

CROW'S NEST LANDS.

Speaking of the Crow's Nest Railway project and its relationships, the Globe says: "The right of way through the pass is the key to the situation. No matter what arrangement may be made, that must never be alienated from the Dominion. While it is in the hands of the government the needed transportation connection between the east and the west will be assured. If it passes into private ownership situations may arise in which such connection will depend on the experiments and whims of the stockholders here or abroad. Although the consensus of opinion is in favor of the construction of this line, it is possible that for some time it will be a losing undertaking. The outlay will be greater than the value of the service secured. The expense of building and operating the line will be greater than the results. Were it otherwise we would have a valuable franchise to sell, not an undesirable franchise acceptable only with a bonus. The bonus system is bad in principle and worse in practice. It means that the public shall lose during the earlier stages, and that, if expectations be realized, a private corporation will ultimately gain. The cost of railway building is a heavy burden. There is an enormous amount of work that has been done in the past, without deducting the cost of getting them, would have built him to which they were so innocently given. Every way so far suggested seems to awaken numerous objections, but no doubt a plan will be found in due time. It will be better to proceed cautiously and await developments than to repeat the blunders of the past." The Liberal government's inclination is, of course, in the direction of keeping the railway under popular control, when constructed largely by popular aid, and public sentiment will support it in any measure to this end. Very few, except those actuated by selfish motives, will be found to advocate the bonusing of the railway by the country and its surrender unconditionally to any company. A circumstance generally unknown to or lost sight of by those who discuss this matter is that this province has already heavily bonused a company to build a railway from the western entrance of the Crow's Nest Pass to some West Kootenay point, by handing over to it the very valuable coal lands near the pass. This handsome gift the province has not, absolutely no return, and the people of British Columbia should be careful to see that it is not exploited purely in the interests of private individuals in addition to the aid which the Dominion is called on to give. If nothing is to be done in return for those lands they should be given back to the province.

ISOLATION OF CONSUMPTIVES.

An interesting contribution to the discussion of the proper treatment of consumption—a fatal term for the disease—has been furnished by Dr. Craik, dean of the medical faculty of McGill University. Starting with the now universally acknowledged fact that the dread disease is largely spread by infection, Dr. Craik proceeds to the logical conclusion that isolation of cases is most advisable. As to the communication of the disease by patients to those who wait upon them he says: "This is particularly noticeable in the case of a family where there are several girls. One of the sisters is stricken with the disease. The others nurse her; wait upon her at the bedside; kiss her. It invariably happens that one or more of these ministering sisters take the disease, while the boys of the family escape because they are relieved of this duty and go out into the fresh air." The plan favored by Dr. Craik is the building of a series of consumptive sanitariums throughout the Dominion, so that patients may be isolated as effectively as possible while under treatment. To that end the sanitariums should be under government control, and should be designed for the treatment of the disease in all its stages. The semi-private institutions, says Dr. Craik, treat only such patients as are merely threatened with the disease or as have it in its incipient stage, thereby creating favorable statistics in regard to alleged cures of the disease. Dr. Craik is opposed to building the sanitariums at summer resorts or along the lines of travel. They should be located—in out of the way places and some miles from the railway. It has been established that the districts in which sanitariums have been erected are likely to be affected adversely by their presence unless great care is taken. The victims excrete when they are out walking, and the germs of the disease are disseminated. Unless these sanitariums are subjected to the most thorough inspection this will become a source of danger instead of a public blessing. Towns which entertain the ambition of combining the consumptive retreat and summer resort schemes should ponder what Dr. Craik says in this connection. His remarks are also worthy of consideration by the nation at large, which has a most direct interest in minimizing the ravages of consumption, now the most destructive of all diseases.

SOUTH AFRICA'S AFFLICTION.

Rinderpest, apparently the worst of all diseases that affect cattle, bids fair

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

to practically desolate the southern part of Africa. In that region the people are almost entirely dependent upon their herds for the means of living; they furnish the main supply of food and the means of transportation, while among many of the native tribes they take the place of money as a medium of exchange. The source of the epidemic seems to have been the Uganda country, where the disease broke out some two years ago, spreading rapidly southward. Nothing could have stayed its progress except the prompt slaughter of infected herds, and that remedy could not be employed among the wild tribes. It was at one time hoped that the plague would not cross the Zambesi river, but the antelope are credited with having helped its spread. Now it is expected to sweep the whole of the cattle right down to the Cape. F. R. Thompson, a member of the Cape Colony legislature, who was a member of the commission appointed to inquire into the plague situation, gives it as his opinion that the total destruction of the cattle thus threatened will revolutionize industry in South Africa so far as the whites are concerned. Stock-raising will be abandoned, and even small farmers will have to leave the country and seek a livelihood in the towns and cities. The native tribes everywhere blame the white people, and for a long time insurrections in the protectorates will be frequent, and these struggles will result in great bloodshed and will cause bitterness for years. The tribes of those regions in which cattle are used for food will suffer from famine, which will almost wipe out such tribes as the Matabels, who have almost abandoned agriculture for the time.

