

The Colonist.

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GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES.

The responsibilities confronting Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues are of the gravest character. We make no reference now to party politics. Indeed in the intense life that we are living here on the Coast just now there is little room for partisan exhibitions. When such are manifested either in the shape of official deceptions or facious criticisms of policy, either in the federal or provincial arena, they are received by the public with impatience and dismissed with promptness. We are thinking of other things here just now than the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee for we have come to a time when the people, without distinction of party, know that a great opportunity is at hand, and when men are being drawn together by a feeling that their greatest and best interests are identical. Of criticism of administration there has been some, and there is likely to be more, but we submit that such as has been preferred against the Federal administration, recently at least, has been founded on reason and in no sense been inspired by a desire to embarrass. We speak now of the great majority of the people. Of course there are a few narrow people to whom these observations do not apply.

The recent gold excitement has increased the responsibilities above referred to, but has not altered their character. Before it began the COLONIST took occasion to point out to the premier the wide scope which an enlightened and progressive policy ought to cover. In that presentation the growing greatness of the Pacific slope of Canada occupied a very prominent part, and the news from Klondyke only confirmed the position which we then took, that the development of the great auriferous belt, extending for twelve hundred miles northward from the point where the Rockies cut the International boundary to where the Yukon passes the 141st meridian and enters Alaska, is the greatest present factor in Canadian affairs. The responsibility which the possession of this matchless domain by Canada involves has come in a more sudden and more acute form than we anticipated, but that is all. Eastern newspapers have been slow to believe that we on the Coast have been within the bounds of probability in the claims we have made on behalf of our portion of the Dominion, and hence have treated every demand made for a broad and liberal policy towards it as though British Columbia and the peerless Yukon were beggars at the door of the rich East. We submit that the day of piecemeal policy has passed, and that no further evidence is needed to show that the Dominion government ought to endeavor to rise to the level of the imperial possibilities of this portion of Canada.

Surely the rest of the Dominion will no longer accuse us of exaggeration, because we apply the word "imperial" to our province and the region to the North of it. Roughly speaking there is in Canada west of the Rocky mountains an area of half a million square miles, which in point of natural wealth need fear comparison with no other region in the world of equal extent. Draw a boundary line from the summit of the Rockies, and westward of it there is scope for an empire with everything necessary for imperial greatness. No man will undertake to estimate the richness of our gold fields; no man knows what wealth of silver our mountains contain; we have probably the greatest copper mines in the world, and on the whole circuit of the Pacific Ocean, from Cape Horn north to Behring Straits and thence south to Tasmania, there are no iron mines equal

to ours. It is needless to speak of our coal mines, our timber, our fish, our pasture lands, our fertile valleys. There is here an empire in embryo—an empire of domestic industrial grandeur without precedent, an empire of commercial supremacy unrivaled. A philosopher has said, "America is the last and best gift of God to humanity." If this is true, it is likewise true that of America, Canada, and of Canada, the Pacific slope does form reserved as the last to endow mankind with industrial possibilities of the very highest order. To utilize the advantages above indicated, so that they will redound to the benefit of Canadians first and afterwards to that of the Empire and finally to that of the world at large, is the duty which the fortunes of politics have cast upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates. It is no light task. It calls for statesmanship of the highest order.

To give this article a practical conclusion, we submit it to be the urgent duty of some of the ministers to visit the Coast without delay and learn here upon the spot what is needed. Ottawa is too far away. At best very few voices can be heard at the national capital, and most of those that are heard come through the narrow channel of officialdom, or the narrower one of partisanship. Let the ministers, who have to deal with the pressing questions of the hour, come out here and get closely in touch with the people. Avoiding public meetings, banquets and that sort of thing, as much as possible, cutting loose from political hangers-on and office-seekers, let them talk with the people, with the men whose faces are bronzed by force sunshine reflected from glaciers or sub-Arctic snows, whose hands are hardened by the paddle or the pick, and whose backs, may be, are bent by the weight of a pack. Let them talk to the business men, who never think about politics except on election day, and then only if they have plenty of leisure. "Knowledge is power," and of nothing can it be more truly said than of the development of a policy to meet the growing demands of the Pacific slope.

VICTORIA AS AN OUTFITTING POINT.

