

The Colonist.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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mailed postpaid to any part of Canada
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but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For
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Night Editor.

\$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information
as will lead to the conviction of
anyone stealing the Colonist from
the doors of subscribers.

THE SITUATION ON THE FRASER.

We hesitate to lay the responsibility
for the attempt to shoot Police Magis-
trate Russell upon the striking fisher-
men, even although they have shown a
disposition to resort to violence. Never-
theless the act was the outcome of the
line of action adopted by the Union, and
the latter can hardly hope to escape
blameless before the bar of public opinion.
There is now only one issue. No
matter what differences of opinion there
may be as to the reasonableness of the
position taken by either party to the
fishery dispute, there will be perfect
unanimity among the great mass of the
people on the only thing now to be con-
sidered, namely, the assertion of the
supremacy of the law of the land at any
cost. If the Provincial Police cannot
restore order, other means will have to
be adopted. There is really nothing more
to say about it than this. Our belief is
that the Police will prove fully equal to
the emergency.

SEWERAGE.

The citizens of Victoria will have at a
very early day to take up the matter of
sewerage. Our present system is very
excellent, as far as it has been completed,
but a great deal yet remains to be done.
The health of the people is always a
prime consideration. It is perhaps the
first of all considerations. We look for-
ward to the time when this city will be-
come a favorite resort and a residential
point of the first rank. Natural condi-
tions all favor such a future, and we
must take care that the prospect is not
prejudiced by a neglect of those sanitary
precautions which experience has shown to
be essential.

Sewerage will cost considerable money,
but the investment is a revenue paying
asset, which may in a short time become
profitable. At least it is not likely to be
a serious charge on the city's finances.
We are not advised if it is the intention
of the City Council to propose any sewer-
age measure for consideration, but the
matter cannot be long delayed. If we
may judge from such expressions of opin-
ion as have come under our notice, the
disposition of the people of Victoria is
favorable to the early completion of the
system.

EVOLUTION IN THOUGHT.

In the new heaven and new earth,
which John tells about in the Book of
Revelations, there was no more sea. To
appreciate this, to us, rather doubtful
recommendation, we must have in mind
the conditions under which John wrote.
To us the sea is a glorious thing, full of
majesty and beauty, and we know that
the world without it would not be worth
living in. But when John dreamed those
strange things of which the Book of
Revelations tells, he was an exile on a
little island in the Egean Sea, the near-
est land being just on the horizon, and
even a wider stretch of water separating
him from all he held dear. To him the
broad expanse of water was the one
thing that shut him out from all earthly
happiness, and therefore his ideal of a
new life was in a land where there
should be no sea. But we need not go
so far in point of time, nor so far dis-
tant in point of space, for illustrations of
the same kind of thought. If we go to
any of the rural communities of Cana-
da, we will find those people who think
much about Heaven regarding it as a
place for enjoyment and rest. This was
more marked in the earlier days of the
country, when the conditions of life
were harder. The women especially
looked forward to death as a release
from toil; the men, whose time was
spent in a struggle with nature, regard-
ed Heaven as a place where they should
sing songs of triumph. A story, which
may or may not be true, is told of a mi-
sionary to the Eskimos, who said, when
he preached that the wicked went to a

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place of eternal fire, he found that all his
congregation wanted to get there as soon
as possible. The story illustrates a trait
in human character. That is heaven to
us all which is the contrary to the things
which trouble us here.

