

The Colonist.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 6.
Published Every Monday and Thursday
by The Rainald Printing & Publishing Company, Limited.
W. H. ELLIS, MANAGER.
TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST.
Published Every Day except Monday
Per year, postage free to any part of Can-
ada, in advance, \$10 00
Per month, in advance, \$1 00
Per week, in advance, 25 cts.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
Per year, postage free to any part of the
Dominion or the United States, \$1 50
Per month, in advance, 15 cts.
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly
in advance.
ADVERTISING RATES.
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, as dis-
tinguished from everything of a transient char-
acter—that is to say, advertising referring to
merchandise, real estate, and other business
concerns, Government and Land Notices—pub-
lished at the following rates, per line, solid nonpara-
lled, the duration of publication to be specified at
the time of ordering advertisements:
More than one fortnight and not more than
one month, 40 cents.
More than one week and not more than one
fortnight, 30 cents.
Not more than one week of one day.
No advertisement under this classification in-
serted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other-
wise for every-day insertion.
Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line
each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific
instructions inserted till ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration
of special period will be charged as if con-
tinued for full term.
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SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line
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ment inserted for less than \$2.
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quent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements
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Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral
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Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL
SERIAL—not mounted on wood.
VANCOUVER:
Branch Office of The Colonist, 609 Hastings
Street, E. GOODMAN, Agent.

THE ATTACKS ON THE PREMIER.

The savagery of the attacks made upon the Premier in connection with the companies with which his name has been associated is a very palpable evidence of the weakness of the opposition criticism in other respects. His provincial critics, stimulated by the remarks of a number of British papers, whose writers are necessarily very badly informed on the subject, are concentrating their efforts to make it appear that he has been guilty of a grave fault. It is remarkable, to say the least, that the crux of the faultfinding does not relate to any wrong doing or improper methods on the part of the companies with which Mr. Turner's name is connected. His crime appears to be in being connected with them at all. It is not suggested that he has acquired an interest in these companies by dishonorable means, or that his name is being used dishonorably, or that he has done anything that would rob him of his good name as an individual or as a public man. The criticisms are loud and full of invective of the strongest kind, but windy and pharisaical in the highest degree. It is to be held that a man may not take advantage of legitimate opportunity in connection with enterprises in which so many are engaging, because he happens to be Premier, then we have reached the stage in politics when it is necessary to revise the whole code of public ethics. It will be necessary for the firm of Turner, Beaton & Company to be dissolved and the name of Turner wholly removed from the signboard; because there is not a whit of difference between Mr. Turner selling supplies for the Klondyke business as a member of a company formed in England for that purpose. There is only a slight distinction, and that one of degree, in the privileges of any public man and therefore the effect of such pronouncement has a very wide scope. Mr. Templeman, as senator, must cease connection with the publication which is benefiting by what business activity the Klondyke rush is creating, for he is sharing in whatever profits his political standing and influence bring to that paper in the way of patronage. He must withdraw his name from the directorate with which it has been associated. Mr. Bostock, the proclaimed political Moses of British Columbia, must, if indeed he is not already much disposed in that direction, close his purse strings to demands for various newspaper enterprises and dispose of his Kaslo and Kamloops municipal bonds. Mr. Cotton, as would be dictator of the Mainland, was very wrong indeed to have associated himself with so many business enterprises as promoter and shareholder. There may even be doubts as to the propriety of Mr. Semlin continuing to "ranch" for the fact that he does cannot but have a material effect in influencing the support he receives from his neighbors. What can we say of the stimulus given to Col. Donville's Klondyke company by his party prestige and the boost given by his close political relationship with Sir Louis Davies? Must Hon. David Mills and Sir Oliver Mowat relinquish the presidency of the large monetary concerns to which they have been elected on account of their public prominence and high reputation for integrity? Is the memory of Hon. Alexander MacKenzie and Sir John Macdonald to be consigned to iniquitous oblivion because they, too, allowed themselves to occupy such positions? Was Hon. Edward Blake retreat to his

