

The Colonist

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1892.

A FAINT REPETITION.

Some timid people appear to be alarmed at the noise which in some places is being made about annexation, and others, on the other hand, who are restless and dissatisfied regard the talk about political union with the United States as the presage of a "good time coming." But the faint-hearted people need not be frightened, neither is there any real cause for the disgruntled and the soreheads being jubilant. In this matter of annexation, history, as it is wont to do, is only repeating itself, and that, too, in a very mild and harmless way. There are persons now living who remember when an agitation in which men of brains and social and political standing took part, raged in British North America. These men believe that the free trade policy of England, then only just established, was unfavorable to the colonies, and that they were in other respects unfairly treated by the Mother Country. These men saw no way of escaping the ills which they believed that they were suffering from, and other ills with which they were threatened, except by joining the Great Republic. This is what they said:

In surveying the actual condition of the country what ruin or rapid decay meets the eye? Our Provincial Government and civic corporations embarrassed; our banking and other securities greatly depreciated; our mercantile and agricultural interests alike unprosperous; real estate scarcely saleable on any terms; our unrivaled rivers, lakes and canals almost unused. Whilst commerce abandons our shores, the circulating capital amassed under a more favorable system is dissipated, with none from any further source to replace it.

Here is blue ruin certainly. The calamity howers in these days would not have the face to draw so dismal a picture. The manifesto of which the above passage is an extract proposed to the people of Canada as the only way to better their condition "annexation—the friendly and peaceful separation from British connection and a union on equitable terms with the great North American confederation of sovereign states." This manifesto, addressed to the people of Canada, had appended to it the signatures of three hundred and twenty-five solid men, many of whom afterwards distinguished themselves in their several spheres. The first name was that of a young man already well known for his energy and talent, J. J. C. Abbott. Names followed which are now well known all over the Dominion as being borne by good men and true, such as Torrance, Redpath, Molson, Workman, Dorrion, Holton, Macpherson, Penny, MacDonnell, Ross, Galt. The sympathizers with these men could then be counted by the thousands. But the movement in favor of annexation soon dwindled away, and the men who believed that Canada was on the verge of ruin continued to work, and the labors of very many of them were richly rewarded.

Forty-three years ago Canada, so far from being ruined, entered upon a career of prosperity which greatly increased her wealth and added immeasurably to her importance. Annexation was not the remedy of the evils the signers of the manifesto saw and deplored. It was had work intelligently directed. It was this that made Mr. Abbott and a knight of the Dominion, and the Workmans eminent in the mercantile world. Many of these men are now living. They see that a mistake they made, and no doubt smile at the folly of which they were then guilty.

If Canada passed through the crisis of 1849 triumphantly, if her progress showed that the predictions of those who were ready to resort to annexation to escape what they believed to be impending ruin were ridiculously false, have we not warrant to conclude that the fears of the infinitely smaller annexationists of these days are equally groundless, and that the progress of Canada under the British flag will be even greater in the forty years succeeding 1892 than it has been in the forty years that have elapsed since annexation was recommended by the disconcerted and despairing men who signed the manifesto of '49?

A GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

The pension policy of the United States is without parallel in the history of nations. The people of that country pay to men who suffered and bled to preserve the Union, and to their relatives, the enormous sum of \$139,155,987. The amount appropriated was \$140,847,417. This leaves a small balance, which, we are told by the Commissioner, was not paid out for want of time. The sum which the United States pays in pensions is more than five times as much as is required to maintain its military establishment. It is indeed nearly, if not quite as much, as is needed to pay the immense standing army of any of the great military powers of Europe. The number of pensioners on the roll is 876,604, and the roll is not yet filled. New names are being continually added to it. There were added to the list in the year closed on the last day of June, 1892, 237 new pensioners, and 2,477 pensioners previously dropped were restored to the pension list. During the current year provision is made for a considerable increase in the pension list, for the sum appropriated is \$144,956,000 and this is estimated to be about ten millions and a half dollars too little. For the year ending June, 1894, the estimate for pensions is \$165,000,000, but Commissioner Ream says that if as many allowances of pensions shall be made during the fiscal year to come as during the last fiscal year, this amount, great as it is, will not be sufficient.

