The Colonist.

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MIGRATORY RACES.

A correspondent makes some interesting suggestions in regard to the migratory instincts of mankind. No conclusion can be reached on subjects of this nature, but the discussion of them puts us in possession of new facts and broadens the horizon of our views. It is educative and therefore valuable.

It is quite certain that all the races of mankind have not now this migratory instinct, although it does not follow that they may not all at one time have possessed it. Let us take a few illustrations, but before doing so it is necessary to distinguish between nomadic habits and the migratory instinct. The Bedouin tribes are nomadic, but not migratory in the sense of that word as applied to our own branch of the human race. The Eskimo, the Samoyedes and the Osteaks of Eastern Siberia are races that do not appear to possess the migratory instinct, although the first two are nomadic. Here are three branches of the human family who live under conditions of a very unfavorable character. For centuries no reasons have existed to prevent the whole of them from seeking a home in more temperate latitudes, but they are as much confined to their Arctic habitat as are the white bear, the walrus and the musk ox. Some unwritten law of their being keeps them within the region of perennial winter as closely as the coral insects are confined to tropical waters and the anemones and limpets of our Northern seas are restricted to our colder waters. Undoubtedly these Northern races have in long generations grown accustomed to their environment and there is no increase of population clamoring for room to compel the establishment of colonies elsewhere. Nevertheless if the desire to migrate is a universal instinct in mankind, it would seem probable that we would find among these Northern tribes traditions as to their former residence elsewhere, and somewhere in more southerly latitudes, representatives of this Arctic stock.

The migratory instinct, to call it by that name for want of a better one, is well marked in other races besides the Anglo-Teutonic. The Latin races, as represented by the Spanish and Portuguese, have been animated by it; but it has not been well-defined in the Italian branch. As a rule, the French have very little of it. The colonists who occupied New France, and from whom our French-Canadians are sprung, were descendants of the Norsemen, and first cousins in blood to their English neighbors. They were venturesome and successful in the occupation of foreign countries, and furnish in this respect a very remarkable contrast to the rest of the population of France, who as colonists have always been conspicuous failures. The Turks were migratory, but their migrations were in the nature of a great military raid, in which the army took with it the women, children and household belongings, ready to settle permanently anywhere that either choice might influence, or necessity compel. If John Sobieski had not stopped them at Prague, mosques of Islam might stand on the shores of the North Sea and the Muzzein call to prayer might be mingled with the roar of the Atlantic surf. The Arabs present a strange compound of the nomadic and migratory instincts, which has enabled them to dominate a very portion of Africa. The Scandinavians are an emigrating race and make almost ideal colonists, but have not shown much fitness to be the pioneers of civilization.

It is not necessary to cite more instances, but the more that are cited the more evident it becomes that only two branches of the human family have had the migratory instinct strongly developed in historic times, and one of these has lost it. The Hispano-Portuguese people had it, and it found expression under the leadership of the Church, the result being that all South America and Central America became subject to them. Two features marked the migrations. Religion was its ostensible impulse, and its result was the amalgamation of the European colonists with the native races But the Spanish and Portuguese have ceased to be migratory. The great branches of the human family in which this instinct is most strongly exhibited is our own, and, as said above, its blood relations the French of Brittany. Discarding the latter as only a small part of this great movement, we have the fact that commercial gain and not religion has been its prime impulse in the last five hundred years, and that since earliest history this race has refused to amalgamate with those of the countries which it overran, and has either exterminated them in whole or in part or assumed sovereignty over them. The more we dwell upon this extremely interesting theme the more evident does it appear that the record of our own nation is unique in this respect.

THE "COLONIST" COMES TO THE RESCUE.

We find the following in the Rossland Evening Record:

The provincial legislature changed the size of a mineral claim from 600x1,500 feet to 1,500 feet square and designated that all rights ended at the boundary lines of the claim. The last session the following clause was incorporated in the mineral act:

"The holder of the mineral claim shall be entitled to all minerals to mine outside the boundary lines of his claim continued vertically downwards."

