A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Charles Dickens was responsible for much of the Christmas cult; he was, in fact, the great apostle of high cockolorum from the middle of December to the middle of January, and no matter what sour cynics may say he did a great work. In an age that seems to be swiftly rushing towards the abyss of pessimism and dyspepsia, let us look upon Dickens in the light of a great benefactor to the race. His work may be full of literary demerit; he may be overgiven to gush and sensation; he may have frequently mistaken bathos for pathos, but in rescuing a great commercial matter-of-fact nation once a year from the iron grip of hard, practical facts and from its engrossing business cares, and making most people for reasons many of them would find it difficult to explain, overflow with benevolence and good will, he deserves affectionate remembrance. What would the race become without such a happy break in its year-long toil? It is pleasant to know with something like certainty that while we in snug, comfortable Victoria, are making merry around the festive board the hardy pioneers of the Yukon are provided for, and will not suffer those privations the earlier reports would have led us to believe they were destined to suffer.

THE SEALING AWARD.

Although the sum to be granted by the Commissioners in the Behring Sea Arbitration to the Canadian sealers is larger than the sum the sealers offered to take two years ago ($425,000), and which President Cleveland was in favor of paying, but which the United States senate rejected, it is undoubtedly the fact that the sealers will not, if that award be final, get their full rights. It is no wonder that the Victoria sealers have expressed dissatisfaction, for this matter is not being dealt with upon a business basis by the commissioners. In business where credit is granted interest is expected; no man or men should be expected to lie out of money without compensation. The sealers' claims have been proved just; the United States is their debtor; why should the United States not pay interest on this money just as a merchant would have to pay and would expect to pay interest on money borrowed from a bank or an individual? Unless the interest is added the sealers will not get their just due; and if it was not to secure exactly what is justly due to the sealers, for what, it may be asked, was the commission formed, and for what has it expended so much time and money? The sealers have no right to expect or accept a penny less than what is due to them. Why should there be a compromise? The debtor is well able to pay the interest without resort to distress. Add the interest to the sum said to have been agreed upon—$464,000—and justice will be done all round, an amicable settlement reached, and this wearisome and apparently interminable wrangle ended forever. Otherwise the sealers will not be fully compensated for their losses.

THE CASSIAR CENTRAL.

However much the Colonist may feel inclined to chuckle over the intentions of Mr. H. Hirschel-Cohen regarding the Cassiar Central Railway, we cannot see our way to join in these jubilations. Mr. H. Hirschel-Cohen is the English capitalist who is going to make, along with his fellow directors, a magnificent thing out of this Cassiar Central Railway scheme. And no blame to Mr. Hirschel-Cohen and his fellow directors. But we cannot forget the circumstances under which the Cassiar Central Railway grant was made; we cannot forget the storm of indignant protest that hailed the atrocious blunder, if it was a blunder, and we are of the opinion that the people of British Columbia will long regret the blindness, or worse, of the government which recklessly gave away a franchise that means millions. The Colonist has extremely small cause to emit these gleeful chirrupings; for the Cassiar Central Railway deal is one of the blackest names in the political history of British Columbia, and will be one of the hardest of the many hard things the members of the Turner government will be asked ere long by the people of the province to explain.

A GLANDERS SCARE.

