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Parts of a year at the same rate.
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Six months, \$5.00
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THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT.

Evidence multiplies that the Province is very much in earnest in demanding aid for a railway through Western Kootenay. Some of the localities may express a preference for one company and some for another; but except those who expect personally to profit by the construction of the railway, no one cares particularly who builds it. Many, indeed, most of those just referred to would willingly subordinate any plans of their own to the welfare of the Province in this matter. The position of the Colonist on the subject is this: Let us labor for a railway that will open Western Kootenay and bring a share of its trade to the Coast. It is very evident that we cannot expect to get a line all the way through to the Coast subsidized this year. Let us take what we can get. If we can get a line from Penticton to Roseland by means of let us have it, and let us labor hard for this. If we can only get a road from Penticton to Boundary Creek, that alone is worth striving for. The Colonist does not care who builds the road. It will support the government of the Dominion and the Province in giving subsidies to either of the existing companies or to any new company, provided of course that the company getting it is financially able to build the line. It will oppose any proposition to subsidize any company, association or individual to enable it or him to sell out to some one else. What it wants to see is work of construction begun at once and presented to completion with the greatest possible speed; and it knows that in saying this it is voicing the sentiments of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand people in the Province.

A public meeting has been called for Saturday night. The language of the requisition and the names signed to it show that it is a movement of business men. Hundreds of additional names could have been secured but it could have been secured but it was thought desirable to lose no time in getting signatures for it as important to call the meeting on as long notice as possible. There ought to be a large attendance. The meeting is not called to condemn any one for what has been done, or to advance the interests of any individual. The sole object is to impress upon the Dominion government the idea that the people of British Columbia are a unit in demanding better means of communication with Kootenay. It would be a blunder to couple with this effort condemnation of any one company and championship of any other. The onus of determining who shall construct the road may very properly be thrown upon the Dominion government. That is a matter which cannot be settled at a public meeting. All that is sought on Saturday is a public expression of the demand of the people of Victoria, in common with those of the rest of British Columbia, for government aid to a railway that will open West Kootenay and give it better access to the Coast.

MR. SHEPPARD'S MISSION.

There is nothing spectacular about Mr. Sheppard's mission to Mexico, Central and South America. He goes to those countries not to deal in "glittering generalities," but to make practical business inquiries. If his mission is successful he will be able when he comes home to tell intending exporters what it will cost them to deliver goods at any port between here and Valparaiso, and the probable price that can be got for them. He will also be able to tell what sort of goods that Southern countries which he will visit will be most likely to

take. He seems to be very well equipped for such a mission and we are hopeful as to the results.

Mr. Sheppard seems to be very sanguine himself over the outlook for trade with the South, but at the same time he thoroughly appreciates the practical side of the subject. He realizes that being a British country, Canada will find Mexico and some of the other Spanish-American states very favorably disposed towards her; but he does not lose sight of the fact that we have a powerful competitor in the United States and that there is no use in our attempting to cultivate a market there unless we are prepared to furnish goods of as good quality and at as low a price as anyone else. Unless we can do this, any subsidy which the government may give will be as good as wasted.

The proposed steamship line may, under favorable circumstances, easily become of very great importance to Victoria and Vancouver. Its possible business embraces very much more than the exchange between Canada and the Southern republics of natural produce. There is no good reason why it should not be the great passenger route to the South from all points in the northern tier of States of the American union, Canada and Great Britain. The proposed last Atlantic line will bring passengers to Halifax from Great Britain in four and a half days. Five days more will bring them across the continent and two weeks from Vancouver or Victoria would land them at Panama. This is as quickly as they can go by existing lines on the Atlantic, and most travelers would prefer a route that affords a railway journey for three thousand miles of the distance, instead of a long unbroken sea voyage. These southern republics are already consumers to some extent of Oriental products, although to what extent we do not know. This trade might better come across the ocean to British Columbia ports by the C. P. R. steamers and be sent south on the proposed line, than be carried in any other way. This means more than that Victoria might be a distributing point for merchandise to the Orient, because the trans-Pacific imports which such a trade would develop would lead to a great increase in the exports of British Columbia products to China and Japan. This feature of the case is of very great importance.

