The Colonist.

MONDAY. OCTOBER 10, 1898.

KITCHENER'S DINNER PARTY.

Kitchener means one who provides good things to eat. Hence it was according to the eternal fitness of things that when the Sirdar reached Fashoda and found Lieut. Marchand there he should invite him to dinner. As the enterprising Frenchman was short of provisions, he very sensibly accepted the invitation and doubtless dined well. Kitchener's dinner has an international aspect. He went up the river post haste, after smashing the Khalifa, because he was told that the Frenchman was in possession of Fashoda, and found him there sure enough. Marchand had a sort of fort and a French flag flying. An indiscreet man would have summoned him to surrender, and, in the event of his refusal, have demolished both him and his fort. But Kitchener is not indiscreet. He is the incarnation of the British sang froid, which Max O'Rell finds so potent an influence in determining the progress of the nation. He appears to have dealt with the question, which every one thought was going to be so embarrassing on this line of reasoning: Africa is a very large country, and its principal use is, as the school boy said, for purposes of exploration. If Lieut. Marchand wished to explore it, there was really no reason why he should not do so; and when he made a sort of permanent camp, there was no reason why he should not fly the French flag, if he saw fit. A Frenchman may buy a house in London and hoist the flag of his nation over it and no one will raise the least objection. In a country over which Great Britain holds sway, there is always perfect freedom for every one, so long as he does not interfere with the government. Arguing thus, when General Kitchener saw the French flag, he resolved to treat it just as he would if he found it flying in some corner of London, that is simply as a natural indication of Marchand's patriotism, but not in any way as a suggestion that France claimed the country. White men being scarce thereabouts, and a dinner being a very British way of extending courtesy to a stranger, an invitation was sent to Lieut. Marchand, which he promptly accepted. The acceptance of the invitation at once fixed the relation of the two leaders. General Kitchener was "at home" to Lieut. Marchand, and the lieutenant very wisely took that view of the case.

After this it will be impossible to take a serious view of the so-called French occupation of the Upper Nile. Lieut. Marchand has himself fixed his own status as a guest in territory controlled by Egypt under British protection. Diplomatists may find it necessary to exchange a few notes about the matter, but it is already settled. Anything that may now be done will simply be for the purpose of convincing the world that the French government never had the least intention of profiting by Lieut. Marchand's enterprise. The gallant officer would not make a mistake to transfer his allegiance to Queen Victoria. There is plenty of work, with some chance of regard, for such as be under the British flag.

REPORTS FROM THE NORTH.

The conflict in the reports from the Northern goldfields is very great. On the same steamer men will be found who will tell stories entirely antagonistic to each other. This is true about the richness of discovered mines, the promise of new discoveries, the probable value of unprospected fields, the difficulties of the several routes—about everything in short except the need of reform in the administration of the laws in the Yukon. On the latter point the unanimity is surprising.

The time has gone by when the ipse dixit of any individual ought to be taken in regard to this part of Canada. Every one ought now to know that each person colors his story by his own experience. Thus we find a party laboriously finding their way from Edmonton to Dawson, and then turning about immediately for home. They will have nothing but condemnation for the whole country. Their failure will be cited in proof that the Yukon has been very much over-boomed. On the other hand some men come out from the Yukon with snug fortunes accumulated in a short time, and they look at everything from the most roseate point of view. One report is almost as deceptive as the other. Fortunately it is possible to come very near the truth, so that only those need be deceived who are not careful to make inquiries and use their best judgment.

Some facts stand out prominently. There is a very rich area in what is called Klondike, which for some years to come will yield an immense quantity of gold annually. How long the placers will yield sufficient to make the working of them profitable depends upon so many considerations that one opinion is about as good as another. No one fixes their duration at less than five years. We have seen estimates that they will last twenty-five. Every placer region hitherto discovered has been worked out or will be in a comparatively short time, and there is no reason why Klondike should be exceptional. From five to twenty years is the life of a placer region, that is for its active life. It seems practically impossible to exhaust the gold in aurifierous gravels, and men who are content with small wages manage to make them in ground that has been abandoned by large operators. This is not likely to be the case in Klondike, which will be abandoned altogether for climatic reasons, when it ceases to be very productive. It is too soon to say that the whole Klondike country has been thoroughly prospected, and this adds to the difficulty of fixing any limit to its productiveness. There seems to be good reason to anticipate large discoveries of rich quartz, and if this is the case the camp will be permanent, so that arrangements for business and transportation may be made with the same certainty as in regard to other places, but it apparently will be necessary to wait for another season before coming to any definite conclusion on this point. In the Yukon country proper no notable discoveries have been made during the past season, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that none have been reported. Two things must be remembered in this connection, the immensity of the region and the uncertainty attending prospecting. Klondike was all prospected and discarded before the great discovery which set all the world talking.

