

The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15.



KLONDYKE IS IN CANADA.

The name Yukon has been hitherto associated with Alaska and it applies as much to that territory as to Canada. So true is this that careful writers speak of the Canadian Yukon, when they wish to refer to that part of the great river valley lying within the Dominion. If they do not use this expression they say Klondyke. Our suggestion is that the Dominion government shall recognize what is fast becoming to be the custom and call the Canadian Yukon Klondyke. One advantage of this will be that no other locality can claim the new name. Klondyke is, in point of fact, the name of no place in particular. As everyone now knows, it is the result of a futile effort to pronounce an Indian word. How tough a contract it is to pronounce the word accurately may be judged from Mr. Ogilvie's heroic efforts to do so when he lectured here. He never said the name twice the same way. But Klondyke, no matter how it is spelled, has a lodgment in the public mind and will stay there. Let the name be retained, and as the discoveries on the river from which it has been taken have made the Yukon territory famous the world over, let it be applied to the Golden North. Specifically: Let all that territory lying north of the Province of British Columbia, south of the Arctic Ocean, west of the 120th meridian and east of the 141st meridian, be known hereafter as the District of Klondyke.

AN ANTI-CLIMAX.

The report from Washington, D. C., that the President in his annual message to congress will say that there is no reason for interference with Spain in regard to Cuba foreshadows one of the most remarkable anti-climaxes in diplomacy. That it will disappoint the people looked for some new demonstration of the alleged championship of liberty, which the United States is claimed to have assumed. There probably never was a greater mass of baldness than that which has been shaved off the head of Doctor Faustus in the art of arts preservative, than has found place in the newspapers of the United States since Cuba, and what the great republic was going to do for the help of its down-trodden people. We suspect that there is a method in the madness, which underlies these ebullitions of frenzy. In ancient Rome the rulers had a trick of amusing the people with circuses and pageants in order to distract their minds from pressing domestic problems. There seems reason to think that, dazed with the magnitude of the questions of a social and economic nature arising at home, the leaders of public opinion in the United States seek to divert attention from them by diligently cultivating an absurd jingoism. This is at once caught up by the sensational press and the country is kept in an uproar about the affairs of people with whom it has really nothing to do. Nothing better illustrates this than the fact that during the last two years hundreds of thousands of presumably sane United States citizens have been wearing "Cuba Libre" buttons, while minstrels and light comedians have never failed to bring down the house by a far-fetched joke or bumptious assertion on the same fruitful topic. During the last session of congress under the Cleveland regime, warlike resolutions on the subject of Spain were more in evidence than legislation on the manifold and difficult domestic problems awaiting attention. When Mr. Cleveland contemptuously refused to pay any attention to the blatant demagogues, who inspired them, there was talk of impeaching him. The press fairly ran riot with cartoons depicting him as the enemy of freedom, and the resources of the language were exhausted in editorials describing his utter baseness. Then we were told that Mr. McKinley would show the world what a free people could do to help another people struggling to be free. It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of thousands of people in the United States fully expected that one of the first acts of President McKinley would be to order Spain out of Cuba bag and baggage. Indeed those in his confidence took care to say in the most public manner possible that in the fullness of time he would develop

a Cuban policy which would meet the just expectations of every patriotic American citizen. A few days ago things looked as though he were about to do so, patriotism from the United States standpoint consisting chiefly in minding the business of every other country but your own. But Spain stood firm. Uncle Sam found his bluff called, and now we are told that the extremely courteous way in which Spain has said that she must not be interfered with has so impressed the President that he will recommend compliance with her wishes. Fortunately, as we said the other day, the United States has no sense of national dignity to prevent it from turning any corner, however sharp, in its international relations.

