The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1900.

FAINT-HEARTED PEOPLE.

Some prominent people in the United States are declaring their intention to vote for Bryan this fall, because, as they say, the re-election of McKinley will imperil the union. This is precisely the same ground as was taken by those who opposed Lincoln's second election. We fear that many people across the border are very faint-hearted. They shrink with dread from the discharge of their duty towards humanity. They think they see in the operations which the United States is now carrying on beyond seas the death knell of the republic. What is the matter with them? Has prosperity made them cowards? We may apply to them a paraphrase of Tennyson's famous line:

"What shock hath fooled them since"

they declared war against Spain on behalf of humanity? Can these people, who draw back in dread from the problems presented by the Philippines, be the descendants of the men who in less than a century extended the republic from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Those who said that the decadence of the people of the United States would begin as soon as the supply of free arable land was exhausted, may think that the weak voices, which are raised against the nation's destiny, prove their case. The fear of so many people that republican institutions will not stand the strain of dominion beyond the seas is not reassuring. We have learned that "a crowned republic" can exercise dominion in all corners of the earth, and that danger from without only makes the bond between the component parts more secure. Can it be that an uncrowned republic is unequal to such responsibility? We decline to believe it. We recognize in the United States a country with a destiny inseparably linked with our own, and we cannot admit that failure will attend its efforts to extend to foreign lands the blessings of civilization and equal rights.

CONDITIONS IN THE YUKON.

The Dawson Daily News says that people who profess to know say there will be an early freeze-up on the Yukon. Mr. E. C. Hawkins, of the White Pass & Yukon railway, writing from Skagway under date of August 17, expresses a contrary opinion. After saying that the railway was handling its business with such ease and smoothness that hardly any one realizes the great amount of tonnage being carried, Mr. Hawkins said:

"Almost the entire time I spent in Dawson there were continual showers of rain and quite hard. This was the case all over that section of the country and as far south as White Horse. As a result the lakes, rivers and in fact all the feeders to the Yukon river are at maximum height, and in conversation with steamboat captains and other river men competent to give an opinion, I have gotten the idea firmly established in my mind that we are to have a late season. Some of the steamboat captains even go so far as to say that we will be running boats late in November. I am sure I hope this will be the case."

Mr. Hawkins also referred to the fact that the boats had been running all night up to that time, although some of the nights were very dark, thus showing a very good stage of water. Notwithstanding this promise of open water, Mr. Hawkins said that shippers ought not to count upon it, but should get their goods off at the earliest possible day. Speaking of the time occupied in transporting goods to Dawson, he said that in a number of instances consignees have received their bills of lading at the post office and gone down to the warehouse and found their goods waiting for them.

The amount of freight delivered by the lower river steamers into Dawson up to August 9th was only 5,159 tons. There were only five boats operating on the lower river, and one of these was laid up with a broken shaft. This will reduce the amount of goods that can be brought up the river. Mr. Hawkins thinks that in a short time the lower river route will be abandoned, and all goods will be taken down the river.

LABOR DAY.

A holiday originally meant a holy day, but a long time has elapsed since it obtained its secondary meaning, for we find Shakespeare saying:

"If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as work."

The origin of holidays, though they were not always so called, is lost in the mists of history. We are told of those people who were

"Butchered to make a Roman holiday,"

and we can go further back than the time of Rome and find many occasions when labor was abandoned for a day or more of festivity. With the advent of Christianity, heathen holidays went out of vogue, but the Church was wise enough in her day to remember that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and holy days were substituted. Most holy days were consecrated to certain people who, for reasons good, bad or indifferent, were declared to be saints. By and bye saints became so numerous that if all their anniversaries were observed people would have been in the position indicated in the Shakespearian quotation above given. So a few of the special church festivals were set apart for observance by every one, and the rank and file of sainthood had to be content with observance by such individuals as bore their names. In many places men refrained from work on the day consecrated to their patron saints.

