

## The Colonist.

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WELCOME TO VICTORIA.  
The Colonist, on behalf of the citizens of Victoria, extends a hearty welcome to the members of the British Association. They are a long way from home, but they are close to friends, for whom the name of this great organization is known its membership is honored. May their stay with us be pleasant, and when they turn their faces eastward again, may they carry with them only grateful recollections of this visit to the Ultima Thule of Canada.

OUR VISITORS  
Victoria has the honor of entertaining a number of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, an organization which occupies a foremost place in the progress of the age. It is too much to expect that all of these distinguished gentlemen have found time to make a study of British Columbia, its advantages, its possibilities and its scientific interests. Those of us who have lived years in the province are scarcely able to appreciate these things fully; and to the majority of the Colonist will pardon us, therefore, if we take this opportunity of saying some things to our visitors which to others may seem somewhat trite.

It has been said that America is only another name for Opportunity, and of no part of the continent is this more true than of this province, which looks out from its mountain tops upon the greatest of the oceans, across whose waters lie fields for energy and enterprise greater than any that have been exploited in modern times. Nature has fitted British Columbia to be the stepping stone, from which the world-conquering race of Anglo-Saxons shall stride forward to the conquest of Asia. Its development has come late, but it has come in time to be ready to be utilized in the next advance of Caucasian civilization. Its resources, hitherto undreamed of, will all be needed in the titanic struggle now imminent between the Occident and the Orient.

British Columbia, we may mention, has an area, which may be stated in round numbers at 380,000 square miles, that is it is upwards of three times as large as the United Kingdom. Its resources are varied and extensive; its geographical position commanding; its climate highly favorable to industrial pursuits. There are no greater forests of timber suitable for building purposes than those of British Columbia, if we except the great Siberian forest belt, which is not likely to be available to commerce for some time to come, owing to the fact that the rivers draining it flow into the Arctic ocean. The deep sea and river fisheries of the Province are unsurpassed. Its mineral wealth, including gold, silver, copper, iron and coal is widely diffused, so much so that no one can say of any section of the province that within it there may not be opened paying deposits of economic minerals. Its area of pasture land is of great value; and it contains many millions of acres of very fine farming land. Indeed the province is one of imperial possibilities, if we have regard only to the development of its resources; and its potentiality, in a commercial sense, is equally noteworthy.

As yet British Columbia is an almost unexplored field from the standpoint of science. Superficial observation suggests that geologists would find some things here very well worthy of investigation, and it may be that ethnology and geology might work in this

field hand in hand. The mass of legendary lore preserved by the Indians of the Northwest Coast is remarkable. Some attempts have been made to collate it. The Smithsonian Institution has done some work in this direction, but very much more has been done by individuals, whose work is yet in manuscript form. A gentleman named Morse, who lives in the State of Washington, has a collection of hundreds of legends that have never been printed. A feature of most of the legends is that they nearly all relate to a great catastrophe; they seem, in fact, to be descriptions of some terrible convulsion of nature, which completely altered the condition of the people and was the forerunner of a period of prolonged cold. The legend of Snouqualm, for example, tells of the time when the sun, moon and stars were lost, and the great winter enveloped the world, and how, Shiwon, son of the Supreme God, restored the warmth and light to mankind and caused vegetation to grow again. There is the legend of the Klickitat Indians which tells of the time the mountains were thrown up from the earth and all the fish in the rivers were poisoned by the ashes carried by the waters. There is the Clayquot legend of the time when the Great Spirit was angry at all created things and killed with fire and frost nearly every living creature; the Bella Coola legend of the bird with the eyes of fire that sat upon the mountains and burned up all mankind save one, which event took place before the great winter came. There are legends of other kinds. The Skagit tell that their ancestors were made from the sea weed, that is that they were found one morning on the beach, where the night before there had been heaps of seaweed which had disappeared; the Haida claim that their ancestors came up out of the ocean. There are tribes in Alaska that say their ancestors came out of the furthest North; others say that their came from beyond the Sunrise. And so it goes. There is an unexplored mine of legend here, and, speaking of course merely from superficial investigation, the great majority of the legends appear to relate to the geological era, which we call the Ice Age, although some of them apparently antedate it.