The American people carry this immense burden with very little complaint. If they

believed that the money was all defrayed in paying honest claims no one would murmur. But it is generally believed that a very considerable proportion of the pension fund goes to reward deception and fraud. But, even though this is certain, one cannot help admiring the magnificence in which the people of the United States have made provision for those who have fought for their country. It cannot be said after this with truth that republics are ungrateful.

AN AMERICAN ESTIMATE.

We find that we are not alone in regarding President Harrison's message as the deliverance of a small-minded man soured by disappointment. The Seattle Telegraph says that his observations on the policy of the victorious party "show him to be a man immeasurably smaller than even his most determined opponents supposed." As to the message generally that paper says:

While the President has undoubtedly the right to enter upon this field of discussion he has no right to do so, and his naturally turn towards it, we do not think that there was any reason for him to pose before the country as a man whose superior position entitled him to lecture the nation upon what he thinks was an erroneous expression of opinion. When to this review he adds the advice that the work of dealing with the tariff reform demanded by the people be reserved for the coming Congress, and hence places himself upon record as opposed to the granting of any present relief, he assumes the attitude of a partisan, which we do not think is becoming with his position as the representative head of a great nation.

With regard to the attitude which the President sees fit to assume towards Canada our Seattle contemporary remarks:

A very extraordinary sentence in the President's message is that in regard to our relations with Canada. "If, as we must suppose, says the head of this particular nation concerning an integral portion of the representative head of a great nation. When to this review he adds the advice that the work of dealing with the tariff reform demanded by the people be reserved for the coming Congress, and hence places himself upon record as opposed to the granting of any present relief, he assumes the attitude of a partisan, which we do not think is becoming with his position as the representative head of a great nation."

SLOW SERVICE.

It is difficult to understand why it is that the citizens of Nelson do not get their mails more frequently and more regularly than they do. Twice in three weeks is very slow communication indeed. We cannot understand why the Post Office authorities do not avail themselves of the most rapid routes as long as it is open. We have evidence before us that the way is still clear to Nelson, for the Minister of the 3rd Inst. reached here on the evening of the 8th, by way of Seattle. The Post Office authorities instead of neglecting the men who are developing the Kootenay country, and thereby benefiting the whole Dominion, should do all that is possible to make their position pleasant. Giving them frequent and regular communication with the outside world is one of the most effective ways of doing them this service. Why then not let them have their letters and papers as quickly as it is possible to deliver them?

KEEP AT IT.

We are very sorry to observe that there is a hitch in the proceedings of Victoria's Mock Parliament. That institution is one of the means of preventing the best of the young men of this city falling into the insubstantial lethargy that is only too prevalent. Any kind of life is better than mental drowsiness and inaction. There may be too much spouting and foolish disputes about order in debating societies, but these evils, annoying as they are, are blessings compared with intellectual torpidity. They are evils, too, which good sense and time will cure. It is a mistake to stick too rigidly to parliamentary forms. A few simple rules of order, easy of observance and rigidly enforced, are quite

sufficient. Anything that stands in the way of the discussion of questions of interest should be removed without compensation or delay. Rational discussion is what the society is organized to promote, and every member should do his best to secure that object. It will be a reproach to the young men to allow the society to go down. They have plenty of brains and there are hundreds of subjects awaiting discussion and that ought to be discussed. The times are not far off when many of the young men will be obliged to deal practically with questions that now interest civilized men everywhere, and they will be all the better able to deal with these having thought over them and inquired into them before they come before the people for practical decision.

COUNT LESSEPS.