What is the explanation of this tremendous anti-climax? We are all concerned in the answer. Nothing touching the national life of our great neighbor is without deep interest to the people of Canada. We believe the true explanation is in part that suggested above, that the political leaders of the country realize their inability to deal with the tremendous domestic problems pressing for solution, and is also to be found in part in a desire to mask political designs by clouds of international disputation. Close on the heels of Cleveland's Venezuelan message came the bond issues. He wantonly and impudently interfered in the affairs of two other countries, talking about using force when he was well advised that he had no force at his command. The public mind was excited. Public attention was taken off party politics for a time, and he was able to carry out the financial policy devised for him by a coterie of New York bankers. The Dingley tariff, which is an oppressive measure of taxation and a great burden to millions, was pushed through while the country was hurrying about Cuba. The government of the United States has never had the least intention of going to war during the last ten years. Turkey was bullied, France was threatened, Germany was warned not to go too far, Great Britain of course came to for everything in the way of threats that ingenuity could devise, Japan was challenged and last but not least in point of ferocity have been the declamations against Spain. But during all these lurid times, the war and naval departments of the United States have known perfectly well that the country was not in a condition to engage in hostilities with even a third class power. The insincerity of the whole business was well illustrated by the action of congress at the time of the discussion of the Venezuelan affair. Senators and members of the house of representatives talked glibly of going to war with Great Britain, though they were told in express words by their chief admiral that Great Britain, without weakening her squadrons on any of her stations, could capture every city on the American seaboard, and by the general commanding the army that they had few guns of modern efficiency and little machinery to make them, still fewer carriages for the guns and still less machinery to make them, no ammunition and no means of making any large supply, no arms, accoutrements or uniforms for an army, no commissariat, no plan of mobilization, nothing, in short, but a general condition of unreadiness. Asked how long it would take to get ready, General Miles said the preliminaries would require two years. For proof of these statements we refer to the report of the Committee on Coast Defence in the congress of 1895-96. Yet while these statements were being made in the committee room of the Senate, such men as Senator Morgan were declaiming as to the duty of the United States to at once teach England a lesson that she would never forget, and incidentally to show the European powers the proper way to deal with Turkey.

A SUMMARY.

In response to numerous requests that the COLONIST should prepare a summary of the principal points in regard to the gold fields of British Columbia and the Yukon, we present the following. The summary is not exhaustive, but it will doubtless serve the purpose for which it is intended. What our correspondents and callers have asked for is a general review of the whole situation with special reference to Victoria. They say that when they are writing to friends they are often at a loss to know just what to tell them. We hope they will find in this article the necessary information. We have endeavored to be accurate in every respect, and if there are any errors in regard to distances, etc., they will be found to be immaterial. Concerning the richness and extent of the gold deposits of British Columbia and the Yukon there is no room for doubt. The latter are in what is usually referred to as the Klondyke. But the Klondyke is only a very small area in comparison with the whole. If you take a map of North America and find where the 141st meridian forms the boundary between Alaska and Canada, you will see that about midway between the Pacific and Arctic oceans, the great river Yukon crosses the boundary line on its way to Behring sea. A little to the east of the boundary—that is, in Canada—a comparatively small river joins the main river. It is not likely to be shown upon any of the maps, but it is some twenty or thirty miles from the boundary. This is what is called the Klondyke, and the El Dorado and the Bonanza, are the great placer mines which have attracted the attention of the world. William Ogilvie, the Dominion land surveyor, who is the greatest authority on all subjects relating to this part of the world, says that he is satisfied that in these streams alone there is sufficient gold to warrant an estimate of their output at from \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000. The gold-bearing region extends far up the Yukon and its branches. Indeed the same gentleman is authority for the statement that there is in Canada alone a known auriferous area of between 100,000 and 150,000 square miles, with much country lying outside of it that will undoubtedly prove worth working. This estimate takes no account of the gold-bearing region of British Columbia. Referring again to the map, if you take the point where the Yukon crosses the meridian as a starting place and draw a line thence southeast until it reaches the point where the eastern boundary of British Columbia touches the 49th parallel, that is the boundary between the United States and Canada, you will have a line something like 1,200 miles long. If you lay off on each side of this line a belt of country having a width of 800 miles, that is 150 miles on each side of the line, you will have what may be called the great gold-bearing belt of the Northwest. Near the southeast corner is Rossland; near the northwest is the Klondyke; midway are Cariboo, Cassiar and Omineca. This belt does not include all of the auriferous area of the Canadian Northwest, but in a general way may be called the auriferous belt. Its area is 300,000 square miles. Lying outside of it are gold-bearing areas. In addition to the deposits of gold, either in placers or in quartz, there are very many and very rich deposits of silver. The name of Vicoch is associated with silver more prominently in the public mind than any other single locality; but the Slocan is not by any means the

only argentiferous district. The names of Cariboo, Cassiar, Omineca, East Kootenay, Elkoot, Boundary Creek, Kettle River, Nelson, the Great Bend of the Columbia and other places are already household words in connection with the production of gold and silver, and are only mentioned in this connection for the purpose of refreshing the memory of readers. On the Coast and the islands are many valuable deposits of copper, gold and silver, some of which, notably those on Texada Island and at Alberni on Vancouver Island, have already been proved to be of great commercial value. Hundreds of prospects lying outside of the above described belt await development by men who have a little capital to invest in such work.