Whether we look at British Columbia from the standpoint of the practical business man, or from that of the investigator into the secrets of nature, past and present, it possesses great interest. The development of our mines is securing attention to our material possibilities. We all hope that the visit of the British Association may lead to the fuller examination of an early of those features of our province, which are peculiarly within the domain of science. Speaking particularly of the legends, it may be worth while adding that if these are collated now they can be got into a much more perfect form than at a future date. Reasons, which need not here be specified, can easily be given for this; but they will readily suggest themselves when we say that many of the tribes yet remain almost in a primitive condition and there are yet living men whose intercourse with them has been of the most intimate kind. The conditions which rendered it possible for white people to learn the secret thoughts and beliefs of the Indians are fast passing away.

LIABILITY OF CORPORATIONS.  
In the Victoria Times of September 2, page 4, column 1, and beginning at the "Attorney-General" (we are particular to designate exactly where the statement is to be found because certain of our contemporaries have a trick of denying their own language), occurs the following, alleged to be a dictum of the COLONIST: "There can be no liability on the part of a company or a corporation for loss of life or property or any other injury sustained through the negligence of a company's servants." Since December 11, 1888, when the first issue of the COLONIST appeared, there has never been in this paper any statement of opinion that by any possible construction of language can be made to mean what is above quoted, or anything resembling it. The only language used by the COLONIST warranting the statement that it ever expressed any opinion as to the liability of corporations for the acts of their servants will be found in the issue of September 1st, page 4, second column, where, referring to two cases where death resulted from accident on the Canadian Pacific, the opinion is expressed that no jury would find the Canadian Pacific directors or chief officers guilty of malice in the cases in question. In the same paragraph there is a distinct statement that the liability of corporations to indictment exists, and, in fact, the whole reference to the subject was to show that while corporations are subject to precisely the same treatment in the courts as private individuals, the chief Crown officer must exercise his discretion as to when a prosecution ought to be instituted. On a former occasion the COLONIST referred to the same question, and was careful then to say that the difficulty in prosecuting such indictments was to make out a case for a jury. We do not remember ever to have heard it suggested in Canada that corporations are not liable in the same manner as private individuals for every illegal act. The COLONIST has never so much as referred, that is within a year or so, to the liability of corporations for loss of property or personal or other injuries not resulting in death. There has been no occasion to discuss such questions, except in connection with the Point Ellice disaster, and that matter having been in court, we have deemed it proper to avoid discussion of the legal questions involved.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.  
The Roseland Record makes the startling statement that the provincial government has given nearly all the valuable lands to railroads. It is possible that the Record believes this. It may be that it only gives a new illustration of the carelessness which characterizes the assertions of the opponents of the government. We may state the facts briefly as they are. Because the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Company have a land grant which they have earned, the Columbia & Western has one that it may earn, our contemporary jumps at the conclusion that most of the province has been given away. The area of British Columbia is close to 380,000 acres. Of this vast area we venture to say that nearly 225,000,000 yet remain the property of the Crown, and that after every railway subsidy contemplated by existing legislation has been provided for there will remain at least 200,000,000 acres of land yet to be taken up, all of which will average in value quite as high as the land that has been alienated to private individuals or railways, or is likely to be alienated to railway companies under any existing subsidies. We are, indeed, of the opinion that the portion of the province which is as yet untouched by any of the subsidy acts, except that in aid of the Canada Western Central, popularly called the British Pacific, is more valuable from the standpoint of the actual settler than those portions in which railway subsidies have been granted. The Record ought to be more careful in making assertions as to what the government of the province has done.