TARIFF DEFECTS.

The tariff investigation commissioners have met with just such contrarieties of opinion as were to be expected. For instance, the producers of iron and the users of iron have shown themselves decidedly in variance, and there will necessarily be some difficulty in striking a balance between them. Representatives of the blast furnaces could not agree with the representatives of the rolling mills as to where the respective duties should be fixed so as to be fair to all. Stove and machine manufacturers have also their own ideas on the subject. Wm. Buck, of Brantford, one of the most extensive manufacturers of stoves, gave this interesting testimony: "As a manufacturer of stoves I never bought any Canadian iron, and I trust the Dominion government would pay the blast furnace people \$2.24 a ton bounty, and the Ontario government \$1.12 on reduced ores. The people of Canada seemed to be willing to pay the bounty. He had never bought any Canadian iron without paying the duty of \$4.48. He had made an effort to get the Hamilton and Nova Scotia men to divide the duty with him, but they could not see it in that way. He advocated the abolition of the duty on pig iron. Speaking generally of the trade conditions in the country, he said that it was not so much a question of the Canadian manufacturers not being able to stand on their own feet, but that the Americans had come in here and cut prices, as that this was a very limited market. If equitable trade relations were established between Canada and the United States, he thought Canada could hold her own. Canadians were, in his opinion, as smart as Americans. He was inclined to think that he was about as well protected under the 17 1/2 per cent. tariff of 1878 as he was under the present duty of 2 1/2 per cent, with a heavy import on his raw material. This opinion he expressed subject to the explanation that he had not gone into the figures. He thought that the manufacture of pig iron would have been deferred until there was a population of ten millions in Canada."

INSURGENTS MASSACRED.

Spanish are Getting as Unenviable a Reputation as the Turks. Madrid, Dec. 9.—Gen. Blanco has received a report on the Australian crops from J. L. Larke, of Sydney, N. S. W., who says that the prospects have grown more unfavorable during the past month. A large importation of flour will be required from Manitoba. Richard Cullen, a C.P.R. fireman, had his right arm taken off by a locomotive at Calgary last night.

SEAL LIFE.

Long Report from the American Commissioner to his Government. Fort Collins, Colo., Dec. 9.—Hon. J. Murray, special agent of the United States treasury department, having charge of the seal fisheries of Alaska, is at his home here. Mr. Murray was accompanied from Alaska by the British Commissioner, who are on their way to London to make their report to their government. Mr. Murray has forwarded a 3000 page report to the authorities at Washington, covering the sealing question in the minutest details and will start in a few days to personally consult the treasury officials.

LA LOIE FULLER.

Appears Before a Full House, in Victoria, B.C. It is difficult to explain why people rave about La. Loie Fuller and her work. A pretty face, a good figure, a pair of shapely legs, an abundance of drapery artistically managed and a clever manipulation of lights completes the whole by which it is reported the astute old Li Hung Chang was bewitched, and theatres in which Miss Fuller performed, were thronged. If the whole thing is an art, certainly La. Loie Fuller is an artist. Her movements are graceful, her handling of the yards of filmy drapery is most original, and she is blessed in having assistants who understand how to use calcium lights to the best advantage. Miss Fuller could find no fault with the audience which greeted her at the

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Tariff Commissioners Receive Applications for Grants for Exhibitions. Ogilvie Milling Company Increase Their Elevator Capacity for Manitoba Wheat.

BEAT ALL OTHERS.

Diamond Dyes Have a World-wide Record.

The Diamond Dyes are far ahead of all other package dyes made for home dyeing. When the plain directions are followed, a child can dye successfully. Diamond Dyes are warranted to color more goods than any other package dye, and to make colors that last as long as the goods hold together.

SKINS WERE CHEAP.

Lampson's Sale Was Disappointing to those Interested in the Sealing Industry. Hon. Mr. Davies Interviewed Regarding Men-Movement of Sealing Vessels.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The Board of School Trustees held their regular meeting in the office of the secretary yesterday evening.