We think we see in this an explana-
tion why old-time theology and old-time
preaching does not have the influence it
once had, especially in the centres of
population. The conditions of life are
so much less arduous than they once
were, that there is no longer a yearning
for the species of happiness suggested
by the Oriental imagery of the Bible. We
can find more beautiful scenes "within
half an hour's walk of the Post Office"
than those described in the Revelations
as streets of heaven. What is a gate of
pearl compared with a vista of holly
hedges, with flaming poppies flanking
them; or a street of gold, even if trans-
parent, to a glassy lawn, bordered by
lovely flowers? The Oriental image does
not appeal to us. In point of fact, a
well-kept modern garden is a far more
lovely place than John could picture in
the height of his imagination to repre-
sent Heaven. During the last nineteen
hundred years or so there has been a
great evolution in thought, so that argu-
ments and illustrations which once ap-
pealed to men no longer possess any
great force. This evolution has kept
pace with the betterment of the condi-
tions of men, socially, industrially and
politically. We take account of this evo-
lution in every sphere of human activity,
but in none of them so little as in relig-
ious teaching. Ministers sometimes express
their surprise that what they say seems
so frequently like seed sown on barren
ground; they complain of the indifference
of the people to sacred subjects; they de-
plore the apathy which they say exists
in spiritual matters. In many instances
the fault lies with the ministers them-
selves. They expect to arouse thought
in a twentieth century man by the tricks
of language which appealed to the half-
civilized folk of the Middle Ages. They
force lessons out of facts, which of them-
selves prove nothing except them-
selves. A common practice is to take
some Old Testament incident and twist
it so as to make it square with any and
every phase of modern life, and they
wonder that their hearers are uneasy in
their seats or show no special desire to
go to church. Doubtless the kings of
Israel were to a greater or less degree
instruments in the hands of God, but
the most of them appear to have been
a hard lot, whose life experience and
opinions are a very poor guide for peo-
ple today. The church has a great
work to do, and is doing a great work,
but she could do more if she would adapt
her presentation of the truth to modern
methods of thought. We do not say,
adapt the truth to modern requirements.
No one can do that. The truth is im-
mutable. What was true when Abra-
ham turned his face towards the West
is true today, when the English-speak-
ing race is heling on the eastern shore
of the Pacific for a great Western ad-
vance. But in teaching the truth, one
must take account of the evolutions of
human thought, or else failure will be
inevitable.

LAUGHTER.

It is said that laughter is rarely heard
in France nowadays. To many people
such a statement will come as a surprise,
for they have been accustomed to regard
the French as frivolous and given to
mirth. They forget that mirth and friv-
olity do not go hand in hand. A friv-
olous person may grin or titter; but it is
the downright fellow who laughs "like
the neighing of all Tattersalls." In the
tales of giants, which entrance the youth-
ful mind, it is the huge fellow, with his
new of steel, who wakes the echoes
with his laugh. In a play we expect
to hear the soldiers, ready to march un-
flinchingly into all manner of dangers,
indulge in uproarious mirth on the least
provocation. Your English squire, who
is nothing if not a dogged, God-fearing
man, and practical to the soles of his
boots, is always represented in cartoons
with a face, which, through much laugh-
ter, has assumed an expression of mirth.
Indians rarely laugh, but if you were an
Indian it is not likely that you would
see much to laugh at. It is a bad thing
to lose the faculty of laughing, for that
is about the only thing we can feel real
sure that the beasts of the field do not
possess in common with ourselves. We
do not suppose that the most grotesque
comedian could amuse the most intelli-
gent horse. Therefore when we read
that Frenchmen are ceasing to laugh,
we fear that national degeneracy, al-
ready manifest in other ways, is quick-
ening its pace. Some years ago French
women began to limit the size of their
families. Later French men began to
shirk the marriage tie, by refusing to
enter into matrimony except with a wife
who could bring some substantial dowry.
Now we are told that they have all
stopped laughing. A laughless race, that
rarely wants to marry, and desires few
children, is certainly in a bad way. That
the French must be losing the faculty of
laughter is shown by the serious way in
which the drolls of the day are treated.
In a country where there is a fragment
of humor left, the drollists would be
laughed across the borders.

There is a wide diversity in the things
which produce laughter among different
races. German humor, if we may judge
from translated specimens and cartoons,
is of an analytic character. To appre-
ciate a good German joke calls for a lib-
eral education. To an American, mean-
ing thereby a resident of the United
States, exaggeration is the essence of
humor. This is what one might expect
in a country of vast distances, great
rivers, mighty plains and immense moun-
tains. The humor must be "writ large,"
or else it will be overlooked. Hence an
American cartoon is almost always
coarse. An Englishman likes his fun in
a simple form, although he does not ob-
ject to its being involved, provided the
involutions are simple. In fact, he rather
enjoys looking for the point. Ameri-
cans laugh at him for not seeing the
point sometimes until the next day, but
perhaps he is all the better for that. He
certainly gets more fun out of it through
the delay. But other people besides En-
glishmen do not always see the point of a
joke, although they may derive intense
pleasure from it. We recall a certain
French-Canadian judge, who was asked
a very simple conundrum, which he
promptly gave up, and was told the an-
swer. He laughed when told in a per-

functory sort of way, and then began to
seek out where the joke lay. Nothing
could be funnier than this process. The
conundrum was in English, and so was
the answer, and the exact meaning of
the words eluded him. Those of us who
watched him were overcome with laugh-
ter, but he was equally so. The tears
rolled down his cheeks. At last he gave
it up. He never grasped the point.
What amusing thoughts passed through
his mind, he never told. The tears
could not, but the thorough enjoyment
he took out of his own mental gymnast-
ics showed that there is a sort of fun
that words cannot express. The conun-
dum, which was given him by his young
niece, was: "Why is a stove pan like a
funeral urn?" And the answer is "Be-
cause it contains the ashes of the grate."
The French-Canadian can laugh if his
brother in Gold France has forgotten the
trick. The American can also laugh. So
can the German and the Briton. But
these are not deteriorating races. It is
worth while noting in passing that
Chinamen are good laughers.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

