The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1897.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Published Every Day except Monday

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada.....$19 60
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week, if delivered..... 20

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States..... $1 50
Six months..... 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

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Not more than one week, 30 cents.

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THE PREFERENTIAL FIASCO.

The decision of the law officers of the Crown on the legality of the differential clause in the tariff will be very much of a disappointment to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet. The effect of the decision will be to cut very considerably into the customs revenue for the present year. Fortunately the differential duty only amounts to about one-eighth, and before the 25 per cent. abatement takes effect the German and Belgian treaties will have been denounced. The government will doubtless claim that they did their part and that it is not their fault that the Imperial authorities have made arrangements whereby the Mother Country is debarred from taking advantage of the special privileges conferred upon it, which is true enough; but it is hardly the question involved. The policy of passing legislation of this character was challenged in the house by the Conservative leaders upon substantially the same grounds as the law lords appear to have taken. The decision, therefore, must be regarded as a distinct endorsement of the soundness of the Conservative view. What has happened is precisely what Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster and others said would happen. The preferential trade policy, as such, fails completely.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

The COLONIST is in receipt of a very significant letter from an English advertising agency. The letter states that British advertisers will be likely to place much more advertising with Canadian papers than heretofore, and that in future issues of the "Press Directory" prominence will be given to Canadian papers. This incident is of value as showing the trend of thought in British commercial circles. Not many persons have their fingers more firmly upon the business pulse than advertising agents, and we may feel very sure that when they talk of placing advertisements in Canadian papers they believe that there is certain to be a large increase in business between the two countries. The letter referred to is only one of several of the same general character. They together afford a practical demonstration that Imperial Unity is more than a dream of theorists, and is becoming a business reality.

The idea of Imperial Unity is not a new one by any means. If we are not mistaken, the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, advocated it more than thirty years ago. It will be within the memory of some of those, who recall the first Dominion Day, that more than one newspaper writer expressed the opinion that the Confederation then formed was only a precursor of a greater union that would embrace the Mother Country and the colonies. It must be nearly fifteen years since the Imperial Federation League was founded—an organization that had never displayed much excuse for existence. Lord Rosebery was inclined to patronize the league, which made quite a stir for a time. Dr. Parkin went around the world on a sort of federation missionary tour. He accomplished nothing practical, but that is because he and his associates sought to do too much. They sought to make the Empire more solid by speech-making and the passing of resolutions, forgetting entirely that British institutions, like British liberty,

"Broaden slowly down from precedent to precedent."

Yet the League did good work. It prepared the way for the events that have lately been transpiring, by giving a trend to public opinion, by familiarizing the people in all parts of the Empire with the idea of closer union.

Imperial Unity may be said to be already established. There is no longer any doubt that the Mother Country and all the colonies feel a sense of attachment and interdependence, worth a score of written constitutions, and without which no compact would be binding for a moment. What the future phases of this Unity will be it is useless to attempt to guess. The statesmen of the last century would have considered the suggestion of such an Empire as we have to-day a speculation worthy only of some dreamer about unattainable things. Forty years ago practical public men ridiculed the idea that the colonial connection was of any advantage to the Mother Country, and still more recently a doctrine that the only possible future for a self-governing colony was independence found considerable acceptance. No one talks this way now. That which was deemed impossible is transpiring before our very eyes. The unity that we hope for is here, and the only questions to be decided are as to what sacrifices and what responsibilities it will entail. These are mere matters of detail. Canada may offer a preferential tariff, South Africa may offer a battleship, the Mother Country may denounce treaties that stand in the way of domestic trade arrangements—these are mere matters of detail. By and bye the doors of the Imperial parliament may be opened to colonial representatives. Already Canada has been given a seat on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We cannot foresee what next year or even next month may require. This only we know, that what is needed will be done, not because a written document calls for a pound of flesh, but because Britons the world over recognize as never before that they have mutual interests in which the rest of the world has no share, and are one in all essential particulars.