SONS OF SCOTLAND.

The Editor: Kindly permit me, through the medium of your valuable columns, to suggest to my brother Scotsmen, and all male citizens of Scotland, the desirability of amalgamating of existing Scottish societies into one harmonious body, forming a camp of the Sons of Scotland Sick Benefit and Insurance Association.

GEN. MACEO'S DEATH.

Report is Not Credited by the Members of the Cuban Junta in New York. Spanish Report of the Battle Which it is Alleged He Lost His Life.

THE KIND YOU NEED.

Paine's Celery Compound the Only Kind that Cures. Other Celery Concoctions Merely Worthless Imitations. "PAINES'" Has a World-wide Record of Life-saving.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Table with market quotations for various goods like flour, wheat, and sugar.

CORNWALL.

Ministers Going Down Work of Mess and Car

Judgment of the Judge of Privy Council Indian Act

Mr. Hogan Has And With the Government The Atlantic

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Hon. Mr. Fielding, and what will speak at Cornwall. Hon. Mr. Scott has received. Hon. Mr. Mulock. The department of justice by cable that Indian annuities under treaties was dismissed committee of the privy council was from the award for settling the Dominion accounts. 16,000,000 province of Ontario was the Dominion for certain duties which the Dominion Indians under the Act. The amount involved half a million dollars of Ontario's appealed supreme court, and the appeal by a majority two, the court taking liability was not the sole tario, but a joint liability and Quebec. Judgment of the privy committee, which was recently argued, on behalf of the Dominion and Quebec. Judgment of the committee today, dispeals. The only interest had in this case was to finally fixed. The province will now have to becom with the province of Ontario.

Mr. Hogan, M.P., in Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard regarding the contract of service. He is a strong claimer of Mr. Huddart's Dairy Commissioner sent out to creamery one hundred tons of phosphate accommodation. The application from parties cure government grants. A deputation of Quebec seen Hon. Mr. Laurier to the Commission of the Brazils for the past month yesterday at a cabinet question of the reparations, who were induced ago to leave Montreal and the country. The matter to the attention of the some Liberals in Montreal action has been taken government. When it was of appointment, the application to leave the country, about a month ago, possibly could be to prevent their going. Mr. from going, but a greater It is difficult to see which of the Commission, appoint Clellan lieutenant-governor Brunswick, was signed

LAW INTELLIGENCE. Cases Before the Full Court and Today.

The full court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gowanlock, Mr. Justice Brien, and Mr. Justice Gowanlock, today heard these appeals. John Francis Hawkes as appellant, against the order of Mr. Justice Gowanlock in default of judgment, was regularly afterwards set aside by security being ordered. It is now appealed on the security should be given of the judgment deferred. A. P. Luxton, appellant, and Charles Wilson respondent.

Clabon v. Lawry: This from a judgment of His Spinks giving plaintiff \$125 damages. It is a legal claim, specific performance agreement for sale of plaintiff of a building. Preliminary objections of Mr. Jay for respondent of appeal and that the had not been given in Sec. 16 of the Supreme Court Act, 1896, the brought for this action, but in this action given in May last, and entered for the next day but was set down on the number.

Mr. Martin for appellant that rule 684 the fit from a final judgment was and if not the error arose a misapprehension of the and the time for appeal enlarged following a statement by courts in Ontario v. Temperance and General Insurance Company, 17 Pra 271.

Judgment was reserved with the appeal, with, but after consideration of the case was referred to Spinks for his report for an explanation as to of certain documents amount admitted from the Court the Appeal Court.

You'll enjoy the Winter with Fibre Chamois. Through all its varying moods it will have your clothing interlined with Fibre Chamois. This wonderful fabric is so light that you never notice its presence in a garment till you get into the wind and cold, then you realize that you are cosily warm even though lightly clad. Fibre Chamois is a complete non-conductor of heat and cold, not the strongest wintry blast can penetrate it, nor can the natural warmth of the body escape through it—this explanation and the fact that it is health and comfort's sake you can't do without it.

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VICTORIA MARKETS. Retail Quotations for Farmer's Produce Carefully Corroborated. The prices current in the city market remain about the same, stiffening slightly in meats. No difference is noticed in the price of flour, but no flour Two Star or Superfine is to be found in the market. Fruits are about the same as before, save bananas, which are now selling at 35 cents per dozen. The Japanese oranges are also to be found in the city stores. They are selling at 60 cents per box.

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