But all the holy days and holidays of the past were either of a religious or political character. The birthday of a sovereign or the commemoration of some event furnished the occasion for such days. Thus we have Guy Fawkes' day and the birthday of the Queen in British countries, and Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July in the United States. Possibly the first day to be set apart distinctly in recognition of a principle and unconnected with any event is Labor Day. It is the most recent of all the holidays, and, excepting Sunday, which is excluded from all reference in this article, the most widely observed. The same day is not set apart in all countries, but a very large proportion of the civilized world has devoted one day in the year to the public recognition of the dignity and importance of labor. This may be said to mark an epoch in the history of mankind. We have passed by the stage when labor was regarded as a badge of servitude. We have outgrown the notion that it is a curse. We have learned that upon labor as a foundation the whole superstructure of our civilization rests. There never can again come a time when, as in France before the Revolution, the privileged class ground the workers into the dust, when the high nobility took no thought of what became of the toiling masses than if they were the beasts of the field. The awakening was a terrible one in France, and when the day of retribution came, possibly as many innocent as guilty suffered, but a lesson was taught which in most countries has been heeded. Russia has yet to learn the lesson. There is no Labor Day in Russia. Before one is established, the streets of more than one city are likely to run red with blood.

The value of Labor Day consists in the fact that it is a demonstration of the equality in social economy of all the members of society. Equality does not necessarily imply close social intercourse. This is a matter of individual selection. Like is attracted to like, and without a sympathy based on mutual interests, there can be little social enjoyment. Hence society is, and will always continue to be, divided into classes. But Labor Day is a recognition of the perfect equality of all the legitimate classes. It emphasizes the fact that the only sustainable cause of social ostracism is crime. Where such a holiday is observed there can be no sharply drawn lines between one portion of the population and another, but each will merge into the other, so as to form a whole that is bound together by mutual sympathy. The full consummation of this result has not yet been achieved, but distinct progress is being made in that direction.

It is, of course, impossible to think of Labor Day without at the same time having the mind dwell upon the labor organizations which have been instrumental in securing its recognition, and no reference to the occasion would be at all complete if it did not suggest to those, who are affiliated with such organizations, that the rights which they enjoy carry with them corresponding duties. If the duties are lost sight of, the rights become a menace to the welfare of those who possess them. Liberty is a good thing, but, when liberty becomes license, it is an evil, and is almost invariably followed by tyranny worse than that from which it was originally a revolt. A sense of duty to others ought always to accompany liberty, if the latter is to be kept from being abused. It is right for organized workingmen to insist upon their rights to the full, provided they at the same time recognize the rights of others. Hence the solution of social and industrial problems must always be approached in a spirit of compromise, not indeed of principle, for more vital to human happiness than the principle of individual liberty is the divine rule: "Do unto others as ye would that men should do unto you."

ATLIN.

A correspondent writing from Atlin says: "Atlin is all right, and no one is more certain of this than those who are putting their money in to develop their claims." Following this statement are a number of particulars, which, not being told that they are for publication, we withhold. They certainly bear out the claim that the district is "all right." One fact mentioned in the letter is of such importance that we will make special reference to it. Our correspondent says: "The White Pass & Yukon railway have given me a rate of $10 a ton on ore to Tacoma." Our first comment is that to be able to take quartz from Atlin to Tacoma for that price illustrates better than anything else what a change has taken place in the North through the construction of the railway, and also that it is evidently the wish of the company to do everything in its power to build up the industries of the North. But what we do not like is the word "Tacoma." It is not the fault of the company that this word occurs in the contract. To be sure it might have been "Everett," but so far as British Columbia is concerned, one place is as objectionable as the other. It is bad enough to have our gold dust and nuggets taken to Seattle for sale without having our gold ores taken to Tacoma for treatment. What is going to be done about this? Surely it is time that some steps were taken to prevent the State of Washington getting the cream of our mining industry while we have to put up with the skim-milk.

It is a matter of profound satisfaction that Atlin will repay the people who are enterprising enough to put their money into the development of its mines. Present indications are more favorable than those of the Trail or Boundary districts six years ago, and we are all familiar with the tremendous advance that has been made there. Unfortunately a great deal of the benefit of the opening of the mines there went to cities on the southern side of the international boundary. Let us hope that this can be prevented in the case of Atlin.