At the meeting in the Board of Trade rooms Mr. Davidge pointed out the reason why a subsidy for the proposed line is asked, and why private enterprise cannot undertake to establish it unassisted. In a few words, this reason is that the trade of the countries in question is now set in certain lines and it is necessary to secure a company putting in a competing line against any discouraging losses at the outset, or until they have been able to show the business men of the southern cities that the enterprise is a permanent one, that they will be safe to contract with.

It is hoped that some of the Southern governments will see their way clear to uniting with Canada in putting the proposed line on a good footing. Mr. Davidge said that he wanted a subsidy for four years. He will be better satisfied if part of this subsidy comes from any company, association or individual to enable it or him to sell out to some one else. What it wants to see is work of construction begun at once and presented to completion with the greatest possible speed; and it knows that in saying this it is voicing the sentiments of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand people in the Province.

Mr. Sheppard's visit has left a very pleasant impression in Victoria, and made every one feel more than ever the importance of building up a commerce with the countries to the south of us, and more sanguine of a successful outcome of the efforts now being made in that direction.

The Times sees Mr. Higgins' position in the same light as the Colonist does, and seems inclined to rap him over the knuckles for the manner in which he has taken leave of the party with which he has been associated. The legislature not having been in session, the Times very properly thinks that Mr. Higgins ought to have announced his intentions directly to his constituents, who might not approve of his conversion. It adds: "No doubt Mr. Higgins ought to resign the Speakership," and after reciting the reason for this view says:

Out of consideration for the government, as well as in his duty to his constituents, it would seem to us that Mr. Speaker's proper course is to tender his resignation and take his position in the opposition ranks after receiving a new commission from the electors of Esquimalt.

Probably Mr. Higgins no longer considers himself in point of fact a representative of Esquimalt. Report attributes to him the intention of seeking his next constituency in Kootenay. Unless Mr. Higgins follows the regular parliamentary rule in such matters, Esquimalt will be practically unrepresented next session.

We most earnestly hope that there is no truth in the statement telegraphed on two occasions recently from Ottawa that if the Intercolonial proposition was thrown out by the Senate the Crow's Nest railway project would be blocked in the House. The Government need not accept the vote of the Senate, but can if they choose put the Intercolonial contract in the Supply bill, in which case the Senate must either pass it or

take the responsibility of throwing out supply. This would be an unusual but not an unprecedented course for a Government to take.

Times admits the value of a railway coming as far West as Penticton; but thinks we ought to work for more. If there was the least use in doing so, we would assent to such a proposition most heartily. But what is the good of working for what we know in advance that we cannot get? Let us be firm and undivided in our demands for justice, but let us have some sense at the same time.

A STEAMER has gone from London to Franz Josef's Land to bring back the Jackson expedition, which started three years ago on a ship expedition for the North Pole. While Jackson started on the supposition that he could make the journey on sledges, he was prepared for water travel as well. He intended to establish depots of provisions and move forward with great care.

At a service in Plymouth Congregational church in Seattle, one of the largest churches in the city, last Sunday, while a hymn appropriate to the Diamond Jubilee was being sung Rev. W. H. G. Temple, the pastor, requested all persons present who were British by birth to rise, and the Seattle Times says that more than half the great congregation stood up.

PRESENT indications are that the United States congress may get through with the new tariff bill before the next elections. Our neighbors hasten very slowly in legislative matters, but they do not as a rule demonstrate the wisdom of so doing.

THE Post-Intelligencer heads one editorial "Explorations into the Unknown" and follows it by another head "Lily Langtry's Husband." The second is not a continuation of the first as might be supposed.

THE Manitoba Free Press says the greater part of the Yukon country is in the territory of the United States. The Free Press should buy a geography.

HER BELOVED PEOPLE.

Her Majesty's Message Flashed Over the Wires to the Governor-General.

In Her Day of Jubilee She Sends Her Heartfelt Thanks Across the Sea.

Canadians have a striking proof of the feeling of affection Her Majesty has for Canada and Canada's loyalty to the Empire for yesterday morning the following message was received from London by the Governor-General:

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
LONDON, June 22.
"From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them."
(Sd.) Victoria, R. and I."