sense of honor because he accepted a retainer from the C.P.R. while leader of Her Majesty's opposition? What of nearly every public man in Great Britain, in office or out of office, who is president or director of one or more large financial corporations and whose name figures in every published statement of such companies? Where is this novel code of ethics to land us, if the name of no public man is to be used in connection with business enterprises? A position of public prominence affords opportunities to every man, from which nearly every one, good or bad, reaps advantages. It is one of the incidental rewards of the position and which, unless public men after the example of some ecclesiastical orders renounce all material gain, is inseparable from their position. If sacrifice and self-abnegation are to be planks of the new political platform, we are glad to know it. It reveals a new and unexpected phase in the character of the opposition. We would prefer, however, before accepting it as settled to see it specifically inserted in that thing called a platform; because as yet it forms no part, not even inferentially, of that remarkable document. We had always been led to understand that the names of public men in high standing associated with monetary concerns, so far from being objectionable, are regarded as a guarantee of good faith. Of course if a company abuses the possession of the names of responsible and reputable men and seeks to do wrong under the guise of their respectability, it is bad for both its patrons and the public; but of such we have seen no evidence in the instances in question. In an interview with Mr. Turner, which we publish to-day, that gentleman in his own quiet way puts an entirely new face on the subject and disposes of the whole case of his opponents who have been directing their recent onslaught against him. We think the matter can safely be left in the hands of the public to judge of its merits. The attacks are very likely to have the effect of a boomerang. The above observations also apply to the strictures upon Hon. Mr. Pooley.

MOSES.

Among the heroic figures which stand out in sharp relief against the background of history, none is grander than that of the great Jewish lawgiver. Except Jesus Christ, no name can be mentioned that stands for more to humanity than that of Moses. In whatever aspect he is regarded, as diplomatist, leader, legislator and social economist, he stands peerless among men. For thirty-five hundred years the world has responded to the impulse of his genius. No man ever knew the site of his grave, but of him it can be said with more truth than of any other that he built for himself a monument more lasting than brass and more lofty than the greatest of the pyramids. Looking back across the vista of centuries that have elapsed since he closed his marvellous career, his figure is seen in magnificent isolation, like a great mountain top viewed from the ocean, which seems to belong more to heaven than to earth. The personal history of Moses is familiar to every one. Doubtless tradition has surrounded it with many details of doubtful authenticity. Hero worship has not changed much within the memory of man. We know that it surrounds the lives of the world's great sons with myths of all kinds. The greater part of the career of Napoleon, for example, lies within the past one hundred years, but we know that the Napoleonic myths are almost innumerable. We can readily understand how a highly imaginative people like the Jews would associate with the name of Moses many things which are either pure fiction or else gross exaggerations. Besides the Bible, there is a vast mass of Jewish and Moslem literature treating of his life. It is prodigious of marvellous stories, and it would be neither profitable nor instructive to attempt to sift the wheat from the chaff. A few salient facts may be taken as established and there are sufficient for the purpose of this article. After the children of Israel had been in bondage four hundred years, Moses was born of a slave father and mother. When we reflect upon the low stage of humanity to which the Jews had fallen, as was exemplified later by their desire to return to serfdom, when we consider the depressing effect of prolonged slavery upon any people, how it crushes out all that is noble, courageous and aggressive in a man, we will the better appreciate the nature of the beginning of his career. He was educated in Pharaoh's court, as the result of a happy accident. What appears to be reliable history tells us that not only did he become "skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians," but he was a skilful general as well, gaining signal victories for Pharaoh's forces. It is not easy to understand how a man with such a reputation and standing in such favor at the court should have been compelled to flee from Egypt merely because he had killed an overseer of slaves. There is clearly a break in the narrative at this point, but what we are most concerned with is the fact that he foresook all that Egypt had to offer him and fled into the wilderness of Arabia, where he became a shepherd. Here he received the inspiration to become a deliverer of his people. He returned to Egypt and began a series of negotiations with Pharaoh, that finally resulted in his being allowed to lead the Israelites out

