

AN IGNORANT CRITIC.

Substantial profit is expected to be derived in British Columbia from the export of fresh salmon to Australia by the new line of steamers. Small quantities have already been sent in the ships' refrigerators, and the result has been such as to warrant the expectation that when the promised large cold storage chambers are provided a trade of considerable proportions will be built up. If return cargo offers for these chilled chambers the freight charges will naturally be lower than otherwise, and the margin of profit for the shippers of salmon will thus be increased.

point of view to allow the residences of citizens to be connected with the surface drains the Council cannot act upon their opinion. If the law of the City Barriers is sound. The whole matter will then be just where it is now.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

In the Canadian Magazine for September, which by the way is an excellent number, is a thoughtful article headed "A Study in Criminology," by the Rev. W. S. Blackstock. The writer directs attention to the remarkable increase of crime in the United States of late years. That increase is truly startling. While the population of the States has increased during the decade ending with 1890, 24.5 per cent., the increase of the inmates of jails, reformatories and penitentiaries has been 45.2 per cent. In 1850 the criminals in the United States were 1 in every 3,500 of the population, in 1890 they were 1 in every 786.5. The population of the country increased 170 per cent. in that period, while the criminals increased 450 per cent.

Mr. Blackstock does not give any statistics with respect to the increase of crime in Canada further than to say that the inmates of our jails, penitentiaries and reformatories are in the proportion of 1 to every 1,200 of the population. This is not so large a ratio as there is in the United States, but it is certainly much too large. As the same demoralizing influences are at work in the Dominion, as are producing such disastrous effects in the United States, the writer thinks that Canadians should direct their attention to the means likely to prove effective in preventing the increase of crime of the criminal class in this country. One of these is education. But it has been found that a mere literary education, such as is imparted to the children who attend our schools, both public and private, has not proved as effective in repressing criminal tendencies as the advocates of popular education at one time expected and predicted. After insisting upon the necessity of careful home training and discipline, Mr. Blackstock goes on to speak of the influence of the schools. This is well worthy the attention of all who take an interest in popular education.

And the training in the school unhappily does little to make up for this lack in the home. Its fatal defect is the want of practicality. The industrial and business idea is not made as prominent as it should be. Its aim seems to be rather to prepare the student to live by his wit than to fit him to gain a livelihood by honest toil. The fact that so many are allowed to grow up without any industrial, mechanical, or business training accounts for very much of the criminality which exists. The ancient Jews judge rightly, that the man who brought up his son without a trade taught him to be a thief.

There is a great deal of truth in this. To the kind of education which children in these days receive may, we believe, be attributed the dislike to manual labor which is so general, and the idea that to work with the hands is low and vulgar. The foolish notions about "gentility," that are productive of so much harm, owe their origin to the unpractical education which the great majority of children receive. Until people in America generally have better and healthier notions as to what is "respectable," it is certain that a considerable portion of the population will not be able to resist the temptation to commit crimes of one kind or another in order to be able to keep up appearances.

The reverend essayist does not spare his own profession in his review of the influences which make the descent to crime easy. He says:

It may be even that the pulpit is not entirely free from a share in the responsibility. It may be doubted whether the simple ethical principles in our religion are made as prominent as they should be. It is possible, even for preachers, to be so fully occupied with the theoretical as to lose sight of the practical, and political economy and sociology may be allowed to take the place of the divine morality of the New Testament, which is, after all, the hope of the world.

According to this writer, education in both the schools and the churches should be more practical than it is in these days.