This was transmitted to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney by Lord Aberdeen with the accompanying telegram, which had been sent in reply:

"The Queen's most gracious and touching message, this moment received. Shall immediately be made known to Your Majesty's people throughout the Dominion and will stir afresh hearts already full. On this memorable day we offer the glad tribute of loyal devotion and affectionate homage. God save and bless the Queen."
(Sd.) ALBERT, EDWARD.

In order that those engaged in the celebration of the Jubilee in the city might have the earliest possible intimation of Her Majesty's gracious message, as soon as it was received in this Colonist office placards containing the message and the reply of the sovereign's Canadian representative were printed and posted in conspicuous places throughout the city.

MAIDEN BLUSHES.

How They Fared When the Hand of Disease and Disorder Lays Hands on Them—What a God-send is a Reliable and Well-Tried Remedy—How We Hail the Return of the Pink of Health Under its Influence—If it's Good for the Maiden, its Good for the Mother.

"My daughter had been ailing for nearly two years with nervous prostration, indigestion and other complaints which in her teens are subject to. For days at a time she was confined to her bed, and could retain nothing on her stomach. Our family physician finally declared she was in a decline. We despaired of her recovery. She gradually grew worse. I had found so little benefit from remedies I was skeptical about trying South American Nerveine. I, however, procured a bottle and relief came like magic; the pain left her in a day, and after taking five bottles she was completely cured, and as well and hearty as ever she had been." Mrs. Geo. Booth, Orangeville, Ont.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

They Are Good.

Mr. Jas. Hagan, the well-known ex-Alderman of Ottawa, Ont., says:—"For some years I have been greatly troubled with pain across my back. Urinary troubles caused me much loss of sleep, and I suffered from a tired worn out feeling. Doane's Kidney Pills gave me relief in a short time. The pain in my back has disappeared, and I feel that I would be doing wrong not to recommend them to others suffering as I did. They are the best medicine I ever used."

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

SHEPPARD'S MISSION.

Dominion Trade Commissioner to Central America Meets Victoria Business Men.

He Gathers Information as to Articles British Columbia Could Export With Profit.

Though business was almost at a standstill Wednesday and men's minds ran rather to the pleasures of the Jubilee than to the prosaic common places of life, there was quite a representative gathering at the Board of Trade rooms, of merchants, manufacturers, and people interested in other movements of commerce to meet Mr. E. E. Sheppard, Dominion Commissioner to Mexico and Central America.

As the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. D. R. Ker, pointed out in introducing Mr. Sheppard the question of opening up a trade with Central America and Mexico is of immense importance to British Columbia. The necessity of the Dominion consisting in the establishment of a line on the Pacific Coast to connect British Columbia with those southern republics had been first brought up by the B. C. Board of Trade and their views were afterwards presented to the government at Ottawa. Mr. Sheppard's appointment as a result of these representations was a happy one, for he lived in Mexico and was conversant with the language and the character of the people with whom it was hoped to establish trade relations.

Mr. Sheppard explained that he was not there to talk but to hear what the business men had to say. He invited them to furnish him with facts and figures relating to the various manufactures and products which they could export to the countries of Central America. He pointed out that it was time for the manufacturers of Canada to reach out for outside markets and show that their goods could compete with those of other countries, for the home market was not large enough for all the manufactures. Canada's exports to South and Central America and Mexico were very small. In Mexico the people did not like the United States, and yet with the impulse of feeling in favor of the British people there, Canada had last year only exported a paltry \$25,000 as against \$42,000,000 exported by the United States. He pointed out that Canada did not get credit in the trade returns for what she did ship to the countries south of the United States. Some large exporters did establish a trade with those countries because they desired to prevent competition in the markets to which they shipped. Then, again, other manufacturers of Canada, exported to foreign countries were shipped from New York and other United States ports as distributing centres which made the apparent exports of Canada to outside countries very much smaller than they really were and swelled the exports from the United States at Canada's expense. The board of trade should make it a point to do what they could towards seeing that there was a strict registration of the goods exported from Canada. There should be a good market for Canada in South and Central America, and while the Dominion government are anxious to establish trade ports on the Atlantic and Pacific, it was at those places which were swiftest in the race that the ports would be selected.