The Lake Atlin discovery, which is in British Columbia, is important and promises well. Conflicting reports come from the Salmon and Stewart rivers, and there is a vast stretch of country which has practically not been touched at all.

Summing the whole situation up, we should feel safe in saying that while the richness of the goldfields of the North has not been exaggerated, their development is likely to be somewhat slower than was anticipated, but likely to furnish an immense amount of business for years to come. So far as ventures by individuals are concerned, it seems timely to say that a rush like that of the early part of the present year ought to be avoided in the future. There is nothing to rush to. The Golden North must be developed in a sober way by business methods and by men who know what prospecting and mining are. There will remain the chances to pick up a fortune by stumbling upon a specially rich deposit, just as there are chances of making fortunes in any of the large cities by a lucky hit; but a man is foolish if he starts out with the expectation of being one of the lucky ones. Great fortunes will be made in the Northern goldfields, but not even the most extraordinary yield of gold that may be reported next year will justify another mad rush. The chances of failure are too many.

A SHIP CANAL TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The commissioners appointed by the United States government to co-operate with a similar commission appointed by Canada to investigate the best route for a ship canal from the Atlantic to Lake Superior have made public some interesting facts, and we are indebted to the Montreal Witness for a summary of them. The Witness says:

Few people who are not directly concerned realize the enormous traffic on the great lakes. During the year 1894 the net tonnage of freight through the St. Mary's canal, between Lake Superior and the lower lakes amounted to thirteen million tons. During the same year the net tonnage through the Suez canal was less than two-thirds of this amount—eight million tons. In 1895 the net tonnage passing between Lake Huron and Lake Erie was, in round numbers, thirty million tons. The vastness of this will be understood when it is stated that it is greater than the foreign and coastwise trade of Liverpool and London combined. Nearly the whole of this traffic is through freight from Lakes Superior and Michigan to the sea. It is at present taken, for the most part, to Buffalo, where cargoes are broken and sent on by rail or small canal boats. Of wheat and flour alone, Buffalo receives a yearly average of 170,000,000 bushels. This is almost the same as the yearly foreign shipments of grain from the United States—171,000,000 bushels. The commission calculates that if a deep-water channel were constructed, there would be a saving to the farmers of nearly five cents a bushel on freights to New York. This would make a saving on the one item of wheat alone of eight million dollars a year in transportation charges from Buffalo to New York. This item constitutes, however, but one-fifth of the through freight, so that the total yearly saving is a matter deserving of serious consideration.

Three routes have been proposed for the canal. One is from Georgian Bay to the Ottawa river, and thence to Montreal. This would require ten locks, and it is thought to be objectionable because it would be closed by ice too early in the season. Another proposal was to run from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario by way of Lake Simcoe, but this route was condemned because, like the previous one, it did not provide for access to all the lakes. Finally the commissioners decided that the only proper plan was to utilize all the great lakes, and plan for a terminal route from Lake Ontario to the ocean. Three routes are suggested: From the lake down the St. Lawrence to the ocean, which is not favored by the United States commissioners, because it would divert trade from New York, and would not accommodate the local traffic between New York and the lakes; a second route is down the St. Lawrence and thence by way of Lake St. Francis and Lake Champlain to the Hudson, and thence to New York; the third route would leave the St. Lawrence at Oswego and go to the Hudson by way of Lake Oneida. The commissioners were divided in opinion as to the latter two routes, or rather they were uncertain which to recommend, and as a result a large appropriation was made for surveys, and these are now in progress. The importance of the proposed undertaking, both to Canada and the United States, is hard to estimate.

A GENERAL PRACTICE.