THE NEED OF THE DAY.  
Science by searching has not found God. He hides from the telescope. The microscope cannot find Him. The balance cannot weigh Him. The chemist's test tube cannot detect Him. The question of Job centuries ago must be answered in the negative to-day: "Canst thou by searching find out God?" Can we find Him in history? It is hard to say. We tell ourselves that we do; but another nation sees divine mercy where another sees nothing but a curse. We will make a venture of it if we try to discover Him in history. Can He be found at all? In all this Universe, which stretches further than the arrows of light have ever penetrated, has He any abiding place? Must not the honest answer be that in the Universe of matter there is no place for Him? Would it not be well if the churches would recognize this and seek to lead the world to an appreciation of the great truth that "God is a spirit" and can only be discerned spiritually? Herein, it seems to us, consists the superiority of Christianity over all other religious systems. There are systems of ethics quite as pure as those which Christianity inculcates, but in none of them is the idea of a spiritual God of love brought out. Is not this the true nature of the Gospel of Jesus Christ? We have seen how in other systems God, the Creator, is to be found; but in none of them is there held out to mankind a Deity who is capable of saving man from the consequences of his errors, and whose relation towards His creatures is that of a loving Father. If this great thought were kept more prominent than it is in religious teaching, the world would be the better; because this is the one thing for which humanity is longing. Of creed-building there has been more than enough; sacerdotalism there has been a surfeit; but of salvation there has been scarcely a tithe of what is needed—no salvation from indefinite suffering hereafter, but from real and actual suffering to-day. Beneath the civilization, that has been so laboriously built up in more than eighteen centuries, there are depths that are black with suffering and despair. The air would be vocal with cries for deliverance if the submerged millions did not believe they would be in vain. What the world needs to-day is a revival of Christianity. This only will solve the great social problems which surround us.

We find in the Kootenian the statement that the COLONIST is still booming Klondyke in the hope that a few grube stakes will be sold here, and this is contrasted with the cold neglect which his paper is alleged always to have given Kootenay. The neglect of Kootenay on our part is attributed by the Kootenian to political reasons. The COLONIST may believe the Kootenian, but long before there was such a paper as the latter in existence, and while the people who control the Kootenian were in as dense ignorance of everything relating to British Columbia as they now are of the rudimentary principles of common decency, the COLONIST had advertised Kootenay to the world, and worked for its advancement; and that even since the Kootenian was established the COLONIST has done more, that is, has devoted more columns of space to the advancement of the interests of Kootenay than the Kootenian has to any or all subjects calling for editorial treatment.

THE ALASKAN GIVES WHAT IT CALLS THE new route to the Klondyke and cites authority for it Captain Greenleaf, of the schooner Aggie, which took Prince Luigi and his party North when they went to scale Mount St. Elias. The route is stated as follows: From Disenchantment Bay to White River, 76 miles; White river to Stewart River, 40 miles; Stewart River to Klondyke 185. We hardly see how this can be true. Disenchantment Bay is in latitude 60 deg. north, Fort Reliance at the mouth of the Klondyke is in latitude 64 deg. north. Four degrees of latitude are nearly 280 miles and if we make the usual allowance of 10 percent, for deviations from a straight course, we have upwards of 300 miles to the mouth of the Klondyke. While it is very likely that a feasible road may be found over the route suggested, it must be longer than Captain Greenleaf thinks, if he is correctly reported.

WE must remind the Wellington Enterprise that it is mistaken about the facts in regard to the taxes on the Victoria Lumber Company. There is no issue between the Enterprise and the COLONIST as to the question of the Company having on one occasion obtained a judgment relieving it from taxes. The point is that the present Attorney General was not responsible for that judgment, for he was not in office when it was obtained. After he took office he secured a judgment confirming the levy upon the Company.

