The Colonist.

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THE YUKON REGULATIONS.

The Times of this city is very much impressed with the privations endured and to be endured in the Yukon by the Dominion surveyors and the Mounted Police, and thinks they are equal to those of the miners. Their pay is, of course, much less than what a successful miner would make, and the argument deduced is that a good deal of needless sympathy is being wasted upon the miner. The COLONIST is not given to beslobbering the poor miner or workman of any description with empty expressions of flattery or sympathy. It has never posed as the champion of the poor man against the rich. At the same time it has done as much towards promoting the interests of what may be called the working classes, in contradistinction to the capitalistic class, because it believes that what ameliorates the condition of the toiling masses tends to promote public prosperity. It has opposed the existing Yukon mining regulations, but has done so without dealing in hackneyed phrases about the poor miner or the struggling prospector and so on, in which some of its demagogic contemporaries indulge so freely. The position which the COLONIST has taken is calculated to promote the interest of miners and prospectors, but we have supported it, not by appeals to sympathy, but by arguments founded on reason.

When, however, we find the Times comparing the case of the miner and prospector to that of the government surveyor or a policeman, we feel like departing a little from our ordinary rule. The miner and prospector in nine cases out of ten take their lives and their fortunes in their hands when they start for the Yukon wilderness. To most of them failure means ruin. A very large percentage of them will fail. The majority of those who succeed will do so only after great labor and dreadful privations. It has not been our policy to exaggerate the difficulties attending gold mining on the Yukon, and we are not doing so in saying that these are extreme. Nearly every man is at his own individual risk; that is there is no one behind him to pay his bills, there is no one bound to see that he is supplied with everything possible for his outfit and that he has assistance enough to prevent his work becoming burdensome. With the government officer the circumstances are very different. He knows what he is going to get in the way of pay; he knows that his wants will be amply provided for; he knows that he will have all the assistance necessary to enable him to do his work. He is at no risk, except that which naturally attaches to life in the wilderness To attempt to excuse heavy imposts upon the miner, but comparing his condition and his chances with those of the government surveyors or policemen is so broadly absurd as to be hardly worth even this passing reference.

It is right that miners and prospectors should contribute something towards the administration of a country in which they expect to make money. It is right that they should contribute towards providing improved channels of communication established for their benefit. We have yet to see any grounds for believing that they object to this. As a rule they are reasonable men, willing to listen to reason and do what is right. But they will protest undue exactions and have never yet failed to discover a means of making their protests heard.

The objections to the regulations are many. Of the two clauses principally criticized—namely, that reserving alternate claims and that imposing the 10 and 20 per cent. royalty—it is not easy to say which is the more objectionable. The practical difficulties which the reservation would create are such that in some cases the value of a discovery would be almost destroyed. The proposed royalty might in some cases amount almost to confiscation. The reservation of claims would be almost certain to lead to mining being done by large syndicates, who would buy up the alternate claims and freeze out the locators. The enormous royalty of 20 per cent. might easily swallow up all the profits of a very rich mine, carried on under such disadvantageous circumstances as would exist where the miner could not obtain the adjacent claim. We do not say that the regulations are intended to drive poor men out of the Yukon and turn the country over to rich syndicates, for we do not believe they are; but that will be their effect. Unless they are changed, we greatly fear that very much harm will result.

QUARANTINE.

We find in the Toronto Globe an article on quarantine, in which much the same position is taken as that which the COLONIST, alone among Canadian newspapers, has held. The Globe's article is founded upon a paper in the North American Review by Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York. Substantially the plan recommended by Dr. Doty is one of rigid inspection and disinfection in the case of infected ships and an entire abolition of lengthy quarantine. He calls the old fashioned notion of quarantine a "destroyer of commerce," and says it was ineffectual. In England there is practically no quarantine, and the new methods have been applied in Egypt, under British direction, with signal success.

Dr. Doty describes in his article the disinfecting steamers that has been built for use in New York. The name of the steamer is the James W. Wadsworth and the method of using her is thus described:

The disinfecting treatment occupies the Wadsworth about five hours. She steams to the side of a vessel detained for her offices, and its crew are directed to put their clothing, bedding and the ship's hangings into bundles which are transferred to her deck and dropped into a cradle communicating with the steam chamber. The crew then board the Wadsworth and pass into rooms where they undress; their clothes are sent in also for disinfection while the owners enjoy a bath. In the meantime employes from the Wadsworth have boarded the infected ship and cleansed it with a hot soda solution applied by hose. The woodwork is sprayed with a solution of corrosive sublimate, and the apartments fumigated with sulphuric acid gas. After this overhauling quarantine is raised. Dr. Doty is strongly of the opinion that ship and passengers should not be detained for any length of time together. After disinfection the vessel can be no further menace to health, and should be released, while the passengers and crew should be divided into as small groups as possible for observation. The cargo rarely acts as a medium of contagion.

