

The Colonist

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.

THE TRADE OF THE YUKON.

The Montreal Herald says that only about one-tenth of the trade of the Yukon comes to Canada. This may have been true as far as the outfitting went, but it will hardly hold good now that regular channels of communication have been opened up.

The Herald apparently is under the impression that hereafter, as in the past, every miner going north will take an outfit with him. Only a few of them will do this. The majority will buy what they need from merchants in the Yukon, except possibly clothes and a few of the lighter articles. The staple food supplies will be purchased at Dawson or elsewhere in the North. There will be considerable outfitting trade in the early part of next year, but the individual purchases will not be large.

We suggest to our Montreal contemporary that it ought to be in such a position as to be able to supply the every way possible the supplying of the Yukon from Canadian sources. One way in which this can be done is by the government hereafter refraining from placing any contracts, either for supplies or transportation, with United States concerns. Another is to secure the carriage of Canadian mails on Canadian vessels.

THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.

At the City Council on Monday night the Mayor expressed his belief that the Police Magistrate of Victoria ought to be a good lawyer and should not be allowed to practice his profession. There is a good deal in this. It would be better that the position of Police Magistrate should be permanent and the salary and emoluments large enough to attract a good man, than that the contrary should be the case.

The office is one of very great importance. The powers of the police magistracy are large, and the class of people with whom he has for the most part to deal is such that he must necessarily be the final judge in the majority of cases. It is, therefore, desirable that the place should be given to a man conversant not only with the law, but with the ways of men. He should be able to bring not only some degree of learning, but a reasonable share of experience to guide him in his labors.

FRANCE IN EGYPT.

It is just a century since France began an effort to British India. In July, 1798, Napoleon landed in Egypt with his army to carry out a very comprehensive plan. His object, as outlined in his address to his army before starting, was to relieve the people of Egypt from the oppression of their rulers, to cut a canal across the isthmus of Suez, and to make the Red Sea a base of operations against India.

It is interesting to note that the appearance of Napoleon in the East only could a great conqueror find scope for his ambition has been preserved. On his arrival in Egypt he lost no time in appealing to the fanaticism of the people. While recognizing the supremacy of the Sultan of Constantinople, he issued a proclamation declaring that he was El Mahdi foretold in the Koran, and his pretensions were recognized in influential Mohammedan quarters with at least the appearance of sincerity.

army, which rapidly became weakened through the effect of the climate and the success of the British in the second place to Sir Sidney Smith, by destroying the French flotilla in the harbor of Acre, and afterwards compelling Napoleon to raise the siege of that town, effectually prevented the consummation of the scheme for the conquest of Syria.

The Egyptian expedition never was favored by the French Directory. Napoleon was allowed to go in the hope that he would never return. Nevertheless the popular mind in France was fired with the idea of the control of both ends of the Mediterranean, and England was never forgiven her part in preventing its realization.

The Colonist is favored with many letters for publication. In some cases the name of the writer does not accompany them, and hence the letters are not printed. To some correspondents it may seem strange that in their case this rule is enforced, because the subject matter of their letters is not such as renders the personality of the writer of any moment.

The City Council and the school board have arrived at a "modus vivendi," but neither side to the dispute will admit that anything like a final settlement has been reached. In the present contest the Mayor stands in the position of Mons. Delcasse, and the School Board represent the Marquis of Salisbury. Mons. Delcasse says, "I am in possession of Fashoda, i.e., the money, and I will not give it up."

Montreal people are being urged to burn all household refuse. The advice is good for every city. It is true that in Victoria the refuse is carried to a dumping ground, and the tide carries the sweepings and scrapings of the city everywhere, but, as a matter of domestic economy and for general sanitary reasons, it would be wise to burn every thing that is capable of being burned.

There is reason to suppose that one of the plans of the Republican party in the United States is to retire the greenbacks by the issue of bonds bearing a low rate of interest. The greenbacks are a survival of the war of independence, which was fought on a paper currency.

The correspondent of a contemporary signs himself "San Juan de Fuca." When was Juan de Fuca canonized? Unless tradition lies the old navigator was decidedly a horse of another color.

Referring to the intention of the Great Northern to apply for a charter for the Kettle River railway at the next session of parliament, the Toronto Globe takes strong ground in favor of granting it.

The reports from Hootalinqua will once more stimulate interest in that part of the country. The probabilities are that an immense amount of prospecting will be done in that region and Northern British Columbia next season. Victoria ought to secure a large share of the outfitting.

What some of the city officials called the Colonist's plan for collecting water rates seems to have been a great success. At the same time it is not to the Colonist alone that the city is indebted for its adoption. "We only did our share."

The discovery of gold near Glenora bears out the suggestion of the Colonist that a secondary gold belt extends the whole length of the province just east of the Coast Range.

When Canada first adopted the Yankin day of setting apart a day for thanksgiving, the first Thursday in November was fixed, year after year, for the holding. When the British government came to power at Ottawa, it went a step further in Yankinism and ordered the hold-

ing of thanksgiving day on the last Thursday in November, the date of the American thanksgiving day. But that is entirely too late for Canada. It is too late for Christmas, and the weather in Canada is not generally very good in the last days of November.