NOT A BLUNDER.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser objects to the manner in which the land in the commonage near Vernon is to be sold. It asserts that the terms are better calculated to play into the hands of speculators than to encourage settlement by actual cultivators. It is evident that our contemporary has been misled as to the nature of the land offered for sale. It is not agricultural land. The actual settler if he tried to make a living off it—if he were not a rich man—would starve. It is soil such that it cannot be cultivated without the expenditure of a considerable amount of money. A rich man might reclaim some of the land or make it productive by irrigation for a garden or an orchard, but it can never be utilized as farm land. The land is valuable for its situation and not for its productive-ness. It is situated along the side of the lake, and there are pretty sites on it for summer residences. A gentleman resident in the country says that "there is scarcely any land on the commonage on which the settler could comply with the requirements of the Act and make a living." The

Government, knowing the nature of the land and seeing the only use which can be made of it, has offered to sell it in lots of forty acres each. It was not done for the land would be idle and be of no use either to the settler or the Government.

It is more than probable that our contemporary has been deceived as to the nature and quality of the land by disappointed speculators. The Government, we are informed, alive to the desirability of having the Province peopled, where possible, with industrious farmers, has in no instance offered land suitable for agriculture for sale.

SAILOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

It is very difficult to find out what is really going on in Brazil. The Government has command of telegraph communication, and it exercises a strict censorship over all telegrams of a political nature. The press of the country, too, is muzzled. The South American has peculiar ideas as to what constitutes freedom, and their governments never hesitate to take liberties with the rights of individuals and of institutions whenever they consider that their interests require them to do so. Consequently, in times of public disturbance the news that is permitted to leave the country is just so much of and of such a nature as the Government for the time being deems it politic to be sent over the wires. As this is invariably the case, the reader sees that it is impossible to get reliable particulars of a South American revolution while the struggle is going on. And Brazil is evidently no exception to the rule.

It is known that Brazil has been in an unquiet state for some time. In the South there has been open insurrection, but little is known as to its progress and the results it has produced. In Rio Janeiro the discontent has made its appearance in the form of the strike of the officers and crews of some of the ships of war which have turned rebels. Very little is said as to what is the object of these sailors' grievances, whatever they may be, sufficiently serious to justify their taking up arms to procure redress. But no one need be surprised at this, for if the South American politician has arms in his hands he cannot hesitate long before he uses his weapons. The political methods of the North are too slow and too unexciting to satisfy him. He believes in the rough and ready way of getting the upper hand. But the sailor revolutionists do not appear to have many sympathizers on the land. If there had been a rising on land simultaneously with the naval demonstration against the forces of the emperor, there would be reason to conclude that the revolt is serious. But, as the discontented on the land gave no sign, it is not likely that they are at all numerous. As far as can be seen, the men in the three war-ships and the three torpedo boats constitute the whole of the revolutionary force. And they appear to be like rats in a trap. They are in the harbor; they are not able to do anything in it; and they cannot get out. It is safe to conclude that this sailors' rebellion will not overturn the Government of Brazil.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

It is quite evident that we have not heard the last of the difficulty with Siam. It appears that France is disposed to place a very rigid interpretation on the terms which she dictated to Siam, and which that country in her extremity found herself forced to accept. The construction which it places the French Government to place on those conditions has given rise to negotiations almost as serious as those which preceded the acceptance of Franco's ultimatum. If Siam acquiesces in the French interpretation of the agreement, she will be deprived of everything except the appearance of independence. It is more than suspected that the object of France is to assume control over the affairs of Siam in such a way as to be in a position to dictate not only what shall in the future be her relations with other countries, but also how her internal policy shall be regulated. The London Times seems to take this view of the attitude which France has assumed towards Siam. Discussing the new demands of France, it says:

This new suggestion said to be put forward by M. Le Myre de Vilers, looks un-wardly like a device to obtain substantial control over them in another way. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that both the claims now stated to be made by France would be regarded in this country as conclusive proofs that the Republic does not honestly respect the integrity of Siam. We have been told that it is true, to understand the independence of that Kingdom as highly as we ourselves do, and our whole attitude throughout the recent controversy between the two States has been based upon what were conceived to be the French assurances to this effect. With the best goodwill towards our neighbors and the most anxious desire to place a favorable construction on their acts, it is utterly impossible to reconcile such pretensions as are now attributed to France with a sincere intention to treat them as really independent. It is high time that our side and other matters in the same quarter of the globe the public possessed authentic information. We have scrupulously kept clear of the controversy between France and Siam so long as that issue is in the hands of the French, but the controversy could reasonably be considered as concerning themselves alone. But they know that our traditional policy requires that the so-called "buffer" states upon the borders of our Indian Empire shall not become puppets in the hands of European powers. That policy we shall not be readily tempted to abandon. We are satisfied that Siam should remain perfectly independent. We cannot allow her to become, under any pretence, a vassal of France.

