

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896

A REVIVAL.

The reputation of British Columbia as a gold-producing region is now firmly established. The province is in this respect in its second youth. Its rejuvenation is natural and healthy and is certain of producing results most beneficial to all connected with gold mining. It has advanced beyond the stage of doubt, and the period of experiment and development has commenced hopefully and vigorously.

A few years ago it was believed that British Columbia as a gold-field was played out. Its annual output had very considerably diminished, and many believed that it would not be long before it would cease altogether. But a remnant remained whose faith in the country never failed. They were certain that the sources whence the rich placer diggings derived their wealth still existed, and if they could be found and worked they would yield the discoverer and the miner a rich reward. These believers in the capabilities of the province were always on the lookout, and prospecting for gold within its limits never ceased.

There has in our day been a revival in gold-seeking, and the revival extended to British Columbia. The seekers after signs of the precious metals were successful. What appeared to be rich deposits of silver ore were found in the Kootenay country, and after a little while it was rumored that gold also was discovered in the same region. The rumor soon became a certainty. The prospectors found indications of gold in many places and in a short time it was seen that the field extended over a considerable area. The questions then were, Are the indications to be relied upon? What will development reveal? To answer these questions enterprise, energy and capital were required. There were on the ground enterprise and energy enough but the capital was scarce and faith in the representations of the prospectors and projectors of companies was exceedingly weak. But capital to make a beginning was after a while forthcoming. It was very soon found that the indications in the Trail Creek region were not deceptive—that there was gold and plenty of it below the surface. Mines were worked and rich veins of gold-producing rock were struck. Faith in the richness of the country grew rapidly, companies were formed and mining operations were commenced in many places. Railways were projected, mining camps were built, townsites were laid out, and the beginnings of what are certain to become large cities made.

Search was continued for gold in other parts of the province and discoveries which promise to be exceedingly rich have been made. Old Cariboo saw a revival of gold-seeking, and what is believed to be the most valuable gold field was discovered on the Island of Vancouver. This progress in the development of gold finding and gold mining has been made with wonderfully little excitement even in this province. Men have been slow to believe in the reality of alleged discoveries, and they have been sceptical with respect to the accounts of the richness of the deposits. They have asked for proof of the glowing accounts that came from the goldfields, and have waited patiently until it was forthcoming. Generally the results have exceeded expectations. The revival of the gold-mining industry in this province has been so gradual and so quiet that the fact that British Columbia is again looked upon by the people of Great Britain and other distant countries as one of the most promising gold-producing regions in the world is regarded by British Columbians with something like surprise. They have for some little time been convinced of this themselves, but they had no idea that their conviction was shared by the active-minded and intelligent men and women of the Mother Country.

The mining development of the province thus happily recommenced is certain to progress rapidly. It can only be retarded by the folly and the dishonesty of speculators in British Columbia. The greatest care should be taken to foster the faith in British Columbia's mineral wealth that has increased so rapidly and has extended so widely. The way to do this is very simple. It is to deal with investors honestly. This is a case in which honesty is conspicuously the best policy. Let no advantage be taken of the ignorance, the credulity or the eagerness of possible investors. Let every project to which they are asked to subscribe be a sound and substantial one. Let no false or deceptive representations be made. Let the man who is willing to invest his money in British Columbia mines know exactly what he is doing. Wild-cat schemes, schemes that have been set on foot solely or principally for the enrichment of the projectors at the expense of confiding and credulous investors, should be sternly discouraged and promptly exposed. Everyone interested in the development of the mineral resources of the province must know that the successful operation of any such project is a serious injury to the whole province. It is of the utmost importance that the investing public should have the greatest possible confidence in British Columbia mining enterprises, and this confidence can only be

won by conducting these enterprises in such a way as to deserve it; in short, by strictly honest dealing.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

