The Colonist.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Reading notices or "locals" in connection with all public entertainments to which an admission fee is charged will be inserted in the Colonist at the rate of 10c per line.

NOT PARALLEL.

Mr. Joseph Martin is reported in the Vancouver World to have said that the Colonist is absurd in the extreme for distinguishing between the course pursued by him in not filling up his cabinet and that followed by Mr. Dunsmuir at the present time. It would hardly be expected of Mr. Martin that he would admit that he was wrong in 1900. He thought it very absurd than that the Colonist should persistently call upon him to fill up his cabinet, and doubtless he thinks it absurd now. It was hardly necessary to interview him to learn that. For its part the Colonist would have admitted the proposition. But what we do not admit is that there is the least similarity between the position he occupied then and that occupied by Mr. Dunsmuir now. In passing we may note that Mr. Martin is not right in his recollection of the facts in his own case. Mr. Semlin resigned on Tuesday, and it was not until Thursday morning that Messrs. Curtis, Yates and himself were sworn in. This is not very material. The Colonist never made the least objection to the brief delay in that regard. Its objection to Mr. Martin's position was thus stated:

That it indicated an intention by the Lieutenant-Governor to disregard the legislature, for although that body was actually in session, he had chosen as a minister a man without a supporter in the House, and who, consequently, could not secure the passage of supply.

That the Lieutenant-Governor for several weeks had an executive council composed of three members only, neither of whom was a member of the legislature, and two of whom had never been members.

That Mr. Martin had never been endorsed as premier, either by the House or the country, but, on the contrary, had been condemned by an all but unanimous vote in the legislature, and consequently there was no presumption in his favor.

These were the grounds upon which the Colonist urged that Mr. Martin occupied an unconstitutional position, and they have not the most remote bearing upon Mr. Dunsmuir's position. We were careful to point out that the objection to Mr. Martin's course was not that it was illegal, that is, in violation of the Constitution Act, but it was based upon the fact that the peculiar circumstances then existing were entirely opposed to the principles of constitutional government as settled by the best precedents, and the practise of parliament. The trouble with the World is that it does not distinguish between an act of the legislature creating certain offices and defining their duties, and the rules of constitutional government within the British Empire. Mr. Martin violated the latter; Mr. Dunsmuir has not violated them, and he has also kept within the limits of the Constitution Act.

ARION CLUB.

We have been in the habit for some years past of calling attention to the Arion Club at the opening of each season, feeling that it is a musical association of which our city has reason to be proud, inasmuch as it is safe to say its equal is not to be found on this side north of San Francisco. In view of this position which the club has made for itself, it is not so surprising, perhaps, that the usual duration of similar organizations has been so much exceeded that the Arion Club still commands the undiminished interest and support of our musical citizens, although it has now entered upon its tenth season.

The prospectus recently issued by the committee says that it is desired to commemorate the completion of the club's first decade by the presentation of especially attractive programmes, also that an innovation is to be made which will prove acceptable to all, besides manifesting the vigor and latent resources possessed by the club.

Encouraged by the success of last season's extra concert, when, as an experiment, Macfarren's cantata, "May Day," was rendered, with the assistance of ladies' voices, the club has decided to devote one of its ordinary subscription concerts to the rendering of a somewhat similar work for mixed voices and orchestra.

That male voice singing, with its close harmonies, perfect blend and rich tone, is fully appreciated in this city is sufficiently attested to by the unusually successful career of the club, and no change will be made as regards the remaining two concerts; but we think the decision to alter the character of the third is a happy one, and is likely to increase the popularity of the club, as it will afford variety and relief, and will also considerably enlarge the scope of the club's performances. We notice that the feature recently introduced of engaging professional soloists from the Sound cities and elsewhere will be continued, and, if possible, extended. The committee announce that although the proposed alteration will entail extra expense, the terms of subscription will be the same as heretofore, viz., $2.50 for one ticket, $4 for two tickets, $5 for three tickets and $6 for four tickets, respectively, for the series of three concerts, and applications should be sent now to the Secretary, P.O. Box 307. It is pointed out that tickets will not be sold for any one concert only. We are informed that this does not seem to have been clearly understood in the past, as at all previous concerts tickets have been futilly applied for on the day, and money has been tendered at the door, which has had to be refused.