What the extent of the Atlin district is must remain a matter of speculation, but the known facts encourage the hope that it may be so great that Atlin proper will only prove to be a small portion of it. Yesterday we were able to announce the sale of the Britannia mine, near Vancouver, for a price which shows it to be a property of immense value. To-day we are able to speak of a contract made to carry ore from Atlin to Tacoma. These points are respectively a short distance from the southern and northern extremities of British Columbia. The distance between them is about 800 miles in a direct line. Between them gold and copper are found in more than one locality. The Lorne Creek diggings, on the Skeena, yielded considerable gold, and deposits of gold and copper ore occur in the Skeena valley. At the head of Douglas channel, which is further south than the Skeena, excellent copper-gold ore has been found in large quantities. We shall not speak of the many valuable deposits of ore on the Coast, for what we have now in mind is the region lying behind the Coast range. There is reason to hope that for the whole distance between Atlin and Vancouver, and eastward of the Coast range, workable deposits of precious and other economic metals will be discovered. Such deposits occur west of the Range. Of these the Treadwell mine and others in that neighborhood, and the mines on Texada and Vancouver Islands, furnish examples. How much more is hidden by the sea cannot be surmised. At some remote period in time there was a great subsidence of the land west of the Coast range, which carried down into cavernous depths of the sea whatever may in previous ages have been thrown up from the bowels of the earth or ground out from the rocks by the slow action of ice. East of the Range geological conditions remain as they were before this great subsidence, and it is highly probable that very much of value will be found there. Atlin, therefore, is full of promise, not only for itself, but for the whole western portion of the province.

THE SALMON INDUSTRY.

The Governor-General and Lady Minto visited S. A. Spenser's salmon cannery at Alert Bay and thoroughly inspected the whole process of handling the fish. Lady Minto paid particular attention to it throughout, even gaffing a salmon, and was struck by the cleanliness of the whole process. The visit was unexpected, therefore no special preparations had been made for it, and everything was running just as it always is. This makes the value of Her Ladyship's testimony to the character of the work done very valuable.

What was seen at Alert Bay on that occasion is just what can be seen any day during the canning season in any cannery in British Columbia. These establishments are engaged in putting up an excellent food product, and consumers may rest satisfied with the assurance that it is packed in excellent manner, with every regard to cleanliness and sanitary conditions.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

The Times suggests that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be too British for Col. Prior and Mr. Earle. It is hardly necessary in Victoria to defend Messrs. Prior and Earle from any aspersions upon their loyalty to the British crown and their devotion to the interests of the Empire. But speaking of the attitude of the Conservatives and Liberals respectively towards the Mother Country, may we ask the Times if it remembers the phrase:

"Not that he loved Caesar less, but that
that he loved Rome more"?

The Conservative party yield to none in their devotion to the Sovereign and the Flag, but at the same time, they claim to have, and to have exhibited in the past, greater love for Canada than any others. They have been none the less British because they have been more truly Canadian than their political opponents. In saying this we do not wish to reflect upon the patriotism of the Liberals. We are stating what is simply an historical fact when we say that the Conservative party attracted to itself the greater part of those who believed in the future of Canada. It is the descendant and heir-in-law of the party which carried Confederation, and thus cemented British rule on this continent and made a Dominion of imperial dimensions possible. We have no desire to depreciate in any degree the part which the Liberals have played in developing Canadian sentiment and Imperial unity, but think no reasonable man, who knows the facts, will dispute the proposition that the greater part of this honorable work was done by the Conservatives.

The Times thinks it sees a disposition on the part of the Conservatives to direct attention in the forthcoming contest specially to local matters. It does not mean matters of local politics, but those questions which come most closely home to the people of British Columbia. Is not this right? Who will look after the interests of the people of British Columbia if they themselves do not? Surely we are more concerned with federal issues of a local nature than with the bickerings of Eastern politicians, who seem to imagine that the world has not moved in a quarter of a century. We regard it to be the bounden duty of the people of the West to force Western issues to the front during the campaign. Let us instruct our representatives to press for our interests at all times. Why should the Times be averse to the contest being run on local issues? Its party has been in power for four years and has been able to do just what it wished. Surely if it had done its duty to British Columbia it would welcome a struggle on local issues. The Times knows quite well that only disappointment has attended the policy of the Liberal party in this province, and hence it is more than anxious to have the campaign run on issues about which the voters here know little and care less.

