

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1897.

IMMEASURABLE POSSIBILITIES

The whole Coast will be a beehive. This is the way an old Cassiar man expressed himself yesterday. It would be impossible to give a list of all the transportation concerns, trading concerns, mining companies, and other business combinations contemplating operations in the Yukon next year. As for the number of individual miners who will go north, there is no way of computing it.

One admirable feature of the case is that while every one talks of going to Klondyke, it is absolutely certain that the very great majority of them will do nothing of the kind, but will overrun the whole region from the International boundary to the Arctic circle and West of the Rockies. As there are as good fish in the sea as ever was caught, so the chances are that there are as rich mines of gold to be discovered as those of Williams and Lightning creeks in the Cariboo and El Dorado and Bonanza in the Klondyke. Here is a consideration which will have a powerful influence with prospectors. Wild Horse creek in East Kootenay was enormously rich. Klondyke at the other extremity of the golden belt is enormously rich. Midway between them are the two Cariboo creeks above named, which were enormously rich. These three rich points on a belt twelve hundred miles long indicate that there may be other phenomenally rich points yet to be discovered elsewhere in the belt. It is known that there are many good placers scattered all over the great district of which the above belt forms the backbone; also that deposits of gold-bearing quartz are numerous. Under these circumstances the host of prospectors to come into the country next year may be expected to distribute itself over the whole area. Many people will come to the Coast and finding the routes of travel to the Yukon congested, will seek to establish themselves at more accessible points. Therefore it is impossible to say that any part of the whole immense gold-bearing area of British Columbia and the Canadian Northwest will not receive a large share of newcomers.

It is difficult to realize what this means. The centre of population of this province was for years on this island; then the coast on the Mainland began to attract an increase of population. Then came the rush to Kootenay and the balance between the Coast and the Interior seemed in danger of being permanently destroyed. But who can tell what next year will bring forth? Kootenay will continue to grow; but it is not at all likely to be alone in its growth. We may before the end of the year find a large population on the Stikine. We may see thousands of people pour into Cariboo. We may find thousands more engaged in work in mines on the Mainland coast and on the islands. We are on the eve of wonderful things.

AMERICANISM.

The San Francisco Argonaut is inclined to join issue with those people who think that travel broadens the mind, and seems to be in doubt whether what is called "Americanism" can be developed in those who come in contact with the people of other countries. This word, "Americanism," is one that has come to be much used in recent years. It may be defined as the notion that everything in the United States is infinitely superior to anything to be found anywhere else. We agree with the Argonaut that this is not likely to become very rampant in persons who have learned by travel what other countries are like. Americanism is only a wide provincialism. An illustration of this may be given. A writer in a paper published in the United States once said that in discussing the affairs of other countries regard must be paid to the fact that people of other countries do not concede the superiority of American institutions. To this the reply was made that Americans know the superiority of their own institutions, and that this settled the question. "We know that we are better than any other people on earth," was the language of this representative of Americanism.

To the professor of Americanism it will seem an astounding thing that Marquis Ito, when he searched for a constitution for Japan, did not discover it in the United States, but in Bavaria. To such a person it seems incredible that any people could deliberately prefer any other system of government than that prevailing in the American Union, and hence those who live under any other form of government are regarded as necessarily groaning under a tyranny which they would fain shake off if they could. The latest boast of Americanism is that the patronage at the disposal of the Mayor of Greater New York is equal to \$33,000,000 a year. To any one not intoxicated with Americanism, there would seem to be something perilous in a system of government which resulted in such a vast power being held for a year by any single individual. The power of the Mayor of Greater New York is usually compared with that of some of the minor sovereigns of Europe, but this does not do it justice, for it is greater, in point of financial patronage, than the personal prerogative exercised by the king or emperor of any European

state. And this vast power is exercised as a political engine. The man who is answerable only to his party caucus, and as long as he furthers the ends of his political associates and makes it possible to perpetuate their power, he has done all that is asked of him. This vast patronage is to be an annual object of political strife. It is as though a throne were set up to be contended for every year, and yet the believers in Americanism think such a state of things is the envy of Europe, instead of being, as it is, a subject of profound pity.

The traveled American sees great cities governed without scandal and excessive taxation. He sees justice administered in a manner which renders the perpetration of such farces as the Durrant case an impossibility. He sees the governing bodies in close touch with the people. He learns that his country is the most governed, and probably the worst governed, on the face of the earth. He is very apt to come home cured of his Americanism, to begin to think that the United States has something after all to learn from other countries.