We think there is little doubt that the club will receive sufficient support to enable the committee to realize their desire of making a special success of the club's tenth season.

AS TO TITLES.

Attention has been directed in some of the Eastern papers, and notably in the Halifax Chronicle, to the assumption of the title of "Her Excellency" by the wife of the Governor-General. Lady Aberdeen was the originator of this in Canada, and the explanation usually accepted was that in the case of herself and husband, "the grey mare was the better horse." Only the fact that "ye canna tak the breeks aff a Hielanman" prevented the prevalence of the opinion that it was her ladyship who wore those essential garments. So ready are most people to drop into the habit of giving people titles, that Lady Aberdeen's wish was very generally complied with, and the practice has been kept up more or less in the case of Lord and Lady Minto. We do not think there is the least authority for it, and we also dissent from the suggestion of the Chronicle, that Major Maude should be the arbiter elegantiarum on the subject. To our humble and possibly perverted judgment, it is as bad form to speak of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto as to refer to Lady Curzon as the Vicereine of India, as our neighbors across the line have a habit of doing. The Halifax paper very properly says that if we ought to give that title to the wife of the Governor-General, there is no reason for withholding the title "Her Honor" from the wife of a Lieutenant-Governor. Our contemporary might have gone further and suggested that we should speak of the Hon. Mrs. ——— in the case of the wife of a cabinet minister, and in British Columbia of Her Ladyship Mrs. ——— in the case of the wife of a judge of the Supreme Court. By a parity of reasoning it ought also to be right to the Right Reverend Mrs. ———in the case of the wife of a bishop. If not, why not?

In all seriousness, it is not desirable in this democratic country to multiply titles. The general effect is bad socially, because it creates purely artificial distinctions between individuals, and gives a false standing to a small minority of the population. There is no possible advantage to the community. Even the conferring of knighthoods upon prominent Canadians is rarely of advantage, for it cannot be claimed that the prospect of obtaining knighthood ever yet stimulated a public man to a patriotic course. It is to the credit of Canadians that the chance of obtaining a title has practically no influence upon the career of our young men. These remarks are not intended to apply to the conferring of titles for distinguished public services, for in that case they are a recognition which is of value to the state, even more than to the individual receiving them. What we are objecting to is the indiscriminate ladling out of G. C. M. G.'s, C. M. G.'s, and the like. If a Canadian has rendered a conspicuous service to his country it may be well for the Imperial government to confer upon him some special mark of approval, but where the title is given purely for personal or political reasons, or both, it is of little real value to its possessor, and it is certainly not a public benefit.

TEMPTATIONS TO CRIME.

Apropos of our references to certain resorts in and near Victoria, and we do not wish it to be understood that the only objectionable places are on the way to Esquimalt, a correspondent asks us to reproduce an extract from the London Times, in which a letter from Mr. Justice Bruce to the Licensed Victuallers National Defence League is given. With this request we comply and the extract will be found elsewhere on this page. The matter dealt with is one of very great importance. All over the civilized world "the statement that no inconsiderable number of crimes spring from the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors" holds true. It is perhaps the greatest blot upon our civilization that we have not been yet able to devise a mode of recreation, which will appeal to all classes and yet will not be open to the objection that it leads to "no inconsiderable number of crimes." If this were all that this intemperate use of intoxicating liquors did, it would be bad enough, but it does very much more. It leads to great waste of time and hence is the cause of an incalculable amount of direct economic loss to the community. We shall not speak of the poverty, misery and destroyed lives that result from it.