into the desert of Arabia. We find him in consequence, at nearly sixty years of age, at the head of a host numbering about two and a half millions of men, women and children, every one of whom had been born in slavery, and whose ancestors for ten generations had been born slaves. Out of this material he set about making a nation. He gave them laws for their government; he prescribed sanitary regulations for them to observe; he instructed them in monotheism, establishing an elaborate ritual, but even he could do little with his host of ex-slaves. He led them to the border of Palestine; the time seemed ripe to make them a nation; but the spies sent in advance brought back alarming tidings. It is true, they said, that the land flows with milk and honey; but the men are of great stature, and we shall be all slain if we attempt an invasion. The instinct of the slave asserted itself, and the people resolved to return to Egypt. At this juncture the genius of Moses was evidenced. He not only checked the impetuous rebellion, but he led the people back into the desert, and kept them there for forty years, or until every man who had left Egypt was dead. There is no record of any other act so masterful as this. One stands aghast at the mighty personality of the man who could quell the murmuring of nearly three millions of people and regain their confidence. If he had done no other act than this, he would be a unique figure in history. When sufficient time had passed to permit a new generation to grow up in the freedom of the desert, Moses led the band once more to the borders of Palestine, and, though he did not live to enter the promised land, the people whom he had served so well were able, under the leadership of Joshua, to sweep their enemies before them. But the work of Moses did not end with his death. Indeed, his regeneration of the Israelites was only the foundation of a fabric which endures to this day and will probably endure as long as our present civilization lasts. Fully one-half the population of the globe, that is those who are embraced in the two great systems of Christianity and Mohammedanism, base the greater part of their social economy upon the teachings of this man. Indeed it is not too much to say that his rules of conduct form the basis of modern civilization. His name encircles the world. The followers of the Cross carried it Westward; the followers of the Crescent carried it Eastward. Even when this is said, we have not reached the full measure of his influence. We know where to look for the descendants of two of the tribes which he led out of Egypt; but we do not know with any degree of certainty, in fact we do not know at all, what became of the descendants of the other ten tribes. There are various suggestions on this point, to which we shall take occasion to refer at some future time, but just now we must be content with saying that their fate is one of the unsolved problems of history. Without pursuing the subject further, and without giving rein to the imagination even in the slightest degree, disregarding all that can be by the most captious critics be regarded as the invention of superstition or evolution of tradition, there remains enough in the life of Moses to place him easily first in the ranks of the world's great men. The United States secretary of the navy is engaged in getting the force under his control into something like a state of efficiency. He has ordered a number of shells and is hastening the completion of the seventy-five quick-firing guns ordered some time ago. Commenting upon this, some of our United States exchanges treat the action as indicative of war; but the meagreness of the preparations disposes of any such idea. The total outlay contemplated will only call for \$265,000, a mere bagatelle in comparison with what would be needed if the nation was really going to engage in hostilities. We think that the correct explanation of the new order is that the secretary has come to the conclusion that it is folly to continue any longer the present utterly useless condition of the coast defenses, and is simply putting them into shape, so that they can serve the purposes for which they were intended. Hitherto these defenses have consisted of gun batteries without ammunition and forts without either guns or ammunition. To allow this state of things to continue would reduce the whole business to a farce, and the secretary is probably simply doing what any one else would do, if he had the money, in a time of profound peace—seeing that the small defense establishment under his charge is completed. What would we think if a lot of money had been spent at Esquimaut in throwing up a fort and a lot more in half finishing some guns to be mounted there, and nothing more was done? Would we think that Great Britain was preparing for war if the guns were ordered to be completed and some ammunition made for them? We think that it would be well for the government to withdraw the advertisement in regard to a toll road at Skagway. It is not desirable to do anything at the present time that appears like recognizing the American contention as to the boundary. Moreover, we doubt the expediency under existing circumstances of granting a franchise to anyone to maintain a toll road there.