"THE SAYINGS OF JESUS."

Reference has appeared in the news columns of the press to certain manuscripts found among the rubbish of an Egyptian city, whose site even, until within a short time, had been forgotten. Naturally there is considerable interest taken in these writings, and possibly there is more or less misunderstanding as to what they are. Quite a large number of papyri have been found, and a few have been deciphered. One of these purports to contain some "Sayings of Jesus," of which five are given. There is, of course, no proof that they are what they purport to be; that is, there is no proof that Jesus ever said what they contain. This is, however, the least important part of the question, for, except that one of them enjoins a much stricter Sabbatarianism than the Gospels appear to demand, they are of no special theological interest.

They will be deemed of great value not only by the Church, but by all students of human progress for reasons quite apart from anything they teach. They are undoubtedly ancient. No one assigns them a later date than the third century, and some authorities make them even older. They are undoubtedly older than any extant MS. of the New Testament. They are the nearest approach to a contemporary statement in regard to the mission of Jesus that has been found, if we except the short sentence in Josephus, which some say is an interpolation. But some may ask why it should be of any value to have contemporary evidence to the effect that Jesus taught and founded a religion. Are not the Gospels themselves sufficient evidence? We do not wish to be misunderstood, when we say that the comparatively late date at which the earliest known MSS. of the Gospels were written renders it highly desirable that other proof of the exact character of the mission of Jesus and His teachings should be discovered. This is not to say that the truth of the Gospel teaching requires any bolstering up from the rubbish heaps of Egypt. If the principles therein inculcated have not been proved of value by many long centuries of experience, it would be a hopeless task to establish them now. The point is that there is a wonderful lack of historical evidence of the fact that Jesus ever lived, that is, if we disregard the Gospels as history. The Gospels are supposed to have been written by men who were contemporary with Jesus, and who probably, in all four instances, knew him personally; but there is extant no original of their writings. The oldest gospel MS. was written several centuries after the death of its alleged author. There are numerous MSS. of approximately the same date, and although they vary in some particulars they are all clearly reproductions of older documents. The discrepancies between them and the remarkable resemblance between sayings and deeds attributed to Jesus and those attributed to other great teachers have been used as a basis of attack upon the existence of Jesus as a historic personage, and it is not very easy to answer such an attack by evidence which the sceptic is under any necessary obligation to accept. There is always room for him to allege that the whole thing was a pious fraud, and that the New Testament was an afterthought of the Christian Church, designed to meet the criticisms of the learning of the day, which taunted it with being a mere modern fad, without any sacred literature to support it.

When, however, there is discovered in an ancient rubbish heap a document purporting to contain the "Sayings of Jesus," and when this document is known to be much older than the oldest New Testament extant MS. and when we find in it references to Jesus and a collection of His sayings, we have irrefutable proof that such a teacher really lived, and that He created such an impression that sayings attributed to Him were widely circulated and deemed worthy of preservation. There is really no good reason to doubt the substantial historical accuracy of the Gospels. For more than twenty centuries the world accepted the Seige of Troy as an historical fact without nearly as good evidence. Nevertheless, just as the excavations confirmed the story told by Homer, so the discovery in the Egyptian rubbish heap confirms the faith of the Church which accepts the Gospels as veritable history.

There is reason to expect even more interesting disclosures as other papyri are brought to light and deciphered. A suggestion has been made that possibly letters from Pontius Pilate to some contemporary Roman governor may yet be unearthed, or that correspondence between military commanders may be found that will speak of the events in Jerusalem which culminated in the crucifixion and were followed by the ressurrection. Granting that a great teacher was crucified and that there was an earthquake and eclipse at the time, and that subsequently it was claimed that He rose from the dead, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some of those, who were eye witnesses of the events or heard them talked of by others, who claimed to have seen them, would have written about them to their friends. Indeed, it seems very improbable that, if the events referred to created the sensation in Jerusalem that would be inferred from the account given in the Gospels, no one would have thought it worth while to have mentioned them in correspondence. While there was no reason to suppose correspondence of that date to be in existence, this question possessed no interest whatever, but now that MSS., have been found that were undoubtedly written less than a century and a half after the death of Jesus, it has become probable that a find may be made of writings coeval with the present era. It will thus be seen that "The Sayings of Jesus" possess a value quite apart from anything they contain and their discovery may well evoke profound interest.