It has leaked out that Count Lesseps has always been a reckless and a not very high-principled financier, and that his Panama system is but a continuation of the method he pursued when pushing his Suez Canal project. It is said if the judges in his case pursue the course usually taken in important criminal cases in France, and inquire closely into the antecedents of the accused, they will find that Lesseps was not by any means a novice in the ways of financiers who depend for success upon their wits as much as upon their cash capital. It is said that when he started the Suez Canal his resources were quite inadequate, and that he raised successive loans on a system which was afterwards applied with expansions in financing for the Panama Canal. He had then for a partner Ismail Pasha, who was a most unprincipled man. He forced the miserable Egyptian peasants to work on the canal without pay, and under the lash of taskmasters. It is said by the London correspondent of the New York Times that "no American or English projector could have ventured upon working with the vile allies with whom de Lesseps co-operated for years." The Suez Canal turned out to be a magnificent success, and no unpleasant inquiries were set on foot to find out by what means that success had been achieved. But the Panama Canal has been an ignominious failure, and naturally people are desirous to know what was done with the money which they are never to see again. This is how the disgraceful relations came to be made. Had the Panama Canal been anything like as successful as the one at Suez, no one would have heard a whisper about the millions that had been spent in bribing the Legislature and the press, and the great engineer would have been held up to posterity as the purest as well as the greatest of projectors. As it is the indications are that the Panama failure will take from M. de Lesseps the reputation which it was believed he had honorably gained in the East.

AN AMERICAN IN KOOTENAY.

Those who are continually declaring that miners are better treated in the United States than they are in British Columbia should read the letter which Mr. E. E. Coy, who has made a trial of both countries, has written to the Spokane Review. Mr. Coy lived and worked for some time in Idaho. Hearing about the prospects of the Kootenay district, he came to British Columbia and settled in Kaslo, which he has, we see by the Nelson Tribune, done much to build up. Comparing the condition of the miner and the administration of the laws in the two countries, Mr. Coy says:

The laws are no better there than here (in the States). During my six months' residence in the new mining town of Kaslo, made up of people from all parts of the world, but they are remarkably docile. Had Kaslo been in the United States there would perhaps have been twenty or more men killed and a few more low-down groggshops. A license to sell whiskey is granted only to hotels, which must first have kitchen, dining room, and at least one bedroom, and the good government has full power to revoke any and all licenses, and will do so on complaint of any respectable citizen.

One man jumped another's claim because his stakes were not quite large enough, and the writing not exactly right. After patiently listening to the evidence, Judge Walkem said to the jumper: "It wasn't neighborly to jump the claim, but I don't doubt but 'prospectors and miners are not supposed to be lawyers, or to carry pen, ink and paper, and you, sir, couldn't have this claim if his stakes weren't one-half as large as they are." And the would-be robber was too good to get out of the presence of the august judge. Had it been on this side, the best he could have got would have been a hung jury—I know whereof I speak—and nearly all claims would now be tied up in litigation. But a jumper has no show in British Columbia, hence no litigation.

Last spring the people of Kaslo raised a lot of money, and gave up a school-house. Reverend Mr. Martin volunteered to teach school, and before the first month expired up comes a government appropriation of \$40 per month for a school the year round. When did Uncle Sam ever do likewise for a mining camp? It is true the enterprising people of Kaslo are building a \$30,000 wagon road, but beyond that the government will not help them. The money is obtained by the collector as seized for forfeiture. The disbursements for the year by the United States marshals amounted to \$23,624.87, and there is reported an outstanding deficiency covering the years 1890, 1891 and 1892 of \$9,630.58. The receipts of the district court amounted to \$4,369.22, of which \$3,346.22 came from the sale of a schooner and sealskins seized.

If the officers of the courts have any interest in the seizures, the unfortunate who get into their clutches may expect to be pretty well stripped before they get away. The marshals are as badly paid as the commissioners, being allowed a salary of only \$700 a year. A letter from Mrs. L. H. Daggett, secretary of the Alaska bureau of the Methodist Episcopal church, quoted in the report, gives the reader a pretty fair idea of the way in which justice is administered in Unalakleet, which is described as the rendezvous for all vessels in the Behring Sea trade. After saying that the United States marshal "made a drunken sailor pay him \$5 for giving him (the sailor) a beating," the lady goes on to say:

simply a police officer, but as there is no lock-up, all he can do is to drag the prisoner aboard ship or best him and let them run. The report shows, however, that Alaska is of considerable importance to the United States. The total value of the goods exported was \$7,759,064, and the imports are valued at \$2,164,238. This is, of course, exclusive of the goods which were smuggled into the country, the value of which seems to be quite considerable. The commodities imported are, machinery, powder, clothing, provisions, tools, furniture and various other things, which are included under the general head "merchandise." The exports are fish, furs, whalebone, ivory, oils, gold and silver bullion, ores, and cures. The salmon in cases were valued at \$3,175,176, the whalebone at \$1,210,625, and the sealskins at \$755,587. The furs handled by the Alaska Commercial Company in 1891 amounted to \$348,990. We infer that sealskins are not included in this quantity. It is the North American Commercial Company that has now a monopoly of the sealskin trade of Alaska.