CAPTURE OF ROD HILL.

To the ordinary layman the story of how Rod Hill was captured is not pleasant reading. We have been congratulating ourselves on the notion that Esquimalt was impregnable, and perhaps it is, but it is not agreeable to learn that, if the conditions which existed on Monday occurred in actual warfare, one of the principal defences of the naval station would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. There is no use in saying that these conditions are not likely to happen again, for every condition is possible in warfare, and it is not reassuring to know that the first time a supposedly hostile force attempted to surprise the important battery at Rod Hill it was successful.

We do not profess to know how military authorities ought to act under such circumstances, but we know how a newspaper man would be treated if he made a bungle of an important assignment. He would be given to understand that he would have to learn his business better. The lesson of the South African war is that the books on military tactics are of very little service. There was a time when war was a sort of game. It was conducted on much the same lines as a tournament. It had its rules, which were adhered to very strictly. If one leader did a certain thing, the other did something else. If he departed from the established order he was deemed a sort of barbarian. The Continental generals objected to Napoleon because he disregarded all rules and traditions for the handling of armies. There is only one rule that is worth regarding nowadays, namely, that you must take the enemy as you find him. Everything else is governed by this, and the additional fact that you can never tell with any certainty where you will find him. A writer in the London Times said, a few days ago, that the South African war had shown conclusively the inadequacy of the British officer to the conditions of modern fighting. For a dash against any sort of odds, for desperate resistance against overwhelming numbers, for courage, endurance and soldierly qualities, the British officer has no superior, and, perhaps, no equal; but in the art of taking advantage of unexpected circumstances, he has much to learn.

We attempt no criticism upon the capture of Rod Hill. All we know is that it was captured. It seems as if some explanation should be forthcoming from those whose duty it was to hold it. And the public have a right to the explanation. The public are paying for the military establishment at Esquimalt, and have a right to know if it is up to the mark, and if it is not, what the reason is.

GERMANY IN CHINA.

What does Germany propose to do in China? No one knows just how to answer this question, which is one of the puzzles of the situation. As every one remembers, the Kaiser talked very strongly of what he proposed to do to revenge his minister's assassination. Later it was reported that he had decided to adopt a more moderate course; but we notice that Count von Waldersee continues on his way to Pekin, notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities and the Russian proposal that all the allies shall go home. The Count would hardly be sent to China if it were not intended to place at his disposal an army of some magnitude, and it is remarked in Germany that preparations to despatch a force of 60,000 men or more to the Orient have not been interrupted.

There is a growing opinion that Germany and Great Britain will act in concert, and that they have not the least notion of permitting Russia to work her sweet will in China. The attitude of the United States keeps people guessing. One of the difficulties of the government of that country is the uncertainty apparently inseparable from its foreign policy. That President McKinley would like to withdraw the United States troops from China may be taken for granted. It would be a strong political card at the forthcoming election to be able to say that, having established the security of American citizens in China, he had called the soldiers home. This may yet be done, but our American exchanges say that the orders to prepare for a winter campaign have not been countermanded, and that more ships of war are to be sent to the China station. These facts, taken in connection with Germany's attitude, render the outlook very uncertain. We are inclined to regard Russia's proposal to withdraw as only a ruse. It was made without any expectation that it would be accepted, and when it has been declined, the reply of the Czar's government will probably be that, if the powers intend to remain in China, it will be necessary for Russia in her own interests to formally annex Manchuria. If this is done trouble will at once be precipitated, and Germany's course indicates that some such event is anticipated.