This method of treatment is not different in principle from that adopted at William Head, although it would be impossible at our station to handle a large vessel in five hours. But at William Head the quarantine officers are not content simply with disinfection, but, as in the case of the Empress of China, a long and distressing delay is enforced. We suggest that the Canadian quarantine regulations should be re-cast, so as to bring them more abreast with medical science. If long delays are not necessary at New York and London, they ought not to be necessary at William Head. In view of the rapidly growing commerce of the North Pacific Ocean, we need here the best possible sanitary regulations in regard to incoming vessels, and we cannot afford to lag behind the world in company with Turkey.

SOME ADVICE TO YUKONERS.

Taliesen Evans is giving intending Yukoners some very sound advice in the columns of the San Francisco Chronicle. He tells how the Dominion government enforces the law in new countries, and assures those who talk about resisting the police that they are reckoning without their hosts. After a very conservative statement of the case he says: "Let me say that any man who intends entering the Klondyke determined to resist the operation of the laws is bent on a very foolish errand and will have lots of time to repent after he gets there." He instances how the law was administered in Cariboo and Kootenay, and tells his readers to make up their minds that the same thing will be done on the Yukon. He adds also that the government takes good care of the miners, sees that their rights are respected, provides them with means of communication, and generally looks after their interests in a way not thought of in the United States.

This writer is one of the first in the United States press to defend the proposed royalty. He takes the position that the government, as representing the crown, owns the precious metals, and therefore has a right to exact what royalty it sees fit, which royalty foreigners have no cause to complain of, for they need not dig the gold unless they want to. He thinks there will be no great difficulty in collecting the charges, as the government can always confiscate a claim if it has reason to believe the royalty is being evaded.

"It is quite safe to say," he adds, "that whatever laws the Dominion may have provided affecting the Klondyke, they will be carried out; if they pertain to royalties on gold taken out of the public lands those royalties will have to be paid, or the gold extracted from the ground will never pass out of the country as private property; if they relate to customs, the duties will be collected. It will be something new in the administration of the law in British mining camps if the government should fail to execute the laws governing the Klondyke. But it will not fail. . . . Its laws will be administered equitably and impartially for the benefit of citizen and alien alike, and that is all any reasonable man has a right to ask or expect."

However much one may disagree with the news above expressed as to the equitableness of the royalty, there can be no two opinions as to the correctness of the views expressed on other points. The laws will be enforced on the Yukon. If they are oppressive they will be changed, but while they stand they must be respected.

ORIENTALS IN AMERICA.

A concerted attempt is about to be made by the Chinese residents in the United States to secure the repeal of the exclusion law at the session of congress, which opens in December. The statement is made that funds are being liberally subscribed and it is the avowed intention of the promoters of the movement to make the freest possible use of money. While the Peking government is not openly prosecuting the agitation, the statement is made that the attempt is to have both its moral and material support. The chances for success are enhanced somewhat by the fact that in many parts of the United States there is a feeling that the exclusion act is a needless and unjustifiable discrimination against a friendly people. When the law was under discussion in congress, the number of papers, published east of the Mississippi, that denounced it as an outrage was very large. The religious papers were almost a unit in opposing it, and there influence is very great. There is also a strong commercial sentiment to the effect that the exclusion law may in the end lead to a prejudice in China against the United States, and hence to a loss of trade.

We have not yet seen the end of the question involved in Oriental immigration to America, or at least we have seen only one end of it, namely, the beginning. The Orient is learning a great many lessons, besides how to make cotton cloth, steel rails and bicycles. It is beginning to feel that it has the rights of an equal in its intercourse with Europe and America, and is very likely to stand upon its dignity hereafter in a manner that will create some astonishment and may give rise to embarrassing problems. The rest of the world was not content until it had awakened the Orient. The awakening was very rude, and the first effect was to daze those who were thus aroused. Then the Chinese and the Japanese began to travel, that is representative men among them began to do so, and as they travelled they learned many new things. They were not impressed with the superiority of the Caucasians quite as much as many people fondly expected. They realized that we had many things that they could copy with advantage, but the result of their education in Occidental ways has been to intensify their racial pride. Those who fail to take account of this will fail to appreciate the real character of the Oriental problem so far as it touches America. Depend upon it, we cannot solve this question by resorting to the tactics of the blatherskite. If there is one thing that the Orient knows to perfection it is how to wait and to plod stolidly forward upon any line that it deems advisable to follow.

SILLY SENSATIONS.