We publish in full this morning the
Annual Report of the British Columbia
Board of Trade. It is a paper of un-
usual interest. Mr. Elworthy, the Sec-
retary of the Board, is much to be con-
gratulated upon the very excellent work
embraced in it. The compilation and
circulation of such matter cannot fail
to be of benefit to the whole province.
The reports of the Board from year
to year show marked progress in the
industrial affairs of British Columbia, and
the present one is no exception to the
rule. It discloses progress in every sec-
tion, and while it is not to be denied
that untoward circumstances have to
some extent and in some industries re-
tarded the general advance, there is
every reason to believe that this is only
temporary. A province of which so
much can be truthfully said will surely
shake itself clear from every obstruction
to its progress.

A valuable feature of the report is its
comprehensive treatment of the whole
field of provincial resources. In it an
effort has been made to give a bird's eye
view of existing industrial conditions
and of the prospects for the future. No
matter in what special line the readers
own interests lie, he can find something
that appeals specially to him. We find
it quite impossible at this time to take
up the several subjects and treat them
in detail. This will be done later, and
we shall content ourselves this morning
with once more recommending the report
to the perusal of all readers.

LABOR TROUBLES.

A feeling of unrest is abroad, and
workmen are engaging in strikes for
a variety of causes, which apparently
have no relation to each other. There
is only one good feature about the mat-
ter, namely, that at the bottom most
men are disposed to be reasonable, and
wise counsel will be likely to prevail
when once the danger ahead, if settled
conditions are not restored, is fully re-
alized by the wage-earners.

One effect of these continued strikes
will be to so disturb investment that
men, who have money at their command,
will take it to countries where barbar-
ian or semi-civilized races are ready to
work for low wages. The danger of
this is greater than many people sup-
pose. Clamor is made because Oriental
laborers are employed in this province
and the United States, but the people
who raise it fail to take into account
the fact that in the Orient and else-
where, where coolie labor is available in
unlimited quantity, resources equal to
those of America are known to exist and
can be readily exploited. There is abun-
dant gold in South and West Africa
and hundreds of thousands of black peo-
ple ready to work at mining for wages
which no white man would look at for
a moment. In China there is abun-
dant coal and iron, and a surplus
of labor available. Japan, Eastern Si-
beria, the Philippines, and South Amer-
ica teem with resources, and there are
no obstacles there to the employment
of any kind of labor. There is already
a marked disposition on the part of cap-
italists to invest in such countries, and
it will be rapidly augmented by the long
continuance of such labor conditions as
just now are afflicting America. We
think we see very grave danger ahead,
if the workmen of Canada do not
unite with the employers in devising a
means whereby the relations of the two
classes may be adjusted without fric-
tion.

The remedy lies in compulsory arbitra-
tion.

The first objection made when this is
proposed, is that no man should be com-
pelled to work for another against his
will. We reply that compulsory arbitra-
tion need not affect the right of any
individual to work for whom he pleases
and for what wages he may choose to
ask. Its object is to remove all possi-
bility of such a question arising. Dis-
pose of the causes of strikes and lock-
outs and they will never occur, so that
the necessity of compelling any one to
work will never arise.

What are the causes of labor troubles?
The attempt by employers to reduce
wages, the demand by employees for
higher wages or some detail in the carry-
ing out of an industry.

We submit that it ought not to be
beyond the wisdom of statesmen to dis-
cover a means whereby such questions
can be inquired into by an impartial tri-
bunal. We may be asked how we pro-
pose to compel men to submit their cases
to such a tribunal. We reply that we do
not propose to compel them to do so,
but only to give an advantage to those
who do. Arbitration will be compulsory
by providing that those who avail them-
selves of it shall be entitled to certain pro-
tection, to which they would not other-
wise be entitled.