LIBERAL M.P.'S PROTEST. The position held up in this: "If it is being 'out of step with Western Liberals' to protest against the failure of the Sifton candidates on the tariff, then is The Tribune 'out of step.'"

LIBERAL EDITOR IN DAWSON. The Pembroke Observer is a staunch Liberal paper. It is a strong supporter of Liberal principles and of the Laurier administration. It is a paper that is not afraid to speak the truth, and it is a paper that is not afraid to speak the truth.

AN IDEA FOR VICTORIA. In Toronto, as in Montreal, a movement is on foot for the organization of an association whose object it will be to promote tourist traffic. These Toronto men realize that any increase in the number of summer tourists visiting their city means dollars and cents to Toronto merchants, hotel-keepers and transportation companies.

NO HOPE FOR PROHIBITION. The proposals of the prohibitionists being radical in their nature, they could not be accepted by any administration of men with a reasonable sense of the responsibilities of their position, unless they were taken from the market.

NO GOLD ON MACKENZIE. A letter from Fort McPherson, N.W.T., dated Aug. 2, but which had not yet reached civilization, says: "William Thumser, of Chicago, and party, en route to the Alaska gold country, arrived at Fort McPherson today after passing through the great Slave lake to Mackenzie river, down the latter river to Peel river and up Peel river to McPherson."

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Current Comment

WESTERN LIBERAL REVOLT.

The reports of the Sifton candidates at the recent meeting of the Winnipeg Liberal Association is only one sign among many, pointing to the fact that the Canadian government, by its maladministration of the trust confided to it, is losing the confidence and respect of Western voters to a large extent.

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EASTERN CANADA.

GENERAL HUTTON SORRY.

Chief Consul Howson, of the Toronto district of the C. W. A., has received a letter from Major-General Hutton, in which that officer states that he is quite willing to pay for the damage done to the chander path along the Lake Shore road on the occasion of the marching and firing competition at the Long Branch rifle range.

SCORIA BLOOMS.

The customs authorities at Montreal have detained a shipment of scoria blocks valued at \$29,000, consigned by H. H. Knowlton, of Toronto, to S. D. Lawrence, of Montreal, on the ground that they are liable for duty.

PEG-LEG BROWN.

There seems to be some difficulty in identifying this tramp captured on the Pacific Coast with the assassin of the London policeman. At the police court last week several people told of seeing a tramp answering very much to the description of the prisoner, and that on the night of the shooting, but there were some who would say positively that Brown was the individual they saw.

SIR WILFRID L'AUROIT OFFENSE.

The Minister of Montreal takes exception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reported declaration before Queen's University at Kingston that the English language is rapidly taking the place of all the others in the world.

QUEBEC JUDGES.

A despatch from Quebec recently referred to a charge against the Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, in which it was stated that he had taken occasion during the argument of one of the appeals, to say that one of the Quebec Justices was incompetent and should be dismissed.

AN IMPROBABLE WIDOW.

An instance of Mrs. S. A. Patterson, a writ has been served on James Milner, a retired grain merchant of Chatham, Ont., charging him with breach of promise of marriage.

A STARVED MAMMOTH.

The Geological Survey Department has received the almost perfect remains of a mammoth from Mulkrirk, near St. Thomas, Ont. Part of one of the fore legs is missing, but all the other parts of the skeleton is in a good state of preservation.

THE BAHR-EL-GHAZAL.

Rich Egyptian Province Which May Yet Involve Europe in War.

Fashoda is the place where the French and the British have actually met, but it is not the only place in Central Africa which is in dispute between the two powers. To the southwest of the Indian river where the British and French provinces known as the Bahrel-Ghazal, over which the French expedition trespassed extensively and vigorously in its progress Nilewards.

At the meeting place this river flows almost east; it is composed of a multitude of streams, including the Bahrel-Arab, the Bahr Dembo, Bahr Jur, the Such, the Tong, and many others whose names are not given here.

As for the value of this fertile Egyptian province, the report of Lupton is regarded as the richest and most fertile of all the Sudan provinces; and it is able to boast that he was "the only one of the Sudan provinces who can give a profit of something like £60,000."

NEW FRENCH.

Declaration of Policy of the French Government. The French Government has issued a declaration of policy, in which it states that it is determined to maintain the integrity of the French Empire, and to defend its interests in all parts of the world.

INSURGENT TROOPS.

San Francisco, Nov. 4. The insurgent troops in the Philippines are still collecting arms and ammunition. The government forces are still unable to check their progress, and the situation is becoming more serious.

CRETE PASSES.

Troops of the Powers have been ordered to occupy Crete. The island is now under the control of the international troops, and the government forces are being withdrawn.

Later the Turkish over to the foreign minister. The Turkish government is determined to retain the island, and is offering to pay a large sum of money to the Powers to allow them to do so.

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Six Hundred M Civil Serv English

Montreal Dry G Full Penal Custom

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