We have a letter from Idaho in which the writer asks for a copy of the Colonist, and says: "I want to subscribe to it for a few months, in order to find out your means for transportation to Klondyke, the names of your business firms, the price of goods, etc. I want your paper for a few months in order to find out for myself what inducements the Victoria route offers as an outfitting point. Useless to tell you that dozens will read it." We can assure our correspondent that, though he might not think so from the appearance of our advertising columns, the merchants of Victoria are prepared to outfit miners as cheaply and satisfactorily as anyone, and that the best transportation lines will start from this city. By and bye we suppose our merchants and transportation companies will think it worth while to advertise these facts. RECENT despatches say that Russia views the action of Germany in taking possession of Kaio Chau with a great deal of concern and believes that an arrangement can be made with France to oppose it. There is also a report that Ruesia, Germany and France have agreed upon a partition of China, which Great Britain and Japan will oppose. All these things are interesting only as passing matters of international gossip. The truth probably is that not even those who are responsible for the final decision know what they are going to do. THE Post-Intelligencer has discovered that steamers cannot go up the Stikkeen river without extensive dredging being done at the mouth. Will our contemporary kindly take the world sufficiently into its confidence to tell him how the steamers got up the river last year? It will interest the Kamloops Sentinel to know that this statement of the Seattle paper is made upon its authority. It has come to a pretty pass when a British Columbia paper ranks itself with the enemies of British Columbia trade. IMPERIAL three cent postage is an excellent thing. It will save a great deal of money to letter writers, but will doubtless so increase the number of letters that the revenue will not suffer. It is a great thing to be able to send a letter from Victoria to the remotest corner of the Empire for the same charge as to Esquimaut. It seems to bring us all nearer together. THE Columbian thinks the COLONIST can be condemned out of its own mouth for attributing to the editor of an inland paper political aspirations. We don't see the point, for the COLONIST never intimated that his aspirations were not perfectly justifiable. All we said was that we did not propose to play his game for him. THE Nelson Tribune thinks that the Westminster convention really acted in the interest of the Conservative party. We do not know how this is, but we are quite sure that it did nothing in the interest of the Liberal party. THE Khalifa appears to have heard that Rhodes is coming North, for he has announced the terms upon which he will behave himself. They are not at all unreasonable. THE New York Journal says the whole world will be crazy by the year 3000. The Journal is doing its share towards making it so. VANCOUVER and the C. P. R. do not appear to be making much headway in their negotiations regarding improved terminals. THE CANADIAN PRESS. HEALTHY RIVALRY. The rivalry of the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific is the natural result where transportation business precedes transportation facilities.—Toronto Globe. INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. The responsibility in this arbitration business certainly now rests fairly upon the United States. Britain has signed one treaty and the American senate rejected it. Civilization now waits for the senate to get out of its way. If there were any additional evidence that the action of the senate did not reflect the mind of the nation, there would be little excuse for outsiders intermeddling any further in the matter. As it is, there is probably little use. But it should be one of the first cares of American statesmen in the high sense of that term, to bring the senate into harmony with the sentiment of their best people.—Montreal Star. KASLO NUGGETS. The tortoise who gets no further than Kootenay will come out ahead of the jack-rabbit who rushes off to Klondyke. New Orleans, it is said, will follow the example of Spokane, and is soon to come out with a bran new route to Klondyke.—Kootenaiian. PROPOSED COAL TAX. Any additional tax levied on coal, therefore, must result either in the price being raised to the consumer or a reduction of working expenses. Four-fifths of the profit of the local collieries is exported, and as the selling price is governed by outside competition, what is practically an export duty will have to be met somehow out of British Columbia's pockets. It would be possible to charge the whole amount upon the odd fifth consumed here—that is to say the people of Vancouver and Victoria might be the victims. On the other hand the working miner might find that he had part of the burden to bear. One thing is certain, the very people at whom the framers of the platform are aiming would escape. THE question under consideration is one that affects the prosperity of the whole district. Just as we are hesitating to hope for better times, it is proposed to damage our logging industry.