For some time back a quarantine has been extended over the Kettle River district by the advice and direction of Dr. Hickenbottom, veterinary surgeon of Grand Forks, B. C., against horses from Marcus, just across the line in Washington State. This has caused no little friction among the traders who use that route to get to the mines with their pack trains. To reach Eureka, Nelson and other places in the Colville reservation it is necessary for freighters to pass from American to Canadian territory, then back again to American ground. The Grand Forks Miner says the quarantine has been so drastic as to cause a shortage of food supplies in the towns which depend upon the freighters for their goods. It is feared by the people dwelling north of the boundary line that the result of this may be that the American government will construct a wagon road entirely in American territory and so deprive the British Columbians in the Kettle River district of their share of the packing trade. A curious phase of the trouble is the opposing testimony of the veterinary surgeons directly connected with the matter. Dr. Hickenbottom, the Canadian veterinarian, stoutly sticks to his statement that he has found glandered horses at Marcus, Grand Forks and Greenwood, and that the disease is spreading. With equal positiveness the American veterinarian, Dr. Nelson, asserts that there is no glanders, declaring that he has examined over 70 horses at Marcus and found no symptoms of glanders. He is now in Grand Forks trying to persuade Dr. Hickenbottom to raise the quarantine. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Meanwhile the unfortunate public are impatiently waiting to see what will be done. A less rigorous quarantine, it is generally believed, would meet the case well enough. It will be interesting to learn the upshot of this remarkable dispute, and we hope for the sake of the Boundary people that a settlement may be reached before permanent damage is done to the trade. Of course, any sacrifice is permissible that will keep such a terrible scourge as glanders out of the province; but it is a hardship to maintain rigorous quarantine after it has been proved that the danger is over.

THE CLEVELAND DISASTER.

Captain Hall, of the wrecked steamer Cleveland, is credited with having remarked that he had lost faith in the metallic boat which is still missing, and which none of the Cleveland's officers or crew who have been rescued ever expect to hear of again. The question naturally arises—Why did not Captain Hall, being convinced of the unseaworthiness of the metallic boat, put the boat ashore at the last port of call and have it replaced by a wooden boat in which he had confidence? His neglect to do this has perhaps caused the death of eight seamen. It is possible that the metallic boat and its occupants may yet be found, but experienced navigators (Captain Hall and Mate Durfee) who know the boat are very positive that she has gone to the bottom with her crew. This is a very serious matter, and in Great Britain would call for a searching board of trade inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the case. As we have suggested, it was Captain Hall's duty to get rid of that dangerous and unseaworthy boat at the earliest possible opportunity and to replace it with one fit for use. We understand the steamer Cleveland was a well-found and seaworthy vessel, and that she duly passed the regular inspection by the government officials. For what reason then, did Captain Hall suppress his opinion about the metallic boat until too late, and run so terrible a risk? The worst that could have happened to the metallic boat has perhaps already occurred, and when it is proved beyond question that she went down with her crew in the storm, we cannot see how Captain Hall can free himself entirely from blame. It would be interesting to have this matter thoroughly scrutinized by the proper authorities and an understanding of some sort come to. The matter is one which certainly calls for notice, for not only the lives of seamen, but of passengers are endangered by such laxity.

JOHN TO JOSEPH.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of offering our sincere congratulations to Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., upon a great honor which has been done to him by the peculiar people whom he admires so much. We refer to the interesting requisition in which the Chinese residents of the Cariboo electoral district, desirous of marking the high esteem and affectionate regard they entertain for the gentleman who has adopted them as the only people fit to live in this province, and to show him the gratitude they feel for all he has done, is doing and intends to do to further Chinese interests in British Columbia, ask Mr. Hunter to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate at the next general election to represent the district, and especially the Chinese, in the local house. Mr. Hunter has of his own free will done this in so fatherly and tenderly solicitous a manner, both in and out of the house, that this requisition is nothing more than his noble philo-Chinese work merits. As might naturally have been expected, our remarks respecting the requisition aroused intense public interest and curiosity, and to gratify the very general desire which has been expressed to know more of a matter which is unique in the history of the province, we take pleasure in laying before our readers a copy of the identical requisition with the names of all the distinguished Mongolian capitalists and swine-herds who crowded to the counter to paint on their cognomens in Chinese characters, which we regret being unable to reproduce in their original beauty. The requisition, strange to say, is not in Chinese, but in the vulgar English tongue. A veracious corespondent informs us that the original document was drawn up in the pidgin English of the Chinese ports and began in this fashion: "You heap belly good man Tyhee Joseph Hunter, alla China boy heap muchee kowtow you; you alla samee China boy; big good; you come top-side alla time; for long time China boy savey you watchee hiyou stang for catchum China boy interest in British Clumya. China boy heap muchee piecee savey fiend an' siugee alla time." "What a fiend we alla timee have in Joseph!" etc., etc. The requisition now put into Mr. Hunter's hands by his Chinese admirers, supporters and skookum tillicums, who are determined to see him at the top of the tree and bearing upon his finely-balanced head the mandarin's hat, is as follows:

