

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1906.

ADVERTISING BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We suppose if any one should say that the transportation companies doing business in this province are not as active as they ought to be in advertising British Columbia, there would be a somewhat indignant denial. Therefore we will not say so. We shall only remark that the transportation companies doing business on Puget Sound seem to discover many ways of keeping that part of the world before the eyes of the public. If there has been anything done for British Columbia at all equal to the efforts put forth by United States transportation companies in connection with the Klondike trade, we have not had the privilege of observing it.

Our second proposition is that when British Columbia cities set about advertising themselves they do it in two measures a way. The general passenger agent of the Great Northern was in Seattle the other day, and he told the people that the time was ripe to again flood the East with advertising matter. The word "flood" is his, and we quote it because it shows the degree to which it is necessary to advertise in order to effect public opinion. A few thousand copies of anything do not accomplish much in advertising matter ought to be sent out by the tens of thousands of copies. It ought to be attractive in style, but not too bulky. It ought to be emphatic, so that it will create an impression. We are usually too modest about these things in British Columbia, and modesty, as has been said, "adorns a woman but damns a man." To which we may add business communities also. We speak of this matter at this particular time because the reserved claims in the Klondike are to be thrown open, and very rich new strikes have been made on Stewart river. These things will be utilized by our neighbors on the Sound for all they are worth. Every effort will be put forward by them to convince the world that the only real way to reach the new opportunities to get rich is via Seattle. Are we going to sit down satisfied with "mens conscia recti," and see our neighbors get the cream of the new business that will most assuredly be developed, or shall we go out and work for our share of it. This is a very important question. It comes home not only to merchants, hotel-keepers and transportation companies, but to the owners of real estate and every one else having an interest in the prosperity of the city. Take the case of Seattle. The Klondike trade lifted that city out of the mire of commercial depression. Who benefited by it? Doubtless the merchants, the hotel keepers and the transportation companies did, but the effect did not stop there. To-day it is said that there is not a vacant house in Seattle, and that new houses cannot be put up fast enough. The real estate men and the building trades are reaping a harvest. Take the case of our own city. What gave it its great impetus—an impetus which is felt to this day? Was it not the fact that the tide of travel and business to the gold fields of the Mainland flowed through it? It can be given a new and lasting impetus that will be felt not only in business circles, but by our property owners, if a leaf is taken out of the book of Seattle and we advertise freely—that is, as the Great Northern representative says, if we flood the East with literature.

This will cost money. It is just as well to understand this at the very outset. When arrangements are made for the circulation of 50,000 or 100,000 copies of any advertising matter, there must be more than a few hundreds of dollars in sight. But the money will be well spent—that is, if the right kind of matter is prepared and the distribution is properly looked after. We suggest that the Mayor and Aldermen, all of whom have material interests of importance in the city and are greatly interested in its advancement, and the Board of Trade should take up this matter jointly, and a large fund be raised, and advertising in earnest be undertaken. It will pay, and pay well.

THE CANDIDATES.

As the Colonist anticipated, the Conservative convention last night tendered the nomination to the House of Commons to Lieut.-Col. Prior and Mr. Thomas Earle, and those gentlemen accepted it. We congratulate the convention upon this result. We congratulate upon having such tried and proved standard-bearers, and we congratulate the constituency upon the opportunity to re-elect two gentlemen, who have shown themselves capable representatives.

A FEW QUERIES.

The Times says that at the ensuing election Col. Prior will not be "standing up to a man with one hand tied behind his back." This is an expression which invites a few queries, and we would be glad to have the Times answer them.

Whose hand was tied behind whose back? Was the Colonist's hand tied behind his own back, or behind his adversary's back? Or was the adversary's hand tied behind the Colonist's back, or behind his own back, or how otherwise? This is the crucial question in the case, and until it has been answered the quotation will remain obscure.