In the frantic endeavor to tax the "coal barons" off the face of the earth the Liberals appear to have forgotten that the welfare of thousands of working people is at stake, people who depend upon the mines for their daily bread. They have been equally careless of the interests of those others to whom a tax upon coal is imposed upon one of the necessities of life.—Wellington Enterprise. THE TRING CALLED A PLATFORM. As the deliverance of the Liberal party and an uncompromising declaration of their principles, it might have been supposed that it would have struck terror to the Conservative heart. Strange to say, however, it has received its strongest endorsement from a Conservative journal, while its editor, Mr. Cotton, as well as Messrs. Williams, Semlin, and Graham, M.P.'s, and a host of other prominent dyed-in-the-wool Tories think it is a lovely production, subscribe to its every tenet, and lend it to the skies. Indeed, so overjoyed was Tory Cotton with this beautiful array of Liberal principles, and so eager to belch forth his praise, that he evidently overlooked the fact that the platform contains a denunciation of the Cassiar Central railway outrage, which he, in one of those moments of weakness which are not uncommon to statesmen of the Cotton calibre, defended and voted for. A Liberal platform which receives the sympathy, support and active advocacy of Tories is a thing of suspicion. It cannot emanate from true Liberals, or breathe the spirit of pure Liberalism, for Liberalism is at enmity with Conservatism and any so-called Liberalism which has no terrors for the Tories and actually receives their support is a bastard Liberalism, the issue of treachery and deceit, and should be despised by every lover of pure public life.—Nanaimo Record. FOR A WINTER ROAD. We hope the government will at least look carefully into the question and see what can be done to put a road through the snow either via the Stikkeen and Tealin lake, or by any other route which may be found advisable to adopt.—Daily Times. AHEAD OF TIME. The Victoria Times totally condemns the government's redistribution bill before that measure is even drafted.—Roseland Miner. THE OPPOSITION RAILWAY PLANK. This is gloriously vague, perfectly indefinite, positively ambiguous, hopelessly insane, and sublimely ridiculous. If we may be pardoned for using an everyday expression which has no terrors and simple. It partakes more of the ranting cant of the pot-house politician than the deliberate reasoning of a statesman.—Nanaimo Review. BY WAY OF VARIETY. "Why, Mrs. Averch, aren't you afraid that your husband will perish with cold at the Klondyke?" "Not at all. He was so hot because I did not object to his going that it will take him a couple of years to cool off."—Detroit Free Press. "It is capable of proof," he said in his ecstatic mood, "that man is much more discriminating than woman." "I would be glad to have you prove it," she returned coldly. "With pleasure," he replied. "Woman will kiss men, women and babies, while man never shows his sense of discrimination, bars the men and the babies."—Chicago Post. "Salvor (in penitentiary)—Was that octogonarian convict who died yesterday a life prisoner?" "Warden—Oh, no. He was the youth convicted of making every life a prison. The supreme court will pass on the last point raised in his case next week.—North American. "Maud—How is Mr. Blushman getting along? Has he proposed yet?" "Edith—No, but he is dipping. The first night he called her the album in his hands all the evening; the second night he had her in his arms; last night he held Willie on his lap for an hour. I have hopes.—Tit-Bits. "Do you believe that there is any such thing as an avenging Nemesis in this world?" "You bet I do. I once said I wouldn't understand why Grayson had married a woman who looked so much older than himself, and she happened to hear me."—Cleveland Leader. "Yes," said the nice little woman with gray eyes. "I buy all my husband's cigars and neckties. I strive to anticipate his slightest expression with realization."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. "It," the title wanderer heard the man say to his companion, "will run about twelve hundred to the ton." "Then the title wanderer, after the manner of his kind, speculated in his mind. "I wonder," said he to himself "whether he was talking about a gold mine or his winter supply of coal."—Cincinnati Enquirer. Crimonspeak—That woman fortune-teller is a fraud. "Yes—What makes you think so?" "Why, she advertised that she would tell anyone's age." "Well?" "She wouldn't tell her own."—Yonkers Statesman. Bystander—Who is that elderly gentleman whom the crowd has just pushed into the gutter? "Another—Why, that's the president of the United States." "And that long-haired youth they are carrying on their shoulders?" "Laysian Benger, of the champion football team."—Philadelphia Record. Snooper—He took a drop too much and Skidmore—Delirium tremens! Snooper—No; parachute.—Harlem Life. "He wouldn't know the truth if he saw it." "Oh, yes, he would. Otherwise he would not evade it so easily."—Brooklyn Life.