To hear some of the people of the Sound country talk and to read what some of their papers say one would suppose that no one in this part of the world ever did any outfitting, and hence that to come here in preference to Seattle, in order to prepare for a journey into the Yukon would be an act little short of madness. Perhaps the people and the papers making such representations believe them. They really do not know any better. They are ignorant of the fact, except in the most general way, that Cariboo, Cassiar and Omineca have produced immense quantities of gold, and that Victoria was the place where the miners and prospectors outfitted. The journey to these great places was ever more tedious and difficult than that into the Yukon. They are ignorant of the fact that in Victoria are to be found men who know all about what goods are needed and how they should be packed for the long trips into the interior taken by the Hudson's Bay Company's parties. It is a fact, of which these people never appear to have heard, that the men who superintend the putting up of outfits here in Victoria are men who have packed their own outfits in days gone by over mountain trails and around canyons impassable to boats. When one takes a walk through the warehouses and sees the array of packages that are being put up at other places for miners, he is apt to think it a pity that some of the experience of the Victoria people cannot be distributed around generally.

So far as prices go, a little common sense is all that is necessary to be exercised to show the advantageous position of this city in that respect. The Sound cities do not sell goods to Victoria merchants, which proves that those cities have no advantage over us. Our merchants can buy just as favorably as can their rivals on the Sound, that is of goods that have to be bought in the United States. They can buy British and Canadian goods more favorably. The duty on British goods imported into Victoria is less than on the same goods imported into the United States cities, and, of course, there is no duty at all to pay on Canadian goods. The Victoria merchants do business on an equally large scale with their neighbors, and so can afford to run the margin of profit as fine. Thus from every point of view the Victoria merchants are prepared to quote their customers as favorable figures as the Sound merchants can, and those who buy from them have the advantage of getting their British and United States goods duty paid, and of having to pay no duties on their Canadian goods. These things are becoming understood all over the country, and the result is that the stream of miners and prospectors is most certainly being diverted to Victoria.

Every day affords evidence that the work done in advertising our city is doing a vast deal of good. Inquiries are coming from all points, and there is no doubt that if the gold work is kept up persistently and intelligently for the next six months, the business houses of the city will next spring be taxed to their utmost capacity. We think this statement will be borne out by every merchant and every one else who has kept in touch with the way business is opening up.

ADVICE TO EASTERN PEOPLE.

The COLONIST has for several days been examining into the chance of reaching the Yukon mines this year—and has arrived at the conclusion that it is desirable to give a word of caution to those who think of setting out on the East. We recommend all such persons to postpone their departure until early in the spring. Our reasons for so doing are as follows:

It is now too late to go by way of St. Michaels with any certainty of being able to get up the river. We do not say that the trip cannot be made, but simply that, as it is now practically impossible to reach St. Michaels before the first week in September, a person who undertakes to reach Dawson City this season by that route stands a very good chance of being disappointed.

There are fully two thousand people at the Chilcotin and White passes, and it is estimated that when the steamers on the way or to sail all reach there the number will be swelled to upwards of five thousand, with fully as many tons of freight. It will be hardly possible to get all these people and their outfits over the passes before winter sets in. The Stickeen route is only available to a very limited degree. In fact, while a steamer may make a trip up that river later than the 20th instant, it is doubtful if it will do so; and even if one does, the accommodations will all be taken at the moment a date of sailing is announced, so that practically this route may be dismissed from consideration for this year. There would be no difficulty in getting in by this route, for some weeks to come, if it were not for the uncertainty of steam communication on the Stickeen.

In a few words the situation is as follows: The St. Michaels route is to all intents and purposes closed by reason of the lateness of the season; the Stickeen route is closed by reason of lack of transportation facilities; the route via Lynn Canal is not equal to any greater demands upon it. Persons arriving here from the East after the next trip of the Islander would undoubtedly find it cheaper to wait in Victoria and go north in March by steamer. They can then haul their goods on sleds over the White pass, and they will not need take in anything like as much as they must take now. Now they must carry a year's supply of provisions; then, they need only take enough for three or four months, because early in the summer abundant supplies will be sent in and everything that is needed can be purchased on the ground. If Eastern people are on the ground here by the last of February they will be soon enough, will be as far ahead as if they start north this fall, will save money and be far better off in every way. Later in the spring, that is, as soon as navigation opens, there will be steamers on the St. Michael's route and the lower Yukon; also on the Stickeen and the Hootalinqua; there will be greatly improved means of transportation at the White Pass, and the inrush can be handled, unless it exceeds all expectations. In closing this article, we would like to say that the excellent work done by the British Yukon Company at the White Pass has been a great boon already to hundreds and by next spring will have rendered immeasurable service to thousands.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

