The Colonist

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE EVOLUTION OF A GREAT MAN.

At various times in the world's history from Pythagoras of traditional fame down to Herbert Spencer, there have arisen men conspicuous for their talents in constructive philosophy, men who have formulated the knowledge of their day into comprehensive theories that have been accepted and passed on as more or less authoritative to succeeding generations. We do not here include the founders of the great systems of religion and morals, such as Moses, Christ, Buddha, Confucius or Mahomet; but the formulators of dominant theories in philosophy and science. Ptolemy was the founder of the first well-known school, the basis of which was the fixity of the earth in relation to the other heavenly bodies, as expounded in the "Almagest," a truly great work considered as to the development of science in the second century after the Christian Era. The Ptolemaic theory held sway until Copernicus in the sixteenth century promulgated the doctrine that the earth and the planets revolved in a system of which the sun was the centre. This, that is, the theory as Copernicus held, though still accepted with certain limitations, was materially modified by the work of Kepler in 1609. In fact, it was largely developed and expanded to its present form by Kepler, Galileo and Newton. We are told that it was anticipated by Pythagoras. Ptolemy, who was a profound mathematician and geographer, as well as an astronomer, was one of the epoch-makers in science. So also was Copernicus.

In the realm of philosophy, and also to a large extent in that of science, Aristotle is without a peer in original and constructive genius. He had a wonderfully analytic mind. Thoroughly grounded in the tenets of Plato, the successor and disciple of Socrates, whose distinctive and unique catechetical system he followed, Aristotle, steeped in the ripest scolarship of his time, was a prolific author. His works are still regarded as profoundly instructive. The writings of no other profane writer have left such an influence on the thought of all subsequent ages. Readers of Lord Bacon will remember how he inveighed against the principles of Aristotelian philosophy, which he said had held the mind of all scolars since his day in intellectual thraldom.

Bacon's inductive philosophy throughout was a protest against the tenets of Aristotle. The New Learning, which he expanded in a series of works, more pretentious than real as to actual merits, nevertheless marked another epoch in the evolution of methods in scientific thought. He had an intuition, rather than a clear perception, of principles he was ambitious to establish firmly as part of a new system, in which all knowledge was to have been grouped conformably and harmoniously throughout. His ideal was never realized by him; and it is possible never will be in this world; but his writings were highly stimulating, especially in an age when high-sounding definitions and predications passed for wisdom; and marked a distinct departure from the rigid and almost cruel dogmatism of preceding times. His philosophy held a high place in the estimation of scholars until about the beginning of the last century, when a more critical attitude characterized scientific thought.

Perhaps the greatest of modern discoveries in its effects on scientific investigation was that of the law of gravitation by Sir Isaac Newton. That it was accidental, as the result of observing an apple fall from a tree under which he was lying, is very doubtful, although a very pretty tradition which one dislikes to see ruthlessly exploded. The results of his deep study of the phenomena of gravitation were presented in his monumental work, "Philosophic Naturalis Principia Mathematica." From that day new vistas of scientific possibilities were opened up, and advancement has ever since been constant in an accelerating ratio.

The next great departure was the distinct formulation of the theory of evolution by Dr. Darwin as propounded in "The Origin of Species," "The Descent of Man," and others of his works. As defined in the "Century Dictionary" it is, "in general, the theory that all forms of living organism, including man, have been derived or evolved by descent, with modification or variation, from a few primitive forms of life or from one, during the struggle for existence of individual organisms, which results, through natural selection, in the survival of those least exposed, by reason of their organization or situation, to destruction." It is not, the lexicographer goes on to say, to be confounded with the general views of the development or evolution of the visible order of nature which have been entertained by philosophers from the earliest times. It was not entirely new. Ptolemy foreshadowed it, and it had been suggested as a theory by Liebnitz, Buffon, Erasmus Darwin and others. Strangely enough it had been independently worked out by Darwin's contemporary, Wallace, who is the father of the catch phrase of evolution, "the survival of the fittest." It was also powerfully supported by Huxley. Darwin, however, by his indefatigable industry and great genius as a naturalist, collected an immense amount of data—largely on his celebrated voyage on the "Beagle," the journals of which constitute delightful reading—and out of these he constructed the framework. What others had vaguely and indefinitely foresaw he grasped definitely and clearly. He organized his facts so as to make them practically self-demonstrable. It is unnecessary to refer to the effect of his writings on modern science. It was revolutionary.