This will introduce confusion into the already complicated mining business of British Columbia. It will be difficult to understand just what is meant by by that clause. If it means that the mineral can be followed outside the boundary line of claims, which are already too large, for the good of miners or prospectors and the government itself, for that matter, we are unable to discover a reason or excuse for it. If it does not mean that it means nothing. The Victoria COLONIST which is all wise when it comes to defending the action of the provincial legislature, might come to the rescue by pointing out just what is meant and the reason for incorporating such a clause into the new mineral act.

The COLONIST comes to the rescue with pleasure, but just whom we are to rescue and from what, we are not quite sure. We think it is the Record which needs a little "rescuing" at this particular juncture, and the COLONIST suggests as a process for rescuing the perishing in this special instance that the Record man should ascend to the summit of Red Mountain and there remain long enough to get the influences of Columbia avenue out of his brain, and become able to read and understand a plain English sentence.

The sentence which the Record quotes does not mean what the Record thinks it does. Moreover, it means absolutely nothing at all. In point of fact no person, that we know of, ever saw such a sentence anywhere at any time before the Record man wrote it. There is no such sentence in the mining law of last session, or any other session of the legislature of British Columbia held since the world began.

The section of the act of last session, which the Record thinks or pretends it has reproduced in the extract quoted, is clause (a) of section 4, and reads as follows:

(a) The holder of a mineral claim shall be entitled to all minerals which may lie within his claim, but he shall not be entitled to mine outside the boundary line of his claim continued vertically downwards.

That is to say, the Record omits from the clause the words "which may lie within his claim, but he shall not be entitled," and then begs the COLONIST to come to the rescue. We are sorry, but we are out of chloride of gold.

Just a word in addition: When the COLONIST made a general challenge to the opposition press of British Columbia to bring forward their specific grievances, it did not directly or indirectly agree to ensure the papers referred to against the consequences of their own inability to read correctly four and a quarter lines of the Queen's English in a printed statute.

OUR sealers will be very much interested in the news which we print today from London. It will be conceded that Mr. Liebes, who represents the North American Commercial Company, stated the case very well when he said there was ownership of property on one side and the legal right to destroy it on the other. He suggests a sensible solution of the whole matter, but probably Mr. John W. Foster was right when he said that congress would never vote any money to buy out the sealers. The house might, but "the barbarians in the senate," to use the language of a New York contemporary, would undoubtedly oppose it.

THE Kamloops Sentinel wants a resident inspector of schools in Kamloops and another at Nelson, but says it knows the COLONIST will oppose this because "it would take from Victoria two well-paid officials." Our contemporary is quite mistaken. So far from opposing the suggestion, the COLONIST took the opportunity of bringing under the notice of the Department of Education the claim made by the Sentinel, and was informed that the subject of the distribution of inspectors had yet to be decided upon.

E. E. SHEPPARD, special commissioner to Mexico and Central America, will arrive in Victoria on the evening of the 22nd instant and leave for San Francisco the following day. He is hardly allowing himself time enough here, and he comes in the midst of the Jubilee festivities. However, it will be a case of business before pleasure, and the merchants and others of Victoria, who are principally interested in the promotion of trade with the countries to which Mr. Sheppard is going, will doubtless use his short stay here to good advantage.

THE reference in the Times last night to Col. Prior and Mr. Laurier was as indecent a thing as we have seen in a long time. Not even resentment at having been thrice defeated by Col. Prior in an election for the Commons and sourness of soul by reason of more recently disappointed ambition, can justify the exquisite meanness of such a contemptable paragraph. Col. Prior has yet to be truthfully accused of not being a gentleman or of forgetting what is due to one.

THE Vancouver World speaks, in a paragraph which we quote, of a marble statue of the Queen in the rotunda of the new Parliament building, but thinks we will hear nothing more of it. But why? Let us have the statue. The money can be raised by popular subscription. Who will head the list? Loyal correspondents of the COLONIST, what say you? Write to us on the subject briefly. As many of you write as wish, only make your letters short.

THERE is a complaint in Liberal circles in London because of Mr. Gladstone will have no place in the Jubilee procession. But at present Mr. Gladstone is a private citizen, and the procession is strictly an official function. The latter is undoubtedly the reason why industrial organizations are not invited to participate. Where would the line be drawn if invitations were extended beyond the domain of officialdom?