The Kindergarten method is delightful, it is also truly scientific. It is so because it is nature's method. The child's education commences almost if not quite as soon as it is conscious of existence. It learns as it grows by imperceptible degrees, without effort and unconsciously. It loves to learn. Its earliest triumph is when it grasps a new idea, and it is always on the hunt for everything with which it comes in contact. It wants to find out all about every new thing that is presented to it. Its thirst for knowledge is insatiable. No with lessons. It is not compelled to listen to long, dreary, and, to it, incomprehensible explanations. It does its own experimenting and its own experience is its only teacher. Yet in these happy days, these three or four years of intellectual freedom, how much even the dullest child learns! It knows a very great deal about the new world in which it finds itself, and its inhabitants. It has for itself found out the properties of a great many materials and objects and the character of the creatures, human and other, with which it has come in contact. Who can tell what thoughts pass through the active, restless young person's head, or by what process he or she arrives at such shrewd conclusions? The child of four or five years old, besides picking up any amount of knowledge, has mastered a language, and still it has not learned a single task, has not shed one tear over a silent, senseless, uninteresting book.

Wise men and women observing the wonderful effectiveness of this natural process of education have resolved to continue it two or three years longer and have thus lengthened for the little ones the period of freedom and happiness. They have put them in the way of learning a great deal pleasantly and without apparent effort. The surroundings of the children are made cheerful. They are permitted to play to their little hearts' content. They hear no harsh words and are not subjected to cruel or violent punishments. They are taught chiefly by example to be kind to everybody and every creature. All that is gentle and lovely in their natures is sedulously cultivated, and all that is ungentle and unlovely discouraged and repressed. All this is done by the true educator quietly, lovingly and with a tact and skill that is in great part the product of the most careful training.

The results of the Kindergarten education are most satisfactory to judicious parents. The children pass the time happily. They learn much that is exceedingly useful to them in after years, and the best that is in them is strengthened and cultivated. Their tempers are not spoiled and their dispositions are not soured by the bullying and the violence of ignorant and capricious instructors. They have not contracted bad habits of speech and conduct by associating with uneducated persons whose ideas are low and whose manners are coarse. They have, in short, escaped many of the dangers that beset the childhood of the children of persons whose circumstances make it impossible that they should be the companions, the playmates and the instructors of their little ones at the period of their lives in which they are most easily influenced by their companions and their surroundings. Reflecting persons must see that the Kindergarten, if properly conducted, is a blessing to both the little children and their parents.

AN IMPORTANT CRISIS.

The Democratic party of the United States is in a very peculiar position. The convention of the party assembled in Chicago some weeks ago was taken possession of by men who had adopted principles which the most intelligent and the most patriotic men of the party regard not only as unsound, but as inimical to the well-being of society. These men formulated and adopted a policy which this influential minority repudiated forthwith, and they selected as nominee for the office of President a man whom the minority not only could not conscientiously support, but whom they felt that their duty to their country required them strenuously to oppose.

The Republican party had previously held its convention at St. Louis. That convention appointed the candidate of the party for the Presidency and drew up a party platform which was, of course, opposed to what has hitherto been considered sound Democratic principles, but which did not contain a single plank which could be the most intense and bigoted Democrat be pronounced dangerous. That platform was drawn up on the old Republican lines, but it was from the first plank to the last soundly conservative—too conservative, indeed, to suit the majority of even orthodox Democrats. The Republican nominee, as far as character and political record are concerned, is unexceptionable. The worst thing that the foremost and the most intolerant of the Democrats can say of Major McKinley is that he is the impersonation of Republican doctrine of the strictest and the narrowest kind.

After the excitement consequent on

the proceedings at Chicago had somewhat subsided the dissentient Democrats had to consider what course they ought to pursue. Should they join the Republicans and vote for a policy which is unpalatable to them but which is not revolutionary or essentially opposed to the well-being of society, or should they form a new Democratic organization and appoint a third candidate for the Presidency? A number of the best men among the Democrats without hesitation declared their intention to give their support to McKinley and the Republican party. The leading Republicans met their advances, as they considered, coldly, and showed no disposition to modify the policy of their party in such a way as would make it easier for life-long Democrats to vote for their candidate. This attitude annoyed many of the Democrats, who, if they voted for the Republicans, would under any circumstance do so most reluctantly; so they have after some consultation and delay resolved to call a second Democratic convention to keep their party alive. "The existence of our great historical party," say the Executive Committee of the National Democratic party of the United States in their manifesto, "that has withstood the assaults of every force, is threatened by reason of the recreancy of many of its members. That this party as we have known it, may not die, let the faithful of years rally round its historic banner, reform its broken lines, and with abiding faith in the final triumph of its principles unite to restore the name Democrat to its former meaning and proud distinction."