Undoubtedly one of the greatest questions with which reformers and politicians will have to grapple is the evil of which Mr. Justice Bruce speaks. We are strangely behind the times on the Pacific Coast in this respect. While many of the greatest minds in the United Kingdom are endeavoring to solve the problem presented by the intemperate use of intoxicants, out here we are too much inclined to look upon such reform as something of the goody-goody order, and not worth the attention of such robust and energetic folk, as are engaged in building up pioneer communities. There are signs of improvement in Victoria, but they are not yet remarkably distinct.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

When some of us went to school, we were taught that the earth was a globe or sphere, slightly flattened at the Poles, and very much shaped as an orange. In more recent years the young idea has been taught that it is an oblate spheroid. But it is open to doubt if this more scientific term is any nearer correct than the other, for there are those who contend that the earth is pear-shaped, that is, one end is bigger than the other, and the bigger end is at the South Pole. Every one who is familiar with the map knows that, whereas there is an almost continuous land circle around the North Pole, there is a continuous water circle in the corresponding latitude around the South Pole. Europe and Asia are joined together at the North and Asia is only cut off from America by a narrow strait, which is due to a geological accident. The water space between the east coast of this continent and Greenland is narrow, and that between Greenland and Europe is not relatively great. On the other hand, no land breaks the regular expanse of water which extends around the globe south of Tasmania. The explanation offered for this is not that there is more land at the North, but that there is more water at the South. In other words, it is claimed that some force has attracted the water to the South and piled it up there is such a degree that the globe, instead of rounding regularly to form an oblate spheroid, bulges out like the large end of a pear. This means that if the force holding the water were to cease acting, the heaped-up mass would flow northward with irresistible power and all the lower parts of the Northern Hemisphere would be submerged, while some of the submerged parts of the Southern Hemisphere would become dry land. It has been suggested that the force which keeps the water in the South is the attraction of the great ice-cap at the South Pole. This body has an area of about 8,000,000 square miles, which is considerably more extensive than the United States and Canada combined. In some places at the sea face, the ice is more than a mile thick. How thick it is in the interior can only be surmised. We propounded a few suggestions in these columns some time ago as to what might happen if, through some convulsion of nature, a particularly large block of this ice should break off. Bergs are constantly breaking away from the continental ice-field, and there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the thought that some mammoth berg, say something as big as British Columbia in area and a mile or two in thickness, may some day slide into the ocean. The effect would be to create a tremendous tidal wave, which would be felt all over the world. But this is a small matter compared to what Prof. Leon Lewis prognosticates in a recent book. He says that the time is approaching when the equilibrium holding the ice-cap in its place will be destroyed by the accumulation of snow, and the whole thing will go to pieces, and thereupon the heaped-up waters would be released and come rushing up our way. Over what will then happen he mercifully draws the veil, but we can suggest a few things. Every city on the shores of the Northern continents would be wiped out of existence. There would be nothing left of the British Isles except a few peaks of the loftiest mountains. The Sahara would become a sea, and all Central Europe would be under water, except the highest mountain ranges. The ocean would rush up the Mississippi valley and never stop until it had overwhelmed all the great prairies, excepting those which lie along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and are therefore high enough to escape the flood. The Atlantic States and the Maritime Provinces would be covered under fathoms of water. Prof. Lewis seems to be of opinion that the worst of the flood would be in the Atlantic, but there would probably be enough in the Pacific to alter the whole geography of this part of the country. He not only thinks an event of this kind to be absolutely certain at some date in the future, but he tells us that there is abundant evidence that one just like it happened at least once before. He points out on the coast of South America places where he says the great ice masses, borne along by the flood, cut into the shore for miles.

When matters like this are mentioned, the majority of people think it is all a poor sort of joke, and that nothing of the kind is in point of fact possible. There never was a greater mistake. The deluge legends all point to something of the kind, and if the unanimous testimony of the human race is of any value at all, there was at least once a tremendous catastrophe in which water played the principal part. The Egyptian priests told Plato, or one of Plato's ancestors, that there had been several such catastrophies within the historical period. British tradition tells of the Lyonesse, a country extending southward from Cornwall, and from which King Arthur came. This region, if it ever existed, has sunk beneath the ocean. The Atlantis tradition is familiar to nearly every one, and there are few scholars who entirely dispute its authenticity. The Noahic deluge was caused by the breaking up of the foundations of the deep. The writer of Genesis is particular to point out that there was more than a great rainstorm, for he tells that on a certain day "were all the fountains of happens, what will be the result? It is the great deep broken up and the windows of heaven were opened." We can readily suppose that if the southern ice-cap were broken up and the floods came northward, bearing huge bergs and ice-floes, the fall in the temperature would cause the immediate precipitation of the heaviest imaginable rainfall. So we find the language entirely applicable to what at least one deep student of one branch of physical science tells us must actually have hapuened a long time ago.