It is somewhat remarkable that although the commerce of Alaska is so considerable the customs receipts amounted last year to only \$8,010, while the disbursements were \$17,276. The disbursements of the Customs house of this territory, which imports more than two millions worth of goods, does not pay half its expenses. This, to an outsider, appears passing strange.

Very little is said about the population of Alaska. The census returns as regards the Indians are evidently not relied upon by the Governor. The white population by the census, which is 4,303, is said to be fairly accurate, but no figures are given with respect to the aboriginal inhabitants, and nothing encouraging is said as to their condition and prospects. The information with respect to mining is also exceedingly meagre. We are told that the total shipments from the Treadwell mine since 1882 amount to \$3,816,182, and that the dividend paid last year was \$450,000. The report winds up the mining section with the following short but very significant sentence: "More capital, more development work, and less speculation in worthless properties are essential to greater progress in the work."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Problem of Winter Transportation to the Mines—A World's Fair Offer.

Hard Frost at New Westminster—Insurance Rates Reduced—Murder Trial at Nanaimo.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

McMartin, Rev. P. Woods, Gressme, Ransom, Tovey, Dean and Malin. The election of officers for the coming year was held by Union Lodge No. 9, A. F. and A. M., last evening, resulting as follows: Thos. Binne, W. Alex. McArthur, S. W.; R. F. Bonson, J. W.; W. McColl, Sec.; A. O. Campbell, Treas.; J. J. Forrester, Tyler. Installation will take place on St. John's day, when the new hall will be dedicated.

The steamer Gladys arrived down from Chilliwack this afternoon. She had to break her way through the Chilliwack slough this morning, and ice was also found on Langley slough. Captain Pelee's thermometer registered 5 degrees of frost last night. In the upper portion of the river thermometer registered 7 degrees of frost, and ice one-fourth of an inch thick formed on exposed spots.

The rearing of the city has been completed by the Board of Fire Underwriters, and since the beginning of the month rates have been in operation. A prominent insurance man to-day said that, roughly speaking, there had been a reduction of 10 per cent. all round in the rates.

Among the passengers from Seattle last evening was J. B. Copeland, general manager of the Great Northern railway. The object of his trip was the inspection of the line. "We are not going to make any important move up here at present," said he, "or at least until the through line is completed. The line from here will be extended to Vancouver, but just as soon as I can say."

Acting Sheriff Armstrong has possession of the old Ledger plant to-day on behalf of Miller & Richard, Toronto, to meet their claim of \$1,475. Some months ago the Telegram purchased the plant from Mr. E. E. Coy, and as the plant of the company in Vancouver did not realize more than a fraction of the indebtedness of the institution, the Sheriff took the Ledger out of his hands and it will be sold to meet liabilities.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Dec. 8.—In the Assize court to-day the case of Regina vs. D. Tarniello was called. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. He said he did not know whether he had a lawyer to defend him or not. He had given \$100 to J. Morello to procure a lawyer, but the latter had neglected to do so. Mr. Barker was then asked to defend the prisoner. The case progressed very slowly. The jury retired at 11 o'clock. Tomorrow the fourth witness reaching the stand up to 6 p.m. It is not expected that the case will be finished this week.

Last night, about midnight, four boats containing about twenty men went along side the bark McNeill, lying at anchor in Departure bay. No notice was taken. He then fired three shots, and the men who returned the fire. A lively exchange of shots took place. It is not yet known whether any men in the boats were injured or not. The bark McNeill carried a non-commissioned crew.

The Nanaimo infantry corps were inspected this afternoon by Col. Holmes. The men seemed to go through their drill, skimming, etc., well. Col. Holmes was well pleased. The Nanaimo infantry corps were inspected this afternoon by Col. Holmes. The men seemed to go through their drill, skimming, etc., well. Col. Holmes was well pleased.

That Front street is to be the main street of Nanaimo is the popular belief at present. The erection of the Green block thereon, and the prospect of several other fine business structures, are giving it a substantial ground for the supposition.