This may all be very well, but are the Popocrats to be allowed to elect their man in the meantime, and to carry out the principles and designs which the Democrats regard as dangerous, perhaps ruinous, to the nation? The Gold Democrats cannot hope to elect a President. The indications are that it will require all the united efforts of all who are opposed to the policy and the principles of the Popocrat party to defeat Bryan. Do the gold Democrats propose to hold back and allow what they regard as the wrong to triumph? This is indeed preferring their party to their country. Would it not be more in accordance with Democratic principles to follow the advice of that veteran Democrat, Charles A. Dana, and in the present crisis to throw all party considerations aside and vote for McKinley? The Old Man says in his letter, "the duty and the necessity to compass the final overthrow of that platform by assisting in the defeat of William J. Bryan are most imperative and solemn. This may most certainly be accomplished by voting for the electors pledged to the support of William McKinley." Surely if Dana can bring himself to vote for the Republican candidate and the Republican policy other Democrats can, with a good conscience though not with a light heart, follow his example.

ORATORY.

There are many who say that the day of the orator has passed away, that masses of men are no longer influenced by the living voice. We are told that oratory is a lost art, that there is no really fine speaking in these days, that may be some truth in this, but it is undeniable that men are still moved and influenced by good speaking. There was a notable instance of the power of oratory at the Democratic convention at Chicago a few weeks ago. We are told that an immense assemblage was "carried away," "taken off its feet," by the speech of a comparatively obscure politician. Before he made his Chicago speech he had never heard of W. J. Bryan. The day after he delivered it he was read about all over the civilized world, and he has since, chiefly on account of that speech, been prominently before the public of two hemispheres. It is said, too, that his speaking is most effective in making converts to his views. Mr. Bryan owes his fame and his position almost wholly to his oratorical powers. He does not appear to be a man of much more than ordinary ability. As a thinker we should say that Mr. Bryan does not pass for much among thinkers. But it is evident that he has the gift of saying what he has to say, whether it is wise or foolish, logical or illogical, effectively. Will his reputation as an orator wear? Can he live up to it? That remains to be proved. He has gone up as a rocket; he may come down as a stick.

We have here in Canada a notable instance of the power which ability to speak, to say what he has to say fluently and gracefully, gives a man. It cannot be denied that Mr. Laurier's reputation is based on his ability as a public speaker. He has not distinguished himself in any other way that we have ever heard of. He is a silver-tongued orator. It has yet to be proved that he is anything else or anything better. His speeches when they are read do not show Mr. Laurier to be a profound thinker, or for a man in his position, to possess extraordinary intelligence. There are many men in Parliament who are known to be his superiors in intellectual power and in political knowledge, but there is not one who is anything near his equal in effectiveness as a speaker. When thus the gift of oratory makes one man a candidate for the Presidency of the United States and raises another to the high and influential position of Premier of Canada, is it not a

little rash to say that the day of the orator has gone by, and that able and well-informed men can, in these times, afford to despise the arts, the graces and it may be the tricks of the orator?

AN IMAGINARY DISPUTE.

It is wonderful to see what nonsense some American newspapers, supposed to be respectable, allow themselves to publish about the Alaskan boundary line. Under the head "Canadian Aggression" the San Francisco Call of the 15th inst. says:

The announcement that a strip of land containing the richest gold placer mines in Alaska had been declared Canadian territory by the arbitrary action of Canadian officials will serve to recall to public attention the carelessness and the indifference of the Democratic administration to the rights of our citizens. The Alaskan boundary and its apparent willingness to permit British and Canadian aggression to have way there unchecked and unhindered.

The region in question has been heretofore considered a part of the territory of Alaska, and therefore the property of the United States. American miners explored the district, discovered its wealth in gold and began the work of gathering the precious metal. Not until the richness of the country was made known did the Canadians pay any attention to it; but now they have not only claimed it as their own, but have boldly sent their police into the district and compelled the miners to pay miners' taxes to the Canadian Government.