If you are a stamp collector, you ought to be very careful about purchasing the Mafeking siege issue, for the market is flooded with counterfeits. We suppose it is not criminal to counterfeit such stamps, but it is decidedly dishonest.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

The legislature has authorized the appointment of a commission to examine into the working of the laws relating to mining and water rights. We understand that the personel of the commission will not be announced before the Premier's return from California. It will be noted that the scope of the commission's powers is dual, and some people will be of the opinion that the least talked-of branch, namely, that relating to water rights, is the more important of the two. Our mining laws are pretty good as they stand. Undoubtedly some amendments are needed, but nothing that is very radical. A great many persons in British Columbia are quite familiar with mining and are competent to suggest amendments to the laws relating to that industry, but on the subject of water rights we are all very much in the dark. The scale of charges is a subject upon which it is necessary to have some light cast. It seems clear that a hard and fast scale, applicable to every water power, will hardly do. It is impossible that in many cases the same amount of horse-power can be developed at the same cost. It may happen that a very great amount of power may be obtained by a small expenditure in plant, while in another locality, owing to the conditions of the country, a smaller power will cost more. At first sight it seems as if there should be some relation between the cost of the power and the price charged for it. We mention this as one of the subjects with which the commission will probably have to deal.

We do not altogether approve of the appointment of commissions to investigate matters which will form the subject of legislation. There is something in in the contention that the government is responsible for the legislation of the country and must take the risk of initiating it. It is also quite true that a legislature would not necessarily be bound by the report of any commission. Nevertheless there are times when such inquiries as a commission can make are desirable, and we think that the present is one of them, and that it is important to have competent men gather facts for the information of the government and legislature, and report them with such recommendations as they think proper. There is a lack of information upon both the subjects referred to the commission, or at least there is a lack of a compilation of such information in a shape that will render it useful to the government, the legislature and the public. Hence we expect that the commission, when appointed, will be able to accomplish much good, and that experience will fully justify the action of the government in asking the house for the authority necessary in the premises.

UNFAIR CRITICS.

We observe in a London weekly devoted to Canadian interests a letter concerning the British Columbia government, in which the Dunsmuir government is described as a "stop-gap," and the suggestion is made that nothing much need be expected from it. The letter is anonymous. We suggest that no paper ought to print letters of this nature. If any person entertains views as to political conditions in this province, which he thinks ought to be laid before the British public, he at least ought to sign his name to his effusions, not only as a guarantee of good faith, but in order that people in British Columbia may be able to judge of his ability to form an opinion of any value. We have found, as a rule, that people who print opinions of others over a nom de plume are rarely of a class whose names would add anything to what they say, and this may be the reason why they shield themselves behind an unsigned letter. Editors ought to exercise a good deal of care in printing such letters, for harm may be done by them.

THE WAR.

The Transvaal was annexed to the British Empire on September 1st. It was on May 24th that the advance guard of Lord Roberts' army crossed the Vaal. Thus it has taken three months and seven days to accomplish the task of reducing the Boer forces in the Transvaal to such a condition that they can be treated as rebels. During this time several important positions have been taken, and the centre of the great mining industry has been for most of the time under our government, which is speedily restoring settled conditions. Lord Roberts' task is very nearly done. There will be desultory fighting for some time to come. The enemy show signs of prolonging resistance of a guerilla nature. They have plenty of courage, and are much influenced by ignorance of the real nature of the change that has been forced upon them. They are slow to believe that under British rule they will be safe to carry on their usual avocations, and doubtless very many of them fear banishment, if taken with arms in their hands. The work of pacification will be difficult, and may occupy some months, and it may be necessary to take very strong measures to convince the rebels that their duty is to accept the fortunes of war. The operations around Ladybrand, where it is said that 2,000 Boers gathered, show that very little dependence can be placed upon the oaths of those who have made submission. It is almost impossible that after Prinsloo's and Olivier's surrenders there can have been 2,000 fighting men left, and therefore it seems probable that many of those, who had previously submitted and given their sworn promise not to fight, have taken the field again.

The London Daily Mail very wittily remarks that the United States paid $20,000,000 for the good will of the Philippine war.