We submit that a court of arbitration
having been provided, industrial estab-
lishments and labor unions should be re-
quired to register with it. This registra-
tion should not be necessary to give
the court jurisdiction, but would be in-
tended to render the decrees of the court
effective. If would prevent employers
from shirking responsibility and secret
organizations of workmen from defeat-
ing the decrees of the courts. The court
thus having cognizance of the individ-
uals responsible on both sides would
know against whom to issue its processes
and whom to punish in case they were

disregarded. Apply this to the fisher-
men's strike now in progress. The court
would take up the question involved and
would settle what would be a fair price
for fish. If after such decree any can-
nery should refuse to pay the price fixed,
the cannery should be closed; if any fisher-
man should be unwilling to work for the
price, he should be at liberty to refuse
but if the Fishermen's union should re-
sist the order of the court, its officers
should be liable as for a contempt,
and all attempts to interfere with per-
sons willing to work for the fixed price
should be punishable in the same man-
ner. The court would also have power
to deal with workmen as members of
unions, but we would propose to give
the unions a legal standing so that the
workmen could have a strong body in
every case to back up their claims before
the arbitration court. Other features of
such a system may be referred to in a
future issue.

AN OLD PROJECT REVIVED.

In his speech before the Board of
Trade yesterday, Mr. Turner spoke very
strongly upon the importance of reviv-
ing the old British Pacific project. He
was careful to explain that in so doing
he was speaking only as an old resident
of Victoria. We think that most of
those who heard him will regret that he
felt obliged thus to qualify his observa-
tions, for when he said that he believed
the people of Victoria would only have
to wake up to secure the subsidies neces-
sary to bring the Canadian Northern to
their doors, those who heard him would
have been glad to have been told that
this was his opinion as a prominent
member of the British Columbia cabi-
net. The statement of Mr. Turner that
in two and a half years the Canadian
Northern will be at the Yellow Head
Pass is highly important, especially as
he said this declaration was made on
the authority of the men engaged in
the construction of that railway. This
being the case, it is certainly none too
soon for the people of this city to take
counsel together as to what can be done
to make Victoria the Pacific terminus of
this great highway.

That the central portion of British Co-
lumbia is as rich in natural resources
as the southern portion is very well un-
derstood. Communities with just as
great a population, and just as great in-
dustrial potentialities as any in the Koo-
tenay can be built up north of the
Canadian Pacific, and it is altogether
probable that their prosperity would be
found to rest upon even a wider basis.
The fact that Victoria is on an island
presents no reason whatever why it
should not be the terminus of a trans-
continental railway. Where such a rail-
way should come to tide-water on the
Mainland is a matter of detail, but no
matter what point may be chosen, con-
nection can readily be made with a rail-
way on the island so that traffic can be
carried across the narrow strip of water
without delay or interruption. We are
glad to see the question once more
brought so prominently to the front.

GOLD PURCHASES.

The announcement made at the meet-
ing of the Board of Trade yesterday that
the provincial government has entered
into an arrangement whereby gold will
be assayed and its weight and fineness
guaranteed at the government assay
offices, and a certificate be given to the
owner of the metal, which can be cashed
at its face in any bank in British Co-
lumbia, is the culmination of the effort
of the Board to do what is possible to
bring the gold of the Yukon to the cities
of British Columbia. In acting so
promptly in this matter, the government
has shown itself fully alive to the re-
quirements of the situation, and it has
done everything that could be expected
of it. This action is in no way antago-
nistic to that of the Dominion govern-
ment in establishing assay offices. It is only
supplementary to it. The public will
heartily endorse what the government
has done, and it affords a new instance
of the advantage to be derived from unit-
ed action. The citizens showed that they
wanted something done, and the govern-
ment has stepped in and done it.

It cannot be too widely made known
that a miner having good dust can dis-
pose of it to us good advantage in Vic-
toria or Vancouver as anywhere in the
world.

WOMAN IS AS OLD AS SHE

It is not age but disease, weakness and
ill-health that makes women look old,
careworn and wrinkled. You cannot look
your best unless you feel well, strong and
vigorous, with pure rich blood and steady
nerves. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes
good looks because it makes good health
restores the healthful glow to the com-
plexion, rounds out the form and gives
elasticity to every motion of the body.

THE SITUATION ON THE FRASER.

The first thing to be done on
the Fraser is to vindicate the law. This
must be done, if there is not another
fish caught there for the next twenty
years. The law of the land must be par-
amount and the people who are not will-
ing to live in British Columbia under
such circumstances cannot be too active
in removing themselves to some other
country.

