

## CHINESE IN MINES.

A cablegram has been received from London to the effect that the appeal in the case of Bryden vs. the Union Colliery Company has been granted. Until the particulars of the judgment are made known comment on this decision will be somewhat difficult.

But taking the bare statement contained in the cablegram that decision is a heavy blow to the interests of labor in this province. Like so many other British Columbia questions, this is one upon which the Privy Council could not possibly be as fully aware of the facts as the legislators were who placed that clause in the act, should remove a necessary safeguard and expose the lives of our white workmen to a terrible danger. Clause four of the act runs:

"No boy under the age of twelve years, and no woman or girl of any age, and no Chinaman, shall be employed in or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this act applies below ground."

The newspaper that deliberately advocates allowing Chinamen to work underground in coal mines is a foe to the white working man, and is to be held partly responsible for any evil results that may follow the strange decision of the Privy Council. We shall await with considerable interest the arrival of the full text of the decision.

## VANCOUVER ISLAND GAME ACT.

In several previous articles we have endeavored to point out the evils arising from the inefficiency of the existing game act to prevent the improper destruction of game birds, animals and fish on this island. The instances we were able to cite all came from trustworthy sources, and it will be admitted by all who read those articles, and who have the interests of the whole province at heart, that they were sufficiently alarming. This is a matter wholly outside the region of politics in any shape or form, and as such it ought to be treated. Surely it is not too much to hope that the people themselves will rise to the occasion and insist upon this matter being dealt with before it is too late to interfere.

When one sees the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal governments, and the Boards of Trade throughout the country, offering bonuses to induce capitalists to come in and start various enterprises it is really amazing to behold the utter neglect of what is one of the most important factors in our possession for bringing into this province hundreds, perhaps thousands of wealthy people from all parts of the world to enjoy the finest salmon fishing anywhere to be found. Those people are willing to spend money in the most liberal fashion if only they can find a place where it is possible to enjoy their favorite sport. If British Columbia could get them to turn their attention this way it would be worth more to this province than anyone not familiar with the subject would believe.

But it will be necessary first to so amend the fishery laws of the province that they shall not conflict with the laws of nature, and that is what they do to a distressing extent at the present time. Unfortunately no provincial government ever paid the slightest attention to the peculiar wants of this island in this respect. The recommendations of the local fishery officers, whose observations are based on long study and intimate knowledge of the subject, have been persistently ignored.

A general act was passed for the whole province, and that act is of no use to this island, where the conditions, as we pointed out in a former article, are totally different from those on the mainland. The salmon run in the rivers of this island takes place at the very opposite time of the year from that on the mainland. From June to the end of October we have no salmon in our island rivers, with the exception of a few remaining spawned fish, worthless for sport or food. Yet the fishery act gives the date on which salmon may be taken as from March last to October 31st in all the waters of British Columbia.

Steelhead salmon enter the island rivers late in December in considerable numbers, and continue to run up those rivers, (when not prevented from doing so by nets, weirs and other illegal obstructions), till the end of February. In May and June they spawn and return to the sea. During March and April the spring salmon ascend, continuing to do so as long as the rivers are fit for the purpose, which depends on the lateness of the rains. A long wet spring means a longer run of spring salmon, but as a general rule few of those fish ascend the island rivers after May, though fresh-run spring salmon have been caught with a fly as late as the middle of June. There is then a long blank spell, till the cohoes begin to run about the end of October, continuing till the end of December.

From this it is quite plain that angling for salmon in the island rivers should begin on the fifteenth of September and end on the 15th of June. This would allow three months for deposit of spawn and return to the sea—that is taking it for granted that the law would be enforced and that no weirs or nets would be allowed to obstruct the passage of the

spawned fish on their return to the sea.

Another important matter that calls for notice is the fact that few if any of the local magistrates possess any expert knowledge about fish. There is a considerable difference between the appearance of the young of the salmon and trout. Very few persons know the difference. The fishery act says:

"No parr, smolt, or grilse shall be taken under three pounds in weight."