REQUISITION

To Joseph Hunter, Esq., Quesnelle Forks, B. C:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned residents in the Cariboo Electoral District, having full confidence in your ability, being acquainted with your political record and knowing your interests, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as a candidate at the ensuing general election to represent this district in the provincial legislature. In the event of your acceding to this requisition, we promise you our influence to secure your election, Yours respectfully,

Kwong Lee Wing Kee, Tsang Quan, Ye Tim, Wy Chung, Kong Hing, Shee Young, Hock Kan, Pa Hing, Ping Chee, Chen Toy, Yen Shee, Shem Quan, Fung Chung, Shee Wai, Woy Tan, Wan Pong, Tan Gun, How Chuen, He Soy, To Hee, Yen To, Yen Quai, Yen King, Yen King, Kong Lum, Kam Lun, Mow Chee, Hip Ping, Yuk Chue, Lam Wan, Cum Jen, Tong New, all of Barkerville; Gim Fook Yuen, Wong Tip Quai, Sun Hung Hing, Wing Kee, all of 150 Mile House; Wo Sang, Ah Moon, Jai Yuen, Sing Ken, Fook Sang Lung, Mar Way, Wong Tung, Ah Wong, Ah Moy, all of Soda Creek.

OUR DAIRYING INTERESTS.

We have been favored with a communication from Mr. G. H. Hadwen, Duncan, secretary of the Dairymen's Association of British Columbia, enclosing the subjoined letter from Professor James H. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, which is in reply to one sent by Mr. Hadwen. The subject is of great interest and importance to the farming community, and indirectly to the whole population of the province. Professor Robertson, when lecturing here and in New Westminster some years ago, spoke most enthusiastically upon the boundless possibilities of British Columbia as a dairy country, and he showed then what might be done to improve the conditions for the expansion of that industry. If we recollect aright it was Professor Robertson who said British Columbia was destined to become "the banner dairying province of the Dominion." It is hard to doubt it when one has travelled up and down the province and noted the rich pasturages of the interior valleys, the "lush meadows" of the Fraser Valley and the perennial verdure of Vancouver Island. It is certainly not pleasant to learn that we are still importing butter in large quantities. Certainly it is a slight mitigation of the evil to know that our money is going to the farmers of the Northwest Territories or to those of Ontario and Quebec, rather than into foreign hands, as Professor Robertson points out; but why buy butter when we have so many facilities for the production of an ample supply for our own requirements and export? These facilities can only be properly realised, of course, by Professor Robertson's department lending a little timely aid, as it has done with such satisfactory results in Prince Edward Island. If the Department of Agriculture saw its way to help towards increasing the number and efficiency of creameries in the province the butter importing matter would soon be put right. From the tenor of Professor Robertson's letter there seems reason to believe that active steps are about to be taken. The letter is as follows:

Department of Agriculture,
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, Dec, 11th, 1897.

G. H. Hadwen, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer of the Dairymen's Association of British Columbia, Duncan, British Columbia.

Dear Mr. Hadwen: I have your letter of the 26th November. Please let me know what would be the most suitable time for Mr. Marker and Mr. Kinsella to visit British Columbia; looking at the matter from a British Columbia standpoint only. About how many meetings could he held with advantage in the province? I would be glad to have these meetings arranged for as under the auspices of the Dairymen's Association of British Columbia. I think Mr. Marker could be spared to go almost any time now. I want him to look after the putting up of ice in the various creameries in his division, but that can be done before he goes or after he returns.