To Herbert Spencer, another contemporary, is due the credit of giving the doctrine of evolution a much wider application. His definition of evolution is famous. He defined it as "an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion, during which the matter passes from a relatively indefinite, incoherent homogeneity, to a relatively definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation"; or, in other words, that there is a continual change in the organic world from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, or from generalized to specialized forms. In constructing a philosophy, which he styled "synthetic," and in which is categorized principles conformable or adaptable to all phases and relations of life—biological, social, moral and intellectual—physical and psychical—he has come nearer to the ideal of Lord Bacon than probably any other man.

The world has gone a long way apace since Spencer gave his writings to the world. There are many new forms of thought, or what are really modern revivals of older ones; many new discoveries in every branch of science, and particularly of late in the region of physics; and innumerable cosmical theories to account for the universe as it is, and as a basis of speculation concerning its future. What is wanted now is another Aristotle, a Bacon or a Spencer, but greater than they, combining their powers of analysis and generalization, who can grasp the scattered threads of thought and marshal the known facts of science in such a way as to give the whole at least a semblance of conformability in a system of underlying principles. It seems necessary for the great majority of mankind that at stated times, or at convenient intervals, there should be a review in orderly procession of the knowledge possessed by the world, a little of which only is the property of any one man, and that the results should be reduced to some tangible finality until another stage is reached. Otherwise in the multiplicity of diverse thought, and in the accumulation of new facts, there is a danger that the world will be split up into innumerable sections and finally be lost to each other in the mazes of learning. The question is, will there arise a man who, in the greatness of his wisdom and the comprehensiveness of his intellect, can confidently accept and will perform the task and so tower above his contemporaries in science and philosophy as Shakespeare towers above his fellows in literature or as Napoleon in warfare?

PIERRE DE GUAST, SIEUR DE MONTS.

In the newspapers coming to hand from the Maritime Provinces, are accounts of the celebration of the tricentary of the founding of Port Royal by Pierre de Guast, Sieur de Monts in 1604. This represents the first settlement of a permanent character made in what is now the Dominion of Canada, and the celebration of its three hundredth anniversary under the auspices of the Royal Society of Canada is of more than passing interest to Canadians. In fact, the development of the rather sad history of Acadia—the former name of the country now practically comprised within the boundaries of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, though, like the former Territory of Oregon on this coast, its limitations were rather indefinitely fixed—is filled with much of romance, of warfare, of pioneer hardships and heroic sufferings, of Indian cruelties, and of internal bickerings. Port Royal was at the mouth of the celebrated Annapolis Basin, and there landed on the 22nd of June, 1604, Sieur de Monts, accompanied by his Lieutenant Pourtrincourt, Samuel Champlain, the King's geographer and engineer, Lescarbot, the historian, several missionaries, and 120 laborers, artizans and soldiers. No, we are mistaken, the site of de Monts' settlement was on an island. It was changed a year later to Port Royal. Sieur de Monts had formed an association of merchants in France, had received a royal grant of a tract of land, and a monopoly of trade. The promoters of the enterprise were Huguenots—of which persuasion were Lescarbot and Champlain—but one of the conditions attached to the colony was that while freedom of religion was allowed to the colonists, the aborigines were to be instructed in the true faith. It was only after a good deal of manipulation on the part of the clergy that this was stipulated and that missionaries were allowed to accompany the expedition. In the first volume of the Jesuit Relations we have a most interesting account by Lescarbot of the remarkably sudden conversion of a large number of natives and their chief, and their subsequent baptism. It is suspected by historians that the baptisms in this case represented not so much a change of heart as a method of giving the King of France a favorable impression of the good works of de Monts and Poutrincourt. However, as may be seen by the Relations of Revs. Father Biard and Masse, the missionaries were thoroughly in earnest, and their heroic efforts and their tremendous sufferings and self-sacrifice for years among the Indians are proof of the earnestness of their convictions.