The only excuse offered for this aggression is the allegation of the Canadian officials that an error was made in the former survey and that they have a right to redress it. Of course, no such right is theirs. Admitting that such an error exists in the survey, the only remedy is by a joint survey to be made by the officials of both countries. Until that joint survey is made and a boundary line agreed upon the former line must stand as the dividing line. Canada has no more right to draw the line to suit herself than has any private individual up there to draw a line around the whole gold district and call it his.

If the writer of the above remarks knew that the boundary between British and American territory in the Yukon country is a meridian line he surely would not have stultified himself by writing them. The idea of encroaching upon a meridian line is indeed amusing. It so happens that the situation of this meridian line has been determined by observations made by both British and American engineers, and the difference between their calculations is not worth talking about. There could be no boundary disputes if all lines could be ascertained with mathematical exactitude. The editor of the Call ought to know that in the gold region of the Yukon there never was and there never can be any dispute as to what part of it is included in Canadian territory and what part is in Alaska. Some of our neighbors will have it that there is a dispute between Great Britain and the United States about the Alaskan boundary when they have been authoritatively told time and again that there is no dispute.

ON THE OLD TRACK.

The Premier a few days ago in Montreal heard a deputation composed of the representatives of several industries, on the subject of cold storage. Many speeches were made which were listened to with patience and politeness by the Premier. The necessity of increasing the cold storage accommodation on shipboard was specially insisted upon. The deputation went away well pleased, for they were told that the Government "would deal with the subject immediately." Here we have another instance of the way in which the present Government follows the example of its predecessor, an example that was denounced by the Grit organs as being rank "paternalism." We have a notion that Sir Richard Cartwright, who was present, must have heard the delegates with impatience and longed to tell them to go to the devil to which he sent a deputation of manufacturers a few years ago.

SHORT BUT NOT SWEET.

The following is the substance of the criticism of the New York Times on the speech delivered by the Populist nominee in that city:

These fragmentary observations may have been noted down on the backs of envelopes as they occurred to the orator during his railway journeyings or in the intervals of his communications with R. P. Bland. But they do not constitute a speech. After all the antecedent heralding of this surprising boy's flights of eloquence, it was an audacious and risky thing for him to stупify an audience which wished to sympathize with him by droning out seven columns of watery theorizing about the effects of free coinage, unrelieved by a single thought or sentence that rises above the level of plodding commonplac.

INEXCUSABLE.

If the Province had taken the trouble to inquire it would have found that the Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of British Columbia, has nothing whatever to do with the "control and management" of the Palo Alto and the Nest Egg mining companies. It is the opinion of that journal that gentlemen in Mr. Turner's position ought not to have anything to do with the control and management of mining concerns; it should, therefore, before it published a statement which it believed to be injurious to the Premier of British Columbia, have at least tried to find out whether it was true or not.

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—AND—

MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLES

A LOST ORCHID.

A reward of £1,000 is now being offered by Messrs. Sanders & Company, the orchid importers of St. Alban's, Eng., for a growing plant of the *Cypripedium Fairieanum*, "the lost orchid." It is in Calcutta that the reward is being offered, for this priceless flower is not likely to be found in Kennington park or Rosheville gardens; but believing that anything that could be discovered about the plant would be interesting to the world at large as well as to every orchidist, a Daily Mail representative placed himself in communication with the "Orchid King," as Mr. Sanders is called, and obtained the following reliable information. For nearly forty years this prettiest of all the "ladies' slipper" variety of plant has eluded the search of the acute-eyed professional collectors. Treasure has been spent and strange adventures have been experienced in the hope of securing even one plant of it. Literally thousands of pounds have been spent by Messrs. Sanders in the hunt for this little floral gem, and many an intrepid collector, after enduring fearful misery in the swamps and jungles, has returned home empty-handed. Fosterman, who was one of the searchers, was kept prisoner by a tribe of wandering Indians in the mountains for many months, and had to fight for them in their quarrels with other tribes, until he escaped, after undergoing frightful miseries and terrible dangers from wild beasts.