PROFESSOR CHARLES SPAHR, an American writer, in his book on "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States," says one per cent. of the families in the United States own more of the natural wealth than the other ninety-nine per cent. This is an astonishing condition of things. In it are the germs of one of the greatest revolutions that the world has ever seen.

THE Times affects to believe the appeal of the COLONIST to the representatives of British Columbia to cease opposition to the government's railway policy and unite in an effort to secure better freight rates to the Coast was directed to Messrs. Earle and Prior. The COLONIST spoke for the Province as a whole and to all its representatives.

IF it be true that the Dominion government are influenced in their railway policy by the provincial government and the COLONIST, where do the so-called British Columbia Liberals come in? The truth is, that these alleged Liberals are liberal only to themselves and those whose political fealty they desire to reward with offices held by Conservatives.

AUSTRIA was invited by Germany and Belgium to join in a protest against the the preferential clause in the Canadian tariff, but the matter having been referred to "a diplomatic expert," who reported that there was no ground for a protest, the invitation was declined.

HALF-DOLLARS are in circulation in the United States which are counterfeit only in the sense that they are not made at the United States Mint. They contain just as much silver as a lawful coin, but are in point of fact only worth a little over 25 cents.

WE thank the Columbian for its kindly words in regard to that little misunderstanding over the New Westminster team's score.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

HOT SHOT FOR MR. MULOCK.

The Postmaster-General has devoted a good deal of his attention to the dismissal of British Columbia postmasters for political reasons. The public generally are beginning to enquire whether Mr. Mulock appreciates the duties of the position which he has seen fit to assume, or whether the acceleration of the mail service is to become secondary to the exigencies of politics.—Calgary Herald.

HONOR TO A JOURNALIST.

The University of New Brunswick has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. John V. Ellis, editor of the St. John Globe, who for almost forty years has been a journalist, and for thirty-six years has been editor of a daily paper. Mr. Ellis, in addition to his other claims to distinction as a writer, has been a representative of the city of St. John in the legislature, and is now its representative in the House of Commons.—Ottawa Citizen.

COMING TO ITS SENSES.

Looking at the matter from Mr. Blair's point of view, we do not at all wonder at the decision that has been reached, or appears to have been reached. Indeed we are unable to see that there was a point in favor of the V.V. & E. as against the C. & W., except that the former proposed to come through to the Coast, and the latter did not.—Columbian.

MINES OF WEST COAST.

Washington Investors Think Them All Right—Some Good British Canadian Investments.

Kootenay Papers on Demands of Prospectors—Another New District Heard From.

The Nanaimo Free Press says: General James M. Ashton, of the Washington State Militia, and Mr. James Clarke returned yesterday from a tour of inspection of the known mineral sections of the West Coast, including Alberni, and will leave again in the morning, to go into the Nitinat country, via Duncan and the Cowichan lake. They were present at Alberni when the machinery was removed from the Alberni-Consolidated, but express the opinion that the work of development had hardly commenced, and that Mineral Hill will yet prove a valuable mining centre. General Ashton is interested in several mining properties in the Nitinat and other West Coast mining sections, and is quite enthusiastic as to the prospects of this section of the Island becoming an extensive mineral producer. During their tour they have secured several excellent specimens from well defined ledges which they expect to see under actual development within a few months, or a few years at most.

Mr. Clarke will be remembered among the old-timers, for he resided in this district about twenty years ago, and was interested with Messrs. Wingate and Miller in the sinking of the first South Wellington shaft, and the opening up of that colliery.

WASHINGTON COMPANY MEETS.