Accepting for the sake of argument that it was the Colonist's adversary's hand which was tied, and that it was tied behind the Colonist's adversary's back, the question arises: Who was the Colonist's adversary? To reach an answer on this subject it is necessary to inquire when the Colonist stood up before a man. Manifestly this refers to a

time when he ran alone against a single opponent. The Times would not describe a contest between Col. Prior and a colleague against two opponents by the language used. This brings us to another question: When did Col. Prior run against a single opponent? The answer is: When he was opposed by our good-looking neighbor, now Senator, then simply William Templeman. Equire.

Now other questions arise, as follows: Was one of Mr. Templeman's hands tied behind his back in that contest? If so, which of his hands was so tied? How was it tied? Who tied it? When was it untied?

We humbly suggest that answers should be given categorically to all these questions before the procession is allowed to proceed. No one hitherto suspected that Col. Prior's opponent was crippled in this fashion. He was thought to be as free as a bird.

THE REFORMATORY.

There are some things to be said in favor of the proposal to locate the Provincial Juvenile Reformatory on an island, which none of our correspondents have mentioned. On some of the islands there are excellent stone quarries, also growing timber and areas of land fit for cultivation. If the Reformatory were located on such an island it would be possible to teach the boys useful trades and at the same time turn their work to good advantage. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that a reformatory is intended as a place where lads can be reformed. The fact that a boy is sentenced to such a place implies that in the eyes of the law he is not yet a criminal. He may have done wrong and deserve punishment, but he has not reached a stage where he is to be ranked as a criminal. There is hope for him under better conditions than those with which he has been surrounded. No matter how earnestly the custodians of such boys may endeavor to make good citizens out of them, they are not likely to meet with any great measure of success in the cramped confines of a prison, where the work to be done is of a purely perfunctory nature. Nothing is more elevating to the mind of youth than intelligent occupation of some kind. On the other hand, mere pointless, routine work has a contrary effect.

The grant for the Reformatory, we believe, contemplates the expenditure of the money in Vancouver. We would not like anything to be done in Seattle, or may say on this subject to be construed as opposed to Vancouver being the seat of the institution. If the best conditions can be secured in Vancouver we have not a word to say, and we do not say that they cannot be secured in the vicinity of that city. This is a point upon which we should like to have an expression of opinion from our Vancouver contemporaries. Doubtless it is more desirable to have the Reformatory in Victoria, can be that the Reformatory should be established so as to produce the best results.

There is something also in a name. Why not make the institution a Provincial Industrial School with a department for boys convicted of crime? We shall speak of this again.

HOW ABOUT CIVILIZATION?

At the very height of the disaster in Kootenai, scoundrels went through the streets robbing the dead and dying. There was a universal feeling of indignation wherever the story was read, and we suppose that not a few people comforted themselves with the reflection that this sort of thing might happen in Texas, but was hardly possible nearer home. This may be true; yet in the same paper which told this dreadful tale to the people of Victoria, we had a story of how some young hoodlums in the Christian and British city of Vancouver, stoned two Chinamen, injuring one so severely that his life was in danger; that no one interfered, and that the injured Chinaman lay on the street with no one to go to his assistance until his fellow-countrymen came to his rescue; also that the police have the names of the boys, but that no arrests had been made. On more than one occasion the Colonist has been called upon to protest against the practice of young fellows in this city of abusing Chinamen. On the night that Mafeking was relieved, and we were all rejoicing in a triumph for "justice and equity between man and man," as the Church of England prayer puts it, three fellows set upon a Chinaman. On a citizen approaching, two of the attacking party drew off, whereupon the Chinaman gave the other a sound thrashing, which he richly deserved. Yet we call the United States and Canada civilized countries, and when the Boxers set out to abuse white people in China, we hold up our hands in horror and declare to be necessary to send armies to burn their cities and take control of the government. This sort of thing suggests that our veneer of civilization is very thin, but this article is not written for the purpose of moralizing over this abstract question, but to urge in all cases of assaults upon Chinamen the law should be enforced just the same as if the assault were by Chinamen upon white people. If this is not the case, where are our boasted equal rights? Some time ago a San Francisco paper, in describing a steambot accident, said "two men and a Chinaman were drowned," the assumption being that Chinamen are not human. This sort of thing may do in San Francisco, but it ought not to be tolerated here. Nor are the police alone open to criticism in such matters. Why should private citizen stand by and see a foreigner abused in our streets? Let there be no more of this sort of ill-usage. This country is free and no matter what a man's nationality may be or what is the color of his skin, he is entitled to the same degree of protection from our laws as any other person.