I am sorry that the British Columbia farmers take the view which they do of the work of this department in Prince Edward Island. Such work has benefitted Prince Edward Island very greatly, and has not to any extent at all injured British Columbia. The same is true of our work in the Northwest Territories. At the present time, butter is being delivered in Vancouver and other cities from Montreal at lower prices than we have been selling creamery butter from the Northwest Territories at. So long as the farmers of British Columbia do not produce enough butter for their own population, it must be imported from somewhere. Surely it is better to be imported from the farmers of the Northwest Territories, who will thereby become customers for British Columbia fruit, than to have it imported from the States to the South; or even from Ontario or Quebec, whose butter might otherwise go to Great Britain, I am,

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) JAMES W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner.

SENSIBLE AMERICANS.

What, we should like to know, does the Seattle Post-Intelligencer think of the party of sixteen American citizens now in Victoria preparing to go to the Klondike? That ultra-rabid anti-Canadian journal would have it a few days ago that no man fit to be at large would dream of outfitting anywhere else except down the Sound or at least at some of the American cities. The P.-I. raised a whole crop of wonderful arguments (of the Jonah's gourd variety, for they came up in one night and were found to be empty and perishable) to prove that the correct card for the Klondike races was to buy in the States, pay the customs duty to Canada, a well as the higher cost of the articles themselves, and yet save money on the transaction! Prodigious! It is really lamentable to think of reasoning powers such as the Post-Intelligencer roarers have been running at triple-expansion pressure of late going to waste in the wild and woolly west. London, the journalistic centre of the world, and the Times or the Standard or some other of the mighty organs of public opinion ought not to be cheated out of their valuable services. And it is melancholy and passing strange for the P.-I. and Company to think that those sixteen American citizens should coolly set aside the dictates and counsels of the great Post-Intelligencer ("Heavens! What a name to fill the speaking trump. of future fame!") and deliberately, with malice aforethought, take heed to the quiet voice of the Canadian press and come over to Canada and do the very thing abhorred of that great Sound journal of unsound judgment—outfit in Victoria and go in by the Stickeen. Verily, verily, "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." It would really appear as if the (sheet-iron) thunders of the paper with the terrific conglomerate title had no more effect upon the American people than the buzzing of a gnat has upon a plaster cast of "Patience on a monument smiling at grief." The P.-I. should now seek some sad sequestered cave by lone Tacoma's shore, creep into that cave and pull the cave in after it. Those sixteen American citizens are doing just what thousands of their shrewd, wide-awake fellow-countrymen are going to do despite the screechings of the P.-I. and the 'Frisco papers; that is, they are going to find out things for themselves; weigh up the matter and calculate to a dollar; they are going to find out that the P.-I. can L.I. pretty hard when it likes, and they are going to give the P.-I. and its kind what the New York yellow journals refer to as the "cold shake." In short, they are going to head for Victoria or Vancouver without a pound of outfit, buy all they need for the Klondiking, and cap their sensible course by going to the nuggets by the only route worth notice, namely the Stickeen-Teslin road. Those who take the advice of the P.-I. will require the combined vocabularies of a New Mexican cowboy, of the third mate of a North Atlantic trading brig, of a parrot that has made the round trip to Australia, and the Orient a dozen times in the forecsle of a tea clipper, and of a trooper of a British dragoon regiment just home from foreign service. He will need those aids to expression when he reaches the Canadian boundary and runs up against the customs duties with his fine big American-bought outfit. Then he will realize just about the amount of the damage the P.-I. et al. are doing the American people. The American gentlemen now here have carefully considered all the facts and shaped their course accordingly. This is endorsement of the most practical kind for all that the British Columbia papers have said regarding outfitting here.

WHAT SAYS COMOX?

