privy Council by Lord Aberdeen at Rideau Hall," goes on to say: "This bears out all that has been said in the Times as to the position of Controllers. What was done in Mr. Wood's case was to make him a Privy Councillor. It is simply a waste of time discussing such a ridiculous question, and shows how unfit a man like Col. Prior is to ask people's vote when he does not seem to know the difference between a Cabinet Minister and a Privy Councillor." The best reply to this balderdash is the following telegram, which Col. Prior received yesterday:
"Ottawa, Dec. 24th.
"Lt. Col. Prior, Con. Inland Rev., Victoria:
"Compliments of season. Was sworn in Cabinet Minister and took my seat in Council today."
(sd.) "JOHN F. WOOD."

THE OATMEAL PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR:—The article in your issue of the 9th inst. attempting to throw meal, tempt a reply that will not, I venture to predict, in any way change the conviction of the thoughtful reader regarding that product, and may possibly be of some use to my critic as enlightening him upon a subject he frankly admits knowing little of.
Generally I should pay no attention to an article written by one using a pseudonym; the article in question at the same time being undated and on the writer's locality unindicated; however, in the present case there are two very good reasons for again asking your indulgence. The first is that perchance some who might have neglected to read my first article may, thanks to the publicity given by "Country Boy's" criticism, look into the second, where I think shall be shown beyond all doubt, even to the most skeptical, that the product in question is being adulterated and put together out of proportion to the price of the raw material. The second reason is, perhaps "Country Boy" intended his article as a friendly criticism in order that the question might be more fully presented, and thus rests his case on the one point brought forth; because surely so feeble an effort could not have been seriously intended as an arraignment of my complaint.
But to proceed to the more critical examination of the problem. From one ton of oats the amount of oatmeal produced varies between 1,080 and 1,200 pounds, and as the highest quotation is \$18 per ton, the value of the oatmeal first class is \$42, or somewhat over 200 per cent. This, sir, I beg to point out, is quite within my former contention, when the figures given added 100 to 400 per cent. But this is not all; my critic would not tell us what became of the husks, of which he informs us there is so great a quantity, and the substance resembling dough, of which I am assured I should see piles lying about. I suppose these are all conveyed to the furnace and burned, as being thoroughly dried, would no doubt make excellent fuel, and as we were led to infer was quite worthless, this is a very equally effective method of being used to get rid of it. But no; I am assured on the best of authority that a large proportion of these "worthless husks," together with the "dough," is sent to the mill, and the miller, in grain, and is then manufactured into chop or ground feed, which is then retailed at the modest price of \$25 to \$27 per ton.
Aside from the local question, let us glance at prices of oatmeal elsewhere. In Ontario papers I find oats quoted from \$10.40 to \$10.90 per ton; the meal is here quoted at 2½ cents per pound, which would make the 1,200

was still the Manitoba Act—the federal compact. The following is the third subsection of the statute:
"3. In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General-in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case and as far only as the circumstances of each case may require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this section."
The Government of Manitoba having refused to execute the decision, it only remained for the Government of the Dominion to refer the whole matter to Parliament, which is to be done at its next session.
Those who study this very important question at all closely must see that Manitoba by the terms of confederation is not left perfectly free in all that relates to education, that she voluntarily restricted her power in that matter for the avowed purpose of protecting the denominational minority. They will also see that the Government of the Dominion did not interfere in the educational affairs of Manitoba until they were appealed to by the minority of that province, and not even then until they had ascertained from the highest legal authority that it was their duty to admit the appeal; and that in every step they followed closely the directions of the Constitution of Manitoba. The course they have pursued has been as fair to Manitoba as it could possibly be. No judicial tribunal could have proceeded more impartially or more dispassionately than the Government of the Dominion have done in this Manitoba business.