When the meaning of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 comes to be settled by an international tribunal United States representatives may find themselves confronted with some propositions which they have done a good deal to establish. For example, it is a favorite American contention that in determining what is the coast line of a country it is right in the case of inlets to measure from headland to headland and disregard the indentation. Thus Puget Sound is held not to be a part of the high seas, although in some places it is twelve miles wide, because the entrance being narrow the boundary line passes from headland to headland, and the long indentation of the Sound thus becomes wholly American water. In an international sense no part of Puget Sound is the Pacific Ocean, and vessels in any part of it are subject to the laws of the United States and the State of Washington. By a parity of reasoning it may be held that none of the channels between the islands constituting the Alaskan archipelago form a part of the ocean, in which case the boundary of the Alaskan coast, which the boundary is to follow at a distance of thirty miles where there are no mountains, is to be the outer rim of the archipelago. This would bring most of the coast of the continent within British jurisdiction.

In submitting this view of the case, we are not unmindful of the fact that user by one nation and the recognition of such user by the other may be held by an international court to operate as an estoppel. In the case of the doubtful interpretation of a contract, a court will be governed by what the parties to it appear to have understood by it, and there may be, we do not say that there is, some evidence to show that a claim by Russia or the United States to regard "the ocean" under the treaty as meaning the channel along the coast of the mainland has been recognized by Great Britain. It is fair also to say that the right secured by the treaty of 1825 to all British subjects to navigate any rivers flowing across Russian territory from

British territory may be construed as implying that the Russians took a part of the mainland south of the point where the 141st meridian cuts the coast line; but on the other hand it may be said that at the time the treaty was framed the country was very little known, and that this provision was intended to apply to the Yukon and Copper rivers, the former of which certainly does flow from British territory across Alaska, and the latter might well at that time have been thought to do so.

It is proper to add that so far as is now known, it is of no very great value to the United States to own the mainland now claimed as a part of southeastern Alaska. There are a few gold mines around Juneau, but the greatest mine, the Treadwell, is not on the mainland. If Alaska proves to be as rich in gold as the British Yukon, it would be of far greater advantage to the United States to have a right of way into it over Canadian territory than to own the rocky and profitless strip of coast south of Juneau.

THE YUKON REGULATIONS.

The Manitoba Free Press is agitated over the fear that British Columbia may have a good claim to make laws for the area included in the old limits known as "the Stickeen territories." Our contemporary is quite wrong in assuming that such a claim would take in the Klondyke, but anyone who knows anything about the way mining laws have been administered in this province will agree with its statement that to extend the authority of British Columbia would be "an unmitigated evil." British Columbia knows more about mining, mines and mining laws than all the other provinces put together.

Reviewing the regulations adopted by the Department of the Interior, the Free Press finds very little to say in its favor. After discussing the proposal to reserve alternate claims, it says: "The popular dissatisfaction with this regulation and with the royalty is so great that the matter ought not to rest where it is. The country would welcome the issue which the dispatches tell us is threatened from British Columbia, because it would almost certainly raise the question of these regulations; and it resulted in giving the administration the Klondyke to British Columbia, there would be satisfaction in knowing that the people who are flocking to it would be subject to mining laws framed in the school of practical experience."

As might be expected, the American press and some American politicians—among them that arch blatherer Senator Morgan—show a disposition to regard the assassination of the Spanish Premier as the signal for the overthrow of the monarchy, and they are reading the Spaniards, and incidentally every other people, who are governed by a sovereign, some very severe lessons upon the awfulness of a system that breeds assassins. "The point of the lesson is considerably dulled by the fact that it is not so long ago that the President of the French republic fell a victim to a murderer, and that in less than twenty years two presidents of the United States died at the hands of assassins. Monarchies alone do not breed assassins, and despotism is not the only means on which they thrive. With the memory of that great souled man Lincoln, ever fresh before them, it is ought to be, for he was one whom every English speaking person rejoices to know was sprung from good old Anglo-Saxon stock, the people of the United States should be slow to lay the guilt of assassination at the door of the system against which it is directed. In all history there has been no fouler murder than that of Garfield, who was killed because he did not fully subscribe to the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. It is not easy to foresee what may happen in Spain, for we really have very few data upon which to base an opinion.