The Times is terribly worked up because the officials of the lands and works department have been allowed to work overtime for different people. We fear our contemporary is not very well informed as to the practice in the several provinces. There are certain things which public employees are employed to do for the public, and there are other things which they are not employed to do. All routine matters which come within the scope of their duties they must do as a part of their regular work; but there are some things which individuals want, which the officials are not employed to furnish. A better way to put it is to say that the government only provides the public with what it has to for public purposes. If people want anything for private reasons, such as the copy of maps and so on, they must either make them themselves or get some one else to do so. For example, suppose our contemporary should want to have a plan showing all the granted lands in some part of the province. It would be entitled to have access to the plans in the Crown Land office, for the purpose of making it. It would not be entitled to have some clerk in the office make the plan, taking the time for which he was hired to work for the public for work for our contemporary. Under the regime of the late government, our contemporary could go to a clerk in the office and tell him what it wanted, and the clerk could remain in the office after hours and make the plan for him, our contemporary paying him for his work. This would be an equitable and highly satisfactory arrangement all round. No one would be hurt, the public interest would not suffer, our contemporary would get what it wanted with the least possible inconvenience to anyone, and the clerk would make a few dollars. This sort of thing is permitted everywhere except in British Columbia. Here it is supposed to be highly immoral or something. Under the new notions of official duty, if a clerk in one of the public departments should choose to work at night at home and earn money in any way, say in writing poetry for the magazines, he would be liable to dismissal. If this sort of thing had been practised in England, Charles Lamb would have written nothing, and Anthony Trollope would have given the world no novels.

A DIFFICULT SUBJECT.

Our correspondent, Catherine Isabel Walker, deals with a very difficult subject. The presence of women at trials involving details of an immodest nature is not confined to Victoria. London papers tell us that, when particularly nasty divorce cases are up, the demand for accommodation by women is usually more than the capacity of the court, and the applicants are rarely those who can be excused for attending by a desire to learn the seamy side of life, for the sake of the value of the lessons thereby acquired. Nothing higher than a morbid curiosity actuates them in ninety-nine cases out a hundred. It is the same sort of depraved taste as leads men to neglect business and stand in an uncomfortable position in a crowd for half a day, in the hope that a witness may find himself or herself compelled to state something usually regarded as not proper for the ears of a miscellaneous crowd.

Against women, who for conscience sake submit themselves to the uncongenial atmosphere of a court room on such occasions, we have nothing to say. They may be doing right or they may not be. That is a matter which every one must settle for herself. It is not for the Colonist to pronounce judgment upon the delicacy or the judgment shown by such a proceeding. It is prepared to admit that very unpleasant things must often be done to obtain laudable ends. Doubtless when Hercules cleansed the Augean stables, he had frequently to hold his nose.

Our object in speaking of the matter in connection with out correspondent's letter is to emphasize the fact that even so stout a champion as she of the rights of women to study the seamy side of life under such circumstances as seem to them right, qualifies her claim by saying that it must be for good objects, and does not hold that women should seek such information simply out of idle curiosity. And on this point we are willing to concede complete equality of the sexes. A man has no more right to hang around a court room, listening for some specially unsavory morsel of evidence, than a woman. Nevertheless custom counts for something even in these matters. Though men ought not to do it, they do it, and custom has dulled public opinion to it. Most men would not care to have public opinion dulled in regard to what a woman may do in this way, and we fear that anything the sex may gain, by the knowledge acquired under such conditions, will be very much more than offset by the loss of the sort of divinity, with which all men like to surround good women. This notion may be very old-fashioned, but a few old-fashioned things are worth preserving.

Congratulations to Mr. Gordon Hunter upon his appointment as Gold Commissioner at Dawson. We are sorry that he is to leave Victoria, but feel that we can compliment the government of Canada upon having made an excellent selection. Mr. Hunter is a gentleman of great ability and of admirable repute. He will make an excellent officer.

The news from Paris in regard to a hitch in the negotiations between the commissioners of the United States and Spain is not reassuring. If Spain remains firm in the stand she is alleged to have taken, we may rest assured that some other power is behind her. Until the conference reaches a conclusion there will be good reason for anxiety.