Honors are falling thick and fast upon Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P. for Comox. He is a man in great request; the seductive interviewer with his pencil and his blandishments is after Mr. Hunter, and as we have had the pleasure of remarking once or twice lately, Celestial honors have been paid the honorable member for Comox. We observe that the British Columbia Mining Journal (Ashcroft), has put its interviewer to Mr. Hunter on the great question of representing Cariboo. The Journal says:

"J. C. Hunter, M.P.P. for Comox, now operating in Cariboo mines, being asked by the Journal yesterday if he would be a competitor, as reported, to represent Cariboo in the next parliament, replied that he was considering it, but had not as yet decided whether to be a candidate for Cariboo or not."

So, so; this smacks of flirting, Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P. He is "considering it." We should like to know very much whether Mr. Hunter has apprised his faithful constituents in Comox that he is "considering it;" and we should also be much interested to know what they think about his two-mindedness on the question. Perhaps we are going to have a slight variation on the recent Kellie phenomenon at Revelstoke—perhaps Comox, instead of waiting for Mr. Hunter to give it the go-by, will notify Mr. Hunter that he had better recant or get out. It is very evident, though, that Cariboo is Mr. Hunter's game. He is an enormous favorite up there—with the Chinese; he has heavy interests there; he is not known so well there as he is here; therefore, he might have a chance to get at least a nomination for the next scramble. At any rate he has put his foot in it with Comox; for no self-respecting constituency can be expected to put up with any such trifling as Mr. Hunter seems inclined to indulge in. There is just a suspicion, too, that by the time the election rolls round somebody more acceptable to Comox than Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., may step into the political arena. As for Cariboo, we don't believe Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., even with the powerful Chinese "pull" he is known to possess, would have a chance against a Liberal candidate. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., is being found out; Cariboo is getting to know him as Comox now knows him, and the opinion is gaining ground that Cariboo or Comox are "not for Joe."

In our remarks regarding the Cassiar Central railway concession yesterday we were careful to point out that we had no fault to find with the company which obtained it; only with the stupidity and folly of the government which gave it away. The company will, no doubt, bring a great deal of capital into the province, and in some way its activity may serve as a kind of mitigation of the effects of the awful blunder of which the Turner government has been guilty. No language is too strong to condemn a government that could give such proof of pitiful incompetency.

Another government chicken about to leave the roost. The Rossland Miner discussing the government's action regarding the bonussing of the Boundary railway system says:

"If the government is going to be weak-kneed in this matter the Miner would like to know it at the earliest moment, for it will not stand patiently by and see the golden opportunities for the advancement of the public welfare so completely sacrificed."

GOVERNMENT GROUNDS.

To the Editor:—Until the last week there was a decent sidewalk along Belleville street; now it is a dirty, stony piece of roadway, wet and muddy. Is this being looked after by the city or by the most supreme government of British Columbia? It is a disgrace and a nuisance to the residents. JAMES BAY.

BACK FROM LONDON.

H. W. C. Jackson Tells of the Condition of the Market There.

Rossland Miner: H. W. C. Jackson, together with Mrs. Jackson and their little daughter, returned yesterday from a three months' visit in England and Scotland. Mr. Jackson talks most entertainingly in regard to the position of British Columbia mines in the London market. Said he:

"The British American corporation, Governor Mackintosh's new company, is by all odds the biggest concern ever organized to deal in Canadian mines. With a cash capital of $7,500,000 it is in a position to do what it likes in any venture it may undertake. Although Governor Mackintosh promoted the enterprise it was Whitaker Wright who financed it so successfully. Whitaker Wright is a figure unique in monetary circles. He was the originator of the London & Globe Finance corporation, which has met with such great success. The London & Globe embraces a clientage of some 30,000 people of means, all of whom have idle money awaiting investment. When Mr. Wright takes a new company under his sheltering and protecting wing, as he did in the case of the British-American, he has simply to turn to this gigantic aggregation of capital, and the amount of stock offered is almost immediately taken up. On an average, the shares in each new company offered by Whitaker Wright to the members of the London & Globe, are subscribed five times over. That is, if one has requested a thousand shares, only two hundred are usually obtainable. In floating his new companies, Mr. Wright limits the original subscribers to the members of the London & Globe, and as a consequence, when the shares finally reach the open market they usually command a big premium.