Anniversaries of great events are much considered in America now, and celebrations are popularly in vogue. Besides many minor celebrations by historical societies and other institutions, in 1893, the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus was commemorated by a World's Fair in Chicago; this year at St. Louis they are making memorable the transfer of the Louisiana Territory by Napoleon to the United States one hundred years ago; next year the Exposition at Portland, Oregon, will have for its object the celebration of the coming to the mouth of the Columbia River of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804. So on June 21st, the first day of the ceremonials at Annapolis Royal—the name to which Port Royal was changed after English occupancy—a large concourse and distinguished representatives of three great nations (Britain, France and the United States) met to celebrate, and the memory of Sieur de Monts had a conspicuous triumph. It may be well to review historically some of the leading events in the drama of many parts which served as an introduction to British sovereignty in Acadie.

Owing to the opposition of rival traders the monopoly of de Monts was revoked, and in 1607 the colonists at Port Royal were taken back to France. The first attempt at French colonization was as abortive as Popham's English attempt at the mouth of the Sagadahock. In 1605 Waymouthe had explored the Kennebeck, and in the years following the English made a settlement at Sabino, where the first vessel launched on the Atlantic coast, was built. This vessel crossed the Atlantic several times. It was during this period that the English and French first came into that conflict which for over 150 years, by a series of cruel reprisals and counter attacks, was continued at frequent intervals, ending with the final capitulation of the French. Through influences at court de Monts secured a renewal of his monopoly for one year, and in 1608, the year that Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec on the banks of the St. Lawrence, Poutrincourt, to whom de Monts had given Port Royal, returned with settlers to their deserted homes. This time it was destined to become a permanent habitation, and the Poutrincourt colonists were the progenitors of the gentle and peaceful Acadians of Longfellow's romance. It may be stated here that Port Royal in the first instance was used as a base for Champlain's explorations, which finally extended from the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia to the southern shores of Massachusetts. He afterwards thoroughly explored the River St. Lawrence, and went far up the Ottawa in a vain search for a route to China. A well-known Canadian historical picture represents him in a picturesque attitude leading a flotilla of canoes into the mouth of French River. As a geographer, Champlain did for the eastern coast what Capt. Vancouver did for the northwest coast of the Pacific. His services were of inestimable value and without them the efforts of de Monts would have been fruitless.

Turning back momentarily to the explorations prior to de Monts' settlement at Port Royal, they include the memorable voyage of John Cabot in 1497, next in importance to, and in some respects of more importance than, that of Columbus. There is a historical dispute as to his real landing place; but at all events he was the first to trace the coast of North America, and the first to place foot on what is now Canadian soil. It is perhaps needless to refer to the important expeditions and discoveries of Jacques Cartier in 1534 and 1540 or the ill-fated enterprise of Jean Frances de Robeval in 1542, with whom in his latter voyages Cartier was associated as a deputy; or to the abortive efforts of de la Roche in 1584 and 1598. Up to 1608 nothing of a permanent character had been accomplished except, perhaps, that a thriving industry in cod fishing had sprung up and had been engaged in by fleets of Basque fishermen, who frequented the Gulf of St. Lawrence annually since the days of Cabot.

The settlements in Acadia were not fated to enjoy wholly a peaceful existence. In 1613, just 100 years before it was to be finally ceded to the English, Port Royal was ravished and destroyed by Capt. Samuel Argall. In 1621, Sir William Alexander, who had obtained from King James the Lordship and Barony of New Scotland, or Nova Scotia, made several futile attempts at settlement. In 1632 the British Government surrendered all places on the continent which had been taken from the French. Prior to this le Tours had purchased certain rights from the Lord and Baron of Nova Scotia, which were confirmed in part by Chevalier Razilly, when he became Governor under appointment from Louis XIII. Razilly parcelled out Acadia between Chas. de la Tour and Sieur d'Aulnay who, however, quarrelled and carried on actively hostile operations against each other. d'Aulnay died and la Tour cut the Gordian Knot happily by marrying the widow. The English again subjugated Acadia in 1654, and Sir Thos Temple was made Governor by Oliver Cromwell. It remained British until 1668, when it was again ceded to the French according to the terms of the treaty of Breda. Once more the wheel of fortune turned, and in 1690 it was captured by the gallant Capt. Phipps, with an expedition fitted out at Boston, and once again it was surrendered, much to the disgust and indignation of the British colonists of America, as the results of the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Acadia during all this time made but little progress and produced no men of note. It had been little else but a shuttlecock for two nations striving for ascendency in America. Seventy-five years after de Monts' first settlement the population did not exceed 900 persons.

