

**LIQUOR PERMITS IN THE YUKON**

Collector Milne received on Thursday the following despatch from Ottawa: Ottawa, April 13th, 1890. A. R. Milne, Victoria, B.C.

Order has been passed prohibiting importation of liquor into Yukon territory for the present. Advise all persons who have received permits or contemplate taking liquor into that territory accordingly and also inform the press. This action has the effect of cancelling any permit issued upon which new liquor has been taken in up to the present time except permits issued direct by the department for liquor for personal use.

JAMES A. SMITH, Deputy Min. Int.

To say that much surprise was expressed when the contents of this telegram became known from the summary of it printed in yesterday's Colonist is to state the case mildly. The first question asked by every one was as to what may be expected. It is clear that such an order cannot be final. Under it no more liquor can be taken into the Yukon except small quantities intended for personal use. Such an arrangement cannot stand. No matter how much any one may be opposed to the use and sale of intoxicating liquors, he will not pretend that there is any use in attempting to force prohibition upon the Yukon. The best opinion seems to be that the government contemplates the imposition of a special duty upon all liquor taken into the Yukon and perhaps also to exact a high license fee from persons selling it, leaving the importation open to any one who wishes to send liquor north. There is of course the usual suspicion of favoritism. Undoubtedly the order will have the immediate effect of increasing the price of all liquor now in the Yukon country, most of it is probably held by friends of the government, and the order will put a good many dollars in their pockets. Perhaps the Minister of the Interior has not intended to do his friends a good turn, but he has succeeded in doing so, and they will take the deed for the will.

**THE RITUALISTIC CONTROVERSY**

Some time ago the Colonist informed a correspondent that it did not feel like opening its columns to controversial letters touching upon the "Crisis in the Church," as it is generally called in the English press, but expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to refrain from devoting considerable space to the matter from a news standpoint. We understand that some people are of the opinion that such matters are not proper for consideration in second papers. Some go so far as to think that the private concern of persons connected with the Anglican communion. We shall endeavor to make clear the position of the Colonist in this regard.

So far as this community is concerned, owing to the fact that all the churches of all denominations depend chiefly for their support upon the voluntary subscriptions of their adherents, it is a matter between the clergyman and his congregation, how he shall conduct the services. The clergyman is of course responsible to the governing body of his particular denomination; but in the very great majority of cases any questions arising out of the manner of conducting services are not subjects for public discussion. Whether they are matters of news depends wholly upon their importance. In regard to controversies over the form of public worship in the Church of England in England, where it is established by law, the case is very different and every man in the Empire is to a certain extent concerned in them. It is impossible to separate the history of the Church of England from the history of England itself. The church establishment is so interwoven with the whole social and political fabric in England that whatever affects it in any considerable degree must be of deep interest to Englishmen everywhere.

"The Crisis in the Church" is one of the most interesting and important movements now in progress, and it is utterly hopeless for any one to think the discussion of it can be confined to members of the Anglican communion. At the same time the Colonist does not intend to open its columns to controversial correspondence on the subject. It proposes to treat it wholly as a matter of news, keeping its readers informed as best it can as to what is being said and done by those most prominent in connection therewith, or best able to express opinions in regard to it, quite irrespective of what side of the question may appear to have the best of it.

**THE CITY ENGINEER.**

The matter of the city engineer has entered upon a new phase. Mr. Smith is willing to come, but he wants some sort of guarantee that his position will be permanent and is understood to ask for wider powers than his predecessor enjoyed. While Mr. Smith or any one else who takes the office is reasonably sure of being treated decently by the city authorities, no one will be surprised at the report to the effect that the Canadian Society of Engineers has advised all its members to insist upon something of this nature. The treatment accorded Mr. Wilnot was undoubtedly for eight years he had served the city faithfully. There were no charges of any kind against him. Of course there were some complaints. No man ever lived who could discharge the duties of an office so as not to have any one complaining, but we think it may be truthfully said of Mr. Wilnot that he gave general satisfaction under very trying circumstances. His chief fault was his desire not to antagonize members of the council.