PLUMPER PASS JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR:—In reference to the letter in Thursday's issue of the Semi-Weekly Times signed by Mr. Stephen Hoskins, in which he condemns the decision of the justice of the peace in the recent case at the Pass, permit me to reply through your valuable columns that the misapprehension of Mr. Hoskins and the public generally on these islands as to the facts of the case in question point to the necessity of having a court room on Mayne Island, as on former occasions the court was held at the Mayne Island hotel, the proprietor of which was the defendant in the case. For some reason, on this occasion, the hearing was conducted in the small drawing-room instead of the large dining room as heretofore, and as no one was present but the justices, the constable and the defendant, any reports of the proceedings must be hearsay.
Had J. W. Hoskins or others been present they would have heard the severe reprimand given by my colleague, the extenuations for the offense committed and my own statement as to the laws, which I thought necessary, as the case was taken up at my instigation:
"I do not desire that there should be any disagreement between myself and colleague and therefore concur in his decision. I, however, wish to say that at the last trial, when it appeared that the liquor was sold on Sunday, we decided to reprimand the defendant, and also instructed the constable to warn him that any future infraction of the law would be proceeded against. I would also like to make it clear that I have no personal animus toward the defendant but against the license business, and shall endeavor to keep it within as strict bounds as the law directs."
ROBT. GRUBB, J.P.
December 20, 1895.

SIX TO FIVE.

The game of Rugby between Mr. J. F. Foulkes' team and the Navy yesterday resulted in a score of 2 tries (6) to 1 goal (5), in favor of Foulkes' team. For the first fifteen minutes the game was chiefly in Victoria's territory, when Gamble intercepted a pass and, by a splendid pass to Foulkes, enabled him to score. Sugrue took the kick, but failed to convert. After the change of sides, the ball was kept pretty well in the Navy ground and, after some minutes of play, Sugrue got the ball from a scrimmage and managed to fall over the line but the kick again failed. Shortly after this, George Ward scored for the Navy by a very good dodging run, and Peteh, taking the kick, converted. No side was called before any further score was made, thus leaving the Victoria's winners by one point, after a good hard game.
G. E. Jorgensen went over to Vancouver this morning to spend a few days.

of meal, or the product of one ton of oats, cost \$30, an increase of about \$19.
In Great Britain the price of oatmeal averages about 2 cents per pound, and I take the same quotation from a Chicago journal. These figures need no comment of mine. Further evidence would make my case no clearer. Even "Country Boy," should he take the trouble to peruse this letter, cannot fail to see that here is good and just ground to ask that a very considerable reduction be made in this almost universally used article of diet.
A. H. HAWKINS.
Langley, B.C., 16th Dec., 1895.

NOMINATING LADY SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your correspondent "Adam" in his second letter says he has no intention of injuring the Protestant Orphans' Home, but his unwarrantable interference with a very considerable part of the workers helping that institution, is calculated to cause a division, which is one of the most disastrous injuries you can do to a charitable institution.
It means the women not to make themselves a "political institution in connection with the Women's Council or parliament." His warning is not needed. The Women's Council is not a "parliament" or political institution, in fact it carefully abstains from politics, which have nothing to do with its aim and work.
The ladies' committee of the P. O. Home, having finished transacting their business connected with that institution, on any day, had just as much right to enter on the nomination of trustees to the Women's Council, or as school trustees, or anything else, as any other women. If not, neither had any other institutions or societies, and yet all these bodies have nominated persons to various posts, the public evening its approval of their action.
The "authority" of the subscribers was not required, as the subscribers have no authority whatever in this matter, which does not in the least relate to the management of the P. O. Home.
He speaks of an "offense" as though a crime of some sort had been committed, but the word is used in a ridiculous way in this case, for if the subscribers to every charitable body or woman, with an assertion of "authority" and talk of an "offense" being committed on such grounds, all our charitable institutions would collapse for lack of workers.
The remark that they would bring themselves into collision with the trustees may be true if the trustees are so wanting in good sense as to think of interfering with the liberty of other people, but "Adam" knows and we all know that the great majority of the public supports the women's committee of the P. O. Home in their action.
Concluding his letter he says, "as to uplifting man, I fancy the story of Adam and Eve points to a contrary result." Well, the customary reply is that Adam must have been a very weak and poor specimen, but I think his action was not to be compared to that of the man woman, with an assertion of "authority" and talk of an "offense" being committed on such grounds, all our charitable institutions would collapse for lack of workers.
The remark that they would bring themselves into collision with the trustees may be true if the trustees are so wanting in good sense as to think of interfering with the liberty of other people, but "Adam" knows and we all know that the great majority of the public supports the women's committee of the P. O. Home in their action.
Concluding his letter he says, "as to uplifting man, I fancy the story of Adam and Eve points to a contrary result." Well, the customary reply is that Adam must have been a very weak and poor specimen, but I think his action was not to be compared to that of the man woman, with an assertion of "authority" and talk of an "offense" being committed on such grounds, all our charitable institutions would collapse for lack of workers.
The remark that they would bring themselves into collision with the trustees may be true if the trustees are so wanting in good sense as to think of interfering with the liberty of other people, but "Adam" knows and we all know that the great majority of the public supports the women's committee of the P. O. Home in their action.