From the DAILY COLONIST. THE O. W. Welcomed by His Excellency. Premier Davis received on Wednesday evening at many points, who met him on the Dunsmuir on his way to the Assize.

A Special Jury. The selectors of jurors for the trial are authorized sitting at the Court House on Wednesday, December 16, 1892.

Calendario. Arrangements are being promised to be a very success held in the Victoria on the 11th of the Calendario society Burns' anniversary.

Treated to a Cold. A Chinaman employed cook at the Shawanigan hotel on Wednesday, December 15, is accused of an unnatural police are searching for him shore, where he is supposed to be.

Another Chance. Annie Henderson and I. Gully in the Police court on Wednesday, December 15, were accordingly remanded.

Daily Incorporated. The Mount Baker Hotel buildings for the winter will be closed, with a capital of \$80,000. The trustees named are John Turnbull, George W. McGreggor and Charles W. C. T. W.

At an open meeting of the Victoria Agricultural Society, practical value were read. Interest was evinced in the Union. It was resolved to on January 2, Mrs. M. M. first of which was held by affairs.

Toad Mountain Mine. The incorporation for the Toad Mountain Mining Co. was announced in the last issue of the Victoria Colonist. The capital is \$100,000, and a good deal of money is expected to be raised.

From Golden to the Meares. Bodwell & Irvi the applicants, have given that application will be in approaching session of the incorporation of a company to operate a railway from Golden, following the valley and Kootenay rivers, will have branch lines, which graph and telephone lines to maintain all necessary work or transmission of

trying to raise money to keep an open sleigh road to the southern end of Kootenay Lake, and the Dominion authorities are expected to send in our winter mail via Spokane, Little Dalles and the pack train route via the river trail to Robson, it seems strange that the C.P.R. authorities do not solve the question by the extension of a small sum of money, and keep an open all rail and steamer route to the outside world. A short spur, not much over a mile in length, running from Spruce Landing to the mouth of the Kootenay, would enable passengers to the steamers below the rapid, and keep the route open all winter. It is probable that there would be sufficient traffic to make the small expenditure that would be needed to construct this spur, a self. The different mining companies of Idaho have contracted for the shipment of about 1,500 tons to Kaslo City with Mr. George Hughes, who will be compelled to ship from the south about 500 tons of fodder for his horses. Several other companies are tending to ship over with their own teams, and 2,000 tons of ore shipped out of the lower river and the Columbia and Kootenay Railway would be doing a better business during the winter months than they have ever yet done.

DUNCANS. DUNCANS, Dec. 5.—C. Bayly, W. H. McKerron and A. C. Fraser came down by the Cowichan lake stage. An Indian named Joseph Suserp, of the Somers ranch, charged before H. O. Wellburn, J. P., at the court house with obstructing and occupying a road allowance between the Quamichan and Clemechlan ranches by erecting a fence thereon, was ordered to remove the same forthwith.

DUNCANS, Dec. 7.—Two Indians charged with intoxication before Indian Agent Lomas to-day, were remanded until tomorrow (Thursday) morning, when it is anticipated that the supplier of the liquor will have to put in an enforced attendance.

DUNCANS, Dec. 8.—The subject of the "Pleasant Evenings society's" debate at the Agricultural hall to-night, is "The Christmas tree." "Do ghosts exist?" T. H. Woodbridge left for Victoria on to-day's train.

KASLO. (From the Miner.) The changes in the steamboat service are a subject for congratulation, and further developments are awaited. The atmosphere is thick with new buildings, real estate deals, mining deals and the like, and a good deal of money is expected to be raised.

It is rumored that provisions may be scarce before the winter is over, and some of the careful ones are laying in a stock. The Government was anxious to co-operate with the Lardeux country, and preparations are being made. Messrs. Davies and Nagle have already sent lumber up to construct a new building, and intend putting up another building.

"HEW TO THE LINE!" What the Commission on the Panama Canal 'Swindle' Are Developing. The Government Want a Thorough Inquiry—Resignation of the Attorney-General.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Panama commission considered to-day the report of the three members sent to examine Kohn and Reinach's books. The report was to the effect that the sub-committee found records of the withdrawal from Baron de Reinach's private account of more than one million francs in the first six months of 1888. M. Arson, who is believed to have done all the Canal Company's dirty work at the time had cashed the checks for most of that sum. M. Ribot, premier, and M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, were introduced to the commission. Both said the Government was anxious to co-operate with the commission in throwing light as rapidly and as fully as possible upon the Canal company's affairs.