After the Hon. Mr. Sifton had addressed the Victoria citizens the other day, a gentleman from the United States, whose name it would not be fair to mention, described it as the most remarkable exhibition of democracy that had ever come under his notice—a minister of the crown, who corresponds to a member of the President's cabinet, submitting himself to be catechized by every one who chose to ask him questions. Why does a minister of the crown in Canada or Great Britain submit to occurrences of that nature, while United States cabinet officers do not? The answer is that under our true democracy the public servant recognizes at all times his responsibility to all the people, while in the other case the cabinet officer recognizes his responsibility periodically to his party leaders, and that is all. Contrast with British institutions is apt to take the starch out of the stiffest Americanism.

It seems incredible, but only last year a Seattle newspaper corrected a correspondent who spoke of Kootenay being in Canada, and told him it was in British Columbia. It is the belief of hundreds of thousands of Americans that no people, except those living in the United States, have any voice whatever in the making of the laws. The school Manual of Civics used in some of the states expressly says this in so many words. The idea that public offices of trust should be scrambled for every year is, according to the gospel of Americanism, the only one consistent with freedom. Men who travel get their minds enlightened, and enlightenment of mind means the death of that bumpiness which calls itself Americanism.

There once was an Americanism of quite another kind. It was the courageous tyranny-hating Americanism of John Hancock and George Washington—an Americanism which recognized the extreme difficulty of the problem of government inaugurated by the Declaration of Independence. The later generation of United States citizens forgets that the men who laid the foundation of the republic were trained under a monarchy, and sought for guidance in the history of other countries. Hence the growth of that Americanism which fears the influence of travel upon its votaries.

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The report that an understanding has been reached between Great Britain, Italy and Austria may be a second foreboding shadow of "the important news" referred to in a leading English paper lately. It has for some time been apparent that the interest of Austria in the designs of Germany was greatly diminished and Italy never went into the combination with any other motive than self-protection. After Sedan there was naturally a re-grouping of the European powers. Bismarck was determined to isolate France, and the result was the Triple Alliance, which was intended for no other purpose than to prevent France from entering upon a war of revenge. If Italy had held aloof, she would have had to choose between an alliance with France and war, and she cast her lot in with the then dominant power of the continent. Austria had already, at Sadowa, felt the touch of German steel and had no wish for a new experience. There is no reason to question the sincerity of Bismarck's pacific professions. He had got all he wanted. He had robbed Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein; he had driven Austria out of the Germanic confederation and compelled her to give up Venetia to Italy; he had forced France to yield Alsace-Lorraine. As there was nothing more in sight to be stolen, he was prepared for peace. It is evident that whatever may have been the plans of Bismarck, they now form no part of the policy of Germany. The Kaiser desires to play a role of his own, and it is not clear that either of his allies has any special interest in his success. They can hardly be expected to lend their aid to the ambitious designs of the Kaiser to make Germany the supreme power in the world.

Moreover Austria has her own troubles. It has been said that all that holds the empire together is the personal influence of the Emperor. He is only sixty-seven years old, as years go, but, measured by troubles, is many years older. The best authorities on European politics say that when his hand leaves the helm the Aus-

trian ship of state will inevitably go on to the breakers. Her alliance with Germany has hampered Austria in domestic affairs, and it is easy to understand how she might desire to be freed from its entanglement. As for Italy, any gratitude that she may have felt for the gift of Venetia, has been fully discharged by her staunch adherence to the cause of Germany. It has cost her many millions. Both Italy and Austria would undoubtedly be very glad to enter into a new arrangement which would free them from the German incubus. Neither need fear attack from their former ally, for Germany would be afraid to risk it. France would fall upon her in an instant.

As matters now appear to be shaping themselves, there is a prospect of the complete isolation of Germany. This would be a fitting reward for the thoroughly selfish policy which has been maintained by the Berlin court for the last thirty-five years. Undoubtedly the fame of the Hohenzollerns has been greatly augmented; but the triumph of Bismarckism and Kaiserism has left Germany without a friend in Europe, and with the seeds of dissolution sown broadcast in the Germanic confederation.

STEWART RIVER.