A MINING REVIVAL.

The Kootenai is able to report that "mining is the Slooan and Alnworth mining divisions is distinctly reviving," and that there is an unusual demand for mining properties. The Kootenai says that mines, not prospects, are wanted, and adds that this ought to lead to the development of claims vigorously, so as to attract the attention of investors. The Kaslo paper thinks the day of the wildcat has passed, and every one will hope it is right.

The Kootenai does not confine itself to generalities, but mentions specific matters which prove its case. The shipping figures are reaching their old time magnitude, and many of the newer properties are proving very rich. It expects even better times next year, for it says that the Lardo will enter into the list of shipping districts then and prove the revival of the Slooan. On every side it sees signs of improvement and closes its review of the situation by saying, "altogether the outlook is favorable."

There is little doubt that the confidence necessary to bring about so desirable a condition of affairs owes its existence largely to the fact that, in the premier of Mr. Dunsmuir, the business community sees evidence of settled conditions and a policy that will lead to progress. We are very glad to be able to say that the feeling so manifested in Sir Isaac is in evidence in every other part of the province. In short, the language of the Kootenai may be applied to British Columbia as a whole, and we may say that altogether the outlook is favorable.

DUTIES ON LEAD.

Mr. G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, contributed to the British Columbia Mining Record for September an article in which he deals at length with the tariff on lead and lead products, and gives some interesting statistics. He shows that Canada imports annually about \$1,000,000 worth of paint materials yearly, the duty upon which averages a little less than 10 per cent. The production of lead in Kootenai is now going on at a rate of 25,000 tons per annum, and the smelters at Trail and Nelson are successfully bidding against their American competitors for the treatment of a large share of this output. The Canadian market is, therefore, not the privilege of free importation, but smelters are now returning a portion of their lead output into Canada, after having it desilvered in the United States. This is available to the extent of the consumption of pig lead, viz. 3,000 tons per annum, and already some attempt is being made for the establishment in Eastern Canada of such works as are necessary for the manufacture of pipe, sheet, etc., calculated to consume another 3,000 tons.

He gives the total tonnage of lead consumed in the Dominion each year, as follows: Pig lead, 3,000 tons; lead pipe and other manufactured forms, 3,000 tons; lead in paints, 7,000 tons. Under a protective duty of 25 per cent, Mr. Buchanan thinks that the home market would consume in all about 10,000 tons of our domestic lead. He tells us that the existing tariff on lead was framed by the Conservative party, but points out that, when it was imposed, the lead industry of British Columbia had not begun, but comes into existence only one with which neither of the political parties has been called to deal upon. The representatives of the lead industry ask that the duty on lead products be placed on a parity with similar goods.

They are not asking as with much justice they might, for a tariff which is frankly and finally prohibitive, as against the world, but they think themselves entitled to have some "incidental" protection, as is afforded to those who produce within Canada oxides, umbers, ochres and ochry earth, asbestos and mica, etc. Brick and drain pipe, that there should be placed upon the dry white lead coming into competition with the same material as they as levied upon the lined oil in combination with which the white lead is made into paint.

Mr. Buchanan has made out an excellent case, and has placed the problem upon a basis which is moderate and forcible presentation of the claims of the industry, which, properly protected, will contribute much to the prosperity of the whole country.

GOOD ROADS.