It is freely stated in well-informed
quarters that the strike on the Fraser
is being engineered in the interest of the
canneries south of the 49th parallel. We
have no evidence on the point, and pub-
lish the statement for what it may be
worth. We suppose greater credence is
attached to the report than it otherwise
might receive by the unwillingness of
the fishermen to meet any proposal which
the canners are able to offer. If any
one were seeking for selfish ends to close
the Fraser river canneries and inflict a
permanent injury upon the fishing indus-
try here, we know of no better way to
go about it than to incite the fishermen
to demand terms which the canners say
they cannot pay, and to make the pro-
secution of the industry attended with so
much risk that every body will abandon
it. If such a condition of things could
be brought about it would be a good
thing for the canneries in the State of
Washington, and we suppose this is the
reason why it is alleged that the trouble
has been carefully worked up in the in-
terests of those establishments. We would
not like to think that commercial
rivalry would lead any one to such a
course, and therefore must decline with-
out some proof to accept it as an expla-
nation of the Fraser strike.

Our Vancouver correspondent sends us
some particulars of outrages on Japan-
ese fishermen, which are rather startle-
reading. We feel sure that Superinten-
dent Huxley and the provincial police
are doing their full duty in the prem-
ises, but allowance must be made for the
large area to be covered and the other
difficulties presented by the situation.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Times says of the Colonist: "Per-
haps our contemporary will admit that
workmen have some rights on this
continent which capital is bound to re-
spect." This remark is deliberately
meant to misrepresent the attitude of
the Colonist towards workmen. Our con-
temporary, lacking the courage to utter
a deliberate falsehood, resorts to the low
trick of innuendo. During the last two
weeks the Colonist has printed a short
series of articles on the relations of em-
ployers and employed, and the whole
subject of them has been to discover, if
possible, some means whereby these two
essential factors in the community can
be got to work in harmony. On some of
these articles the Times has commented,
but always unfairly. It has never cor-
rectly quoted an expression which it has
attempted to answer. Its whole object
seems to be, not to contribute something
towards the solution of the greatest
question of the hour, but to lead its
readers to believe that this paper is hos-
tile to the interests of workmen. Of
course it would be unreasonable to ex-
pect the Times to contribute anything
but clap-trap to the consideration of any
conceivable subject, but it ought to draw
the line at deliberate misrepresentation.

If the Times were content simply to
misrepresent the Colonist, we do not
know that we should take any special
exception. The folly of expecting to find
grapes on thorns or figs on thistles is
well-known. But our contemporary goes
further and assumes the role of a fire-
brand and a demagogue. Yesterday it
said:

"If combinations of capitalists, or even
individual capitalists, decide to import
multitudes of Orientals to dig out coal
or our gold or take our fish, because by
doing so they can accumulate wealth
more rapidly than by paying our own
people fair wages, we should say that was
an attempt to wrest from workmen their
rights, and also an attempt to in-
flict a grievous wrong upon a com-
munity."

Does the Times pretend to say that
these things have been done in Canada?
Does it not know that they have not
been done? Is it not perfectly aware
that there is not a little of foundation
for any such insinuation? It is a mel-
ancholy thing that any newspaper, at a
time like this, when men are confront-
ing each other with arms in their hands,
should pour oil on the flames of discord,
by professing to believe that the Japan-
ese are engaged in fishing on the Fraser
were imported by capitalists because the
latter could accumulate more wealth by
employing them than by paying our own
people fair wages. Such a statement as
this made by some blatant agitator
would be bad enough, but when pro-
pounded in cold blood by a newspaper of
standing, is little short of infamous.

Popularity among any section of the com-
munity is dear when purchased at such a
price as the Times seems willing to pay
for it. Having advanced such a monstrous
proposition, the Times says that when
things reach such a stage it is time to
provide some machinery to settle the
controversy in a manner which will do
justice to all concerned. Will it explain
what is meant by this? To our judg-
ment, the correct way to deal with men,
who import Orientals or any one else
to work at lower wages than our own
people will accept, is to prosecute them
under the Alien Labor Act, and for this
the machinery is already provided. The
time to settle labor disputes is long be-
fore the stage of importing foreigners
has been reached, long before men go
out to work with arms in their hands,
long before important industries are on
the verge of paralysis. In this as in so
many other affairs of life, an ounce of
prevention is better than a pound of cure,
and the best efforts of public men and
of reasonable newspapers ought to be to
discover some means whereby strikes can
be prevented, and at the same time jus-
tice be done to all interests involved.

BRITISH JUSTICE.