What is the history of the orchid which is, so far, lost? It came to Calcutta in 1857 in a casual way, three or four plants turning up unnamed in a box of plants sent to the Calcutta Botanic gardens. Where it came from remains a mystery to the present day, and its native habitat is quite unknown. It was sent on to England to Mr. Fairie, of Liverpool, and hence its name. The plants flourished well and were sold in some numbers in London. Indeed, twenty years after its introduction in this hap-hazard way it could be bought at a guinea a plant. And then it vanished; and although efforts have been made to reproduce this beautiful orchid from seed grown in this country, such efforts have always failed, the special insects necessary for the fertilization process and the requisite climatic conditions being only found in its mossy, fog-laden mountain home at the base of the majestic Himalayas. That, at least, is declared by all the authorities to be its probable home. Assam or Bhotan conceals the treasure. But it is strange, indeed, that no man has seen species in its own home since the unknown one sent his original lot to the Calcutta gardens.

Each Indian mail brings to St. Alban's letters upon the subject, and one well known hunter and guide intimates a positive knowledge of the habitat of the lost orchid. He feels confident of earning speaks of a white orchid as large as a big inverted bell, highly perfumed. There is interest in this man's story, for, unwittingly, he describes an ornamental plant which was sent home with the original consignment of the Fairieanum, and—like the latter—has never been sent home since. Does the "Orchid King" hope to rediscover the lost orchid? The romance of orchid trading is too full of wonderful finds to permit him to abandon hope, and his own experiences supply encouraging materials.

For seventy years the grand "Fleur de Paradis" was lost in much the same manner, and Lord Howe, who owned a specimen, refused five hundred guineas

for it. Mr. Sanders in those days prophesied that he would rediscover that old habit, and make £10,000 out of it. He fulfilled his prophecy so far as the discovery went, and doubtless he made the expected five figures out of it; but about that part of the story the word is "mum," for the income tax people are listening. While all the world has been hunting for it, the plant had been growing in millions in the Paralyba woods; and the feelings of the miner who suddenly strikes a rich reef are callousness compared with the emotion of Mr. Sanders' collector when his eyes first fell upon this precious plant growing in such prodigious profusion. This firm, and indeed several firms, have small armies of specially trained collectors scouring every quarter of the globe for rare orchids.

MR. CLARKE WALLACE.

OWEN SOUND, Aug. 15. (Special)—Clarke Wallace, in the course of an address here last night, said he believed that North Grey was Conservative to the core. The question of remedial legislation would be brought up again in parliament and he believed an attempt would be made to pass the legislation which was blocked in the House of Commons. He asked North Grey to send Mr. McLaughlin to parliament to help fight remedial legislation.

A Montreal Business Man

Won the Battle Through His Wife's Advice.

A short time ago a Montreal business man returned from New York to a private hospital, to which institution he had gone last February for treatment.

The case was a serious one—kidney disease—and had baffled the skill of the local doctors. The New York specialist, after a month's close attention could not hold out very strong hopes of a complete cure, but advised patience and continued treatment.

The sick man, hoping for better results, remained for some weeks longer, but finally left for home sick, unhappy and despondent. Upon his arrival in Montreal, friends were alarmed when they found his condition had not improved, and some recommended a sea voyage.

The sick man's wife having heard of the wonders accomplished by Paine's Celery Compound in cases of kidney disease, urged her husband to give it a trial. A supply of the medicine was procured and used faithfully, and the diet list—prepared specially for those afflicted with kidney troubles—was closely followed.

After three weeks' use of Paine's Celery Compound, a blessed and happy change was observed. The patient was brighter and stronger, no constipation, no back aches, urine was more natural in color, and appetite was healthy and established.

After due care and attention, and the use of Paine's Celery Compound, this Montreal merchant is well and attending to business to-day.

Poor sufferer from kidney trouble, what do you think of this Montreal case? Will not the same treatment bring you the health and freedom from disease that you so much desire? Yes, we are certain it will. Paine's Celery Compound will quite renew your life, and give you a long lease of happy days. Use the kind that cured the Montreal merchant, and remember there are imitations, and very worthless ones too. This "Paine's" that makes people well.

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