All this great region being in Canada, it follows that every British subject has an equal right to share in the development of it. It follows also that the proper basis from which to work is some point in British Columbia. Persons who contemplate investing in the Kootenay country, that is in the southern extreme view of the powers of the court to punish for contempt, and claims the fullest right of criticism consistent with the public interest, we desire to say that the observations of the Nelson Tribune in regard to the bench of British Columbia are entirely uncalled for and in the highest degree discreditable to any publication in this province. The bench of this province has the deserved reputation of being honorable and impartial. Its members are inspired by a desire to discharge their duties to the best of their ability and with an eye single to the public interest. If at any time any of them is guilty of an act, which calls for criticism, by all means let it be criticized, but let what is said be said definitely and not by miserable innuendo. There is nothing outrageous in such a course as the Tribune has seen fit to adopt.

Persons desiring to go into the Yukon by any of the above routes will find ample facilities for so doing at Victoria, where nearly all north bound steamers call, and from which city several lines of Canadian steamers will run. All the transcontinental lines make direct connection with Victoria. All ocean steamers entering the Straits of Juan de Fuca from Australia, China, Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, San Francisco and other points down the Coast call at Victoria, which is thus a central point for all travel and the most convenient point of departure for the Golden North.

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SOMEBODY has arisen in Manitoba with a proposition to drain the lake of that name. It would be bad policy to begin any monkey business with nature's plans in that regard.

THE CANADIAN PRESS. AS TO RECIPROCIDITY. Let the United States now lay aside its exclusive policy, let it adopt liberal and rational views, let American statesmen treat commercial relations on business principles, not inconsistent with our self-respect as an independent community, and the government will be supported by the whole public opinion of Canada in going far to meet their overtures.—Ottawa Citizen.

GOOD ADVICE. Get your name on the voters' list soon if you are a British subject. Even your name may be the turning key that decides for an extra representative for Kootenay; just as, for instance, 5,000 has a much larger look than 4,999.—British Columbia News.

WHAT'S SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, ETC. If a seal born in a country remains the property of that country wherever it may be found, the same privilege must apply to fish. Therefore, fish hatched in Canada, say on the Canadian side of the Detroit river, would remain the property of Canada if caught by the fishermen on the Michigan side. The same

promotion of the Hon. Mr. Emmerman to the premiership of New Brunswick has more than local interest from the fact that he is an avowed champion of woman suffrage. The St. John, N. B., Globe thinks legislation to

thirty-six miles to the lakes, and from there the route is down the river in boats. The Skagway Trail. The distance is not much more than via the Dyea trail, and the route leads to the lakes at the head of the Lewis river. It is expected that railway communication of some kind will be established over this trail, in which event it will be a popular route. This also begins on Lynn Canal. These trails begin in what is for the present recognized as United States territory, although after the summit has been reached the trails are in Canada. Canadian goods have to be bonded in order to be taken over them.

The Stickeen-Teslin route is up the Stickeen river to Telegraph creek, and thence overlaid to Teslin lake. The distance up the river is about 160 miles and from the river to the lake by the trail now in use about as much more. It is believed that the land route will be considerably shortened. The Stickeen is navigable by steamers to Telegraph Creek, and steamers ply regularly thereon in summer. A winter road will in all probability be kept open up the Stickeen this winter and across to the lake. In the spring a good trail will be made, which will be improved so as to make a wagon road. From Teslin lake, the miner will descend to the Lewis river by way of the Hootalinqua river, a fine navigable stream. A steamer will be built on the lake this winter. Next season one or more steamers will doubtless be sent up the Yukon to the lake. The advantage of this route is that it is an all-Canadian one. By transferring goods from the ocean going steamers to river steamers at Fort Simpson in British Columbia there will be no interruption from the United States customs house officers, for the reason that the free navigation of the Stickeen is secured by treaty to British subjects.