A SENSIBLE ARRANGEMENT.

The United States government has acted with excellent judgment in regard to the transit of goods across the narrow strip of land at the head of Lynn canal, although we suppose that in so doing it has made the Seattle people furious. The excellent folk down on the Sound have been in a species of panic over the matter. When told that the Canadian duties on foreign goods would be exacted they declared it to be all mere Victoria bluff, and went on selling goods and assuring their innocent customers that they would never have to pay a dollar to custom house officers. When they realized that the duties would be collected they sought to prevent British vessels from carrying goods to Lynn canal. It seems hardly credible that anyone would have gone to the length that they were ready to. When a number of Seattle people bought goods in Seattle and took them North on the Islander, an effort was made by some Seattle people to have duties collected at Dyea upon those American goods, on the ground that having been shipped from one United States port to another and having been carried a part of the distance in a British steamer, they were liable to duty if not to confiscation. If they could have had their way the Seattle people would have had to pay the United States duties on their goods at Dyea and the Canadian duties at Lake Tagish, that is to say, double duty. They memorialized the Secretary of the Treasury, and made a great fuss generally. They wanted Dyea closed. In fact there was hardly anything they did not want, except the legal and proper thing to be done. They clamored that they were not being accorded equal rights, forgetful of the fact that they have no rights whatever in the premises, but only certain privileges, which may be taken away from them at any moment.

The whole matter now stands on a very sensible basis. If a man is foolish enough to purchase his supplies in Seattle, he can take them to the head of Lynn canal in a vessel of any nationality. There he will be allowed to land them and pack them over the trail. When he reaches Lake Tagish he will have to pay the Canadian duties. If he buys his goods in Victoria, he can take them North in any vessel he chooses, will be permitted to land them and pack them over the trail in bond, and can pass the custom house officers at Tagish without paying duties. This is a very sensible arrangement, and will suit everyone except the hysterical people down on the Sound.

IF the fall reports from the Yukon bear out those that have been received so far we may look forward with certainty to an influx of miners next year that will be wholly unprecedented. They will come from all parts of America and Europe. It will be simply impossible for them all to get into the country by the present means of transportation. The rush will not be into the Yukon alone, for districts further south will receive attention, and we all know that they are certain to well repay prospecting. We may anticipate with the fullest confidence that the whole of British Columbia and the Yukon basins will be fully examined during the next two or three years.

BRADSTREET'S congratulates Canada and the United States upon the good sense shown in regard to the Yukon gold mines and the transit of goods into the interior. Only those persons who have taken leave of their senses, will think that there is the least reason for complaint on the American side. If any grounds exist it is on the part of Canadians, because of the privileges allowed aliens.

THERE is yet to be the first expression of favorable opinion here on the coast in regard to the Yukon mining regulations. We are informed from Ottawa that they are to be at once enforced, but another dispatch says they will be modified. The difficulty is that the ministers, who framed them, have really no idea of the subject with which they are dealing.

LAURIER, on behalf of the Canadian government, has presented the Imperial government with the twenty-four horses ridden in the Jubilee parade by the Mounted Police, and added a memo to the effect that there are more like them where they came from. When Sir Wilfred is out of a job he can easily get a place as an advertising agent.

THE decision of the government to at once largely increase the police force in the Yukon is a wise one. We do not anticipate that there will be any great difficulty in enforcing order if there are enough officers on the ground to suppress any indication of disturbance.

THE Copper river route to Klondyke is one that nobody knows very much about. A journey has been made up the Tanina, a branch of the Yukon, and from its head waters to Copper river, but this a long way from Klondyke.