GEN. ROBERTS, ex-United States consul, who left the city yesterday morning, leaves many friends behind him in Victoria. He very worthily represented his government here, and Victorians will always be glad to hear of his prosperity.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.  
KOOTENAY CAN STAND IT.  
That the great silver deposits of the Kootenay are second to none in the world, has been freely admitted by all the mining experts who have closely inspected the mines of the various camps, and this section can better stand a slump in the value of a sack of flour than our neighbors across the line, as the deposits here are of high grade, and the mine can be worked at a profit, even though the price falls to 50 cents per ounce.—Silverton Silverman.

WELL RESEMBLED PRAISE.  
The arrest, trial and subsequent execution of James Wood should inspire respect for the manner in which the laws of British Columbia are enforced. We have before remarked that under the supervision of the Hon. Mr. Justice, the chief of provincial police, law and order were maintained and that life and property were just as safe here as in any other part of the Dominion. Every one of the things that gentleman undertakes is done well.—Nelson Economist.

"GAZETTE" ANNOUNCEMENTS.  
Assizes at Nelson and Donald—Farmer's Institute Regulations.  
According to the British Columbia Gazette, assizes will be held at Nelson on October 18, and at Donald on October 25th.

NEWLY framed rules and regulations for Farmers' Institutes are published in extenso, and also the limits and boundaries of the newly created school district and the Spring Brook school district have been re-defined. The Lexington Mining and Milling Company, with registered office at England, B.C. and capital stock of \$100,000, divided into one million shares, of ten cents each; and the Victoria Metal-lurgical and Chemical Company, Limited, with a capital of \$75,000, in seven thousand five hundred shares, of a par value of \$10 each, are the only new mining companies incorporated during the week.

THE Silver Tip is another promising shaft, where sixteen men are employed. It is down 120 feet and is on a lode containing gold and silver. Researches here promise well. The proprietors seem determined to thoroughly examine the ground judging by the number of men engaged in sinking, etc. A very good showing has been made at the Victoria, owned by Mr. A. Raper, at No. 4. Shaft down about 130 feet, drift therefrom 40 feet. The ore is reported a good grade, and its appearance would seem to confirm all that is said about it. A considerable quantity is sacked ready for shipment. Mr. Raper, whose local knowledge of Texada is well known, has unbounded confidence in the value of his own section, as well as in the great mineral wealth of the island generally.

## GOLD SEEKERS' TRIALS

Hundreds of Horses Killed in the Attempt to Get Through the Passes.

A Letter From a Victorian Telling How He Fares in the Hills.

The following interesting extracts are from a letter received from Thyrworth Harrop, one of the several tramway employees who left here for the upper Yukon some weeks ago:

"We have made good progress so far. Two of our horses are no good, being played out. Kingsley's is nearly dead from the sore he had on his shoulder, and Norman's fell over a bluff and bruised itself inwardly so it cannot work; mine is the only one left. Johnston tried to buy one, he offered \$300 for it, but the offer was refused. He thinks when the steamer comes in he will be able to get one cheaper, as the duty is 30 percent on every horse, and some of the men have not money enough to pay for any new arrivals. It is so hard on horses; five were killed yesterday. I helped to throw two over the bluffs within half an hour, so you can guess what kind of a trail this is. We are over the worst of it now—that is the muddy part; but if it rains it will be impassable, the water from the streams makes it so muddy. There are over 800 horses going over every day cutting it up badly. In some places the horses sink down to their bellies, and in others if a horse slips he will go about 500 feet down the mountain into the river. It rained last night and the trail was awful. We have had fine weather since I came, but the four of us cannot get to the lake in six months with one horse, so hope Johnston will get a horse soon. In any case I am afraid we will not get in by water. I think we will be frozen in and have to go down in sleighs. Don't worry about me, I will get out of this country or die in the attempt. I don't turn back now I have started, but it wants an iron heart. Lots of big strong men are turning back. They worked themselves nearly to death over the worst part of the trail, and had not strength to go any farther. It is a fine country up here, but it takes the flesh off a fellow packing a sack of flour up those hills. The sweat runs off one in streams. The fellows don't get the right kind of grub to do such hard work. I saw Willie Tolmie, and he looks mighty thin since he came. Last Sunday we had grouse fried and huckleberry pie for high living. Kingsley is a good cook. Grouse and huckleberry can be killed with a stick, they're so numerous. I saw a big brown bear the other day coming down the side of a hill. We didn't speak as we passed by, as I had not my rifle. There are lots of them around now after the berries. I helped to pull the young fellow, who was drowned, out of the bushes yesterday. The risk of us is current was so strong. It is wonderful that more have not been drowned because there was only a log to cross on and if they fall in they could get loose from their packs and the current would take them under. We had to swim our goods over on the horses' backs and as a result we had a lot of things. There is a bridge now. I met Cox on the trail yesterday. He gave me two letters from Victoria. I have been waiting for a letter for three days and no word. When I get in camp I am so tired I can't think of anything but sleep, so have written this in sections.