When this great catastrophe again hard to say, but certainly one thing will be the overthrow of almost all our existing civilization. Every person would probably not perish, but the few survivors will have to begin life over again at a pretty low stage. They will preserve the memory of the progress made by mankind, and this memory will, as generation succeeds generation, become distorted, until after a long time, and when men have again attained some degree of civilization, the wise men of the day will shake their heads at the suggestion that these legends really have any foundation in fact, and the specially wise folk will demonstrate that the tradition of the telegraph and the railway are only sun myths.

Pain-Killer is more of a household remedy than any other medicine. It meets the requirements of every home. Cures cramps and dysentery and is the best liniment made. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

The latest morsel of political chatter around Ottawa is to the effect that Mr. Tarte is about to leave the ministry and accept the leadership of the French Conservatives. It is probably not true, but one or two things have happened during the last year which indicate that the Minister of Public Works is not always absolutely in harmony with his colleagues on all subjects. Do you ask how the Conservatives could take up Mr. Tarte after what they have said about him? Our answer is that we do not believe they will be called upon to do so, but if they were and did, it would not be the most remarkable thing that ever happened in politics.

Intimation has already been given out in a semi-official way, that the programme of work for the ensuing session of parliament will not be large. The session is not expected to open until the second week in February, and this not so much because public business will not permit, as because the alterations and additions in progress in the Parliament Building will not be completed before that time. The two chief matters likely to engage attention, from present indications, are the establishment of new provinces and the inauguration of the fast Atlantic service. Neither of these matters have yet been decided upon, but a series of cabinet councils will be held at which they will be discussed. Is it unreasonable to hope that the ministry will see their way clear to the adoption of some comprehensive plan for the development of Western Canada?

There are thirteen vacancies in the House of Commons, with a prospect of a few more being created. This gives promise of a very lively campaign before the session opens. These vacancies are distributed pretty well over the Dominion, and the result of the elections ought to give a pretty fair indication of the trend of public sentiment. Whether British Columbia will afford an opportunity for such a test remains to be seen. There are also several vacancies in the Senate to be filled.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Apropos of our reference to certain resorts on the way to Esquimalt, we have been told that propositions are in progress for the transfer of one or more licenses in that locality. We think liquor licenses are put upon a wrong footing in this province. The idea of many people seems to be that a license to keep a saloon confers upon the licensee certain vested rights, which are, in point of fact, a species of property to be protected at all hazards. We have heard gentlemen in the legislature protest very strongly against anything being done that might interfere with the holder of a license. This rule does not apply to other lines of business. A man may spend a large sum of money in fitting up a grocery store. He may pay whatever business license is exacted and contribute his share to the taxes of the community, but no one suggests that he ought to be protected from competition or that the law should be so framed that when he wished to go out of business the goodwill of his trade and his fixtures should be rendered specially valuable by virtue of legislation. There are some people who prefer to stop at a house where liquors are not sold, and if any one should open such a house in a rural district for the accommodation of such people, he would not enjoy any vested right in his business. On the other hand, if some one else started a house next to him and sold whiskey, that individual would be regarded as having acquired some sort of a vested right. If we are to have liquor licenses, and it is apparently not yet possible to do away with them, the license should be purely personal, and when the licensee, for any reason whatever, goes out of business, the license should lapse. There is only one line of business which the experience of generations has shown ought to be restricted in point of the number of people engaged in it and be placed under strict police supervision, and that is the saloon business, and we fail to see why the man engaged in it should enjoy any greater privileges than those engaged in pursuits, which can be prosecuted without restriction and without harm to the community.

