

The Colonist.

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mandate to effect the reconstruction of society on the basis of communism. The question is one to which few can be indifferent, and with regard to which none could wish to be neutral.

MR. MARTIN'S OPINION.

It might be supposed that Mr. Joseph Martin would be a good, if a partial, judge of the Manitoba school law, which he himself framed and of which, if we do not mistake, he still acknowledges the paternity. This is what he said about that law in a letter over his own signature to the Ottawa Citizen, June 25, 1895:

When I introduced the school bill of 1890, I pointed out that in so far as it provided for religious exercises in the schools, it was in my opinion defective. I am one of those who deny the right of the state to interfere in any respect in matters of religion. I then said and still think that the clause of the 1890 act which provides for certain religious exercises is in my opinion defective.

The desire of those with whom I think in this matter is to eliminate every question of a religious nature from the school laws and to make the schools purely secular. This has not been done in Manitoba, and that course is apparently not supported by a majority of the people there. That being so, surely it will be admitted that the nature of religious exercises or religious teaching (I am unable to make any clear distinction between the two) should be such as is agreeable to the consciences of those whose money is taken to support the schools.

As this was Mr. Martin's opinion of the provisions of his own law that related to religious exercises it surely will not be very hard for the Manitoba Government to amend that part of the law which even its author declares to be defective. All that is now wanted, as far as we know, is to make the religious teaching, as Mr. Martin himself puts it, "such as is agreeable to the consciences of those whose money is taken to support the schools."

PARTIES IN QUEENSLAND.

The politics of the colonies of Australia have an interest for the intelligent men in all parts of the Queen's Dominions. It is in those colonies and in New Zealand that the cause of Labor has become an element more or less powerful in politics. There is in each of those colonies a distinctive Labor party. In all of them labor has its representatives in the Legislature. And in Australasia the advocates of the cause of Labor have been more outspoken than they have been anywhere else in the Empire.

In Queensland, where preparations are being made for a general election, the Labor party has seventeen members in a Legislative Assembly of seventy-two. Labor there has its newspaper organ, The Worker, having a wide circulation and conducted by able men. The aims of the party are strongly and clearly expressed in this newspaper and in the speeches of its leaders. "Socialism in our time" is the motto of The Worker and the following platform finds a place in every issue of the paper:

"Wanted (to prepare the way for Socialism in our time): One adult, one vote. Land Tax, Income Tax. State Bank. Shops and Factories Act. Eight hours a day where practicable. Referenda and Initiative. Taxation of every person according to ability to pay. The State to find work for the unemployed. The State to fix the minimum wage. Free Railways. Free Administration of Justice."

Mr. Glassy, the leader of the Labor party, is a pronounced Socialist. So are many other leading men of the party, but it is said that many of its members "hold socialistic views as pious opinions for peroration purposes." But the party is active, vigorous and aggressive, doing its very best to get the upper hand.

As we have said, a general election is at hand in Queensland, and the leader of the Government is handling the Labor party without gloves. He will not allow the more politic of its members to disavow their extreme opinions. He treats them all as Socialists actual or possible. He is making the issue of the polls Socialism or Conservatism. The Sydney Morning Herald, speaking of the pending election in Queensland, says:

"The Government will have no paltering with the propaganda of Socialism, but presents itself to the electors in the light of an uncompromising foe of that system. Mr. Nelson, in trenchant terms, defines the policy to which the Labor party in the northern colony has largely committed itself as an attack on the heritage of individual freedom. The Ministry offers its services to the electors in the struggle to resist the aggression of a party which seeks to bring about a condition of affairs in which ability will have no prospect of advancement, and industry no special reward, and the success of which would lead to anarchy, followed by despotism."

The chief question upon which the electors of Queensland will have to pronounce is whether they desire to empower the Government to pursue the course of peaceful industrial and commercial progress which is working such satisfactory results upon the condition of the colony, or whether they prefer to call the labor party to the control of affairs and invest it with a

mandate to effect the reconstruction of society on the basis of communism. The question is one to which few can be indifferent, and with regard to which none could wish to be neutral.

A good many will say that the Leader of the Queensland Government is wise in his generation. He would be foolish to allow his opponents, who are really Socialists and who desire to establish Socialism, to seek the votes of the electors on false pretences. He is wise in holding up his opponents to the people as they actually are, and in compelling them to defend what are really their principles or to repudiate them altogether. There is a tendency for extremists to keep their true principles in the background and to try to get into the Legislature on some side issue, but when they are once in power they throw off the mask and vote for measures that the men who elected them would not dream of supporting. In Queensland, as Mr. Nelson has stripped the Socialists of their disguises, the electors will know that in voting for a follower of Mr. Glassy, they are voting for a man who, as soon as the opportunity offers, will support the whole Socialist platform, and who, in the meantime, will do his best to strengthen the Socialist party.