Admiral Noel is getting a good deal of praise for the way he managed things in Crete. He has shocked the diplomats, which in itself is a good thing, and he has brought the Sultan to his senses. Admiral Noel is a man of few words and many guns. He is also the proprietor of a watch, and we have no doubt that it is a thoroughly modern article. He fixed an hour by this watch when the Turks, who had been causing all the trouble, were to be handed over to him for trial and when the surrender of arms must be begun, and this notice was coupled by the intimation that if it was not complied with, the guns of his fleet would take up the discussion promptly on time. The officials of the Sultan can talk the average diplomat blind, but when it comes to guns manned by British seamen they are not quite so prolific in excuses, and so at the appointed hour the criminals began to come in and the guns also. So far as Candia itself is concerned, everything is quite satisfactory now, and it is said that the application of Admiral Noel's policy could make the whole island of Crete as quiet as a Sunday school. Unfortunately the other powers want to do a little parleying. Noel's reason for taking the business out of their hands at Candia was the killing of some British sailors. The concert of the powers had to stand aside until that was disposed of.

The special correspondent of the London Times draws attention to the fact that while the mines of Johannesburg employ between 45,000 and 60,000 men and yield about £8,000,000 in gold a year, those of Klondike employing between 4,000 and 5,000, yielded fully £2,000,000 in a year, and thinks that such a showing as this is worthy of the attention of the business world. The Times' editorial on the subject is very moderate in tone, but can hardly fail to have a profound effect upon British public opinion, and will do more than anything that has yet appeared in print to centre the notice of the investing public upon the Yukon country. It contains nothing not already published here, but the manner of its presentation is such as to give it a special emphasis.

Hon. John Costigan is making quite an extensive exploratory tour of the Northwest. When last heard from he was at Dunvegan on the Peace river, and it is understood that his plans contemplate a visit to the headwaters of the Liard and a journey thence across country to the Stikine, coming home by way of the coast. Mr. Costigan is a capital hand for exploratory work. However much at home he may be in parliament or in a public department, those who know him best will bear out the statement that he is never at his best except out in the wilderness. He is a splendid woodsman, a master hand in a canoe and a capital pathfinder. A man of fine physique, his sixty-four years of life have not unfitted him for roughing it; and if it is true, as is said, that his mission is in a way semi-official, he will be certain to bring back much valuable informaton.

It is said that lower prices for wheat must be looked for. The crop seems to have been unusually good all over the world, France, for example, which imported wheat last year, having a surplus for export this year. It is also said, in contradiction to former statements, that Russia has a good supply. The expectation a few months ago was that Russia would have nothing for export this year. The United States exportable surplus is put at 200,000 bushels.

The Montreal Gazette alleges that the determination of the federal government to investigate Mr. Sifton's Yukon administration is due to the insistency of Mr. Martin. The latter has a little political debt to pay Mr. Sifton, and this is the first instalment on account.

While we are prepared to concede that the royalty collected from Yukon miners may be excessive, we are not ready to advocate its removal. A reduction or the adoption of a different basis would meet all the requirements of the case, we think, and probably yield fully as much revenue.

The rather surprising news comes from Russia that the government is simply astounded at the reception which the Czar's disarmament proposal has met, and it is said that when the conference meets, as proposed, the whole question will be shunted off to one side on some pretext.

The Inland Sentinel is quite wrong when it says that the Colonist has shown an aversion to anything like an inquiry into the doings of the late government. The Colonist's desire has simply been to enter a protest against the employment of unconstitutional methods of investigation.

Much currency is given to a rumor that Mr. Sifton is to go out of the cabinet. Nothing that can be called confirmatory of it has appeared; but on the other hand we have not seen anything like an official denial.

Poeticus—Have you read Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Lost?"

Cynicus—No, but I've taken a girl to the theatre and had her talk to the man next her all through the show.—Taggart's Times.

Mike—Was anny of yonr family in the war?

Dennis—Yis. Terrence Mulligan what proposed to me sister Maggie wint and fell in battle. Oh, it's a pathriotic family we are, Mike, and all I'm sorry for is that she refused him.—Cleveland Leader.

Royal Baking Powder makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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 by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

RAILWAY TO CARIBOO.

Every Probability of a Line to Cariboo Being Built Within a Short Time.

The announcement that there is every probability of a railway to Cariboo being built within a short time will be received with much satisfaction. For many years better and cheaper communication with the great mineral district, the riches of which first made British Columbia famous throughout the world, has been a subject which has engrossed much attention. At various times charters for the construction of a railway to Cariboo have been granted by the provincial legislature, which also gave expression to its desire for the consummation of such an enterprise by granting a liberal land grant as a subsidy towards the cost of the line. But from one reason and another nothing practical has been accomplished, and "old Cariboo" has consequently seen itself passed in development by other mineral districts which have been opened up by railways.