The Washington Mining Company, owning and operating the Washington mine, in the Slocan country, held its annual meeting in Spokane on Friday, and elected the following: President, J. L. Montgomery; vice-president, A. E. Jefferson; secretary, R. L. Clarke; and treasurer, John L. Retallack. The report of President Montgomery showed that "the development work during the winter disclosed a streak of ore all along the hanging wall of the vein in the intermediate tunnel for a distance of nearly 70 feet back from its present face. The crescent from the bottom of the winze in No. 3 tunnel disclosed from two to three feet of mixed quartz, galena and zinc on the hanging wall of the vein. We should have liked to have prospected this further had not the large flow of water compelled the discontinuance of the work before the foot wall of the vein was reached. All of the stopes show a greater or lesser quantity of concentrating ore, the major portion of them having continued to show improvement as the work progressed. Nearly 60 tons of clean ore have been taken out in the course of development and shipped to smelters, the average assay of which was 120 ounces of silver and 72 per cent. of lead." The mill has been working since May 7, and the present force of mine and mill is about fifty men. T. E. Jefferson was re-elected as one of the directors, but resigned with the request that A. E. Jefferson be elected in his stead, which request was granted.

THEY WANT TOO MUCH.

Several of the Kootenay papers say that the high price which prospectors put on their prospects is retarding the development of the district and driving capital and capitalists away. The Slocan Pioneer in this connection says: "Within the fortnight several intending purchasers, men who have put in the better part of their lives mining, and who have experienced the downs as well as the ups, visited the camp, but were so discouraged at the prices quoted that they fled, without even going into the gulches to see any of the splendid properties upon which the reputation of the camp is founded. This sort of thing will cause undeserved harm to the district, and set it back as many a mining district has been set back before, by a similar system of over-appraisement of undeveloped claims."

THE BRITISH-CANADIAN COMPANY.

The British-Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate have been doing not a little for the development of Kootenay lake and Slocan lake districts. Herbert Cuthbert, Western manager since the incorporation of the company but who has resigned, said recently: "Up to the present time the company has acquired by bond or purchase twenty-three mining properties in the Kootenay and Boundary Creek country. We regard the Athabasca, two and one-half miles from Nelson, very highly at present. We have seven men at work and shipments will commence within two weeks. The Mile Point near Ainsworth is showing up well. We have ten men at work in development and will be shipping ore from the Mile Point inside of three weeks. The vein in the claim is eight feet wide, with eighteen inches of clean ore and the balance concentrating. There has been 200 tons of ore shipped, all taken out in development. The Howard Fraction on Lemon creek is an excellent property. There is now on the dump 300 sacks of ore awaiting shipment. A careful sampling of the 300 sacks gave an assay value of 190 ounces of silver and $19.50 in gold. There are sixteen men now at work in the mine."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. Erskine Smith has brought to Rossland a bag of rich surface ore from the claim of J. R. Hamill, five miles southwest of North Fork, between the new strike on Fish creek and the Pend d'Oreille. It is a quartz, carrying galena, copper, pyrites and gold. Mr. Smith says it is in a new country, with but one location within two miles—the Old Joe, a copper proposition.

John M. Burke, General Warren, E. P. Read, Dan Burke and Colonel Head left Spokane this week for the Fort Steele country. Mr. Burke is to make a first payment on the Dibble group, which he has bonded. It includes four claims near Bull river, eastward from Fort Steele. It is said that the purchase price is in the neighborhood of $35,000. Colonel A. E. Head is a California mining operator, formerly of the famous Comstock mine.

Conspicuous among the companies working in Boundary Creek are the Brandon and Golden Crown Mining Company, of Rossland; the Prospecting Syndicate of British Columbia, of Vancouver, and the Boundary Mines Company, of New York.

At the St. Eugene mine, near Fort Steele, thousands of tons of ore are now on the dump waiting the building of the Crow's Nest railroad. It is said that there are from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of ore blocked out in the mine. The new town of Moyea, on Moyea lake near the St. Eugene mine, is taking on a building boom.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld. Ly

Have the following up to date Haying Machines just arrived:

Toronto and Brantford Mowers.

With *ROLLER AND BALL BEARINGS*. Sharp's and Tiger Sulky Rakes. Also a full line of hand tools, such as Scythes, Forks, Rakes, etc. Send for Catalogues and Prices.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

NO CAN DO.....

NOTHING

Fill space with nothing. We can't help you *OUT* on economy unless you give us a *LOOK. NO REFLECTION.* But to *STICK* to our story, we are the *CORRECT STYLE* for prices and up to date in delicacies.