We print a letter to-day from R. W. Schmidt and J. L. Edwards, who have been mining on the North fork of the Stewart river, about three hundred miles from the Yukon. They report rich ground and plenty of it. Mr. Schmidt, who handed the letter to the Colonist, says there is room on the Stewart for all the people who choose to come. He says we can form no idea of the immense country in the Yukon valley awaiting prospecting. The great question, the only question in fact with which the public need concern themselves, is that of food and transportation. Given these and the whole region will be overrun with prospectors and enormous sums will be brought out.

Before going up the Stewart the Schmidt party prospected the Big Salmon and the Pelly rivers. They only looked on the bars, for the expert with them thought this the only place worth looking. Wherever there was a ledge to catch gold they found it, but it was always fine. So it was on the Stewart river. When at length they abandoned the bars and took to the benches, they were rewarded with rich results. Mr. Schmidt is positive that the Stewart next year will become one of the greatest of mining centres. At present only his party are operating upon it. They came to get supplies, only bringing what gold they could conveniently carry.

Whatever may be the Colonist's opinion of the resolution proposed by the Times in regard to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, it thinks there will be no two opinions as to the conduct of Mr. Templeman in permitting such a paragraph to appear in his paper. Mr. Templeman has lately been made a senator, or will soon be made one. His appointment was well received by the press, even those papers which are opposed politically to him speaking in the most kindly terms. This fact of itself ought to have taught him decency, even if his prospective elevation to a high and honorable office did not. Nevertheless, he has deliberately through his paper insulted the retiring lieutenant-governor. If the insult was published without his knowledge, it is his duty to promptly say so in the most public manner.

The San Francisco Call is greatly exercised over the presence of the Canadian ministers at Washington. It thinks it sees in their presence there unmistakable evidence of the illegal position of Canada. They first called upon Sir Julian Pauncefote, says the Call, who introduced them to the Secretary of State, after which they continued their negotiations with the Secretary on their own account. This is supposed to prove that Canada is suffering from what the Call describes as "European bondage." The San Francisco paper is simply ignorant of the real nature of the British Empire. "European bondage!" What an ass a man can make of himself when he sets out to exhibit his ignorance.

The Sumas municipal council condemns the provincial government for not building railways as public works. This means that a few gentlemen, how many we are not told, entertain an opinion contrary to the prevailing opinion of mankind.

The sugar planters of Hawaii are very conscious of being able to carry out the annexation scheme. There is no doubt that annexation to the United States would be a good thing for the islands, for it would establish a settled condition of things which would be of great advantage to property owners and business men. Whether it would be as beneficial to the United States as some of its champions contend is another thing.

Without discussing the merits of the Costello case, we would like to remind our friends in Kootenay that all things ought to be done decently and in order. If there is reason to think that one of the justices of this province has erred, there is a constitutional way of righting the wrong.

The news from Dawson City in regard to the food supply is very conflicting; but there is no difference of opinion as to the monstrous wickedness of the men who preferred to take up whiskey rather than food.

EXTENSIVE deposits of placer gold are reported from the Liard valley on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. If this report is confirmed it means untold wealth for the prairie region.

The report that silver has been successfully transmuted into gold is again told with much circumstantiality. It is said, however, that the process costs more than the gold is worth.

The Tacoma Ledger prints a map of Alaska and the Canadian Yukon, but is very careful to omit the name Canada or British Columbia from it.

MR. R. W. SCHMIDT's opinion of Seattle outfalls as given in his letter to the Colonist is not flattering.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

MONTREAL BUSINESS. Montreal's foreign trade was over two million dollars greater in the month of October than in the corresponding month last year.—Montreal Herald.

THE QUEBEC WAY.

At the next session twenty petitions will be presented for private bills to admit the applicants to the practice of various professions. The legislature at this rate will soon leave the colleagues behind in the work of making laws and doctors.—Montreal Gazette.

BEGINS TO REALIZE IT.

The rush of gold-hunters to the Klondyke next spring promises to be an extraordinary one. One line of steamers from San Francisco is said to have already booked 80,000 passengers, and the demand for accommodation is expected to continue throughout the entire winter. The transportation of these people and their effects from the coast to the gold fields is a prize worth striving for, and the company that first establishes steam communication is certain to do a large and profitable business.—Mail and Empire.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.

We have the best authority for stating that one of the first telegraph lines to be put in hand will be that between Golden and Fort Steele.—Golden Era.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Did your husband have any luck on his shooting excursion yesterday?" "For him, yes." "Is that so? Why, I didn't see that he brought home any game." "Of course not, but he managed to get back without shooting himself."—Richmond Dispatch.