ALWAYS READY.

NO TROUBLE TO MAKE A CUP OF GOOD COFFEE.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
REINDEER BRAND
Condensed Coffee.

Manufactured by the Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co., Truro, N.S.

Hardware Specialties

- Enterprise Raisin Seeders . . .
- Meat Cutters, Enamelled and Tinned . . .
- Dietz Tubular Driving Lamp . . .
- Marty's Rat and Mouse Traps . . .
- Sargent's Wood and Iron Planes . . .
- Miller Padlocks and Night Latches . . .
- Ship Augers and Bits, Chain Cow Ties . . .

Also a full line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Wagons and Farm Implements.

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. lby.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and KAMLOOPS.

HOLIDAY SALE NOW ON

Big Reductions on all Lines.
Bargains in Christmas Goods.

B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Clothiers and Hatters,
97 Johnson Street.

KOOTENAY MINES.

Mr. J. M. Kellie Predicts That Next Year's Output Will Aggregate Ten Millions.

A Large Quantity of Ore Being Held for Smelting in the Province.

several others commencing work in the spring. A conservative estimate of the output of West Kootenay for next year is, he believes, \$10,000,000, under favorable conditions. Within three years this should increase to at least twenty-five million dollars per annum.

A CHRISTMAS DITTY.

The following is an impromptu Christmas poem by Mr. Justice Denman, of England, an old college friend of Mr. Justice Crease of Victoria:

Good people all, both great and small,
Man, woman, girl and boy,
Young men and maidens, list to me,
I fain would bring you joy,
Not common earthly jollity,
But free from base alloy.

And this is how to get it,
Whether walking to and fro,
Or attending to the house at home,
Or in the mines below,
Or working in the field or shop
Or wherever you may go.

Beware and don't give way an inch
To that awful creature self,
He's an irritating mischief-making,
Churlish little elf,
And the best receipt for Christmas
Is to lay him on the shelf.

Yes, an awful, spiteful creature,
He does harm in many a name,
Sometimes its gin or whiskey,
"Pitch and Toss," or some such game
But tho' he has many an alias,
Yet the villain is the same.

Sometimes he's merely Vanity,
Pride, Gluttony, or Conceit,
He would make you think that Xmas
Means smart ribbons, pudding, meat
Or 'e'en to wallow like a pig.
And reckon that you treat!

No, lay him on the shelf I say,
And let him slumber there,
And try how many you can make
The best you have to share,
And down with self and vanity,
A treasure rich and rare.