**STREET NUISANCES.**

It seems rather odd that in framing the city by-law under which contractors are permitted to erect temporary structures upon the street, no provision was made for a penalty for non-removal after the limit fixed by the by-law. We think, however, that such structures come under the head of nuisances, and the person responsible for them being liable under the general criminal code. Section 191 of the Criminal Code of 1892 defines a nuisance as an unlawful act or failure to discharge a legal duty "which act or omission endangers the lives, safety, health, property or comfort of the public, or by which the people are obstructed in the exercise or enjoyment of any right common to all Her Majesty's subjects." The penalty prescribed is one year's imprisonment and fine. It is very clear that a person who erects a structure on the street, a structure or any other thing in the nature of an obstruction, after the expiration of the period during which the city by-law permits him to leave it there, he comes within this section and may be indicted, and on conviction be fined or imprisoned or both. We make this reference because the Colonist has been told in regard to its call for a general cleaning up of the city that the by-law was inoperative for lack of a penalty.

**A SUGGESTION FOR THE 24TH.**

Last year when our Seattle neighbors celebrated the Fourth of July they invited the Fifth regiment to visit them and gave them a glorious reception. We suggest that the compliment should be returned by Victoria and that the militia companies of Seattle, officially known as the National Guard, shall be asked to spend the Queen's Birthday with us and take part in the review and sham fight. There is a probability that the battleship Iowa may be on the Sound at that time, as she is to go into the Port Orchard dry-dock. We suggest that a letter should be forwarded to her commander asking him to bring his vessel over if he can and help us have a sort of international merry-making. There may be points of difference between us and our neighbors, but they are scarcely less enthusiastic than we in the regard in which they hold Her Most Gracious Majesty. They know that there never has been a critical hour in their history, during the more than sixty years of her reign, when her sympathy and moral support have not gone out to their nation, and there is not an American citizen worthy of the name, who will not join with heart and voice in singing "God Save the Queen."

**COL. PRIOR'S SPEECH.**

Victorians will be glad to read Col. Prior's protest against the sacrifice of the sealing industry for any money consideration. Our rights upon the high seas are ours for generations to come after us. They will sympathize with his protest against the loss of the French flag, though only in a semi-official way, by a member of the cabinet, and this does not imply any hostility to their French fellow-subjects. Col. Prior very neatly described Mr. Sifton's speech on the Yukon charges as intended rather for the party than the country. The minister seemed to be more desirous of excusing himself to his friends than in defending his course to the public. As Col. Prior pointed out, in spite of all denials the fact remains that the administration of the Yukon gave rise to great scandal. Col. Prior's remarks will be endorsed by every one in a position to know anything on the subject.

Col. Prior's speech appears from the summary printed this morning to have been directly to the point and very effective. All Victorians know that he has not been disposed to take an extreme partisan view of the condition of things at Dawson. His experience in the West peculiarly fits him to form an independent judgment on the question, and his well known sense of fair play would lead him to act justly even by those to whom he is politically opposed.

**AN ELEMENT OF WEAKNESS.**

Those people in the United States who call themselves Irish-Americans, and the others who call themselves German-Americans are making much ado because there is a prospect of a close cooperation between that country and Great Britain. The German-American element is especially agitated because of the incidents transpiring at Samoa. No great harm is likely to come from the protests, but the fact that they are made is an element of weakness in the foreign policy of the United States, which will find itself frequently handicapped if each foreign element in the population is to endeavor to impress its prejudices upon the government. Every person who knows much about public opinion in the United States will bear out the statement that an Englishman, a Scotchman or a Canadian, when once he makes up his mind to become an American citizen, ceases to look at matters of policy through English, Scotch or Canadian glasses. When he decides to assimilate himself with his adopted country, the assimilation is complete. There is some reason to think that the hostility of the Irish-Americans to Great Britain is not nearly as intense as formerly. This is due to inter-marriage with non-Irish families and to the spread of education, as well as to the improved conditions of Ireland. The German-American element is a new feature, and is strong enough in some states to have a very powerful political influence.