Peace between France and England, however, never continued for long. There were repeated attacks from the people of the American colonies, who loved the French much less than did the English across the seas. Successive invasions were made in 1704, 1707 and 1710. The last was successful and Acadia passed into British control for good, the occupation being confirmed by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. France, however, was left in possession of Cape Breton, an unfortunate fact for both nations. At the time of the Treaty of Utrecht the French population was about 2,500. An effort was made to have them take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown; a most natural result of the conquest of the country by the British and confirmation by treaty, more especially in view of its contiguity to French possessions. The demand was steadily refused, and this attitude of the people finally led to their expulsion at a critical time of struggle in Canada between the two races. The fortress of Louisbourg hard by, which was considered the stronghold of France in America, and had cost between five and six millions of dollars, and been twenty-five years in course of construction, was attacked and taken by General Shirley after a hard siege. As one historian expresses it, by the disgraceful Treaty of Aix La Chapelle England surrendered Louisbourg and Cape Breton to the French, and all the fruits of the wars in North America were lost. The end was inevitable. Louisbourg was taken by the English as a part of the great campaign which just a year after culminated in the capture of Quebec. As a preliminary to this in 1755 an ultimatum was presented to the Acadians in respect to their unconditional allegiance. They were placed in a rather embarrassing position, it is true, as the fate of nations so far as North America was concerned, was trembling in the balance. They were between two fires. As English subjects, though their sympathies were with the French, they could expect little consideration in case the latter were successful; as French subjects they could expect less consideration on English soil. They numbered 4,000 souls. At such a time they were considered too dangerous an element for the English to harbor so near French territory, and their wholesale expatriation was decided upon. We know how effectively it was carried out. Longfellow in his "Evangeline" has thrown a glamor about their misfortunes that has rendered the incident ever memorable in literature. An American writer says: "The genius of our poet threw a somewhat false and distorted light over the character of the victims. They were not the peaceful and simple-hearted people they were reputed to be. They were constantly fighting among themselves." Parkman treats the dramatic episode graphically, but not sympathetically. On the other hand, M. Richard, a descendant of these people and strongly pro-Acadian, expands their wrongs into a two-volume history. The story of their expulsion and sufferings is pitiful in the extreme, and if in the impartial light of history, in view of the strenuous times, it is decided to have been necessary, it is still more pitiful.

Since that day the Acadia of then—the land of romance and tragedy—has given birth to the peoples of three provinces that today are part of a great Dominion, the 37th anniversary of the nativity of which we have just been celebrating. Happily the troubles which grew out of the founding of Port Royal have long been a matter of history. The descendants of the first settlement there are now enjoying prosperity and rights and a civil and religious freedom which in all human probability would not have been their birthright had France and not England triumphed in a great struggle of which their ancestors were the unfortunate victims. Nevertheless, all honor to the memory of Sieur de Monts.

PUBLISH THE REPORTS.

There is the risk of harping on the Dundonald incident to such an extent that the public will become so heartily tired and sick of the discussion as to wish Lord Dundonald and all his works back in South Africa, but so long as a systematic effort is made to turn attention from the real issue involved to something else that does not enter into the merits of the case, the matter cannot be dropped. A new and grave situation in Canadian affairs through the dismissal of the Commander-in-Chief has arisen. It affects not only the important question of rendering the efficiency of the militia subject to petty political considerations, but our relations with the Imperial Government, which at the present time are of immense concern to us. Even though in the position Lord Dundonald has taken he may have been technically in error, in substance he has proven his case. He has revealed a state of affairs at Ottawa which is wholly detrimental to good government. Lord Dundonald's instance is not singular. We have the Auditor-General threatening to resign; and even Captain Bernier, performing a much minor commission, is in a state of revolt. The baneful system of political interference for purely political purposes seems to pervade the whole of the departments. Above all, the administration of the militia service should be kept free from influences adverse to its efficiency. It is a principle that should be maintained at all hazards, if we are to have a service effective in case of need. To transfer the militia force into a part of the "political machine" and a dumping ground for favorites, subject to all the influences of patronage and endless wire-pulling, is to defeat the very object for which it has been created.