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CAPTAIN GODDALL, of the firm of Goodall, Perkins & Co., has been making a speech to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in which he bitterly complains that though goods can be bought as cheaply in the United States as in Canada, a duty is imposed on them when taken into the Yukon Country, so as to compel miners to make their purchases in Canada. We can tell Captain Goodall something that may seem stranger than that. There are a great quantity of things that can be purchased very much more cheaply outside of the United States than within that country, and yet the United States congress has placed a high duty upon them in order to compel people to buy them in the United States. We can produce some things more cheaply in Canada than can be produced in the United States. Will Captain Goodall kindly raise his voice that Canadian products shall be admitted into Alaska, duty free? If not, why not?

MR. R. T. WILLIAMS is quite correct when he says that English Bluff is not mentioned in the charter of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway company. The charter of that company authorizes it to build a line to a point on the coast between the Fraser river and the International boundary. This gives the company authority to build a line to English Bluff, but does not compel it to do so. So far Mr. Williams is correct. But as this point the subsidy act steps in and declares in so many words that to entitle any company to the subsidy to Penticton from the Coast it must maintain and operate a ferry from English Bluff to Vancouver Island. As the company cannot claim a subsidy without complying with this condition, it is quite correct to say that the construction of a line from English Bluff and a ferry to the Island are secured by statute.

At last a statute is to be erected to Crownland in London. It will be done none too soon. It is yet the fashion in some quarters to shrink with horror from the name of the man who, as Carlyle said, "taught kings that they had a joint in their necks"; but the cause of liberty the world over owes more to him than to any other single individual. He has no monument; but it could be said of him: "Si monumentum queris, circumpice."

The legislature of Georgia has passed a law making the birthday of Jefferson Davis a public holiday. And yet thirty-two years have passed since the close of the war of secession. It is astonishing that such a law should have been passed by a body of men, most of whom can have only a faint recollection of that struggle.

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Advertisement for Castoria medicine, featuring a bottle illustration and text: '900 DROPS CASTORIA Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. 46 months old. 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.'

that end is likely to be introduced into the provincial legislature at a very early date. The discussion now in progress at Washington City between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Secretary Sherman are decidedly interesting. It will be very strange that with both sides desirous of settling all serious questions between the two countries a reasonable conclusion cannot be reached.

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Advertisement for Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, featuring a portrait of Dr. Sanden and text: 'DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. It might be worth your time to read the little book, Get it, or call and see this wonderful Belt. ADDRESS: DR. A. T. SANDEN, 150 St. James St., Montreal, Quebec. would be true of the wild ducks and geese bred in these northern climes. If the Americans will stop catching "our" fish and stop shooting "our" wild fowl they can talk as about "their" seals. Montreal Herald. A NOBLE PURSUIT. There are no blood or tears on the miner's gold. It is clean wealth and is not gained by sharp practices or the swindling of the miner's fellow man. That is one of the main reasons why there are so many noble, whole-souled fellows engaged in the business of mining.—Rossland Miner. CAR FERRY SERVICE. TO THE EDITOR:—The comments made by certain aldermen at Monday night's meeting of the council, re my letter to the board, if carefully read condemn their utterances. I certainly take exception to the following remarks in your issue of the 11th inst. "The cable route was evidently led into a slight error. Speaking of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway charter, you say, "The charter of the company provides for the construction of a line to English Bluff." As the words "English Bluff" do not appear in the charter, and no positive assurance that any line will ever be built by the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway nearer to (English Bluff or Victoria) than Vancouver or New Westminster cities, and as Victoria is not even mentioned as one of the terminal points, while both the mainland cities are, I fail to see wherein the holders of the charter of the company are in a right to use the word Victoria, intending, as they fully do, to ignore this city altogether (if allowed to do so). I do not blame the government in the matter and I feel convinced that they will not allow them to have a dollar until it is positively understood that the three cities—Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster—shall be on an equal footing. Victoria needs a transfer car-ferry service from the nearest point on the mainland, which is English Bluff, and if the government grant any bonus without such a stipulation being unmistakably understood, they will certainly fall in their duty. K. T. WILLIAMS. The best preparation to remove dandruff from the head, and to cure and stimulate the scalp, that dandruff will not gather again, is Hall's Hair Renewer. First Widow—What did your husband leave when he died? Second ditto—Nothing. F. W.—Mine did better. S. W.—What did he leave? F. W.—The earth.

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