"I'm a plain, everyday business man," said Meritt, "and am nothing if not practical. Miss Wisely, will you be my wife?" "I admire your frankness, Mr. Meritt," replied the fair object of his affections, "because I am inclined to be rather matter of fact myself. How much are you worth?"—Chicago News.

"Which reminds me," said the Cheerful Idiot, as the sausage was brought on, "that I once owned a dog when I was a boy that could chase rabbits from sunrise to sunset and never turn a hair."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rags—That fellow Smiley reminds me of a dog's tail. Rags—How so? Rags—He's such a wag.—Chicago News.

"Remember, my boy," said the middle-aged gentleman, "that contentment is better than riches." "Yes," replied the young man, who is supposed to be a philosopher, "this is to say, it would be if there were any such thing."—Washington Star.

Agent—I sent you an excellent cook yesterday, but you refused to take her. Mrs. Newwood—She was too pretty. I told you I wanted a plain cook.—New York Herald.

Applicant—It's the truth I do be sayin', sor, that I never worked for any man in me life that had the lave fault to find wid me. Tradesman—And who, for instance, have you worked for? Applicant—Well, 'er-faith, now, whin I do be thinkin' it over, it's mostly meself, sor.—Richmond Dispatch.

She—Don't you find journalism rather thankless work? He—Oh, no. Almost everything I write is returned with thanks.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Will you think of me when I am gone?" he asked. "I shall be glad to," she replied with a sigh. "If you will make it possible." Then he went.—Chicago Post.

Jones—Miss Sage has taken to divided skirts and the bicycle. Smith—I am surprised. I didn't think she was that old. Does your wife understand the care of palms in winter? "Indeed she does; she always wheelies some of the neighbors into keeping hers."—Chicago Record.

INSOMNIA.

Three Months Without Sleep—Wasted in Flesh. Given up to Die, but the Great South American Nerve Soothers to Rest With One Dose and Effects a Rapid and Permanent Cure.

Mrs. White of Mono Township, Beaverfoot P.Q., was dangerously ill from nervous trouble. She was so nervous that she had not slept a night for three months. She was so low that her friends despaired of her recovery, in fact had given her up to die. She was persuaded to try South American Nerve Soothers, and was so relieved that she was able to get up and about in a few days. For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Leather coats, canvas coats, mackinaw suits. B. Williams & Co. x

COWICHAN EVENTS.

A Mining Claim Reported Sold.—County Court Cases—Pleasant Evenings.

DUNCAN, Nov. 15.—(Special).—The first "pleasant evening" of the season was a dance held at the Agricultural Hall on Thursday last, the Bantio orchestra supplying the music. A paucity of ladies and plethora of the sterner sex were unique features of the affair.

The Kikapo Indian Medicine Company occupied the Agricultural Hall last week, giving nightly entertainments to crowded houses, and drawing teeth, selling "Sagwa" and Kikapo pills, oil and salve.

His Honor Judge E. Harrison held a County court here on Saturday last. The list of cases was light and not of particular moment. Mr. Barker, of Nanaimo, appeared as counsel in a dispute as to the ownership of a house on an Indian reserve.

Two cases under the Indian act were heard at the court house on Saturday afternoon, before Indian Agent Lomas, H. O. Wellburn and James Evans, J.P.s. An Indian woman, Le-te-mia, a drunk, was fined \$5 and costs, and Andrew Iyath \$50 and costs for supplying the liquor.

A sale of a quarter interest in the Tyhee mining claim on Mount Sicker for \$5,000 is reported. It is also authoritatively stated that a leading firm of Glasgow stockholders, after a recent visit of a partner to inspect the claims, is about to float a strong company in the Old Country to work on Mount Sicker and erect a smelter there.

THE FLOCKMASTERS.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting and Dinner.—The Government's Interest.

DUNCAN, Nov. 15.—The annual general meeting of the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association was held at the Agricultural hall on Saturday afternoon last, when Capt. Barkley, R.N., and Mr. T. A. Wood were re-elected unanimously as president and secretary, and resolutions were passed for the purchase of some pure-bred sheep of the Leicester and Dorset-bred breeds.