The Toronto News, the editor of which has been a life-long Liberal, who is the author of the very excellent life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and who for years was managing editor of the Globe, protests against the attempt at making the public believe that Lord Dundonald was an advocate of a system of militarism in Canada, and that that was one of the facts which properly entered into the reasons for his dismissal. The News points out that there are two kinds of militarism, one which exists in Europe in such countries as Russia, Germany and France, the basis of which is a large standing army and conscription, and the other, which is not really militarism, depending upon organization on the voluntary system, such as exists in Switzerland. It says:

"Lord Dundonald is a non-militarist soldier. He had no more idea of building up a militarist army in Canada than he had of launching ironclads on Hudson Bay. His idea was to organize a national army which in some respects would resemble the Swiss type. Every man who has ever met Lord Dundonald, and who has read the reports of his speeches, who understands in the faintest degree his point of view, knows that his whole desire was to get a citizen soldiery. His scheme was that the successful lawyers, doctors, merchants and farmers of the country should be qualified to be officers as well as the social and political leaders of their neighbors. He carefully liberalized the training of officers so that the busy men, the men of affairs, would be the men who would command the militia. In a word, he planned to commit the armed protection of the country into the hands of the rank and file of the citizens. He planned to put the control of each locality the leaders in war time as well as in peace time. To call that militarism is to talk rubbish. It is good, sound democracy."

What Lord Dundonald recommended is found in his reports to the Minister of Militia. The statement that he advised an expenditure on armaments aggregating a sum variously estimated at from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 was founded on mere lobby rumors, and is without official authority. The Government has his reports in its possession and so far has refused to publish them. So long as these reports are suppressed we are entitled to assume that the Government is afraid to publish them. If it has a good case the way out of the predicament is an easy and obvious one.

A CANADIAN AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Cable despatches convey the intimation that Lord Strathcona would be disposed to look favorably upon his selection as the next Governor-General of Canada. It would be the rounding off of a successful career, the details of which are almost romantic. The progress from that of a Hudson's Bay Company trader in the desolate land of Ungava to that of viceroy would be simply splendid in history. It has long been an open secret that this crowning honor has been coveted by Lord Strathcona, and perhaps no Canadian is better entitled to achieve such a distinction. Lord Strathcona is, however, too old a man to assume the responsible duties of Governor-General. Besides, so long as Canada remains linked with Great Britain, and that we hope will be forever, or for a very long time to come, it will be better that a statesman outside of Canada, with no political alliances in Federal affairs and wholly disinterested, should constitute the official link. The sentiment that a great Canadian should hold the highest official position in Canada is an attractive one; but it is not the best that should exist. Were Lord Strathcona twenty years younger, or even ten, and such a sentiment should come to prevail, he would be most acceptable. But it would not always be possible to select a man for the position whose qualifications would entitle him to the same consideration. Once establish the principle that only Canadians should be Governors-General, and then political considerations would be brought into play, and through the possible appointment of unsuitable men the high office would be correspondingly degraded. Under present conditions we are tolerably sure of having men of first-rate calibre as representatives of the Crown at Ottawa. It is always wise to leave well enough alone.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS AND CO-OPERATION.

It would not probably be popular in the farming communities to attempt to minimize the importance of the small township fall fair. Naturally the farmer in a particular locality is interested in local products, and takes an interest and pride in an exposition, small though it may be, of what is grown on, and near to, his own farm. Agricultural fairs have been of great benefit in the past in stimulating effort, and they have also an educative influence not to be despised. There is also the social factor. Farmers come together, after months of toil, and they are benefited not only by the exchange of ideas but the recreation and the diversion from everyday routine. The annual gathering becomes an institution of traditional interest, like Christmas or Dominion Day. It is looked forward to and enjoyed, perhaps more for the opportunities of social reunion than on account of its intrinsic and substantial merits as an exposition of agricultural products.

Notwithstanding such considerations as these, the question of the real utility of a number of small fairs, in view of the trouble and cost involved, is beginning to be seriously discussed in many parts of Canada. The tendency is to larger fairs and better ones. Mr. H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies of Ontario, in an address published in the Toronto World, gives the result of his investigations into the operation of agricultural societies which have gone in for owning pure-bred stock. He furnishes evidence that the experiment has been successful, and his advice is that the money spent in keeping up the orthodox township fair could be much better spent in devoting it to the purchase of pure-bred stock for the purpose of being loaned to members. The World in commenting on Mr. Cowan's suggestions remarks that "the day of the small fair has apparently passed, and many of the societies are uniting and holding larger fairs in central localities. While the small fair has been useful, it has served its purpose and there now seem to be other ways of advancing agricultural interests. The cost of membership in these societies is small and the funds are added to by a substantial Government bonus. The Government is but a contract between the people and the rulers. If the latter fail to fulfill the conditions they have obliged themselves to perform, the cry of reform is heard—and when no redress can be obtained the people resort to revolution. In this colony the management of our affairs has become so unbearable that the people have been forced to assemble and demand a change. Three hundred of our most substantial citizens, representing the wealth and intelligence of the colony, on Saturday evening harmoniously and dignifiedly and in a constitutional manner signified their wishes to the government in relation to a change in the land system of the colony. It will be well if the government profit promptly by this expression of public feeling and remove the abuses connected with that department and concede the object sought.