A SAMPLE CASE.

We find in the San Francisco Call a dispatch from Portland, Oregon, headed "Scouler Turned Back," in which the words of W. J. Scouler, a would-be Klondyker from San Francisco are detailed. Mr. Scouler says "it is a damnable outrage the manner in which the Americans were treated not only by the customs officials at Victoria and by the booking agents of the Islander." The story does not disclose wherein the Islander people have done anything wrong. In fact it does not mention them again, the wrath of Scouler being directed wholly against the customs officials here. Mr. Scouler does not confine himself to the truth, for he says that he would not be allowed to go aboard the steamer without first paying duties, but as he says he was stopped by "a brass-buttoned Canuck," and neither the Customs House officers nor the Islander's officers wear brass buttons, the inference is that Scouler ran against a street car conductor or a fireman. But this by the way. The important part of Scouler's story is as follows: "Being fool enough to believe that he could get United States goods into Canada without paying duties, he purchased an outfit in Seattle for \$307.50. This outfit he had paid for his ticket. When he got here he found the duties amounted to \$82.80, and not being able to pay the amount he sold his outfit for \$140 and went home. The story adds that "Mr. Scouler clenched

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his fists at the remembrance" of how he was served. Instead of being angry, Scouler should be in as thankful a frame of mind as he can possibly get. Let it be supposed that he had got to the end of his ocean journey with his \$60 intact and no duties to pay. What would have been his predicament? Simply this, that he would have found himself worse off than ever. He could not get his outfit over the Pass for less than \$250, and he might probably have to spend twice as much. So he would have been compelled to sacrifice his outfit anyway and abandon his trip entirely. The idea of any man's expecting to get from the head of Lynn Canal to Dawson City with a ton of goods and only \$60 in money is that of the tenderest of tenderfeet.

The Klondyke craze seems to be getting worse than ever, that is in localities two or three thousand miles away from the mines. Out here people are almost torpid when compared with what they seem to be in other places, if the newspapers correctly reflect what is being said and done. In the course of the next two or three weeks the Portland ought to be back from St. Michaels, and she is expected to bring news from Dawson City. If this bears out the promise of the last advice, it is hardly possible to say what the effect will be. Fortunately, it will be too late for anybody to think of getting in if they start as late as that, and the fever will have time to cool a little before it is time to move in the spring. As for those who have already started or are about to go north on steamers this week, we are quite hopeful that they will do better than some people imagine. There is naturally a disposition to exaggeration in presenting either the best or the worst aspect of a case. At the same time, if the fall is a very wet one there will be a great deal of discomfort at the Passes, but the cold is not at all extreme, and the food supply of the ground is ample. If it is not it can easily be replenished at any time. If the men at the Passes exhibit a little patience they will be able to start down the Yukon in the spring and get to work prospecting in good season, so that only those who have gone expecting to get work during the winter will be greatly disappointed.

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Dr. A. T. Sanden, 255 Washington St., Portland, Oregon. Dr. Sanden pays the duty on all goods shipped to this Province.

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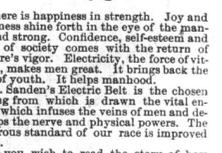
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LONDON, AUG. 12. cials here are deep experiments in te Professor Crehere, lege, and Luel Squ school at Fortrea that their device ex transmitted with ex The inventors said the Associated Press States have been but being unable to long distance opera to England and a government. We ex Superintendent For plies department, immediately around placed the governm give us every possi over the London lines." It is entirely satisfi ore, however, are desire to avoid pub tibility of their sc demonstrated. The sible rivalry. It is device will transmit an hour, over a sin of a newspaper. Squire may go to F to show their inven officials of the go countries. EFFECTS OF THE Consul General G voices of exports of the new United Sta have decreased fit the case of diamo has been an busines has develope heretofore has most to the United States signment having be time. Mr. Osborn concluded that it pay the Dingley ra cost and risks of s general here that "manufacture is a business to the Uni of the tariff, and manufacture is a business to the Uni for the same reason. The Spectator du long and and tempo to the provocative of the American po ties towards Engli obliged to write as v only less dear to us we should fall in o did not point out i ner the grave risks enue from the U United States assa tone, the gravest cr use. Public opin greatly changed, months, and even anxious to ignore p cretions as Secreta ple would not per American demand language would b by the nation no

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