The energetic people of Kamloops have taken the lead in a "good roads" movement, and propose to hold a convention in that city on the 27th instant. Invitations have been sent to all parts of the province, and doubtless the attendance will be large. It ought to be, for the object aimed at is of very great importance. People who live in or in the vicinity of Victoria hardly appreciate how this question of roads comes home to the residents of most other localities. We have for the greater part excellent roads on Vancouver Island. The soil is generally admirably adapted for road-making, and most of the public money expended has been used to very good advantage. The result is that we have not only in this immediate vicinity, but in many other places on Vancouver Island, roads that are altogether admirable. But even on this Island much remains to be done, and this is true in a far greater degree of other portions of the province.

Good highway roads are of immense importance to any country. If only the one could be had, the choice between railways and good highways would be in favor of the latter. People can get along without railways, but without good highways progress is impossible. Nothing is so profitable as agriculture, and a farmer to raise a crop, if it costs him more than it is worth to get it to a market. Moreover, the knowledge that everything must be transported by road, that there is no alternative, and the fact that a farmer's delays and difficulties of the kind have to be confronted the moment

a man goes away from home with a team, has kept many a person from taking a farm, and thus lost the province many a good settler. We do not know what the promoters of the "Good Roads" convention have in mind, but they cannot make much of a mistake in anything they may suggest, for the whole subject is open to discussion, and if nothing more is accomplished than the concentration of public attention upon it, good must ensue.

THE BRITANNIA MINE.

The Province is naturally very jubilant over the importance to Vancouver of the purchase of the Britannia Mine by a strong company, which proposes to operate it to its full capacity. The new company estimates that the pay-roll of the mine will reach \$1,000,000 a year. We certainly hope that this will be realized, and that everything anticipated as likely to result from the working of this very large deposit of copper ore will come about in the very near future. Vancouver cannot be any too prosperous in the pleasure of the people of British Columbia. The working of this mine will not only benefit the city near which it is situated, but will be of immense advantage to the whole western part of the province. What is needed here is that some mine shall be exploited on a large enough scale to attract the attention of investors. This the Britannia bids fair to do. There are other properties to which the same thing may be said, but just now that referred to is most prominent in the public eye. We feel very sure that as soon as capitalists learn that the Coast region of British Columbia has mineral deposits that will repay working on a large scale, many advantages which this section affords, by reason of the proximity of the mines to water, and which reduce the cost of transportation, and to coal, which lessens the cost of smelting, will lead to the investment of money here very freely. Probably British Columbia is the only country in the world, except possibly Alaska, which has rich deposits of economic ores close to tide water. Almost everywhere else they are hidden away in localities that are almost inaccessible; but there are more than one iron and copper mine on the Coast from which the ore can be loaded directly into ships, if necessary. One advantage of this proximity to water is that, when smelters are erected, ore can be brought from widely separated points at a minimum cost. If it is thought desirable to send to Mexico or South America for ores to mix with our own, they can be landed at smelters on the Coast with the least to this is added the fact that there is adjacent to the Coast mines an unlimited quantity of as good coaling coal as can be found in the world, and that limestone is abundant at the water's edge, we have ideal conditions for the treatment of ore. If, therefore, the Britannia mine proves what is expected of it, the advantages to be met by the province, but by the whole Coast region.

IRON.

In 1888 the consumption of iron ores throughout the world was 50,000,000 tons. Of this 30 per cent. was the production of the United Kingdom and 25 per cent. the production of the United States. During the last decade the demand for iron has increased so greatly that in 1899 the tonnage of ore consumed had reached 90,000,000 tons. Of this 25,000,000 tons were produced in the United States, the British supply having slightly diminished. This leaves some 40,000,000 tons as the product of other countries. The British supply of ore seems to be steadily declining. In 1880 it was 18,000,000 tons, and at that time the tonnage of imported ores only reached 1,000,000. In 1899 the import had increased to 7,000,000 tons. In the last-mentioned year Germany imported nearly 5,000,000 tons, France nearly 2,000,000, and Belgium 2,621,000 tons. Great Britain gets most of her ore from Spain, which country supplies to some extent all the iron-supplying countries of the world. It is estimated that the iron mines of Spain contain about 1,000,000,000 tons of ore, of which 150,000,000 tons are non-phosphoric. Other sources of supply are Greece, Norway and Sweden, the Norwegian supply probably being the largest in Europe. New Zealand and Nova Scotia are also reckoned among the future great iron-producing regions.