The famine in India is described as being the worst recorded in history. This is, perhaps, doubtful. The actual truth of the matter doubtless is that we know more about this terrible affair than of any other that has preceded it.

The powers are at the beginning of their trouble in China. If they can manage to steer such a course as will prevent an armed collision, they will accomplish more than now seems probable. The one nation that has so far gained prestige is Japan, which has shown that she must be reckoned with hereafter.

The Imperial Institute has arranged for a course of lectures to be delivered in all the great commercial centres of the world, the subject being British manufactures. The belief is entertained that such lectures will lead to an immense increase in British trade.

The Amalgamated Society of Waiters in London has declared the taking of tips to be degrading, but the habit of taking them continues just the same. An instance is cited where an American copper king lately tipped the waiter with a £10 note. A good many people would cheerfully put up with this sort of degradation.

The Governor-General appears to have produced an exceptionally favorable impression upon the people of Dawson, and to have left them in a very hopeful frame of mind. They look for excellent results from His Excellency's visit and his consideration of the forcible yet moderate statement of Yukon affairs presented to him.

Sir Charles Ross, Bart., having returned from South Africa, contemplates a journey to China. Sir Charles went to China from British Columbia, and at that time contemplated securing mining and other concessions there. The nature of his proposed journey is not stated. His British Columbia friends will be interested in his movements.

The British Columbia Mining Review, of London, says a cable has been laid to Atlin and Telegraph Bay. This sort of thing is inexcusable. If papers, which profess to keep the British public informed on British Columbia subjects, cannot get nearer the facts than this, they had better leave the work to some one else.

Both the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto will leave behind them in Victoria a very pleasant memory. During their brief visit they have met quite a large number of people, and by their genial manner and lively interest in local affairs have gained a warm place in the esteem of all who came in contact with them. They will be very welcome if they can find time to visit us again.

Not having been able to induce the people of Great Britain to consent to the lowering of their flag in South Africa, Mr. William T. Stead has taken to writing letters to the United States press, in which he declares that Britain's military prestige is bankrupt. Military critics in foreign countries are quite of a different opinion. What is bankrupt is Mr. Stead's reputation.

The Paris Exposition seems destined to be a terrible financial failure. The loss will fall not only upon the Exposition management, but upon all the numerous concessionaires, who paid high prices for privileges. So great is the anticipated loss that it will be something like a national disaster. France will probably feel it more than she did the payment of the German indemnity.

The career of Sir James Joicey illustrates how, even in England, a man may rise to great affluence by strictly legitimate business. He began life with nothing but his industry, honesty and intelligence. His income is now over £1,000,000, chiefly derived from coal mines. An odd thing about him is that he is far from being a typical business man, but in looks, manner and tastes is like an artist.

When most people think of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland they have in mind a girlish person, very youthful in looks and manner. As a matter of fact, she is a large, fine-looking woman, with dignity and intelligence in every line of her face. She seems suddenly to have passed from girlhood to womanhood, and she is displaying traits of character, which suggest a possibility that under her rule Holland may take a higher place among nations than it has recently occupied.

There is a great deal of feeling among the Pacific Coast cities of the United States over the census returns. They all appear to have been disappointed in the matter of population. Seattle is trying to prove that she has more people than the census man says, while San Francisco is quite sure her population would be larger, if all the people who have gone to Nome, Hawaii or the Philippines were reckoned in. The trouble aoout San Francisco's way of looking at the case is that the people would be counted twice, which would hardly do. After all, the only correct way of taking a census is the British de facto system, under which every person within the realm on a certain day is counted. If any one happens to be in some other country he is not counted, but, on the other hand, all transient people are, so that one about balances the other. The American and Canadian system is never accurate in its results.

Hon. A. Sewell, Democratic nominee for vice-president in 1896, died yesterday at Bath, Me., as the result of a stroke of apoplexy several days ago.

PRESS COMMENT.

THROWN OVERBOARD.

Neepawa Register.

The Liberal party is throwing overboard all the old-time Liberals who still stand on the platform upon which the Laurier government was returned to power in 1896.

TARTE A TARTAR.