It will be interesting to observe the results of Mr. Nelson's policy. He is the only leader of a Government in Australia who calls a Socialist a Socialist, no matter what disguise it suits him for the moment to wear, or by what name he chooses to call himself. The Queensland Premier thinks a great deal of principles and very little of names.

A TRAVELLER'S STORY.

The Russian traveller who said that the Mahdi has 800,000 men all trained and disciplined at his disposal, was drawing very largely on the credulity of his hearers. Slatin Pasha, who lived many years in the Sudan, and who probably knows as much about its resources as any white man in existence, says that the Mahdi has not even 50,000 fighting men at his disposal. It takes a large population to put 300,000 fighting men in the field, and the population of the Sudan is not large. Slatin Pasha's estimate is no doubt much nearer the mark than that of the Russian traveller. But it will not be easy to defeat even 50,000 Dervishes, if they are well armed and if they fight as the Dervishes did in the last war. It will be remembered that the Egyptian troops fled from them like frightened sheep. Before the war was over the Egyptian soldiers fought a little better, but they are not to be trusted to make a stand against the Arabs unless they are backed up by European troops.

It seems that the Dervishes have anticipated the British, for they have declared a holy war against Egypt. It is yet to be seen whether the Dervishes will fight as well under the present Mahdi as they did under his father. In the last war they fought like fends. Their bravery excited the wonder and the admiration of the British. They may not be so enthusiastic now as they were fourteen years or so ago; but if they are, even fifty thousand of them will give the British troops enough to do.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MINING.

"Mining" is a magazine published in Spokane. Its title sufficiently indicates its nature and its objects. The second number, that of February, contains an address, delivered by Col. F. Fishback before the first annual Convention of the Northwest Mining Association, from which we take the following extract:

Every dollar's worth of gold and every dollar's worth of silver taken out of our mountains is a benefit to every business man in the State of Washington, in the State of Montana, in the State of Idaho, in the State of Oregon, and in the neighboring Province of British Columbia. This money goes where you and I little think. It helps every industry. It builds up every business. With it the mining man pays his grocer, his butcher and his baker. He pays the hardware man, the merchant and the dealers in all kinds of supplies. With it he supports his family and gives to his children the advantages in education and training, which every American boy and girl should have. He helps and encourages the farmer by giving him a market for his product. Without this market, which we hope to build up, what can the farmers of the Northwest do?

In this passage Col. Fishback, in a lively and familiar way, shows the immense advantage that the development of the mineral resources of a country is, not to the miners only, but to all its inhabitants. It follows, then, that the inhabitants of every part of a country rich in minerals, no matter what their occupation may be, are vitally interested in the progress of the mining industry, and that they are helping themselves when they give it all the aid and encouragement that the circumstances permit.

Col. Fishback, in a previous part of his address, shows that the success of mining enterprises is peculiarly valuable to this Northwest country and that their success will make it to a very great extent independent of the Eastern part of the continent, and render it less liable to be affected by the fluctuations of business in the East than it has hitherto been.

"We, of the Northwest," he says, "are far away from money centres. When the reaction does come it takes a long time to reach us. A revival of business in the East does not necessarily mean a revival here, because we are so far from the centres of trade that they can get along without us, although we are absolutely in need of them. In such a condition of affairs to what industry shall we look for assistance? Money we must have. The farmer must have a market. The merchant must have cash in return for his wares. If lines of credit are suddenly withdrawn from both consumer and producer it is money alone that will revive the demand of the one and renew the supply of the other. At this juncture, then, at the very climax of such a period of stagnation in business and business enterprises, to whom shall we look for relief?"

The creation of a new industry in this part of the continent, the products of which are always in demand and from which quick returns can invariably be had, would be a boon to the people of the Northwest. The effects of success in it are immediate and appear almost miraculous. Witness the wonderful changes that gold mining has effected in our own day in South Africa. It has peopled a wilderness and raised cities in it possessing all the conveniences of civilization almost as if by

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

Difficulty Experienced by Dr. Dawson's Department in Keeping Pace With Western Mining.

Valuable Contributions of Fossils From This Province—Mr. Harvey's Services Acknowledged.

In the synopsis of field work contained in the annual report of the geological survey department for 1895, Dr. George M. Dawson, the deputy head and director of the department, notes that the work done in British Columbia during last year was confined to but two sections of this important province, the results being, therefore, insufficient to indicate the great general development in mining that is here in progress. The report continues that "the facts detailed by Mr. McConnell, however, show the wonderful expansion of mining enterprises taking place in the West Kootenay district and the extent and richness of the deposits carrying silver and gold there. One of the most notable points brought out is the occurrence, lately ascertained, of ores of exceptional value in parts of the granitic area, which has heretofore been almost disregarded by the miners. Most of the facts relating to the structural geology and actual survey of the district, are reserved for a detailed report and map, for which much further work is still needed. Ten years ago this district was almost an untrodden wilderness, but it is difficult now, with the means at the disposal of the geological survey, to keep pace with the march of discovery. Mr. McEvoy's work in the Shuswap region has been given principally to obtaining additional data for the map, now approaching completion. The recent discovery of a large deposit of gypsum in this region is noteworthy, as being the first of the kind found in British Columbia."