Now, it is a fact that not one per cent. of the fish taken in the Cowichan river are trout; all are parr, and ninety per cent. are the parr of steelhead salmon. The best interests of the province would be served by amending the fishery act, so far as it applies to this island, to read:

"No young, of either salmon or trout of any kind whatever shall be taken or had in possession under nine inches in length."

We believe every true sportsman on the island, and all who examine into this matter for themselves will be with us in this suggestion. As for the "pot-hunter," it is only necessary to say to him: Remember the story of the goose that laid the golden eggs. Those young fish have been killed off to such an extent during the past few years that one may travel a hundred miles without seeing a living thing in the Cowichan, Koksilah, Chehalis or Nanaimo rivers. And they have been slaughtered with every conceivable kind of appliance contrary to the explicit provisions of the law.

The agent-general of the province in London has been asking for information likely to attract visitors to the province. If it could be made clear to the class in the United Kingdom who can afford to travel and spend money in pursuit of sport in distant lands like British Columbia, that the fish and game of the province are properly protected, it would do more to bring those very desirable visitors here than any amount of "literature" about our other resources. The mere statement that the salmon here rise more readily to the fly than they do in any of the British rivers (provided we are allowed to fish for them when they are in the rivers) would in itself prove a great inducement to the wealthy class of sportsmen.

The whole game act stands badly in need of amendment, especially with reference to the peculiar requirements of this island.

## FREE TRADE TRIUMPHS.

Times readers will find in another place in this issue a fine article on "The Outlook" at Ottawa, from the pen of Mr. J. G. Sneed Cox, and taken by the Times from the July number of the Nineteenth Century Review. It is one of the best articles in review of Canada's position that we have seen lately, and will be read with deep interest by British Columbians.

It is pleasant to observe that the problems with which the Canadian government is struggling are attracting the notice of the highest judges in political economy, and that the splendid manner in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the statesmen who form his cabinet are proving the soundness and righteousness of the policy of Free Trade when applied to the conditions existing in Canada is winning for them deserved applause. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and the eating of the pudding prepared by the Laurier ministry is an operation in which "good digestion waits on appetite." Let us make a few brief quotations from this excellent article which are specially worthy of remembrance. Mr. Cox says:

"It is hard to realize the many changes wrought by the few years, and yet it is necessary to do so if we are to do full justice to the men who to-day are ruling the Dominion with such resplendent success. That the ideal of Free Trade is still worshipped from afar is perhaps not surprising. It is one of the worst evils of Protection that it strikes roots which cannot at once be torn up without the appearance of cruelty and injustice."

That puts the case regarding which the Protectionist papers have been complaining so much, in its briefest and fairest term. It takes years to undo the evils wrought by administrations such as those which preceded the present one. The remarks of the writer about the vast change in the aspect of the reciprocity question for Canada are amongst the most important in the article. "The United States market while it is desirable is no longer indispensable." Take this other striking sentence:

"Perhaps nothing but actual experience would have convinced the people of the omission that they were strong enough to stand alone."

That experience has been precious to Canada; what she has done in the past two years she can repeat, and go farther, too, if necessary. But this is perhaps the most interesting of all the statements in the paper, touching the wonderful growth of our foreign trade. "If the work of a government is to be judged by results, the long series of successes which the by-elections have given Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been well-deserved. The record of prosperity runs all along the line. The volume of foreign trade of Canada, which between the years 1878 and 1886 increased by \$7,100,000, in the two years from 1886 to 1888 has increased by \$66,302,000. So that in the last two years the trade of Canada under the present administration has shown a larger increase by \$5,701,000 than in the whole eighteen years in which their political opponents were in power. Even this does not tell the full tale, for it is estimated that the close of the current year will see an addition to the total volume of the foreign trade of the country since 1886 of not less than eighty millions of dollars."

It is not necessary to enumerate any

more of the grand advances Mr. Cox has noted in his essay; we feel sure every Canadian will read that article, and no matter whether he is Liberal or Tory rejoice at the facts which it sets forth.