If you get up in the spring, whatever you do don't come by Skagway or Dyea, for it will be absolutely impossible to get over the trail if they don't fix it. It is a frightful condition now.

TO FIGHT AFRIIDS.  
General Lockhart Has Gone to Take Command on the Frontier.  
London, Sept. 3.—Confirmation has been given to the report that the government has sent General Lockhart, commanding expedition against the Afriids. It is reported that General Lockhart, commander-in-chief in the Punjab, will be recalled from England, where he has been on furlough, to command the expedition. General Lockhart left Britain last night, to-day he will be in India, where he will arrive in good time to command the expedition which will be ready to move in about a fortnight hence. General Lockhart's reputation for military ability and skill on border warfare, which is well known to the Afriid tribesmen, who have taken part in the uprising.

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.—Little news has been received here regarding the situation on the frontier. The expedition to Tirah will invade the country of the Afriids by several different routes. The tribesmen in the vicinity of Jamrud are increasing in numbers and threatening an attack.

When they put a man in jail he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to—he is limited to a very frugal diet. It is not equally true of dyspepsia. For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of his life, he might as well be a vegetable. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little sourness, windy belchings and heart burn; headache and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth. As the disease progresses the chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and means that the body is holding poisonous, impure matter that should be gotten rid of. The poison is being reabsorbed into the blood and the whole body, impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of it all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

## TEXADA'S MINES.

What is Being Done to Open Up the Gold Properties.

News from Texada Island is to the effect that a number of the mines and mineral claims in that undoubtedly rich section of the province are in course of active development.

Starting at what is known as the Iron Mine, a force of men under Mr. H. H. Lee, who was foreman of this mine some years ago, have been exploring below the Iron bed and at a depth of less than 20 feet have struck ore of a fine peacock hue, similar to that seen at the Van Anda workings. This is considered a valuable discovery and the probabilities are that it will prove so.

The Victoria-Texada Company, commencing a foot or two above high-water mark, have driven a tunnel, 6 feet by 3 feet, a distance of 186 feet in rock which looks well, and which is said to carry gold silver and copper. As the mouth of the tunnel is right at a shipping point no outside transportation of mineral produced at this opening is needed.

At the Sturpie shaft, which is down about 200 feet, operations are being energetically carried on by a Comox company. Some very good looking ore is being raised. The lode is followed right from the surface and yields gold, silver and copper. Work here shows that the owners have much faith in their property and just now things promise that they will be plentifully rewarded, as they deserve to be, for the perseverance and courage they have displayed.

The Silver Tip is another promising shaft, where sixteen men are employed. It is down 120 feet and is on a lode containing gold and silver. Researches here promise well. The proprietors seem determined to thoroughly examine the ground judging by the number of men engaged in sinking, etc. A very good showing has been made at the Victoria, owned by Mr. A. Raper, at No. 4. Shaft down about 130 feet, drift therefrom 40 feet. The ore is reported a good grade, and its appearance would seem to confirm all that is said about it. A considerable quantity is sacked ready for shipment. Mr. Raper, whose local knowledge of Texada is well known, has unbounded confidence in the value of his own section, as well as in the great mineral wealth of the island generally.