If the use of large type, set in double-column width and liberally leaded, can make news important, then the news that some new rifles have arrived in Quebec for the Canadian militia is a matter of great moment to our neighbors. We colder-blooded people on this side of the boundary do not appreciate the manner in which an innocent little item like this is worked up. Of course it is not worth while trying to find out when the order for the rifles was given and why it was given. This would be too utterly prosaic, would take a good deal of trouble and would not be in the least sensational. The importation of a few rifles on the recommendation of a commanding officer made a year or so ago would not be worth mentioning to any one; but when the imagination of the newspaper scribe gets in his work "the case is altered quite." He begins by saying that there is much speculation why the importation is made, and there is a division of opinion as to whether the rifles are meant for use in driving Americans out of the Klondyke or to settle the sealing question. With this for a start, the rest is easy and the man who cannot evolve several hundred words of stuff from this foundation, calculated to fire the American heart, is a chump and would deserve to lose his job instanter. No, dear reader, the despatch is not written in the newspaper office. It comes over the wire all right. Perhaps a telegraphic editor touches it up a little, but that is doubtful. His art comes in when the head lines have to be written, and you can fairly smell gunpowder in the words that he selects for this purpose. As no one thinks about the matter the next day, probably no very great amount of harm is done.

Then there is another type of sensationalists, of which the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, M.C., of Seattle, is a sample. Colonel Lewis did not gain his military title on the field of carnage, or even in the peaceful parade of the National Guard. He was appointed to the staff of a Washington governor as a provisional-deputy-assistant-inspector-general-of-nothing-in-particular, or something like that. He probably never exploded anything more formidable than a fire-cracker or an election yarn. He is persistently keyed up to his highest tension, and thinks he has lived that week in vain in which he has not managed to get himself talked about. A clever fellow is the Colonel, and as good a soul as ever lived; but it does not do to take him too seriously, except when he undertakes to save a murderer from the gallows. The Colonel has had two or three shots at Yukon sensations, his latest having been printed in the COLONIST of yesterday morning, when he sought to account for the omission of the United States government to send soldiers to Circle City, by suggesting that to do so might be to precipitate a quarrel over the boundary line. The Colonel did not say that this was actually the reason. In fact he was as non-committal as Captain Jack Bunsby, of delightful memory. But he scored his point. He got himself quoted all over the United States, his object being not anything so bloodthirsty as to provoke hostilities with Canada, but simply to keep himself in training as a possible running mate for William Jennings Bryan at the next presidential election.

Our good neighbors are being surfeited just now with ridiculous sensations. If they were not the most thoughtless people in the world, a great deal of harm would result. But these stories simply attract momentary attention and are forgotten. A new sensation every day is as necessary to these people as their breakfast. To-day it is the prospect of war with Canada, to-morrow it is Cuba, the next day some woman, the next the silver question, the next a murder, the next a prospective row with Peru and so on. It is no exaggeration to say that 99 per cent. of what the leading United States papers print as news would not only be utterly valueless, but actually misleading to any one who a quarter of a century from now should attempt to compile history from their columns.

A FEW days ago the Seattle Times made some references to the collection of duties on the Yukon frontier, closing with the remark that "ten thousand men will not be skinned by one hundred Canadian police." We are not quite sure that such hysterics call for serious attention; but it may not be amiss to inform the Seattle paper that it is making a tremendous mistake in counselling, even indirectly, the men who are going North to acts of violence. Our neighbors may as well make up their minds that the laws of Canada will be enforced in Canada, and that any persons, who go North under the impression that they can resist the payment of duty, will make the blunder of their lives. We are amazed, indeed, that any paper of reputation should first deceive its readers into believing that duties will not be collected, and when it found out its mistake should advise them to resist their collection by force. Trade that can only be got in this way is dearly purchased and cannot be retained.

THE Kamloops Sentinel asks why the C.P.R. has not been prosecuted for negligence on account of the death of the men in the railway tunnel some months ago. We can very well understand the reason to be that to prosecute a railway corporation for manslaughter is a useless piece of work, because it would be impossible to establish malice in such a case, and would be next to impossible to make out a case of criminal negligence against the company.

AN annoying and really inexcusable geographical blunder found its way into the COLONIST yesterday. Following an extract from a Manitoba paper, reference was made to Chesterfield Inlet as an arm of James Bay. As a matter of fact the inlet is at the other end of Hudson's Bay, being almost directly opposite Hudson's Strait. It would be a relief to be able to put the responsibility of this blunder on to the compositor or the proof-reader; but they have sins enough of their own to answer for. They are not guilty in this case. The moral is never to take other newspapers' geography.

THE Rossland Miner puts forward Mr. Hewitt Bostock as the next provincial premier, and calls upon the Liberal press of the province to endorse its position. It professes to know that the Liberals of Vancouver stand ready to rally to his support the moment the word is given. We have heard something like this before, but this is the first time it has been publicly stated. We do not believe that the Liberals of Vancouver are prepared to run local politics on Dominion lines. The proposition advanced by the Miner will bear further consideration.