The Colonist quoted yesterday an ex-
tract from the Spokesman-Review com-
plimenting Canada upon the way in
which justice was administered in the
case of O'Brien, the Yukon murderer.
Until the Spokesman put the facts to-
gether, we were not aware that there
was anything extraordinary in the case,
and are not sure about it now. We take
it for granted in Canada that when a
crime has been committed, the law offi-
cers will charge themselves with the
duty of arresting and punishing the crim-
inal, and the fact that it takes some time
and costs considerable money is neither
here nor there. This is doubtless some-
what in contrast to the way the Spokes-
man-Review has been accustomed to see
things done, but a Canadian knows
nothing about any other way of admin-
istering justice. British courts are very
much more speedy in the disposal of
criminal cases than those of the United
States, but it has never been intimated
that this greater speed is the cause of
injustice to the accused.

It is n't putting the matter too strongly
to say that in some parts of the United
States the administration of criminal law
is little short of a farce, and we regret
to say that the State of Washington is
one of those places to which this obser-
vation applies. The effort of the judges
there seems to be to discover little tech-
nicities through which a criminal may
escape punishment. There was a some-
what celebrated case in Seattle, of one
Fredericks, who committed what was
base a murder as can be found in the
annals of crime. He was tried a number
of times and found guilty of murder in
the first degree. Finally the Supreme
Court of the state got hold of the case,
and pronounced a doctrine which saved
the scoundrel's neck. Under this doc-
trine one might almost be justified in say-
ing that no man could be found guilty

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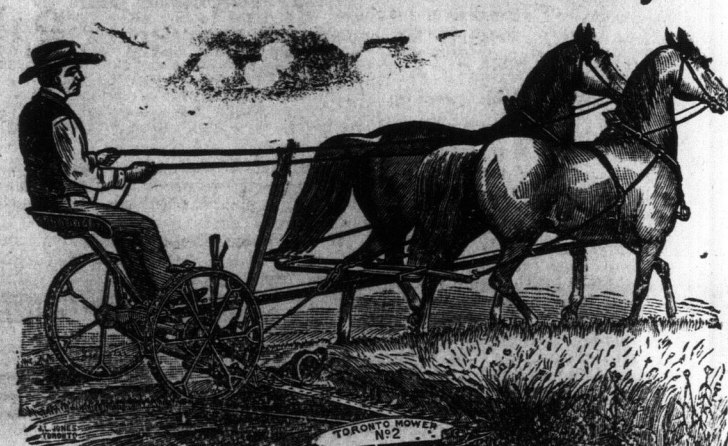
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of murder in the first degree in that
state, unless he first advertised in the
papers that he proposed to kill his man
with malice aforethought. One of the
learned judges made an observation to
the effect that it had not been shown
that, when Fredericks left home in the
morning, he had malice in his
heart against the unfortunate victim of
his deed. It is a strange thing how men,
whose opinions on other subjects are
reasonable and who can be trusted with
important civil issues, lose their heads
altogether when it comes to dealing with
crime. We have had one or two in-
stances recently in Victoria, where
jurors have shown a disposition to split
hairs in criminal cases and thereby ex-
pose crime, but they have not been so
frequent as to materially lessen the ef-
fect in which British justice is admin-
istered here is regarded.

KLONDIKE GOLD.

In his letter, printed in this paper yester-
day, Mr. W. F. Thompson, of the
Yukon Sun, took much the same position
as the Colonist did a month or two ago,
when his views were heartily endorsed
in Dawson. There is hardly any room
for doubt that the proper place for the
gold of Klondike is to be assayed and sold
in Dawson. It is well to provide as-
say offices in Vancouver and Victoria
for the convenience of such people as
prefer to bring their gold to these cities,
but the right place for the principal office
is at Dawson, where men who take out
the gold can convert it into money at the
lowest possible charge.

The traffic in gold dust at Dawson is
undoubtedly injurious to business. There
is a loss of nearly seven per cent. on gold
taken in exchange for goods by the mer-
chants. It is out of the question to per-
mit such a thing to continue. Business
men do not want it; miners do not want
it. The banks make money out of it,
and so do speculators in dust, but the
great majority of the community are
losers. We hope that Mr. Thompson is
right when he says that the Minister of
the Interior understands the facts, and
he will meet the wishes of the Dawson
public in this matter.

The Board of Trade will meet today at
3 p. m. for the election of officers and
the consideration of the annual report.
The Lieutenant-Governor has signified
his intention to be present,