**PROGRESS IN JAPAN.**

A recent arrival from Japan predicts that after July 1st, when the new treaties will come into effect and Japan is thrown fully open to the world, there will be a great revival of business there, and opportunities will be afforded for the employment of a great many skilled laborers. Japan's new departure necessitates the doing of much work according to Occidental methods, especially in the way of building. If the person quoted is correct, there will be more work for Canadians in Japan than there is for Japanese in Canada. There is also certain to be a large demand for material which Canada can furnish, notably timber and nails. This view of the prospects puts quite a new face upon the request of the Japanese government for the disallowance of certain legislation. It brings home to our own people the local reasons advanced by the Colonist in opposition to the passage of laws discriminating against our trans-Pacific neighbors. We believe that Canada and especially British Columbia have quite as much to gain by the maintenance of free intercourse with Japan as that country has. We mean, of course, in a material sense.

In this connection reference may be made to the apparent inability of the Dominion government to grasp the situation as respects our trade with Japan. There ought to be a resident agent of Canada at Yokohama or some other important commercial point, whose duty it would be to keep the commercial and manufacturing community in Canada informed as to what new openings for business arise from time to time. At least every month a report on the progress of Japan and the demand for Canadian products should be received by the government and given out to the press. A vast trade can be built up, but before this is possible the Canadian people must be thoroughly informed as to the market. There will be keen competition from the United States, and if we are to hold our own, we must be kept posted.

**PROBABLY A CANARD.**

We are not impressed with the story telegraphed from the East to the effect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is about to retire from politics and take the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Canada. The present would be a singularly inopportune time for the Premier to retire, looking at the matter either from a personal or party standpoint. There is no one in the Liberal ranks who would be acceptable as a leader to the party or who occupies a sufficiently conspicuous place or has made such a record for himself as to inspire the confidence of the mass of the voters. From a personal point of view Sir Wilfrid can hardly be expected to abandon at his age the opportunities at hand to identify his name with the future of Canada. Never in the history of the Confederation was there an hour when a public man had more work cut out for him. The name Canada is a synonym for opportunity. It is of course conceivable that Sir Wilfrid feels the burden of the task too great. It may be that he is not satisfied with his political entourage. Experience has shown that a minister who reckons upon Quebec trade as a broken reed. If he really contemplates retirement, the condition of his party must be extremely weak, even though it appears on the surface to be strong.

**THE TIMES IN ERROR.**

"The Times" is very much in error in regard to the action of the government towards the E. & N. railway in connection with the Songhees reserve, although the Colonist must plead guilty to having unintentionally misled it. On Wednesday the Times had an Ottawa despatch as follows:

An order-in-council has been passed cancelling the grant of nineteen acres of land to Mr. Dunsmuir for terminal purposes for his railway passing through the Songhees reserve. The government is also suing for the price of the right-of-way for the reserve.

Upon reading this despatch the Colonist wired its Ottawa correspondent as follows:

"Times has Ottawa despatch saying Dunsmuir's lease of Indian reserve cancelled and suit begun against him. Look it up." To this our correspondent replied as follows:

Statement wired Times that Dunsmuir's lease of Indian reserve cancelled is absolutely devoid of truth. Been several conferences between Minister and Dunsmuir. Dunsmuir will please withdraw from the reserve. Outcome of conference is decision that price to be paid by E. & N. railway for right-of-way through Indian reserve shall be settled by arbitration. Decision acceptable to both parties. This is a square denial of the telegram published by the Times; but the news editor of the Colonist had not the message sent to our Ottawa correspondent before him, in editing the despatch inserted the words "right-of-way on the Songhees" between the words "lease" and "Indian" in the beginning of the despatch, and thus took the point out of our correspondent's denial. It is said that to spoil the "satisfaction" which the Times says it derives from the fact that there is no denial of the alleged cancellation of the lease of the nineteen acres, but in the interest of accuracy we must set it right, even at the expense of the Colonist to some extent.