Mr. Holbrook and two others, whilst on an excursion down the north entrance of Fraser's river, discovered a prairie estimated at 24,000 acres.

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A CANADIAN MINT.

From the Toronto Globe.

Mr. D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at the recent annual meeting of its shareholders, submitted some interesting statistics to support his contention that Canadian coinage should be made in a Canadian mint and should have a specifically Canadian form. Silver and copper coins are Canadian in character now, but practically the only gold coins in use in this country are those of the United States. According to Mr. Wilkie, there is in the vaults of the Dominion government and the various chartered banks an aggregate of $34,430,284, all in American gold coins. His contention is that all this immense sum should be of Canadian, not American, coinage.

Heretofore the immense quantities of gold from the Yukon territory have been disposed of very largely at the Seattle assay office, thus promoting Seattle trade. When there is a government assay office in operation at some place in British Columbia the stream of the output will be stopped there, and when there is a mint at Ottawa that stream will be diverted to it to be converted into coins of Canadian make and design, and stored in the vaults of the government and the banks as security for our paper currency.

Mr. Wilkie makes the interesting point that familiarity with foreign coins to the exclusion of their own tends to "denationalize" a people, just as the use of foreign songs does. He strengthens this contention by citing the practice of other nations. Austria-Hungary, with a gold coinage of $35,000,000, mints its own coins; so does Italy, with its coinage of $20,000,000; so does Australia, with its coinage of $50,000,000; so does even Sweden, with its coinage of $1,800,000.

Formerly the matter of expense was a deterrent; it has now ceased to be so, partly because Canada has become richer as the spirit of nationality has developed, and partly through the reduction which science has effected in the expense of the minting process. The cost of copper and silver coinage is now more than offset by the admixture of cheaper metal to harden the coin; when copper and silver coins are made in our own mint, the profit will be equally great and just as legitimate. The alloy in gold coins makes less difference between their commercial value and their intrinsic value, but in any case the matter of expense has ceased to be of great practical importance. It is not at all so important as the cultivation of the feeling that Canada is rapidly developing into a nation and that she ought to have this evidence of her financial autonomy in the hands of her people.

HEAVY COST OF NAVAL WARFARE.

Modern naval warfare is one of the most costly things that can be imagined, and a combat between two fleets means the expenditure of vast sums of money. Some idea of the high cost can be arrived at by taking a Japanese warship like the Kasuga or Nisshin and calculating the number of shots she would discharge, say, at Port Arthur. The first named ship carries four cannon of 300 millimetres, which cost £60,000 each. One of these guns can fire two shots per minute, and every shot costs £80. The smaller cannon cost each £3,600, and every shot they fire means an expenditure of £14. They are very rapid, and it is estimated that in five minutes the twelve cannon discharge shot to the value of nearly £7,000. There are about thirty smaller guns, which can in five minutes throw out ten tons of shot and shell amongst the enemy. On the whole, it is estimated that a first-class warship can expend in an hour's rapid fighting a sum not far short of a quarter of a million sterling.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Sunday, July 3, 1859.

Ball.—On the return of the Elisa Anderson this evening from the excursion to Fort Townsend, the excursionists will repair to Assembly Hall and conclude the celebration of the Fourth by a ball. A large company and gay time is anticipated.

Indian Title.—Why is not the Indian title to Cowichan extinguished at once? This is repeated over and over again, and no response is heard from the government. It may require judicious management, but it has to be done. The country expects it without delay. We want farmers—and the best way to get them is to open the lands of Cowichan to actual settlers by extinguishing the Indian title.