This language is significant, and we believe that it expresses the determination of the British nation. Lord Rosebery showed that, although he could remain perfectly neutral upon the matters in dispute affecting France and Siam alone, he was ready to become active and determined as soon as it appeared that British interests were to be

affected by the negotiations. There can be no doubt if France evinces a determination to treat Siam as if that country were part of her territory, Great Britain will interfere to maintain its independence, no matter what the consequences may be. Just at this moment it does not appear as if France intended to proceed to extremities.

THE DAWDLING SENATE.

The business men of the United States are disgusted with the dawdling of the Senate over the bill to repeal the Sherman law. They cannot account for it. After the House of Representatives had so promptly passed the measure which the country demanded, and gained so much credit for their patriotic action, it was believed that the Senate would follow its example and be at least equally zealous in giving effect to the loudly and earnestly expressed wish of the people. But they have been disappointed. The Senate has passed the policy of delay when delay cannot possibly result in advantage to anyone. The silver men cannot hope that they will carry the advocates of repeal into agreeing to a compromise favorable to them. This they have shown no disposition to do, but they have not been sufficiently firm and determined in their efforts to put an end to the needless flood of talk that wastes valuable time and obstructs legislation.

The action of the House of Representatives has had the effect of partially restoring confidence. The stringency has been in great part removed, and there has been a considerable improvement in business, but much uncertainty remains. Unfavorable circumstances may at any time create a panic and make things worse than they were previous to the passage of the Wilson bill by the House of Representatives. The strain is still great, although it is borne with courage and coolness. "All over the country thousands of enterprises, large and small, are hampered, repressed, discouraged by the criminal delay in the action of the Senate, and hundreds of thousands of men are kept from the reward of regular industry." This deplorable state of things is continued by the selfishness and the obstinacy of a few politicians in the Senate, and by the faint-heartedness of the majority in that body. The United States Senate, by its conspicuous reluctance to carry out the desire of the nation, making itself unpopular, and men are already demanding a change in the constitution.

AN OUTSIDE ESTIMATE.

British subjects of radical tendencies are never tired of denouncing the House of Lords. According to them there is not a good man in that body, and it serves no useful purpose. To compare it with the House of Commons is in their opinion nothing less than high treason against the people. Yet there are intelligent republicans living in England who have formed a very high opinion of the House of Lords.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, the very able London correspondent of the New York Tribune, is one of these. He has had ample opportunities of observing the working of the House of Lords, and he is better able to form an intelligent opinion of what passes under its aegis than any other citizen of the United States has heard many debates in both Houses, and this is the conclusion which he has arrived at. Writing of the debate in the House of Lords on the Home Rule bill, he says:

It is not often that the House of Peers is called upon seriously to debate any measure of leading importance. Whenever this necessity arises the country is treated to a spectacle very different from what is usually seen in the lower chamber. In the latter is a popular body, influenced by the ever-changing fancies and necessities of public opinion, and though much of its labor is devoted to answering legitimate popular demands, there is running all the while the indelible stain of party warfare. In the Lords it is not so. The Peers have not to answer to any constituency, and herein lies the chief recommendation of the hereditary system. Whenever a big legislative proposal comes before the Lords, it is treated in a different manner. It is not a matter of a higher class than is ever afforded by any lower chamber. In the latter one man, Mr. Gladstone, stands head and shoulders above every other. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour are fine debating men, but every other name lags far behind. In the House of Lords there are a dozen speakers, who are, perhaps, not so good as Mr. Gladstone, but who are at all respects the equal, in some the superior, of either Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Balfour.