Messrs. S. Greenhields, Son & Co. wish to inform their patrons and the dry goods trade in Victoria and district that they are now in their new warehouse on Hastings street, Vancouver. They are showing a larger and better assorted stock of goods than formerly, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the Island trade. Vancouver, March 30, 1890.

**THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.**

Public opinion will sustain the Queen's Birthday committee in concentrating their efforts upon a few events and in leaving much of the programme in the hands of the various organizations which cater to public entertainment. They are especially to be congratulated upon the decision to make the naval and military feature of the entertainment a piece-de-resistance. A very cordial invitation has been extended to the Second Battalion of the Fifth Regiment to come over from Vancouver and aid in making the occasion a success, and the Colonist only expresses the wish of the entire community when it hopes the invitation will be accepted and that the full strength of the battalion will delight us with their presence.

There has been more or less objection raised to a regatta, but we think the committee have done well to include it in the programme. While to many of our own people the regatta has grown to be an old story, it is a never failing source of pleasure to visitors, for it is something really unique. One of the visitors last year said to the Colonist that the regatta was an object lesson in self-government that was worth a journey of miles to see. Thousands of people on the water in boats of all descriptions, going just where they wished and not the slightest hitch or unpleasantness of any kind occurring, although no one seemed to be charged with the duty of preserving order was, he said, a spectacle that no place in the United States could rival. The proposed illumination of Beacon Hill park and the lakes with fireworks, added to a generous illumination of the city will, though not quite novel, give a freshness to the holiday which will add much to its attractiveness.

The committee have wisely left the morning of Wednesday and Thursday to the firemen to organize such events as will afford entertainment to those who wish it. The firemen have very kindly undertaken to look after this part of the festivities. It was thought best not to have the entertainment for the morning too formal, so that visitors would have some time in which to move around the city. Friday and Saturday have been given up to the athletic and other organizations, which are at liberty to arrange such events as can be brought off on those days. The committee reserve the right to say what shall be given on a place upon the official programme, but they will endeavor to meet the reasonable wishes of every one.

**THE PACIFIC CABLE.**

There will only be one sentiment throughout Canada, and that of profound satisfaction at the removal of all obstacles to the immediate laying of a trans-Pacific cable. We suppose before many months Victoria will see tangible evidence that the great work is under way. The idea which such a cable typifies is calculated to fire the most sluggish imagination. It gives a new conception of the magnitude and unity of the British Empire. "Thunderless lightning striking under" the Pacific will inaugurate a new era for the commerce of the greatest of the oceans. When we can speak to our neighbors on the islands of mid-ocean and those of the great Australian continent as though they were only in adjoining countries, we will all realize better than we do now how much we have in common, and what is of more importance, perhaps, will discover many more ways than we now realize of doing business advantageously with each other. The construction of this cable will mean the encircling of the globe with an electric wire and it will be possible to establish an unbroken circuit from London across the Atlantic, across Canada, across the Pacific to Australia, across Australia and the Indian Ocean to India, across India and then to Aden, from Aden to London, touching at Malta and Gibraltar, thus encircling the world on British territory. Puck who boasted that he could girdle the earth in 40 minutes, will cease to be without a competitor. We fancy that after the completion of this cable the other links will be supplied that will make it possible for the Imperial government to communicate with all the chief outlying portions of the Empire without so much as touching foreign soil.

Seems as if consumption always picks out the brightest and best. Fully one-sixth of all the deaths that occur in the world are caused by consumption. Many things were once considered impossible. It would be strange if medical science did not make some progress. The telegraph and telephone, the phonograph, the electric light—all were once impossible, and once it was impossible to cure consumption. That was before the time of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Taken according to directions, this standard remedy will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. Consumption is caused and fostered by impurity in the blood. It is cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It builds up solid healthy flesh and vigorous strength. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice, a 108 page medical work, profusely illustrated, will be sent free on receipt of 3¢ one-cent stamps to cover postage only. Address: World's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

We are not often able to agree with the Province, but when it calls out for a purification of Chinatown, we endorse what it says, although its reference is to Vancouver and ours to Victoria. The Chinese are with us and play their part in the community. As things are, it would be difficult to get along without them, although if they could be got rid of, matters would adjust themselves to the changed conditions after a time. But being here, it is not right that they should be permitted to make any quarter of the city offensive to the eye and the nostrils and dangerous to the health.