The Nutcracker has turned out some precious looking rock, holding gold and silver. This property is owned by Nanaimites who are satisfied they have a good thing. The Lorindale, near the Nutcracker, showed quite a quantity of free gold. A thorough development of these claims is needed to fully demonstrate their worth. Want of capital doubtless prevents the regular working of many places which have disclosed excellent prospects. Dozens of claims in various parts of the island are under examination. The Black Prince, near the N. E. point, is bidding fair to be a fine mine. Other claims in the same vicinity have surface indications which would lead the miner to expect large bodies of ore as the veins are followed.

## LABOR DAY.

Visitors and their friends are cordially invited to pay us a visit on Monday. We will be open all day for the convenience of our Nanaimo friends, wishing to profit by their trip to Victoria.

Gilmore & McCandless,

85 AND 87 JOHNSON STREET.

## THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

The Government Board of Geographical names says: "K should always be used for hard O, and that Y is always a consonant as in yard, and therefore should not be used as the vowel I. The possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony or changing its descriptive application. So Klondike, St. Michael, Cook Inlet, are correct forms."

Wheat at \$1 a bushel, Flour must follow. Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit - 25c. Christie's Sodas - - - - - 30c. Rolled Oats, 9 lbs., - - - - - 25c. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

A NERVOUS DEBILITY SUFFERER in an aggravated form shows it in his face—a haggard, worn-looking man. The same with women. But what of the man who has lost all vital and manly power, and yet looks like a physical giant? That is just the question to which Dr. Sanden has devoted twenty years of study. It is true that men who look strong ARE weak in this respect. Dr. Sanden has found the cause and explains it in his little work, "Three Classes of Men," which he sends free by mail, sealed from observation, or can be had at his office. It gives full information relating to

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT  
It might be worth your time to read the little book. Get it, or call and see this wonderful Belt.  
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Dr. Sanden pays the duty on all goods shipped to this Province.

WANTED—High-grade man of good church standing willing to learn our business, then to act as Manager and Correspondent here; salary \$200. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to A. T. ELDER, General Manager, care Daily Colonist.

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## FORIETH

ROYALTY IN

Duke and Duchess of Eighteen Address One Day

Are Entertained at Corporation Before for Scotia

BELFAST, Sept. 3.—T busy day for the Duke York, and it was the stay in Ireland. Their on arriving here from County Down, the residents of Londonderry, d. hall, where they receive eighteen addresses from bodies belonging to the eter. The Duke and the then entertained at luncheon in a few days, when present at the formal new clock here. Next the shipbuilding yards Wolf. After the garden honor given by the Lord fast, their royal highness fast Lough, where the board a yacht for the procession was greeted by the crowds of people main thoroughfares.

HAWAIIAN SIT

Admiral Beardslee Gives a of the Subje

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3. Beardslee, who had been of the Pacific squadron arrived yesterday from the steamer Alameda. He ceased in command by Miller, he will proceed city in a few days, when president of the examination of the condition of the Hawaiian Islands, Ad.

"At the time of the ar cesor it seems there we that the American flag floating from the Excess We, who were on the s nothing of the possible annexation of the island had much a disquieting country. That was und alarm. The Japanese a strong in the islands, and any ulterior designs on them. They might not But they have been ord quiet, and their official took a conspicuous part tion of Declaration Day.

"The political situation is unpleasant, and the two on each other in the In the main the annexa is rather favored than course, the American cent, are not in accord having any voice in the greater part of the naty ont, are not in accord ment which has replaced They are more apathetic talie.

"The Dole government wisely maintained the ground for impeachment time, the natives feel a

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