From Mail-Empire.

Mr. Tarte still reigns, with Messrs. Muluck and Sutherland, of the Ontario group, standing by him, and Messrs. Paterson and Mills urging that he be disposed of. The old song says:

"Sheepskin and beeswax,
Thunder, pitch and plaster,
The more you try to pull it off,
It's sure to stick the faster."

The anti-Tarte faction in the cabinet must think that Israel is of the sheepskin and beeswax order, for certainly the more they pull at him the tighter he holds on.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

From Mail-Empire.

Here is a case which shows how the money flies at Ottawa.

When the present government took office, the department of railways had contracted with the Imperial Oil Company to supply it with oils for the Intercolonial.

An American gentleman turned up at the capital as the representative of the Galena Oil Company shortly afterwards, and the result was that the oil contract was given to him at a higher figure.

These are the rates that the Tories agreed to pay, together with the rates that the new Liberals are now paying:

	Tory. Cents. Per. gal.	Present. Cents. Per gal.
Cylinder oil	30	63
Engine oil, summer	20	39
Engine oil, winter	21½	39
Car oil, summer	8½	27
Car oil, winter	9½	45
Coach oil, summer	19	45
Signal oil and lamp oil	37½	46 1-5

It will be noticed that the government pays twice as much for some oils, and in one case nearly five times as much, as the Tories did.

Would you in your private business cancel a low-priced contract in order to pay from twice to five times as much for what you wish to buy?

Do you really suppose that there is no Ethiopian in this fence?

HOT ON HIS TRAIL.

From Halifax Herald.

The Conservatives of Prince Edward Island do not anticipate any great difficulty in carrying all the seats on the Island at the forthcoming general election with the exception of West Queens, the seat now held by Sir Louis Davies. Here they realized that they would have to meet all that experience and desperation could suggest, and that corruption could accomplish. But nothing daunted they have gone to work with a will and a determination to succeed. Mr. Stewart, Q. C., who has been selected as the Conservative standard bearer, is a leading lawyer, and an excellent organizer, and is not the kind of a man to waste his time running for mere amusement. He will put up the best fight possible, and the chances, we should say, are even that he will win.

A LIBERAL ON LIBERALS.

From Montreal Gazette.

The Herald makes a piteous appeal to "every man who has ever claimed to be a Liberal" to "rise up the strength of the Opposition," and "close up with the ranks." Sizing up the strength of the opposition is not exactly an encouraging recommendation to make to the rank and file, and it is still less so when it is backed up by a lecture on the shortcomings of the rank and file in the past. The Herald thus summarizes the recent history of the party leadership:—

"Liberals turned away from Mr. Mackenzie when his enemies lied about his personal honesty; many turned away from Mr. Blake when the other side discounted his effectiveness as a leader because of certain minor traits in a great and noble character; many turned away from Sir Richard Cartwright because the other side recognizing his talent and fighting power, made a dead set upon him and applied to him every disagreeable epithet on which they could lay their tongues."

If Liberals did act in this foolish and cowardly fashion, it would best become a Liberal newspaper to allow these dark pages in the history of the party to sink into oblivion. A party which deserts and betrays all its tried and trusted leaders in a quarter of a century is not likely to commend itself to the confidence of the public by bringing these discreditable incidents to mind. But the fact is that the party organ is so rattled by the dark outlook for the general election that it is willing to wave any flag, even the party's dirty linen, to rally the forces for a forlorn hope.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

In the case of Alex. King, who had trouble with Herbert Davenport over the floating of a scow near the White Horse rapids, shot and killed Davenport and was tried and sentenced to be executed on October 2, by Justice Craig, at Dawson City, an order-in-council has been passed allowing the law to take its course, and King will be hanged at Dawson on the day apointed for the execution.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach and liver.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Liver, etc.,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, and arousing with the *energy of the human frame*. For throwing off fevers they are specially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that *Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World. This has been achieved without the publication of testimonials, the fact being that Beecham's Pills recommend themselves.*

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival.

at all Druggists.

Annual sale 6,000,000 boxes.