The fifth annual dinner of the association was held at the Quamichan hotel on Saturday evening last. The president of the association, Capt. Barkley, R.N., occupied the chair, being supported by the Hon. Premier J. H. Turner and W. B. McInnes, M.P., on the right, and the coming Lieutenant-Governor, Senator McInnes, and Major Muttar, M.P.P., on the left, and some sixty members and other friends occupying the tables.

The list of toasts comprised the Queen, Dominion and Provincial houses of parliament and the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association. The replies of Senator McInnes and the Hon. Premier to their toasts were received very heartily, the statement of the Premier that a practical common sense business view of provincial affairs was preferable to a political party view, and his remarks as to the prospects of Mainland, Island and Mount Sicker mining ventures being much applauded. After the speech making was over songs were given by Messrs. W. Beaumont, A. Drummond, H. Evans, Angus Bell, Guy Mellin, Ben. Dobson, S. Hadwin, N. Musgrave and a Buzzard concluded the event in a genial and happy way.

A SLOCAN SNOWSLIDE.

A Gang of Miners Caught and One Loses His Life.

SANDON, B.C., Nov. 14.—A heavy snowslide yesterday on the Noble Five mountain range, near this city, swept one man to death and did a great amount of damage.

Joe McCribbens, whose parents reside in Oakland, Cal., and his partner, who were working on the night crew of the Red Fox mine, were caught in the snowslide while going to work. McCribbens was carried down the mountain side and hopelessly buried under a mass of snow and ice. His partner, whose name is not known, was imprisoned in the tunnel of the mine for twenty-four hours, being rescued in an exhausted condition. McCribbens' body cannot be rescued until spring.

MONEY FOR SPAIN.

An English Financier Offers to Raise Millions.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is announced that E. T. Hooley, the English financier, has abandoned the proposed Chinese loan and is now giving his attention to Spain. He is reported to have offered to raise a loan of \$17,000,000, at 4 per cent, secured on the lines of the old quicksilver loans which are now nearly wiped out. The Spanish cabinet, it is further stated, will consider the matter next Thursday. The prospect is not regarded as favorable in this city, and doubts are expressed of Hooley's abilities to float it, even if Spain accepts, which is doubtful, as the Spanish minister of finance has declared he does not intend to issue another loan with the quicksilver mines as security.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Peace Far From Concluded and the Sultan Preparing for More Trouble.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Vienna says: "The final treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece has not yet been signed and the negotiations between the powers in respect to autonomy for Crete have hardly emerged from the initial stage, when already there are disquieting symptoms in the Balkans. The relations between Bulgaria and the Porte are strained. The Sultan is preparing for all eventualities and 100,000 troops are on the Bulgarian frontier, armed with Manners and amply provided with horses and guns. Servia, of course, will be implicated in any complications in connection with Macedonia, while recent accounts from Albania report signs of growing unrest. On the whole the outlook in the East is in no wise reassuring."

Mining Companies' office stati nery a specialty at the Colonist office. x

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AND IT RAINED



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THE SEAL

United States Matter Be Other

Official Statement tags an Re

WASHINGTON, of the administ reciprocity with the following statement: "The ta would be made in congress would interest of them unof views to a part obtained from a local interest an pensatory conce their own, but. They make of questions to be est of particu be able to secu will add million trade, and yet i a combination terests, not amo reciprocity most without this not. We must acquire one-m market—but Take coal for an access to the might gain acco the coal market mutual advan graphical and. Would it be w antagonize thes is the same commerce wher tion is balanced carriage. In son almost exclu creasing our ext market open on other parties. of the question ber against m Whenever w manufactures w market of or they are made crease the price duer. The a trade are wile.

MUST KENO

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WASHINGTON, Behring sea me department-to that there was that the final ste might. The stated had read understanding a ports. With planned to devo sidering a joint United States a cessation of pel of the negotia only a settleme question, but alu procity, border questions pend States and Ce quarters it is lea contention has shape.

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The delegat ing had confid their labors to o two arduous se this afternoon, able to reconcil was determined the meeting to closing to-da good progress, all but three d tions. These agreed upon in morrow, so tha be signed and far as they a make available the considerati question of sto The Canadian Sir Wilfrid La will meet to- over the result and if possible tement. The matic meeting doubt. It was the Canadian proposition the way of yet offeri amiable adju sources stated the form of pe likely, it would reconcile the a continuance of and Sir Louis morrow night Klondyke d prices. B. W