A study of the statistics of iron production shows that the countries and those states of the American Union bordering on the Pacific Ocean hardly enter into consideration. Yet it is obvious that the consumption of iron in the half of the world which is washed by this great expanse of water is only in its infancy. Unquestionably among the greatest sources of future wealth in the Pacific Northwest will be the iron deposits found in so many places, and specially on the coast of British Columbia.

AS TO CANDIDATES.

We think it is desirable in the interest of the Conservative party in Victoria that the nomination should be tendered to Messrs. Prior and Earle, and that they should accept it. We have had notice of the past month or two and have noticed in certain quarters a regard to the election of Conservatives as a foregone conclusion, and hence that the ensuing election is a good time for the Pacific Northwest and in more than one instance nearly led to defeat. It is just as well that these real or imaginary politicians should get it firmly into their minds that there are a great many

votes in this community who do their own thinking. No clique or combination controls Victoria. There are indeed few cities in Canada where there is a larger independent vote in proportion to the population. If Conservative candidates are to be returned to the House of Commons this fall, or whenever the election comes on, the best men available must be put in the field. It must not be forgotten that there is a Liberal government in power, and that there have been some uncomfortably close contests here when the Conservatives were in office.

Messrs. Prior and Earle have all the prestige which comes from previous success. They are the candidates whom the Liberals most fear. Nothing would please our opponents better than to have the Conservatives experiment with some one whose political strength is an unknown quantity.

Every one must admit that the gentlemen named have shown themselves true to the principles of their party, and that they have by their speeches and votes in parliament voiced the sentiments of the Conservatives of Victoria on all party questions. Of their industry as our representatives there is no doubt. They have done everything that could be expected of them. They enjoy the full confidence of their own party and the respect of their opponents. If representatives ever can deserve re-nomination at the hands of their party, they do.

We believe they will again be chosen as Conservative standard-bearers, and that their choice will be the first step in a victorious campaign.

It is reported that Mr. Earle may possibly decline re-nomination. We most sincerely hope that he will not do so. No other candidate can poll so large a vote as he. No one is better able to represent the commercial interests of the community than he. No one enjoys the confidence and respect of all classes in a higher degree. His candidature will evoke the cordial support of the whole party and the aid of, if, however, he should feel that he is unable to give the constituency his services for another parliamentary term, we know of no one who can be named who will render as efficient a vote or poll so large a vote as Mr. B. Hall.

GALVESTON'S WOE.

The appalling disaster which has befallen the city of Galveston, Texas, is without any recent precedent. The census of 1890 gave Galveston a population of 29,084. It was founded in 1837. In 1862 it was captured by the Federal forces, and in the following year was devastated by a fire. The records of the city are full of misfortunes in the past. Galveston Island, on which the city is situated, is not much more than a great sandbank, 28 miles in length. The trade of the city is chiefly in cotton. It is probable that there will be a general appeal for aid for the sufferers, and if so, Victoria will doubtless contribute something. The full loss of life is not yet ascertainable and possibly never will be. The destruction of property must be enormous. Probably the latter will not be so great as now appears.

REDISTRIBUTION.

The Nelson Miner draws attention to the disparity between the votes cast in Alberni and Rosland, each of which elects one member to the legislature, and says "of course a redistribution is necessary." Our contemporary will find it itself in an untenable position if it proposes to apply this rule to the distribution of the seats in the blue books. There is no reason on why the 7,000 tons of white lead which represents the Dominion's yearly purchases in Germany should not be manufactured in Canada.