THERE are no two opinions in Victoria in regard to the Yukon mining regulations. Every one hopes they will be altered. They are unworkable as they stand.

IT IS greatly to be hoped that the telegrams are correct which report the intention of the Dominion government to reduce the size of placer claims on the Yukon.

THE Queen's speech at the prorogation of parliament is very interesting reading. It gives an excellent idea of the scope and weight of imperial responsibilities.

PENNY postage between all parts of the British Empire seems to be in sight.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

A lot of people in Victoria this morning will appreciate the following:

Sandy MacT. had found his friend's whiskey very attractive, and on his homeward way observed the street lamp glimmering through the night mist. Not knowing what it was he accosted a man who was coming along the street in an opposite direction, and, pointing to the light, said:

"'Scuse me, my fren, but is you the sun or the mune?"

Now it so happened that the man accosted had likewise been indulging in a "wee drapple." He was nevertheless willing to oblige, and so stopped and took a long look at the light, ending with a shake of the head, and with the reply:

"Ahm a stranger in these pairts, ma moon, and ye'll needs ask o' the townsfolk."

Professor (disgustedly)—It's hard to get any knowledge into your head, your skull's so thick.

Pupil—But, remember, professor, for the same reason it will be hard for the knowledge to ever get out.—Philadelphia Record.

"Why this sign not to touch this particular piece of statuary with canes or umbrellas?" asked a visitor at the art exhibit. "Because," snapped a competing artist, "you could only do it justice with an ax."—Detroit Free Press.

A Wonderful Medicine.

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, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

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, Disordered Liver,

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 Rosebud of Health the whole Physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers in hot climates 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.

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, ENGLAND. Of all Druggists.

OVER LOADED WITH SNAPS.

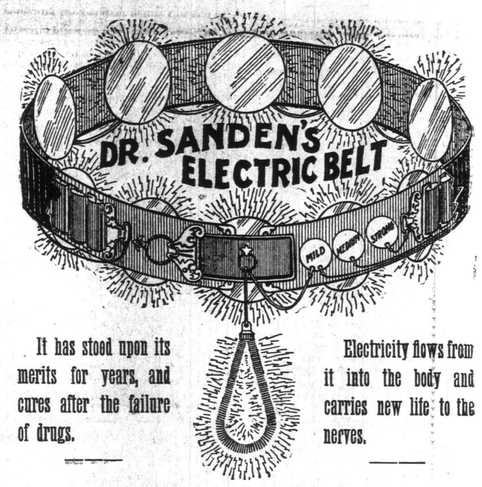
The hot wave has struck us and we are trying to keep cool. With rich quartz strikes on the Island, coal oil cans full of the yellow metal in the Yukon and the big clean-ups in our bargains, it is 90 in the shade.

Lime Juice, 25c.
Ontario Cider, 20c.
Root Beer, 10c.
St. Louis Lager, 4 pts. 25c.
Local Lager, 4 qts. 50c.
Kops Cheer, 2 for 25c.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

WHEN DOCTORS FAIL.

TRY WHAT ALWAYS CURES.



It has stood upon its merits for years, and cures after the failure of drugs.

Electricity flows from it into the body and carries new life to the nerves.

It Cures All Diseases.

Disease yields to it naturally, because it supplies the power to work the human machinery. All disease is the result of weakness of the vital organs, hence this wonderful invigorant, which retores the wasted strength, will always cure.

Do You Suffer

From Rheumatism, Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Sciatica, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Sleeplessness, Nightmare, or any of the distressing effects of the loss of nerve and vital strength, Dyspepsia, Constipation etc.?

Are You a Woman

With bearing-down pains, nervous exhaustion, pale flabby complexion, weak stomach, nervous trembling, or any other of the many forms of female weakness? If so, apply to Dr. Sanden. Tell him of your trouble, and he will give you the names of others who once suffered as you do and

Who Have Been Cured.