Manitoba Butter, received by refrigerator car
Creamery Butter, 25c.
Dairy Butter, 20c.
California Squares, 35c.
Local Dairy, 20c.

Twelve pound Tubs for Family Use. Strawberries and Cream fresh every day.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

TIDINGS FROM ALASKA.

The report of the Alaska-Mexican Mining Company for 1896 shows that the total receipts from ore during the year were $245,862; expenses, $184,212, leaving a net balance of $61,820. Dividends of 8 per cent. were paid on the capital stock. The total amount of ore taken out and milled during the year was 101,702 tons. The estimate of ore in sight at the end of the year was 607,266 tons, or five years' supply for the mill.

Indians are locating town lots in Juneau.

The Alaska Searchlight has a letter from Lake Bennett, under date of May 26. The writer says that the ice is nearly all gone out of the lake and the parties camped there will be able to start down the Yukon within three or four days. There are 100 boats and scows ready to leave and as many more in process of construction. Some of the scows are quite large. The sawmill is so rushed with orders that many men have been forced to whipsaw out the timbers for their boats. Much freight for the Yukon and Klondike is cached at Sheep camp until next winter, as the snow melted before it could be taken over the divide.

Bishop Rowe has gone into the Yukon on a visit of inspection.

In the vicinity of Uyak bay there are two new salmon canneries in the course of construction, one being built by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company and the other by Hume Bros. & Hume. These canneries will get their fish from Karluk.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at Karluk on April 26, continuing nearly one hour. Shocks of minor importance were felt for days afterward, and ten days later a new volcano made its appearance on the mainland, directly opposite Karluk. No full account of the phenomenon has come to hand, the matter being but casually mentioned by a correspondent of the Alaskan. Karluk is in Western Alaska and is the site of a number of large salmon canneries.

HAD A GLORIOUS TIME.

Edward B. Willis, of the Sacramento Record-Union, speaking to the Oregonian of the visit of the California Press Association to this city, said:

"We have had a glorious trip, delightful from the start. It was intended, when we started, to come into this country quietly and not put any community to the trouble of our entertaiment. We expected nothing of the kind, and succeeded in carrying out our plan until we reached Victoria. There we were captured. The mayor of the city and representatives of the press met us on our arrival, and during our entire stay there, the party was in their hands. We were shown the parliament buildings, driven about the beautiful city and then taken to Esquimalt. There Admiral Palliser met us, and we were conveyed in launches and cutters to his flagship, Imperieuse, and shown the big battle-ship from stem to stern.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"How do I know that you really love me?" she asked. "What assurance have I that you would be willing to make sacrifices and endure hardships for my sake?"

He looked at her in reproachful astonishment and exclaimed:

"What more can you ask? Haven't I for six months refrained from laying violent hands on your little brother?"—Washington Star.

Peregrinating Peter—Look dere at dat sign!

Enigrating Edward—"Cleaning and dyeing establishment." What about it?

Peregrinating Peter—Didn't I tell yer dem two allus went tergidder?—Truth.

"Abner," said the good wife, "I wish you would stop at the store and get me a rubber ring for the baby to cut his teeth on."

"S'posen you give him that there gold brick in the cupboard?" said the farmer, with a grim smile. "It worked all right with me."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Butcher—I need a boy about your size, and will give you 12 shillings a week.

Boy—Will I have a chance to rise?

Butcher—Yes; I want you to be here at 4 o'clock in the morning.—Tit-Bits.

A STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

TO THE EDITOR:—I fully agree with your remarks re statue of the Queen in the rotunda of the new parliament buildings, or, perhaps better still, in the centre of the grounds in front of said buildings.

I have met a number of people who are only waiting for a chance to subscribe, and wonder why a popular subscription list has not been opened before this. VICTORIA FOR VICTORIA.

"It's your wife at the telephone," said the office-boy.

"Tell her I'm out for the afternoon."

"He says to tell you he's out for the afternoon, mum."—Detroit Journal.

Some people are constantly troubled with pimples and boils, especially about the face and neck. The best remedy is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels all humors through the proper channels, and so makes the skin become soft, healthy and fair.

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 59, St. Henri, Que