This one matter demonstrates the absurdity of applying free trade principles to Canada. We cannot manufacture these lead products in this country and sell them in competition with what is made in Germany. Must we, therefore, keep on paying Germany for what we might make ourselves? Will not all reasonable people say that if a duty can be placed on imported lead products which will secure the market to the home product at a reasonable price, the impost ought at once to be made? We think so. Many people will remember the cry that went up when it was proposed to place a protective duty on cottons. Who objects to it now? Protection has been an educator to Canada. It has taught us how to manufacture goods for our own use, and we would never have learned this lesson, if the Dominion had remained the dumping ground of the surplus of United States factories. Therefore we cannot join with those Conservative papers which attack Sir Wilfrid because he did not keep his promise made in 1893. We may question the statesmanship which led him to make such a promise; we may doubt the sincerity which inspired it; but we cannot complain that for the most part he left the tariff as he found it, at least so far as the principle of protection is concerned.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the probable date of the elections, and less certainty seems to prevail the nearer the speculator is to the Capital. Undoubtedly there is a strong feeling in the Dominion that a mining boom is about due. Our contemporary is not quite correct. The first wave of the boom is here.

The first business telegram has been received from Hazelton. The Colonist had the first despatch of any kind from that point. Possibly in six weeks we may be able to send telegrams to Dawson.

Lieut. Lawton, U. S. A., walked across an open space before Tien Tsin, amid a hail of bullets, to bring up reinforcements. For doing this he is being written up as "the bravest man in the last pound of American paper has

crossed the Atlantic, and looks hopefully forward to the time when Canada will control the supply of pulp, and become the greatest paper-producing country in the world." It says:

A company with a capital of close upon a million is now being formed in London to acquire some thousands of square miles of forest land in Canada, and to erect large paper mills on the property. The whole of the output—some hundred tons a day—will be sent into the London market.

The supply of wood suitable for the manufacture of paper pulp is very large in Canada. There may indeed be said to be a continuous belt of such wood extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is almost the first thing the traveller across the Atlantic sees when approaching the shores of the Dominion, and it is almost the last thing he sees as he leaves our coast for Asia. And all the way across the continent a belt of such wood extends, almost without a break, in a great semi-circle north of the arable prairies. This pulp wood will be a source of enormous wealth to the country, and apparently the time is very close at hand when it will be utilized to a very large extent. The stock of pulpwood in Canada, Siberia and the United States is very large. The stock of such wood are few in number. We think that the next to Canada, Siberia will be the great source of supply, but the forests of that country are at present almost inaccessible.

PROTECTION.

At the Liberal Convention, held at Ottawa in 1893, Sir Wilfrid Laurier aroused the enthusiasm of the assembled delegates by the following:

We say that the principle of protection is vicious. We say that no man should be allowed to contribute to the profits of his neighbor. We say that the principle of protection must be smitten at the root, by the National Policy is false in principle, injurious in operation, dangerous in consequences. I submit to your judgment," proceeded the speaker, "that the N. P., that servile copy of the American system, brought amongst us by our governing party, has now condemned, the Americans have now condemned, a fraud, a robbery, and a failure, and I call on you all now, and here, never to rest until you have destroyed this iniquity from among us."

Sir Wilfrid has not been saying much about this lately. Indeed, he seems quite content to let the "iniquity" flourish like a whole forest that yields a surplus of over seven millions, we do not hear a word about reducing taxation, not to speak of rooting the system of protection out to the last fibre. We suppose that all people are free-traders at the last analysis. If they favor protection, it is not because they think it morally right to keep foreign goods from competing with our own, but because it is expedient to do so. In short, Galveston Island, which the city is situated, is not much more than a great sandbank, 28 miles in length. The trade of the city is chiefly in cotton. It is probable that there will be a general appeal for aid for the sufferers, and if so, Victoria will doubtless contribute something. The full loss of life is not yet ascertainable and possibly never will be. The destruction of property must be enormous. Probably the latter will not be so great as now appears.

Everything now looks as if the Fifth Regiment band will be able to make its proposed trip to London.

Saunders Francis had the bubonic plague and would not admit it. What is the use of concealing matters of this kind?