We're Losing Money

WE KNOW WE ARE, but we sell the BEST GOODS, and are willing to lose a little more in PLEASING OUR CUSTOMERS. We have proved that it CAN be done and we will continue to give GRAND OPPORTUNITIES to the CAREFUL housekeeper, to help her husband, and make a little money for herself, we have PROVED OUR GUARANTEE as WE HAVE MAILED HUNDREDS OF ORDERS all over the Island and on every occasion the PURCHASER HAS RETURNED AND ASKED FOR MORE.

OUR GUARANTEE
FULL WEIGHT BEST GOODS MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT
If we failed to make good our promises we'd lose your patronage and we want to make friends, NOT LOSE THEM. Look at these lists.

LIST NO. 1.
10 lbs. B.C. Granulated Sugar ..... $ .50
1 sk. Hungarian Flour 1.25
1 lb. Tea, choice of any brand ..... .50
1 tar McLaren's Cheese or 1-12 oz. tin Schilling's, Royal or Price's Baking Powder ..... .35
4 lbs. Sago, Tapioca or 1 tin Ramsay's Cream Sodas ..... .25
2 Tins Libby's Veal Loaf ..... .30
1 Pkt. Force, M. Vita, Orange Meat or 1 Qt. Vinegar ..... .15
1 Bot. Ammonia or Wash Blue ..... .25
1 Bot. Tomato Catsup ..... .10
1 Tin Spice, any sort ..... .10
2 Large Tins St. Charles' Cream ..... .20
1 lb. Our Best 40c. Coffee ..... .30
1 Sack Salt ..... .10
1 Pkt. Matches ..... .05
3 Pkts Fry's Cocoa or 6 Bars Santa Clause Soap ..... .25
2 Cans Tomatoes ..... .25
$3.00

LIST NO. 2.
20 lbs. B.C. Granulated Sugar $1.00
1 sk. Hungarian Flour 1.25
1 lb. Tea, choice of any brand ..... .50
1 Tin Ramsay's Cream Sodas or 2 Tins Crosse & Black well's 1 lb. Tins Marmalade ..... .25
1 Bot. Royal or Snyder's Salad Dressing or 1-12 oz. Tin Schilling's, Price's or Royal Baking Powder ..... .35
4 lbs. Sago, Tapioca or 1 Bot. Long's Jams ..... .25
3 Tins Sardines or 2 Tins Clams ..... .25
1 lb. Tin Christie's Arrowroot or Social Tea Biscuits ..... .30
1 Tin Barratoria Shrimps or 1 Pkt Malta Vita, Force or Orange meat ..... .15
2 Tins Libby's Loaf Meats ..... .30
3 lbs. our best 40c. Coffee ..... .90
1-8 oz. Bot. Extract Vanilla or Lemon ..... .50
1 Bot. Ammonia or Wash Blue ..... .25
5 Pkts. Seeded Raisins ..... .50
1 Tin Mustard Cloves or Allspice ..... .10
2 Tins Kippered Herrings ..... .25
2 Tins Clarke's Lunch Tongue ..... .70
5 lbs. White or Bayou Beans or 4 lbs. Rice ..... .25
1 Large Jar McLaren's Cheese ..... .65
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WANTED—An assistant teacher for the Duncans public school; salary $50 per month. Apply to R. S. Henderson, Sec. of Board of Trustees. je30

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ANGEL HOTEL Temperance Hotel. Family trade a specialty. Comfort of guests assuredr From $1.00 per day up. Mrs. Carne, Prop. Langley St.

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We carry in stock a full line of the celebrated—
Massey-Harris No. 7 Mowers, to cut 4½, 5, 5½ feet.
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Massey-Harris Sharpe Rakes; Steel and Wood Wheels: 24 Teeth.
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Massey-Harris Hay Tedders; 6 Forks.
Send for Catalogues and Prices to—
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VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS

LOCA

(From Friday's Daily.)

Probably Dock Here.—The Dom government Arctic exploration ste Gauss is expected to leave Halifa about three weeks on her long vo to British Columbia coast ports Cape Horn. Capt. Bernier will b command. It is altogether likely the Gauss will go into the Esqui dock on arrival for a general overh ing.

Fraser River Bridge.—The Van ver News-Advertiser says it was o ally announced yesterday that th the big bridge over the Fraser will not be permanently completed July 23rd, as was hoped, it will sufficiently advanced to allow of excursion train running over and bridge will be opened on that day.