YAQUI INDIANS FIGHT.

Have Encounter With the Mexican Troops.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 1.—A desperate battle took place on Wednesday between Yaquis and Mexican cavalry. Fifteen Yaquis were killed or wounded, and a number of troops wounded.

BATTLE SHIP ASHORE.

Russian Warship Comes to Grief.

Copenhagen, Nov. 1.—A despatch from Nyborg, on the Island of Fuenen, announces that the Russian battleship Peresviet ran ashore this morning on the north end of the Island of Lapland. A salvage steamer has gone to her assistance.

What is this I see in the wedding expenses? growled the sire; $50 for the wrecking of a hack?

Yes, father, responded the son. You see I married a St. Louis girl, and they persisted in throwing one of her shoes.

Weak. Nervous School Children.

The severe and ever-increasing strain of competitive examinations, coming at a time when every boy and girl is undergoing trying physiological changes, does much toward making mental and physical wrecks of school children. A glance at the pale, weak and puny children who come from our public and high schools will make any thoughtful person consider seriously the advisability of sacrificing health and vigor for the trivial honor of standing high at examination time.

Hosts of boys and girls, young men and young women are suffering from ills and irregularities resulting from exhausted nerve force. There is no treatment known to science that will so naturally and thoroughly restore strength and vitality to the nervous system and health to the whole body as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It makes parents happy by bringing back the color to the faces, and the buoyancy and elasticity to the bodies of their pale, puny children.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.
Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's Last and Complete Receipt Book.

Juicy Steaks.

Thick, juicy steaks can be broiled to retain their rich flavor only over a red-hot fire, and in a stove with a proper broiling door.

"Cornwall" Steel Ranges

have such perfect drafts that the fire responds to them in a glow; and the broiling door is specially made for this purpose.

The "Cornwall" is the most durable steel range made in Canada.

Heavy sheet asbestos covers entire body inside, preventing escape of heat—saves fuel.

Ventilated oven bakes wholesome bread.

Coal or wood linings always supplied.

Made in four sizes and ten styles. Write our local agent or nearest house for free pamphlet.

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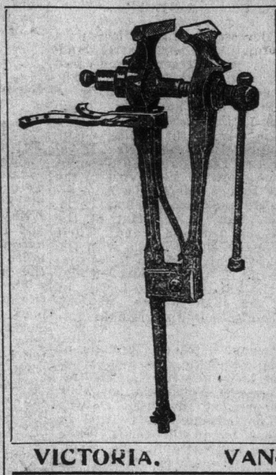

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MECHANICS' TOOLS
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ASTHMA CURED FREE!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure In All Cases.

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Write Your Name and Address Plainly.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-sized bottle."

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,
Rabbi of Cong. Bnai Israel.
New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

Drs. Taft Bros'. Medicine Co.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease. Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co. Feb. 5, 1901.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-sized bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street,
S. RAPHAEL.
67 East 129th St., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

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Our Mail Order Department.

This is a special feature of our business. All orders are executed with care and promptness thus avoiding any mistakes.

All goods invoiced at the lowest possible price on day of shipmen

Be sure to send enough money as it is an easy matter to return any sum that is over.

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A practical, progressive school, conspicuous for thorough work, with hundreds of graduates in positions as bookkeepers and stenographers. Already proud of a high standing wherever known, it steadily grows better and better. Open all the year. Students admitted any time. Private or class instruction. Learn what and how we teach, and what it costs. Catalogue free.

Board of Directors
D. P. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT
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ENGLISHWOMAN desires position as nursery governess or lady help. Country not objected to. M. L., Colonist office.

NOTICE

The Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of the above named company will be held at the office of Bodwell & Duff in the city of Victoria, on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1901, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the shareholders of the above company will, from the shareholders possessing the qualification required, elect five persons to be directors of the company, and will transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting at the time and place above mentioned.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 21st day of October, 1901.

By order of the Provisional Board of Directors.

A. E. HENRY, Chairman.
J. H. LAWSON, JR., Secretary.