M. Brisson, chairman, on behalf of the commission, thanked the Ministers warmly for their welcome promises of assistance and gave assurances that the documents in question would be treated as the Government desired. The documents numbered 488, and contain the complete records of the Panama Canal Company. M. Humbert, the liquidator of Baron de Reinach's estate, has requested that the commission be represented at the examination of Baron de Reinach's papers. The commission agreed to send a representative if the Government approved of the proposal. M. Quesnay De Beurepaire, attorney-general and the prosecutor of Boulanger and the Russian dynamites, has resigned his office. His reason is that he believed the Reinach autopsy to be illegal. He has been appointed President of the Chamber of the Court of Cassation. His resignation is comparatively little surprise, as his conduct has been from the first variable and theatrical in matters connected with the Canal company.

THE POWDER MAN. The question of the remittance of the powder man brought up by the letter of the matter had been referred to the Council meeting evening. In this letter it is stated that the powder man had been referred to the Department here, but the matter, Mr. E. C. Public Works department. "It will be some time before the explosives removed from the powder man's house, but the old one will be probably be done months."

A Remarkable Case. GENTLEMEN.—About five years ago I noticed on my hands a great number of soft, spongy growths, which I called "warts." They were touched, and never witnessed anything like it, and was quite alarmed. We are never without gloves, and the gloves are always changed, but the growths applied it to each wart. They did this several times, and the warts were removed, but the growths were so bad that I could not work, and finally the warts dropped out and I have never been troubled since.

THE POWDER MAN. The question of the remittance of the powder man brought up by the letter of the matter had been referred to the Council meeting evening. In this letter it is stated that the powder man had been referred to the Department here, but the matter, Mr. E. C. Public Works department. "It will be some time before the explosives removed from the powder man's house, but the old one will be probably be done months."

A Remarkable Case. GENTLEMEN.—About five years ago I noticed on my hands a great number of soft, spongy growths, which I called "warts." They were touched, and never witnessed anything like it, and was quite alarmed. We are never without gloves, and the gloves are always changed, but the growths applied it to each wart. They did this several times, and the warts were removed, but the growths were so bad that I could not work, and finally the warts dropped out and I have never been troubled since.

THE POWDER MAN. The question of the remittance of the powder man brought up by the letter of the matter had been referred to the Council meeting evening. In this letter it is stated that the powder man had been referred to the Department here, but the matter, Mr. E. C. Public Works department. "It will be some time before the explosives removed from the powder man's house, but the old one will be probably be done months."

A Remarkable Case. GENTLEMEN.—About five years ago I noticed on my hands a great number of soft, spongy growths, which I called "warts." They were touched, and never witnessed anything like it, and was quite alarmed. We are never without gloves, and the gloves are always changed, but the growths applied it to each wart. They did this several times, and the warts were removed, but the growths were so bad that I could not work, and finally the warts dropped out and I have never been troubled since.

THE POWDER MAN. The question of the remittance of the powder man brought up by the letter of the matter had been referred to the Council meeting evening. In this letter it is stated that the powder man had been referred to the Department here, but the matter, Mr. E. C. Public Works department. "It will be some time before the explosives removed from the powder man's house, but the old one will be probably be done months."

A Remarkable Case. GENTLEMEN.—About five years ago I noticed on my hands a great number of soft, spongy growths, which I called "warts." They were touched, and never witnessed anything like it, and was quite alarmed. We are never without gloves, and the gloves are always changed, but the growths applied it to each wart. They did this several times, and the warts were removed, but the growths were so bad that I could not work, and finally the warts dropped out and I have never been troubled since.

THE POWDER MAN. The question of the remittance of the powder man brought up by the letter of the matter had been referred to the Council meeting evening. In this letter it is stated that the powder man had been referred to the Department here, but the matter, Mr. E. C. Public Works department. "It will be some time before the explosives removed from the powder man's house, but the old one will be probably be done months."