The Cascade Mine.—The secretar the Cascade Mining Company has ceived a report from Manager W well which states that they are working in solid ore of the same grade as first met with. A short tu way is being built from the dump the water to enable the regular s ment of ore. It is expected that tons will be shipped to the Ladysm smelter about the middle of the p ent month.

Vesuvius Bay School.—On Fri last the public school at Vesuvius closed for the midsummer holidays. number of visitors were present showed their keen appreciation of excellent work done by the teacher Moore, B. A. The school was decora by the eacher and his pupils. A s able programme was rendered for occasion by the children. The follow received rolls of honor: Proficien John Caldwell; deportment, Ruby Mansell; regularity and punctual Jean Susan Purvis.

Fraser River Pack.—Preparatio this year on the Fraser river have be made for a pack of 300,000 cases fish, and it is not by any means e pected that that number will be ceeded. Last season the total pack the Fraser river amounted to 237,1 cases; in 1902 the pack was 327,0 and in 1901, the last big year, amounted to 990,252. According to precedent, this year's run of fish w be small, but next year, if past recor are to be relied upon as a basis estimate, there will be more fish th the canneries can at all times conve iently pack.

Found Coal Seams.—Ephraim Hod son, of South Wellington, who b been prospecting the wild country ing between Ladysmith and Extensio recently discovered two valuable sea of coal near McKay's lake. One sea is eleven feet wide, the other six fe six inches, and of excellent qualit From present indications the new discovered coal seams should be the easi to work ever found on Vancouver Isl and. It is considered likely that wo on the new seams may be started th year, although the Wellington Collie Company, the owners, are getting o of their Extension properties all th coal necessary to fill orders and co tracts. Mr. Hodgson believes that co will be found still nearer Ladysmi than the latest discovered seams. T new short line to Extension from Lad smith passes within a short distanc of the two newly discovered seams coal.

En Route to Bamfield.—A distin guished party of Canadian Pacific tele graphic officials will reach Victoria to morrow evening en route to Bamfie creek. They are: Mr. James Kent, o Montreal, manager of the C. P. tele graphs; Mr. W. J. Camp, electrical en gineer; Mr. B. S. Jenkins, general su perintendent with headquarters at Win nipeg, and Mr. J. Wilson, superintend ent at Vancouver. Mr. Kent is accom panied by his wife and daughter, and Mrs. S. S. Dickenson and daughter ar also with the party. Mrs. Dickenson is the wife of the general superintenden of the Commercial Cable, the Bennett Mackay Company. Mr. Kent and party will arrive tomorrow and go the same evening to the Pacific cable station at Bamfield. He is on his annual inspec tion of the lines under his jurisdiction

Northern Mission Work.—At the request of the diocese of Victoria, Rev. J. Ankle, of Holy Trinity church, Van couver, has just returned from a month's cruise up the coast to study conditions prevailing in the logging camps, etc., with a view to the organizing of regular mission work, for which the diocese has granted a vote of $5,000. This sum is to cover the cost of a 25-ton mission schooner, which will be kept in perpetual commission, and will be the headquarters of a missionary to be appointed when arrangements are in trim. It is understood that Mr. Antle, who has had considerable experience in such work on the Newfoundland coast and elsewhere, has been urged to accept the position, as eminently fitted therefor, but that he is still undecided as to his course. Mr. Antle sailed as far north as Alert bay, and met and made friends with more than 500 loggers, held services at many points and in other ways paved the

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After Twenty Years of Suffering from Kidney Disease and Dyspepsia, a Perfect Cure is Made by

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

A medicine which will cure such a severe form of kidney disease as that described below can certainly be relied upon for any ordinary case of this ailment.

It seems folly to experiment with new and untried remedies when there are thousands ready to certify that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have positively cured them of this painful and fatal malady.

Mr. John Gearin, an old resident of Thorold, Ont., states:—"For twenty years I was badly afflicted with kidney troubles, indigestion and bladder derangements. During that time I was a great sufferer and had to get up six to twelve times nightly to pass water. I tried different doctors and used all sorts of medicines to no avail.

"Finally, I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and soon found relief. Thus encouraged, I continued to use these Pills and after having taken twelve boxes was again in perfect health and vigor. I can now sleep undisturbed, the pains in the kidneys and back are gone, and I am feeling well and strong. I consider Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a great boon to suffering humanity and had I known about them when I was a young man could have escaped suffering all the best years of my life."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you from imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.