Give kindly books and gentle words
To all folk, great and small,
And think of Him who left His Throne
For a stable and a stall;
And down with self and vanity,
For His sake, who died for all.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, M. P. P. for the north riding of West Kootenay, arrived yesterday by way of Nanaimo. Though he said there was nothing particularly recent in mining news from his district to report, yet the development of the mines in the North as well as in the South riding was steadily advancing and the results were eminently satisfactory. Up to two weeks ago the amount of ore shipped and realized upon for the present year for West Kootenay was about \$2,225,000, and had the snow come earlier and facilitated the rawhiding of ores, the amount for this year would have exceeded three millions of dollars. The actual output of ore cannot be ascertained because a great deal of ore is being held back for the purpose of shipping it to the smelters in Kootenay. The amount amount given by him is only that realized for the ore shipped to the American side.

A large smelting plant is being erected at Trail Creek by Mr. Heinz, who has a contract from the Le Roi and other mines in Trail Creek district to reduce their ore at that point. The works are on a large scale, capable when completed of treating 150 tons a day, and with the slight additional cost of adding another stack or two will be able to treat 240 tons of ore per day.

The ore that is now accumulating at the mines will be shipped to these works as soon as sufficient snow falls to make good sleighing. Adding this ore to the amount exported will bring the output of West Kootenay up to four or five million dollars for 1895. The Trail Creek and Pilot Bay smelters and the smelter now being erected at Nelson by the Hall Mines Co. will divert from the American smelters a great deal of ore that they are now receiving, and will give British Columbia the additional benefit derived from the reduction of the ores at home.

Mr. Kellie believes, from personal observation, that the large district from the international boundary to and including the Big Bend, will before long have many mining camps quite as important as Rossland on the Slokan. The Big Bend country, which has been hampered in the past for want of proper communication, is, he considers, one of the greatest gold fields in the province. A new discovery has been made recently at the head of the North Fork of the Illecillewaet and Downy creek, about twenty miles from Albert canyon, on the C.P.R. The quartz runs 300 to 400 ounces in silver and very high in gold. Mining men who have examined that vicinity say there is a large section of fine mining country awaiting the prospector there.

The Lariveau and Fish Creek districts are now going ahead and will become heavy producers in the immediate future. In the Illecillewaet three mines are being worked on a considerable scale this winter—the Lanark, Maple Leaf and Isabella—with the prospect of

**OVER THE WORLD
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
CURES
WITH BENZOIN**

The most prompt pleasant and perfect cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases. The healing anti-consumptive virtues of the Norway Pine are combined in this medicine with Wild Cherry and other pectoral Herbs and Balsams to make a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds.
Price 25c. and 50c.

UNCL
HOW MAR
They Are
Many Mo
Tells a I
roundings
A month
give an
the serv
and his f
board sh
story.
"The g
a period
time the
he being
if he does
now why
a Uncle
years of
men. 10
year he
sixth \$18
first five
gets \$15
a third p
a month
"That i
is not hal
gets. The
besides, a
a marine
one. The
the period
years. Th
ing them
are not o
one dre
needs. If
year. Th
gear whic
with in t
perman
icient. I
and there
who buy
"The n
coat, whic
lasts five
a fatigue
coat. He
sers and
years, an
man is c
many. H
of gloves
flannel o
has two
drawers
four pair
pairs of
supplied
year and
seash.
kets driv
also give
part of
time. T
clothing
each ma
These ar
rial, too,
no stin
like neck
the marit
If a
with his
one-half
and if he
lowed so
he does n
service to
one-half
lows, and
service t
the cloth
value of
man for
"The
men are
try to l
but whil
hammed
nishes.
land and
tiated.
Sometim
administ
but they
take the
cer. The
cient var
"The
they nec
costs the
"Now
a marine
and well
or a
he is st
in cash
"His
He has a
best phy
petite a
for amu
billiards
he may
the gym
handbal
mer and
as much
governm
shipment
where th
with bo
"Out
pay the
together
"Best
of in h
honora
he may
where h
a good
year, to
he de
served
ters pe
lowance
home at
life."
"It w
not big
If they
treasur
and dr
fair pay
New
1,111,5
ond, w
being th