Mr. Sheppard having invited expressions of opinion from any of the gentlemen present, Mr. F. C. Davidge, who was the first to bring forward the idea of establishing a steamship line with Central America, touched briefly on the history of the movement which resulted in Captain Yates, who was sent back to search for a route to the East, securing the support of the Eastern Canadian boards of trade. The appointment of Mr. Sheppard had followed and the question was whether the Atlantic or Pacific should secure a subsidy from the government for a line. Mr. Davidge showed how British Columbia had natural advantages for shipping to the ports on the west coast of Central America that Eastern Canada did not possess, for on the east coast the goods would have to be transferred from vessel to railroad at Aspinwall and then re-shipped by vessel at Panama. Lumber, coal and flour, the necessities of life, which would form the chief exports, could not stand heavy freights.

Mr. Sheppard, in explanation, remarked that it was not a question of competition between the Atlantic and

Upon the desire to secure more profit. The goods that are sent to those countries are sent for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having

Insist Upon

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And only Hood's. It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills

easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.



OUT FOR A SPIN ON THE ARM.

Take a pull at our stock of picnic goods. We have your lunch basket with our delicacies. We are the sliding seated outrigger for quality, price and assortment. No collision in the smooth waters of cash, for you can cut across the bows of hard times.

MAPLE SUGAR and SYRUP that will take you back to days of the old sap trough. We bottle it ourselves.

Anchovies in Oil 35c.
Anchovies, Gorgona 75c.
Sardines in Butter 25c.
Sardines, Truffled 25c.
Salama Sausage 35c.
Meat Worst 35c.
Olive Farce \$1.25

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Bicycle Suits,
Boating and Tennis Flannels,
Straw and Felt Hats.
Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the Province.
B. WILLIAMS & CO., (Hatters and Clothiers,
197 Johnson Street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Ly
Have the following up to date Haying Machines just arrived:
Toronto and Brantford Mowers.
With ROLLER AND ROLL BEARINGS, Sharp's and Tiger Sully Rates.
Also a full line of hand tools, such as Scythes, Fodder Rakes, etc.
Send for Catalogues and Prices.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS

SUCCESSFUL GROWERS
THE STEELE BRIGGS
SEEDS
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA
CATALOGUES FREE
The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
Toronto, Ont.

180 ACRES GOOD LAND,
WILLAMETTE VALLEY,
Two new houses, 3 barns, 2 orchards; 1/2 miles from town; will trade for place near Victoria on Coast; value \$14,000. E. MAUDE, Moor & Co., Victoria.

LAXA LIVER PILLS
CURE
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION
SICK HEADACHE
LIVER TROUBLES
KNOW ALL

DIED.
NEBBITT—On the 17th inst., at her residence, 230 Yates street, Jane Anne, relict of the late Samuel Nebbitt, a native of London, England.
GOSEBELL—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Gosebell, a native of Derby, England, aged 67 years.
DOUGLASS—In this city on the 23rd inst., Joseph Douglass, a native of Kent, England, aged 72 years.

Obituary.
MONTREAL, June 23.—O. M. Auge, Q. C., ex-M.L.A. for St. James division, who was defeated on May 11, died yesterday. He was born in Joliet 45 years ago.
FREDERICTON, June 23.—The city was greatly shocked this evening by the sudden death of W. R. Racey, agent of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. He was returning from a horseback ride when he dropped from the saddle dead.
KINGSTON, June 23.—Dr. N. P. Jovner, of this place, was drowned at Clayton, N.Y., this morning.

Not many business houses in the United States can boast of fifty years standing. The business of Dr. A. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., whose incomparable Sarsaparilla is known and used everywhere, has passed its half-centennial and was never so vigorous as at present.

VICTORIA
Fortieth
Royal Childhood—
Young Prince
Trained for B
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Her Majesty as a
Wife and Mot
Womanly Side
Strong Char

Sixty years a queen!
Victoria the Great and G
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"The fierce light that
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