"Gov. Mackintosh happened to be a former school mate of Wright's, and had no trouble enlisting the services of the magnate in floating his new company, which thus far has proven highly successful.

"Quite independently of the British American corporation, Whitaker Wright was figuring on floating the Le Roi when I left, but I don't know what success he has met. The flotation of the mine on the London market would be of unquestionable value to the province at present, although British Columbia has been accorded a corner in the stock exchange, yet trading is decidedly dull. The reason is the lack of a dividend payer on the list. The British public has millions of money eagerly seeking any investment offering a shred of profit, but so long as all the companies listed in the British Columbia section are in the prospective stage, capital will fight shy. With the Le Roi once quoted on the London market, all British Columbia stocks would take an immediate advance.

"D. M. Linnard is floating a new company to purchase the Homestake group, and he speaks encouragingly of his success. He expects to return home about February 1."

William Sloan Green, of Portland, Ind., who has just celebrated his 110th birthday, is the oldest man in Indiana, and, despite his great age, his hearing and eyesight are good.

"Do you consider it healthful to sleep after eating?"

"I don't know; but I've found it mighty healthy to eat after sleeping."—Detroit Free Press.

"It's too bad they didn't have judges in Adam's time.

"Why?"

"Think of the trouble he might have saved by getting an injunction to restrain the angel from driving him out of the garden of Eden."—Chicago Daily News.

The average clergyman is not a healthy man. There are many reasons that contribute to make him delicate. He leads a sedentary life. He doesn't take sufficient exercise. Just the same he is a hard-working man. He takes too much trouble about other people's troubles to trouble much about his own. He thinks too much about other sick people to look after his own health. The result is that the hard-working clergyman becomes a semi-invalid early in life.

There is no necessity for this. A clergyman adds nothing to his usefulness, but greatly detracts from it, by neglecting his health. If a man, be he clergyman or layman, will resort to the right remedy just as soon as he feels out of sorts, and knows that he is a little bilious, or that his liver is torpid, or his digestion is out of order, he will remain healthy and robust and add much to his usefulness and many years to his life. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery restores the appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and tones the nerves. It is the greatest of all known blood-makers and flesh-builders. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption and diseases of the air passages. Thousands who were given up by the doctors and had lost all hope have testified to their complete recovery under this marvelous medicine. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. All medicine dealers sell it.

"Eight years ago I was taken with what my doctor called liver complaint," writes N. E. Kendrick, Esq., of Campton, Grafton Co., New Hampshire. "I began doctoring for it, taking sarsaparillas and other medicines. Last February I had a bilious attack, and I could not sit up long enough to eat. I began taking Dr. Pierce's medicines. I have taken one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I find no other medicine equal to yours in helping me."

Without an equal for constipation and biliousness—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

THE KLONDIKE TRADE

The Toronto Board of Trade's Endorsement of the British Columbia Board.

A Strong Resolution Counselling Retaliation and Condemning Americans' Action.

The Toronto board of trade has promptly taken up the complaint of the British Columbia board that Canadians going into the Yukon district are being subjected to vexatious regulations on the part of the United States customs authorities. A special meeting of the council of the board of trade was held yesterday, when Mr. A. E. Kemp, second vice-president, introduced the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"Whereas the British Columbia board of trade has directed the attention of this board to what is regarded by them as being unfair treatment by the United States authorities of Canadians and others destined for the gold fields of the Yukon district in Canadian territory, and having with them supplies purchased in Canada, and,