The high quality of the Lords' debating power has been once more illustrated in this week's discussions. Nothing has been finer in the history of the House of Lords than the speeches of the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Selborne, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Salisbury. It was unfortunate for the Government party that for every one who could support the Home Rule bill the Opposition had three speakers against it, nor can it be denied that the weight of argument is entirely on the side of the Opposition.

This comparison of the two Houses of the British Parliament must be displeasing to the Radicals, and their answer to it will no doubt be that Mr. Smalley has become one of the British squiresarchy and that he is more Tory than the Tories. But it may be not be unprofitable to ask how did this well educated and very able United States citizen become so ardent and so intense a Tory? He had no object in imbibing Tory principles and in espousing the Tory cause. One would suppose the English correspondent of a New York Republican paper would have strong inducements to take the side of the Liberal party, to believe that the mouthpiece in London of the Irish-American Home Rulers. Before he took a decided stand on the opposite side, Mr. Smalley must have resisted many temptations and must have made many enemies, both for himself and the journal he represented. It is fair to con-

clude, then, that there must be much merit in Conservative principles, and much that is admirable in Conservative public men, when they won over an American of Mr. Smalley's ability, who, when he arrived in England, was most probably prejudiced against both monarchy and aristocracy, as well as against those principles, which are despectively Tory. The Radicals, when they attempt to lessen the force of Mr. Smalley's criticism by declaring that he has become a Tory, really bear testimony to the strength and the attractiveness of the Tory cause in Great Britain. It is only reasonable to conclude that it is no easy matter to transform an American Republican into a British Tory—and there are many such transformations.

Mr. Smalley attaches but little importance to the story against the House of Lords. "The verdict," he says, "of the morning according to their party colors, but no one can deny the high quality of their debate, their full knowledge of details, and the probable consequences to any ill-fated measure. It is probable that any effort to raise the cry, 'Down with the Upper Chamber,' will prove a miserable failure."

AN INDIGNANT OUTBURST.

The award of the Behring Sea Arbitration is a bitter pill for the San Francisco Call. Its gorges rise against it. It cannot begin to swallow it. Sir C. H. Tupper's prediction as to the result of next year's seal hunting operations has given it another fit of indignation, and it gives vent to its feelings in the following outburst:

Under the circumstances the United States has a right to consider if it is worth while to protect seal life in our waters and on our coast, to the end that the seals may be slaughtered to the high seas. There is a period each year when the seals are our property. There is no contention on that point. When they are incubating (incubating is a good word) on the Pribilof Islands they are the property of the nation, owing the islands. It is quite within the power and the right of the United States, as owner of the islands, to kill every seal of regular industry." This deplorable state of things is continued by the selfishness and the obstinacy of a few politicians in the Senate, and by the faint-heartedness of the majority in that body. The United States Senate, by its conspicuous reluctance to carry out the desire of the nation, making itself unpopular, and men are already demanding a change in the constitution.

ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY.

I have travelled many lands; I have travelled the briny deep; I have climbed the mountains steep, And I have climbed the mountains steep. Marshes, sloughs—I've waded through; Faced the winter's icy blast; Fought the summer's heat, And I have climbed the mountains steep. Experience I've had abundant, I thought I've had no more; Thought the best advice redundant, And another name for fool. The Boundary Line was mooted, To the State was given; To it my hopes were rooted, To show what I could do. By Jove! I was appointed Surveyor on the staff; My belt I wore, and my gun I had, And to myself I'd laugh.

We reached the distant shores That Alaska has, Where the Alutians, Eskimos and the Siwahs had his stand. The time it was in May, The sun was shining bright; It was a glorious day, And I was glad to fight. Four souls what false conclusions I drew from the first day; I found them all delusions Over a cliff lining and afterward sewed upon with invisible stitches. Some put a narrow gold braid on the top, but this

A "devil's club" he hit me— He spiked my eye do fool. A fellow from the States, My name was made to reel. What some of deatation Viewed from mountain peak; Cross-stitching, gladation, Unutterable to speak. The hardships they are great enough; My boys I know were vain; But never in the States, They call Alaska vain.