Now, however, the News-Advertiser is able to state that there is every probability of work on the construction of a railway to Cariboo being commenced in the spring. Although we have been aware that negotiations to this end have been in progress for some time, it was the desire of those concerned in them that nothing should be published until matters had reached a certain stage. This has now been done and we are accordingly able to give some details in regard to the matter.

At the last session of the legislature a charter was granted for the incorporation of the Cariboo-Omineca Chartered Company, the object of which was, among other things, to improve the navigation of the waters of the Fraser, Nechaco, and Stewart rivers, so as to make it possible for steamers to pass from the mouth of the Quesnelle river and the Tatla lakes up the rivers named above and thus open up a means of communication with the districts traversed by them and the important Peace river region. The charter passed the legislature without opposition, and was to come into force on a proclamation by the lieutenant-governor in council on the company carrying out certain details. This has been complied with, and the charter was duly proclaimed on September 3rd last.

Among other conditions imposed on the company was one that during the seasons (corresponding as nearly as possible to the period of navigation) of 1898-9 and 1900, it should keep exploring parties in the field in the Omineca, Cassiar and Cariboo districts and furnish to the government full and complete records of such explorations. Through the company's manager in Canada, Mr. R. G. Tatlow, the government has been notified that the exploring party started out this season from Quesnelle Mouth to examine what improvements must be made to render navigation possible.

In the meantime the company had entered into negotiations which have ended in the purchase by it of the charter of the Cariboo Railway Company, a charter originally granted in 1890 and amended and continued in 1894. This Act provides for the construction of a railway (either standard or narrow guage) from a point on the Canadian Pacific railway between Kamloops and Ashcroft to a point near Barkerville. By an amendment to the Act passed in 1897 the company is required to fix its initial point and the approximate line of route before May 8th, 1899, and also to commence work on the road before that date, the line having to be completed by May, 1903.

The Cariboo-Omineca Chartered Company has paid the owners of the Cariboo Railway Company a substantial sum for the charter, and it may, therefore, be assumed that it purposes to carry out the work under the charter, which implies the commencement of operations at an early date. The carrying out of such an enterprise implies something of an importance to the interior of the province secondary only to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. By the railway and steamboat communication which will be secured, a region of enormous area and believed to be very rich in mineral and other resources will be made accessible, and development of those resources will then proceed on many lines, and under these circumstances it is not probable that the new owners of these franchises will allow any delay to occur which will jeopardise them, since the legislature would not be likely to renew them except on terms which would be much more onerous, even if it were disposed to renew them on any condition. By the Subsidy Act the company will be entitled to a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile of railway, if of standard guage, or 10,000 acres per mile of narrow guage.

The construction of the railway and the improvement of the navigation of these great inland waterways will make tributary to Vancouver a new and vast region which will afford a large and profitable field for the enterprise of her merchants and traders, while it will bring about great commercial and industrial activity throughout the interior of the province.

Mackintoshes, Overcoats, Winter Suits

Largest Stock, Lowest Prices

.....New Fall Samples for Eastern Tailor-Made Suits Just to Hand.....

B. Williams & Co.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS and OUTFITTERS, 97 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA

.....HAY PRESSES

Just Received—A Carload of

Whitman's Celebrated All Steel Balling Presses

"STEEL KING BELT PRESS"

"STEEL BEAUTY," Full Circle Pres.

These presses are simple, durable and powerful, and are of the most modern and improved construction. The Steel King will bale 14 to 18 tons, and the Steel Beauty 10 to 12 tons per day, and so that 10 tons will go easily into an ordinary box-car. Call and examine them, or send for circular to

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd Lty.

Victoria and Vancouver — Sole Agents for British Columbia

WHERE YOU GWINE SAM?

I's gwine to sprinkle dem streets; the street sprinkler done git sick when de win' blow.

Van Camp's Tomato Soup, 15c tin
" " Maccaroni & Cheese, 15c tin
" " Pork and Beans, 15c tin
Fry's Cocoa, 3 pkgs for 25c
Ghirardelli Ground Chocolate, 35c tin
" Cocoa, 25c lb.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

JUBILEE BRAND

CONDENSED

...MILK...