The Columbian thinks the hyphenated offices by the present provincial ad-

ministration "is essentially temporary and not altogether desirable, if it could be maintained indefinitely." The Colonist thinks it altogether undesirable under any circumstances, and has again to express its surprise that a fifth salaried minister has not been appointed. An impression prevails that the government would act on the law in this respect, if it were not for the fear of offending some of its supporters. Mr. Higgins has too strong a claim to be overlooked, and it would be dangerous to overlook him anyway. Yet none of the present ministers want him in the cabinet. Then there are two or three members from the Interior who are quite sure of their fitness for a portfolio and of their divine right to have one.



DR. SPROULE, B.A.

When practicing in Toronto I found that there was one prevailing disease from which nearly one-half of the people of Ontario suffered—catarrh. That people had come to recognize it almost as a necessary evil, and that a large proportion of the people who had the catarrh were not cured, and I don't wonder at such an idea being prevalent, judging from the poor results obtained by the local doctors' treatment, and the other remedies in common use. Catarrh being so rife in Ontario it of course follows that consumption (which might be called catarrh's elder brother) is equally prevalent, and it is increasing very rapidly. The statistics of the Ontario Board of Health show this increase to be alarm-

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**Dr. Sproule's Ambition to be a Public Benefactor and Reduce Canada's Death Rate**



DR. SPROULE, B.A.

Dr. Bryce, the very efficient secretary of the Board of Health, is adopting rules and formulating regulations by which he hopes to check the spread of the terrible plague. Now, my ambition is to do some good in the world, to be, if only in a small way, a benefactor to my fellow-beings. I am going to radically reduce the mortality from consumption, by curing catarrh, its forerunner. Reader, give me the opportunity, you may think it a trivial matter now, but remember the proverbial "itch in time," and that a large proportion of the people who have the catarrh are not cured, and I don't wonder at such an idea being prevalent, judging from the poor results obtained by the local doctors' treatment, and the other remedies in common use. Catarrh being so rife in Ontario it of course follows that consumption (which might be called catarrh's elder brother) is equally prevalent, and it is increasing very rapidly. The statistics of the Ontario Board of Health show this increase to be alarm-

**A Monopoly For Shippers**

Queer Feature Hold-up of Liquor for Y.

**New Orders a for Shippers of Pe**

The order-in-council Dominion government respect to the prohibition to the Yukon cited very general duties city wholesalers, who much in a fog as really signifies. On appear as though they were aiming to put a stop to the same order of the Northwest the liquor laws have regard to the population figures in the population conditions were similar. There has been passed a law which seems almost a belief. The conversion of city as Dawson into town," such as Playford dreamed of in his too much of an accident perpetrated even by the government of the interior. There is another order that is cause consternation and a vides for a distinct rights granted under and according to son city merchants would defensible in the courts compelled to this court their acquired rights. The advice received A. R. Milne, C. M. G. as follows: "Ottawa build alongside the post office? The view in crossing James Bay bridge is surely in not pleasant, and Government street would Government street?" Our Blend Tea, 20c per pound Golden Blend Tea 40c per pound. Snowflake Flour, 1 05 per sack. Hungarian Flour, 1 25 per sack. Flake Barley, 4 lbs for 25 cents.

**Where is the Nigger...**

...In the Fire Limits

By-law? Why not grant permission to build alongside the post office? The view in crossing James Bay bridge is surely in not pleasant, and Government street would Government street?" Our Blend Tea, 20c per pound Golden Blend Tea 40c per pound. Snowflake Flour, 1 05 per sack. Hungarian Flour, 1 25 per sack. Flake Barley, 4 lbs for 25 cents.

**DIXIE H. ROSS**

Deputy Minister

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