HAPPY JACK HORNER



He has just eaten a pudding and got a fat pin on his thumb. One of our..... 3 lbs for 25c

2 Packets Mince Meat	25c
2 Pounds Bulk	25c
This Season's Jam, 5-lb Pail	50c
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Our English Fruit to arrive Wednesday	
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FORTIETH

NEWS OF THE

Mr. Ogilvie Prothonotary for a Klondyke—Great Whisk

Many Fat Offices Dax Liberal Eyes—The Bonus Contingent

From Our Own Correspondent
OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—The surveyor, of the inter-departmental staff returned to the city after an absence of two years in the Yukon. He says that if 100,000 people were to come to the Yukon, it is giving it a wide margin. He does not think it will be a railroad in before the end of the century, but he is surrounded in Klondyke by those who say they are the worst, no restraining influence touch with the entire out Ogilvie is asked to answer questions as to Klondyke, and is in great lecture.

The cabinet met this morning of importance. Mr. Tarte only returned after a week in Quebec, so that the present relief of Dawson was mentioned, but Mr. Tarte was not present. It was decided to matter at another sitting. The interior department formed this morning a total tax of \$2 per gallon on the Yukon. Distillers there are large.

The term of Sir Adolphus situate-governor of the day. It is said that a done in the way of apportionment until after the Quebec legislature.

The name of John C. London Advertiser, is no connection with the case. There are about a score of Hon. Sidney Fisher in Western Ontario. He spent today in the stock market. The annual fat stock market was a success. Mr. Fielding, who has York from England, into few days at Halifax, B.C.

The department of justice of the report of a proposed Bill, the Beaudryan Bill.

It is now stated that J. of the Superior court, who packed out as Lieutenant the Northwest.

Owing to a number of men not having learned the lesson of 1897, the government's bonus of \$100 for each acre of cold storage, in connection with creameries this year to avail themselves of the minister of agriculture to offer a similar bonus to

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—A citizens of customs was issued attention to the provision of the tariff, which portion of tea so additional make it unfit for use. directed to forward to for approval samples of into Canada from Great United States before the tea unless the importer tificate from the British States customs to the effect has been duly proved for tion in the United Kingdom States. When tea is imported by a certifier accompanied by a certificate collectors are required due care to see that it is to test the tea themselves. If after examination they have reason to believe not entitled to be entered in Canada, samples are returned to the importer Ottawa for examination.

Another circular piece of the export entry, which is to be used for goods to be exported, in hitherto required. Rail and express companies are strictly observed the law, report outwards at customs carried by them for export. This regulation, however, to goods passing through transit by rail from of States to another point country.

The minister of justice a cablegram stating the committee of the province affirmed the decision of of Ontario declaring that governors of other provinces to appoint Queen's court. Mr. Tarte, who was to meet of the medical faculty, University of Toronto, to cancel his engagement stress of public business.

The mounted police were notified that Lt. frozen over on November. This being a statute least of the Immaculate departmental offices were

MORE MONEY FOR

That is the Request Prothonotary Colonels on the

From Our Own Correspondent
OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—A artillery officers, headed by Col. B. that a special grant be given to the association to enter artillery team that w