Superior to any sweetened milk on the market. Highly recommended by physicians

Manufactured by the

Manitoba Dairy Co., Limited

WINNIPEG

.....TRY IT IN YOUR COFFEE.....

CARLYLE ON JESUS AND SHAKESPEARE.

In his Heroes and Hero Worship, Carlyle speaks of Shakespeare as the greatest intellect who has left record of himself in literature. Mr. Frank Harris, of the London Saturday Review, when a youth, had a conversation with Carlyle on this passage, and the sage of Chelsea upheld the pre-eminence of Shakespeare's intellect even as against that of Jesus. Mr. Harris gives in the Saturday Review an account of his talk. He began by quoting the passage from Heroes and Hero Worship. The narrative then continues as follows:

"'Did you mean,' I continued nervously, 'did you mean that he (Shakespeare) was greater than Jesus?'

"'I suppose I did,' he said, after a pause, and then, decisively: 'I suppose I did.'

"As he didn't seem inclined to continue i took my courage in both hands and began resolutely to put forth my ideas on the subject. This was no new thought to me, and knowledge, or what I took for knowledge, gave me confidence.

"'In the same book,' I said, 'you measure some one—Luther, I think— by the extreme love in him, by his courage and tenderness. Judged in this way, surely Jesus was greater than anyone, greater than Luther, greater than Shakespeare. He must have known what awaited Him in Jerusalem, and yet he went into the city publicly—at the head of a procession, in fact—a braver deed, it seems to me, than Luther's entry into Worms, or than anything we know of Shakespeare and no one has ever reached such pathetic tenderness as "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee; how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold, your house is left unto you desolate."'

"As I paused Carlyle stopped walking and began, as if half to himself, with his strongest Doric accent

"'That's always affected me greatly, that prophesy, and its fulfilment, the old cio' men.' After a long pause he went on: 'Ye turn my own weapons against me, and I hardly know what to say. I've not thought of the matter for long. Reverence is good, and Jesus—Jesus was wonderful' (the old man's brains seemed to move slowly); 'the central figure He was in a tragedy that perpetually renews itself, that is of all times; but Shakespeare—when I wrote that I knew him better—Shakespeare was a world; look at the humor of him; think of Falstaff, mon; and then, triumphantly: 'Jesus had no Fiastaff in Him.'

"'But humor isn't everything.' I began, hotly, for it seemed to me that his proof was anything but conclusive; 'there is nothing in humor as fine as the "Love your enemies;" "Be ye perfect;" "Neither do I accuse thee." The "Why hast thou forsaken me?" seems to me the most pathetic, the most significant, the most beautiful phrase that was ever uttered.'

"'But, mon, he hadn't Falstaff in Him,' and again he shook with laughter at the bare name of the old white-headed Satan. Again and again I returned to the charge, but that was all I could get—'Mon, he hadn't Falstaff in Him.'"

A FRUITLESS EXPEDITION.

The Gipsy Queen Mining Party Reduced to Small Number.

According to late arrivals from the upper Stikine, the Gipsy Queen Gold Mining company's expedition has dwindled down in number to a comparative few. G. P. Whitehead, the leader of the party, and two or three others are now on the Nahleen, a tributary of the Stikine, and the rest have pretty nearly all returned home. It will be remembered that this company left Victoria a few months ago, bound for the headwaters of the Hootalinqua, to there prospect and mine on a scientific and very extensive scale. Chicago capitalists financed the expedition, and spent large sums of money in preparing and sending it on its way. A river steamer was built at Wrangel, and a large dredge that was to be used in mining was also constructed at big cost. Both these, however, are now tied up, and the expedition looks as though it were a failure. The leader of the party has an ice-boat built, however, and with those staying by him, intends continuing his journey when the ice sets in.

The Optimistic Journalism.—Smith—I see that a coffin factory in Cincinnati has assigned.

Jones—Yes, and the newspapers there are booming the town on the strength of it.

Smith—Why, how's that?

Jones—They claim the death rate is so small there that there is absolutely no demand for coffins.

A Natural Inference.—"Look here, Mr. Broadhead," said the able editor of the Buralville Bazoo, "what makes you say in this item that poor Stiffington was hurried to the grave?"

"Why," replied the high-browed young genius who was doing the news-chasing, "I noticed that he was completely out of breath when he got there."

WANTED—A person to take charge of a fruit and sheep farm on Salt Spring Island. Apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Victoria. 06