"Whereas, the unfair treatment referred to is chiefly of the nature of vexatious and excessive bonding regulations and charges from the port of Dyea (situated in disputed territory, but controlled at the present time by the United States), into Canadian territory over what is said to be disputed territory between Canada and the United States, and,

"Whereas, the laws of Canada governing mining and miners are of a most liberal character, aliens sharing with our own people the same privileges, being in this respect much more favorable to the foreigner than the laws governing the territory adjoining the Yukon Canadian gold fields in Alaska and other parts of the United States; and,

"Whereas, combined representations have been made to the United States government by various United States chambers of commerce of cities on the Pacific coast, to close the port of Dyea altogether, in order to divert the bulk of trade destined for the gold fields situated in Canada through the United States channels, and,

"Whereas, the gold fields of recent discovery in the Yukon district are on undisputed Canadian territory, the heritage of our people; and,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of the council of this board,

"That it is of the utmost importance that the boundary line (at present in dispute) between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, be determined with the least possible delay;

"That the customs tariff of the Dominion of Canada on all foreign merchandise coming into the country, destined for the Klondike and other gold fields in the Yukon districts, be administered in the same manner as at other ports;

"That our government be requested to make representations to the United States government without delay, regarding the unfair bonding regulations from the port of Dyea, through what is at present disputed territory—the evident object of these excessive charges being to compel all parties going to the mining regions to buy their supplies in the United States; and,

"That, inasmuch as the season for migrating to the gold regions of the Yukon district is rapidly approaching, and in order that Canada may reap trade benefits from the development and operation of the mines within its borders, and in the event of the government of the United States not taking such immediate steps as may lead to fair regulations via the port of Dyea,

"We recommend the government of Canada to at once take steps to close all Canadian ports of entry for trade entering the Yukon district from the Pacific coast, except Glenora and Fort Cudahy."

STATUE WITH A WARDROBE AND VALET.

One of the most curous things in Brussels, a thing that must be characteristic to some extent of the temper of the people, is the little Mannikin statue and fountain. It is a statue of a naked boy, said to have been erected by a nobleman whose lost son was found on this spot. But there is not the least excuse for the boy's nakedness, for he is well supplied with clothing of many sorts, and is rich enough to buy more suits occasionally. Louis XV. decorated the statue with the Order of the Holy Ghost, possibly at a moment when another sort of spirit had possession of him; and it is the owner of nine handsome costumes belonging to different periods. On fete days the boy is gorgeously clad; sometimes in old French costumes, sometimes in the uniform of the Garde Civique. All this is funny enough, but not as curious as the rest. It is the fashion for wealthy maiden ladies of Brussels to fall in love with the statue, and remember it handsomely in their wills. Through one such bequest this petted boy is provided with a valet at a salary of $40; and a short time ago another unwedded admirer left $200 for the completoin and maintenance of his wardrobe.—Berlin Letter.

A LESSON IN ECONOMY.

Consul Germain writes from Zurich, in regard to a plan recently introduced in the public schools of several European cities, in Brussels, the children attending public schools were requested by their teachers to gather up on their way to and from school, all such apparently valueless objects as old metallic bottle capsules, tin foil, tin cans, paint tubes, refuse metals, etc., and deliver their collections daily to their respective teachers.

In the period from January 1 to October 1, 1895, or within eight months, the following amounts were collected: Tin foil, 875 kilogrammes (1,925 pounds); old paint tubes, 100 kilogrammes (220 pounds); bottles capsules, 2,007 kilogrammes (4,415 pounds); scraps of metal, 555 kilogrammes (1,221 pounds); total, 3,537 kilogrammes (7,781 pounds). This apparent rubbish was disposed of and the proceeds applied so as to completely clothe 500 poor children and send 90 sick ones to recuperation colonies, and there still remained quite a balance, which was distributed among the poor sick of the city.

Archbishop Williams of Boston, has presented to the public library of that city a set of twenty-eight volumes of the "Acta Sanctæ Sedis," containing all the decisions of the Cardinals of the Propaganda of the Roman Catholic Church.