We didn't mind a day or two, Or when it came to rain; But when it came to rain and blew And for a change did pour. And no let-up for days and nights, We felt like daily rain; We felt like lightning for our rights, And have our rights sustained. It was no use, our camp got wet. The tide rolled in, the rain fell down, A humorous member of the set. Hurred for Venice town. Dry clothes were damp; Each man was mould; Each man was mould; He was sold. We knew at the reaction, Through thin, thinness or what, That for us was forgot. A web-foot was forgot. But now our woe is ended, When our woe is home; When our woe is home, In peace and bliss to roam.

EMIGRANT. Kind friend I ask you, Do you desire to go? For the idler I know, To Alaska went this year. KUMM.

CHIEF OF POLICE JACKSON, of Seattle, with several other officers, came over last evening in the hope of locating Krug, the defaulting city treasurer, at Warrimoo. The swindling operations brought to light through the instrumentality of the Post-Intelligencer, have created the greatest sensation Puget Sound has known for some time, and no effort will be spared to bring the guilty ones to justice. With the assistance of the Provincial and city police a thorough search was made of every possible hiding place on the Australian liner, but up to the time the Colonist went to press Krug had not yet been found.

THEY ARE NOT UGLY. YET STYLISH WOMEN HAVE THE CONTOUR OF A TEA BELL.

Two Handsome Fall Gowns—Plain Broadcloth in Place of Velvet—Model Church Dresses—The Reign of Black Goods—A Struggle For White Hose.

Women are to look more like a tea bell than ever this fall, if we can judge by the newest model gowns, and, after all, they are not at all ugly. I dropped into a large house today whose specialty is fine dresses, and there I saw two very stylish and handsome gowns, both for street. One was made of tan colored cloth, with each seam lapped and stitched. The skirt was perfectly plain at the top all around, and flared gradually but decidedly at the bottom. On the right side at the bottom it opened over a panel of chocolate cloth and had two buttons set on for ornament, not use. There was a very jaunty jacket waist buttoning to the left and double breasted. Ev-



ery seam was stitched on the outside like the box coats. The belt and turndown collar were of the brown cloth, and the sleeves plain, slip buttons at the wrist. Altogether this is really a very handsome gown that would be suitable for women of almost any age. Made in black cloth or chevrot, it would be simply elegant. A flat black felt hat, trimmed with a square rhinestone buckle, two parrot wings and a red poppy, is to be worn with it.

A novel way of making up one of the new plaids is seen there also. The plaid is very large, the downward stripes indistinct and of several tones and colors. The cross stripes consist of two narrow black lines. The skirt is plaited very narrow on a foundation, and that gives it the appearance of having narrow lines of braid sewed around. The waist has a plaited fall of the plaid reaching to the neck. The waist itself is of apple green surah, and so are the double puffed sleeves. The hat with this odd dress was of porcupine straw with shaded feathers held by a bow and a shaded chrysanthemum, the feathers lying flat around the low crown. The hat turns up military style. Long suede gloves are worn with this, reaching to the elbow, though two button glove gloves would do. The enormous size of the plaids makes it necessary to devise some new style that will show the pattern, yet not permit it to be too assertive; and the most of them will be cut on the true bias, and the patterns will join so as to seem to be all one. This is not an economical way to cut plaid, but that fact will perhaps be the very reason why the plaids make it necessary to devise some new style that will show the pattern, yet not permit it to be too assertive; and the most of them will be cut on the true bias, and the patterns will join so as to seem to be all one. This is not an economical way to cut plaid, but that fact will perhaps be the very reason why the plaids make it necessary to devise some new style that will show the pattern, yet not permit it to be too assertive; and the most of them will be cut on the true bias, and the patterns will join so as to seem to be all one. 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