Do not suffer for this Belt will cure you. Send for the book about it, free. It has hundreds of testimonials, describes your ailment and tells you how to cure it. Address

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

255 Washington Street, PORTLAND Oregon.

☞Dr. Sanden pays the duty on all goods shipped to this Province.

TO REACH KLONDYKE.

Mr. Henry Saunders, of this city, has with great enterprise issued the following circular letter to those who may ask the advice of his house as to the way to the riches of the Klondyke:

VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 6, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—Reply to your favor of ..... inst., am pleased to be of service to you. The best way at present to get into the Klondyke or Yukon Gold Fields is by steamer from this city to the mouth of the Stickeen river, where trans-shipment is made to river steamers. Mr. Sinclair evidently made some slight mistake, as the route via Fort Essington is not available at present. Mr. George M. Dawson, C.M.G., chief of the Geographical Survey department of the Dominion of Canada, says of the Stickeen River: "It is navigable for stern wheel steamers of light draught and good power to Glenora—126 miles from Rothsay Point at its mouth, and under favorable circumstances to Telegraph Creek twelve miles further. The current is swift, but there are no rapids, properly so-called. The river usually opens for navigation between April 20th and May 1st. The river generally freezes over before the end of November, although ice runs somewhat earlier. On the low lands there is good grazing for horses and cattle from April 20th to about December 1st."

From Glenora or Telegraph creek, on Stickeen river to Teslin lake, the source of the Hootalinqua river, by trail, is about one hundred and fifty miles. The government of British Columbia have spent several thousands of dollars on this trail this summer, and are now considering spending a large sum in making a thoroughly good road through a comparatively level country. A company has received a charter to build a railway over this portion of the route, and it is expected that next season steamers will be plying on the Teslin lake, thence down the Hootalinqua and Lewis rivers to Klondyke. Several of my friends are going in this way this month, and the best informed persons say they will reach their destination a long way ahead of those who have gone via Dyea.

One must at present take pack animals in to pack supplies over the 150 miles of trail between the Stickeen river and Teslin lake; there boats are built, and a clear passage made down Teslin lake, Hootalinqua and Stewart rivers. The distances are:

	Miles.
From Victoria to Stickeen River (ocean steamers)	801
Thence to Telegraph Creek (river steamers)	148
Overland trail to Teslin Lake	150
Head of Teslin Lake to Klondyke	584
Total	1,683

Pack animals cost here $25 to $30 each; steamer fare to mouth of Stickeen river, $30; steamer fare to Telegraph Creek, about $15. Freight on pack animals will be about $37 from Victoria to Telegraph Creek. A twelve months' outfit, including animals, passage money, freights, etc., amounts to about $500 in round figures. Goods purchased here go through free of customs duty, whereas goods purchased in the United States must pay duty of an average of 35 per cent. when landed in Canadian territory at Telegraph creek. For this reason everyone intending going into the Yukon should make Victoria his starting point. All supplies can be purchased here to the best advantage. Goods of all descriptions, either for the outfit of individual miners, or for the trader, no matter how large his order may be, can be supplied in Victoria cheaper than at any other point on the coast, and as goods are destined for Canadian territory, it is a direct advantage to buy here and thereby save the duties.

If you decide on going in, I shall be glad to see you, and will fill your orders promptly and satisfactorily.

An Immense Combination.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The People's Electric Light & Power Co., and the Newark Gas Co., each having a capital of $5,000,000 and controlling most of the lighting interests in six counties, have consolidated, with a capital of $15,000,000. This is said to foreshadow the consolidation of all the gas and electric power companies of the state, with an aggregate capitalization of $50,000,000.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor.—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vgor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, weakness, losses, and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks, until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy. Address with stamp:

WM. MULFORD, Agents Supplies,
P.O. Box 56, St. Henri, Que.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Griffith's Magic Liniment for sprains, bruises, sore throat, sore chest, and pains in any part of the body. Superior to all others. Sold by D. E. Campbell and John Cochrane. x