WE are in receipt of a portion of the advance sheets of the Williams' British Columbia Directory. We understand that the complete work will be issued in about two weeks' time. The issuing the advance sheets so as to have all necessary corrections made, it strikes us as a new departure in directory publishing, and one that should prove very satisfactory to the business community generally.

THE Seattle Post-Intelligencer makes a great hurrah over the admission of miners' effects into the Yukon duty free and claims that the Canadian government was forced to grant the concession for fear that the port of Dyea would be closed. The facts of the case are that the exemption of 100 pounds of provisions and the miners' clothes was allowed as an act of kindness to the people who have gone north without money to pay duties, and will be only a temporary arrangement.

THE COLONIST aims to be "strictly fair," and therefore complies with the request of the Times and quotes its authority for the leading editorial of yesterday morning. If the Times will read the letter of "Co-operation" in its issue of Monday, and then its own leader, which says that the correspondent states the case for the regulations "fairly and convincingly," it will find what it asks for.

THE COLONIST can assure the Rossland Record that it knows quite well how far it is from Rossland to Nelson, and appreciates the importance of the Mountain City in a business sense; but it also appreciates the impossibility of establishing court houses in every city, and thinks that until the development of Kootenay has proceeded a little further existing arrangements, if inconvenient, ought to suffice.

THE Vancouver World complains that, although the city in which it is published gave a Liberal majority at the last election, while Victoria gave a Conservative majority, the Mounted Police outfitted here. This is a very remarkable sort of complaint, and is an attempt to reduce politics to the lowest imaginary level.

THOSE interesting people who condemned the E. & N. railway policy as to miners and yet defend the Yukon regulations have queer notions of consistency. If the latter are justifiable, the company's policy in regard to its private property appear liberal to the verge of prodigality by comparison.

THE points made by Mr. J. T. Bolt, of Montreal, in his letter which we print to-day, are well worth the attention of our business men. Continuous effort is what is needed to secure us the outfitting trade, and there is no effort equal to persistent newspaper advertising.

THE London Financial News urges the Canadian government to introduce a bankrupt law at the next session of parliament, declaring such a law to be very greatly needed.

THE Rossland Record thinks that politics are drifting in this province towards Dominion lines. We do not believe it.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

VICTORIA'S ALERTNESS.

We are in receipt of a letter from Victoria, the envelope of which bears the following inscription:

KLONDYKE IS IN CANADA, and no duties can be charged on goods purchased at Victoria, B.C. Supplies bought in the U.S. cities must pay 35 per cent.

TAKE STEAMER AT VICTORIA.

This shows what the Victoria Board of Trade is doing, and no better advertisement could have been imagined. Every business letter that goes out of Victoria has this announcement on its envelope. The Victoria Board of Trade has at one stroke got the better of its churlish neighbors across the line, who refused their ads.—Nanaimo Review.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF GOLD MINES.

What is there to prevent our government from developing the property itself as other governments, presumably as enlightened and capable, are doing? The profits would be enormous, and would go to lessen the burden of those whose backs are now sorely weighted.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Mrs. Peter Brown and Her Brown Dress.

Mrs. Peter Brown was a worthy and thrifty housewife, and though proud of her Brown family she got tired of browns—we refer to brown colors.

Now, Mrs. Brown had a brown cashmere dress that she had donned on Sundays for fully three years. Going to church in sun, rain, sleet and snow for such a length of time had discolored and faded Mrs. Brown's brown dress. The material still good gave Mrs. Brown hope that the brown dress could be changed in color and made to do service until times were better and money more plentiful with her.

Mrs. Peter Brown had heard of the marvellous Diamond Fast Black for Wool, and decided to experiment in the work of home dyeing. The dye was purchased from her druggist, and the operation conducted as per directions on the envelope, and what a transformation resulted! A deep, rich and pure black, equal to the finest blacks produced by French professional dyers—a new dress at a cost of about thirty cents.

Mrs. Peter Brown's experience is just the experience of thousands of economizing women in Canada to-day. They find the Diamond Dyes so indispensable that home would be robbed of half its pleasures if they could not procure these great money-savers

She—Oh, James, how grand the sea is. How wonderful! I do so like to hear the roar of the ocean!

He—So do I, Elizabeth. Please keep quiet.—Lustigen Blatter.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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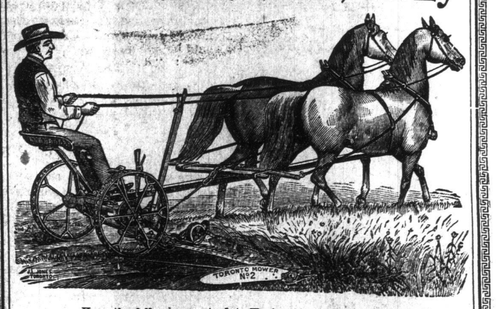

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