GREAT BRITAIN ON THE AL

Her Diplomats Closely Watch Orient—Has No Cause For Alarm.

Will Assert Her Rights the Germany and Russia Make Their Game.

London, Dec. 25.—In well in circles the general impression that the scare in the newspap among the public in regard to east is at least premature. W members of the government are they are evidently sincere in disc the least alarm. The impression ed in ministerial quarters is that is carefully watching events, bid time, and that she certainly will to act promptly and vigorously proper moment. It is estimated ters well posted on such matte Germany either has or wishes an understanding on the subje Great Britain.

This view is strongly suppo Prince Henry's visit to Queen at Osborne, by his subsequent London, and by the autograph which the Prince is said to hav to Her Majesty from the Emper liam, etc., of which confirmation coming. The Emperor's letter Queen is regarded as being a di conciliatory step on the part many. But there is no doubt tha Briain is quietly preparing for a tualities. Should it become cle Germany and Russia have real menced a game of grab, Great will be prepared to assert her cla a division of the spoils.

At the Chinese embassy the vi vails that there is some unders between Great Britain and Germ

The public scare seems to hav from the idea that the proceedin Great Britain by surprise. This possible, for since her interventio Chinese-Japan war it has been that Germany has only been aw favorable opportunity to obtain hold in China, and at various has been reported that Lappa, and Amoy had been secured, year ago German ships surveye Chau bay, all of which was know British foreign office.

The reception of the German s at Portsmouth, the facilities wh ships were afforded and will be at all the British coal depots on th to Hongkong, point to the symp support of Great Britain.

That Russia does not expect tr shown in the fact that she has battleship in the far East. course, if Russia does not leave thur in the spring, her stay the lead to other grabbing.

In the meanwhile not a few pe gard the Times editorial expressin faction at the Behring sea set and protesting against the "loose "actions of bad faith on the part United States government, whic been thoughtlessly and unjus made in England, and Jaapn's drawal from the attitude she sumed in connection with Hawaii dications of a desire for an Ang anese-American alliance.

WHERE DOES GERMANY S

Does Not Know How Far She in the Orient.

Berlin, Dec. 25.—China has public attention to the exclusion thing throughout the week. The ment and the officers continue even the occupying of Port Arth ing failed to elicit any official stat with the exception of a denial of travagant utterances of the Gazette and other usually insp pers. The reason for this exc taciturnity lies in the simple fa Germany herself does not know she stands or how far the other will permit her to go. Germany and France are still negotiati while there is strong pressure about another joint action of the ers in the Far East, equally po fluences are working to frustra plans.

It depends largely upon the out these negotiations as to what tions Prince Henry of Prussia awaiting him when he arrives at kong early in February.

In the meantime the mission of Henry may be characterized as u display of spreadeagleism. A pr diplomat in an interview with the pondent here of the Associated said:

"Russia's occupation of Port A permanent. She thereby secures desired terminus for the Siberia road, which will be extended from ivostock to Port Arthur, making the undisturbed mistress of Ma and the whole of North China. terests in China in no way colli those of France, whose sphere of is in South China. Between is mense territory, which may eve be a cause of dispute by Great Germany and Japan. A moven now on foot between Japan an many to arrive at an understand Japan sees clearly that this co the wisest. Russia will not Japan in Korea, as it would dest the schemes she has been prepar the past two years. Therefore G is the only friend and ally Jap look to for coming events; that is knows how to play her cards and fish a basis of mutual interes which I fear there is considerabl pect."

From a missionary, the corresp here of the Associated Press lear the bay of Kaio Chan is by no m valuable as at first believed. Par harbor freezes during three mo the winter and ice-breakers are n to keep it open. The hinterland ren and treeless, and the nature ground necessitates the erection o and large fortifications in order the bay and adjoining territory attack. If Germany concludes to it, she will have to spend large s money.