The news of fresh strikes in widely separated localities in the Yukon valley will give a new impetus to Northern business next year. Special interest attaches to the report from Stewart river. It suggests the thought that the whole Northern country is auriferous, when bed rock is reached. Any doubts that may have been entertained of the permanence of the Yukon country as a gold-producer have been completely dispelled.

A 30-story office building is about to be erected on Herald Square, New York. It will occupy a lot 100 feet square and will, when completed, represent an investment of \$2,250,000. We fancy that the limit of sky-scrapers has very nearly been reached.

doubtedly all the arrangements are being made for an appeal to the people at any time. The absence of Messrs. Borden and Sutherland in Europe is calculated to create the impression that the dissolution will not take place very soon; but it would be a mistake for anyone to allow himself to be misled by this. There is not, however, observable on the part of the government press that feverish activity which one might look for, if the elections were closely at hand.

The Manitoba government would like to make arrangements with the government of this province to take charge of each deaf muteness as are in need of instruction, the expense to be borne by this province. It is said that communications have passed between the two governments on the subject. Before any decision is reached, it would be well to look very thoroughly into the work that has been and is being done by Miss Merritt herself in the education of a few deaf mutes here, and has not been, with remarkable success. If she is accomplishing what is claimed, it may be well worth the consideration of the government whether her services ought not to be secured for the province, even if to do so would cost a little more than to send the children to Winnipeg.

The delightful weather we are enjoying here is being experienced far into the North. Where is the man who said that "North of the Strait of Juan de Fuca all is darkness and desolation"? We should like to have his opinion on the 1900 vintage of darkness and desolation.

The Vernon News thinks the time has come when a new educational system must be adopted in British Columbia, so far as the provision of funds is concerned. We think so, too; but do not envy the task of the public men who have to devise and inaugurate the new system. The News is doing well in directing attention to the inevitable change, and it would be well if other newspapers would follow its example.

PULP WOOD.

The London Express thinks that the last pound of American paper has

The Seal

Closed Season Will Be Com

Plan of Buyin Sealers—Bu Priby

The announcement Canadian government high commission will for the purpose of ques

tion, among other related much special lines likely to be put ment in its instructio ers, says the Washing the Fur Trade Reviv

tive sources the Re learns that the season of from three to ceiving serious consid ation would involve the plan for the pur States of the para rights of the Canada purchase would be a tween the United Sta and it is claimed by

united in closed seas able speculation on the which has always aris as to whether season comes from the British closed season as might News of the most d comes from the British ing that the lessee's utmost difficulty in so of skins, owing to the most costly by the company, results which under the circumstances that industry, the catch will be smaller Year.

News has been reciv an epidemic of meat islands, and, as is of latitudes, this compar is as to whether season is a very b attacking especially the men among the natives before have been rel the full quota of skins, occurred among the b sult that at one time male seals were being still. As soon as the what, special efforts representatives of the August 1, 15,000 skins

The limit set by the for this season is 15,000 seals, that there is that anything like the secured. The same his year, and in spite of years that could be sec total catch for the season of which the sery was deprived of hitherto exercised in p takes on the island, the "stagn" season, al Thus it will be seen present season is the most unfortunate, in lessness of a most valing season, and may p total catch for the b begin again in Septem has never heretofore satisfactory results. It is necessary to bring last year's limit.

The treasury depart vided that the Northw this year vessels 10 thirty-four years, m 400 seals per vessel, cured 1,500, the high vessel. These figures

Season of Sealers

SLEEP

MOST COMM WOM

The Troub Contr

Paine's Cele PROD PROMPT AND PE

When women are lessness and the ma from, they should b that they can, by trol and banish all By the use of P pound the impure b the stomach, and can be purified an number of red S Sleeplessness, the nervous prostration trouble that Paine's Paine's Celery Com known nourishing heres to get back circulation. Some becomes greatest wh ed, as in the stom least where its pe harm, as in the brai ful.

If wearied, worri women desire full life, we urge them to record a fair Paine's Celery Com lous compound of cures that embrace and village in the new system. The News is doing well in directing attention to the inevitable change, and it would be well if other newspapers would follow its example.