With Dr. Dawson's review of the year Mr. Whiteaves submits his special report on paleontology and zoology, in which the following paragraphs are found: "Ten boxes of fossils from the cretaceous rocks of Hornby, Denman and Vancouver islands, have been received from Mr. Walter Harvey, of Comox, B. C., and one box of fossils from the Comox river, B. C., from Mr. J. B. Bennett, of Comox. These have been critically examined and most of the species determined. They throw much new light on the fauna of these rocks, and give some new and important information which it is intended to utilize in the preparation of the fourth and concluding part of the first volume of 'Mesozoic Fossils.' In the meantime, a paper entitled 'Notes on some Fossils from the Cretaceous Rocks of British Columbia, with descriptions of two species that appear to be new,' has been published in the April number of the 'Canadian Record of Science.' This paper consists of a preliminary description, with such modifications as may be necessary and with illustrations, in the 'Mesozoic Fossils,' of some of the most interesting specimens in Mr. Harvey's collections. These specimens have been generously presented to the museum. No short-tailed decapod crustaceans or fossil crabs had previously been recorded as occurring in the cretaceous rocks of the Dominion, but in the collection of fossils made by Mr. Harvey in 1891-93 at Hornby Island and the Comox river, there are several specimens of three species. Specimens of each of these, and of some additional species of fossil crab from the cretaceous rocks of the Queen Charlotte Islands, were sent to Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., president of the Royal Geological Society of London and an authority on fossil crustacea—who exhibited them at the meeting of the British Association at Ipswich last September, and read a paper upon them, in which all four were described as new to science.

In September, also, Dr. C. F. Newcombe, of Victoria, B.C., visited the Queen Charlotte Islands and collected a fine series of the fossils of the cretaceous rocks at Skidegate and Cumshieva inlets, which he has kindly promised to send to the writer for examination. So far, four consignments of these fossils have been received and most of the species therein have been determined. Dr. Newcombe has also sent, during the year, some additional specimens of fossils from Hornby and the Socia Islands. The whole of these specimens will be most useful in enabling the writer to complete a revision of the fossil fauna of the cretaceous rocks of the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver Islands.

"In zoology, a paper entitled 'Additional notes on recent Canadian unionide' was published in the April number of the Canadian Record of Science, and another, 'Note on the occurrence of primosa reseda on the coast of British Columbia,' was read at the last meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, and has since been published in its transactions. A small series of recent marine shells from Alert Bay, B. C., has been named for Mr. Harvey, in return for favors received, and specimens of 55 named species of duplicate shells, mostly from the Vancouver district, have been sent to Mr. Herbert H. Smith in exchange for specimens received last year."

HOW WISE WOMEN ECONOMIZE IN HARD TIMES.

A Ten Cent Investment Saves Dollars.

When business men, farmers and mechanics complain of hard times, the woe of the country realize the fact as quickly as the men. When times are really hard, the women are the first to study their economy. This work begins right in the household.

Instead of buying a new dress for herself and new clothing for the children, the thrifty and economizing woman buys Diamond Dyes to re-color old and faded dresses and suits, which are made to look as good as new.

The Diamond Dyes are true aids to economy; they are specially prepared for home-use, and are guaranteed the strongest and fastest of all known dyes. When a garment is colored with the Diamond Dyes, the color is there to stay, and will not wash, wear or fade out.

Set that you re-color you the Diamond Dyes; refuse all imitation and crude dyes, and so avoid having your materials and garments ruined.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN.

The army in Egypt has a long and a wearisome journey to make. Its objective point, Dongola, is 1,030 miles from Cairo by the river. But it is not proposed to travel the whole distance by water. The navigation of the Nile is in many places most difficult and in others impossible. Everyone has heard of the "cataracts" of the Nile. To take an army, with all its impedimenta, up those cataracts would, we think, be next to impossible. There is a railway from Cairo to Girgeh, 340 miles. From there to Wady Halfa, near the frontier, the navigation of the river is unobstructed. After the army leaves Wady Halfa it will be in the enemy's country, and besides, the navigation of the river is most difficult. Between that city and Isakarmatta, a distance of 109 miles, is the worst part; five serious cataracts have to be encountered. These cataracts are a series of rapids and rocks. The New York Herald says that the famous firm of Cook & Son has contracted to convey the expedition over the most difficult part of the route. That firm, it says, in 1884 conveyed the Gordon relief expedition to the second cataract of the Nile. The distance from Wady Halfa to Dongola is 250 miles. Part of the expedition will march along the Nile, while the other part will endeavor to proceed in light draught steamers up the river, which it is said is so low in many places that camel transport must be largely used. In 1884 a corps of Canadian voyageurs were sent to Egypt to assist in the ascent of the Nile. The army had a very hard time of it, for the heat is, at times, almost intolerable. The strength of the Egyptian contingent is 12,000. The Herald's telegram, on that authority it does not mention, says:

Grave fears are entertained of the fighting qualities of the Egyptian army, and the expedition will prove a severe test of its courage. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley and General Kitchener do not seem to place much trust in the Egyptian troops. It is not expected that the Dervishes will make a stand at El Ordeh, but, in case of fighting, the British troops will be ready to support the Egyptians. With a view to giving this support a railway will be constructed for one hundred miles southward from Wady Halfa, and river steamers, armed with guns, will be stationed between the point where the railway will terminate and El Ordeh. The Nile at this part of its course is navigable for light draught steamers for the greater part of the year.

It will be seen that the undertaking is a formidable one even if there is very little fighting. But the probabilities are that the Dervishes will vigorously oppose the advance of the invading force and that it will take the British all summer to get to Dongola.

Every dollar's worth of gold and every dollar's worth of silver taken out of our mountains is a benefit to every business man in the State of Washington, in the State of Montana, in the State of Idaho, in the State of Oregon, and in the neighboring Province of British Columbia. This money goes where you and I little think. It helps every industry. It builds up every business. With it the mining man pays his grocer, his butcher and his baker. He pays the hardware man, the merchant and the dealers in all kinds of supplies. With it he supports his family and gives to his children the advantages in education and training, which every American boy and girl should have. He helps and encourages the farmer by giving him a market for his product. Without this market, which we hope to build up, what can the farmers of the Northwest do?

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magic. It has caused railways to be constructed where railways only a few years before were not so much as thought of and it connected by telegraph lines sections of the continent separated from each other by stretches of country that appeared to the traveller by the ordinary means of transport almost impenetrable. The Northwest Mining Association whose object it is to build up such an industry has undertaken to advance a great and a most beneficent work and all the inhabitants of the Northwest, no matter what flag floats over them, should wish it every success.

THE U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.



THIRD NEWS OF THE

Successful Con... Vancouver—Th... als Fail to Ch...

Creamery for... Graduates' No... cident a...

(Special to... VANCOUVER, Ma... very large rally... night in the Mark... ters of importance... It was decided by... proxy voting at the... tion. Other matt... detail.

The Liberals me... not succeed in de... learner. Some fur... less occur until the... of opinion as to... dore.

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A number of gra... here yesterday... into a society, to... Columbia Graduat... The senior graduat... be the honorary pr... Dr. Tunstall, Val... president and Dr... Arthur E. Hill, Ne... ter Hunter, Nanaim... McVicar, Nelson... McLaughan, secret... treasurer. At the... meeting Dr. McGu... dress which was n... enjoyed by those p... to its literary... lecture was replet... tion and statisti... standing, personal... graduates in the p... of old McGill by... J. Tunstall, W. J... M. R. 'ortson, Alf... Mason, J. H. Fe... Vancouver, G. W... de Wolf, Smith, M... S. J., New Westm... R. S., B. O'Brien,...

NANAIMO, Marc... Coal Co. have rec... drill to be used... island, and exp... ed.

Charles William... Co.'s teamsters, is... with a broken l... struck by a heavy... George Gardner, a... who is procuring... Vancouver Coal C... small bone of his... the wrist yester... missed his footing... of 15 feet to the... A Chinese vege... Mah Sue, while fo... on Tuesday aftern... by the current and... John Harvey was... to three months'... ing his 12-year-old... has been handed... Sapperton.

NANAIMO, Marc... Rainbow brought... terday morning C... with Messrs. Denn... Lubbe of Victoria... with Mr. A. R. Jo... left in the afterno... to examine some... posits.

CHEMINUS, Ma... teer, a four-maste... Francisco, arrived... is loading lumber... 'The Tag Daisy' left... Landing.

Mr. T. D. Conw... his daughter Mis... daughter yesterday... Mr. Manual held... house on Sunday... hold service on ea... heretofore. He a... Diarruid's intentio... day school next Su... Mrs. Thompson,...

home on Monday... days visiting her... Since the opening... some astonishing... ported by expert... Edward Barrett... taken charge of... Co.'s store here... M. Howe and br... Thursday last.

Mr. Burchell ca... Island to-day. Indian agent... passed through to... Kuper Island indu... QUEENSLAND... QUEENSLAND FOR... said that the Que... pany