## THE AMERICAN CONTENTION.

Those of our readers who have been following the terminable dispute over the Alaska boundary question, will be interested in the views expressed by the Chicago Record, which we quote herewith. The Record's remarks are in comment upon the speeches in the Canadian House of Commons on this question. The ingenuity of the American scribe in twisting the matter to the advantage of his country, although at the expense of truth, is characteristic and amusing:

"The Alaska question is simple enough. In 1825 the British government conceded Alaska to Russia. In 1867 Russia sold Alaska to the United States. No question as to the boundary arose between England and Russia or between the United States and Canada until 1884. Up to that time British maps delimited the territory according to the present claim, and the United States. The disputed territory extends in the form of a pan-handle down the Pacific coast. The Canadians contend that this pan-handle should end at the Behm canal; the Americans hold that it runs the Portland canal. Another dispute is as to the width of this pan-handle. The Anglo-Russian treaty provided that the line should follow the coast mountain range, but if the range were more than ten miles in width, then the line should be at the ten-league limit. In order to make a diplomatic case the Canadians have raised all the questions that the issue affords. Divested of these cases is simply that, discovering the value of the Portland canal, and period when its policy was aggressive, encouraged Canada to make claim to a portion of Alaska held by the United States. Rival Canadian politicians have made the promise of recovery of this territory a stepping stone to popular favor, and, as at present, the party which is out of power has always taunted the party in power with its failure to make its promise good. At the time Great Britain encouraged Canada to make this claim the mother country's feeling toward the United States was amiable. Now Great Britain is seeking friendship and favor at Washington. Thus Canada finds its claim on Alaska but feebly supported by Great Britain. This claim is preposterous at best. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration of possible means of settlement amounts to a surrender. It is easy for him to throw his thumb at Uncle Sam, but he cannot do so when he knows that neither the mother country nor the United States wants war over the Alaska boundary question."

"To Americans there seems to be no merit in Canada's contention as to where the boundary line should run. It is put forth with vigor because the Canadians are very eager to have an outlet to tide-water, from which they are excluded by the boundary line as now recognized. If the Canadians were this outlet so freely, which it would not injure the United States materially to concede them, why not grant them one without yielding the main question as to the boundary line? In return for this great favor doubtless we could secure from Great Britain some valuable concession elsewhere—as, for example, a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to remove obstacles now standing in the way of constructing a new Nicaragua canal."

"The plan to be a good neighbor, particularly when the opportunities for getting benefits in return are excellent."

## PROTECT OUR FISHERMEN.

Another strong proof that the position taken by this paper as to the urgent necessity of placing a special fishery protection cruiser in these waters, was correct was provided in the seizure, the other day, of several Canadian fishermen at Point Roberts for an alleged violation of the fishing limits.

Much indignation is felt on the Mainland at the action of the captain of that United States vessel, and considering the circumstances there is little wonder a feeling of that kind prevails there. It is a matter of regret that the Dominion government steamer Quadra could not have been directed for duty at Point Roberts for a week or two during the present fishing season. Had she been at Point Roberts the seizure would probably never have taken place. From all accounts there is strong doubt as to whether the men who were interferred with were in American waters, but there is now little chance of verifying the statements of the captain of the United States patrol vessel.

The position is one that Canadians cannot contemplate with any satisfaction. No doubt when the facts are laid before the department decisive steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of what is freely called in Vancouver and other Mainland ports an outrage. As things are now conducted American fishermen can come over the line into Canadian waters and fish with impunity—and they do it regularly. Probably they will continue the practice until the Dominion government places a protective vessel in the waters of British Columbia.

The conduct of the United States officer in seizing those men and their property on so flimsy a pretext is to be deplored, but it only shows that the interests of the Canadian fishermen cannot be properly protected without the aid of a government vessel, provided with all the necessary powers. The Quadra cannot be spared from the important work of attending to the lighthouses, beacons and other government works along the coast, except on occasions, and she may be far from the scene of trouble when most urgently needed.

Persons well acquainted with the conditions in the local fishing industry are unanimously of the opinion that it would be a wise thing to place a special revenue and fisheries protection vessel in the coast waters of British Columbia.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AT PARIS.

When the great exposition at the French capital is thrown open next spring, there is good reason to believe that the exhibit bearing the name of this province will be found to be one of the finest ever sent to a European exhibition. The Hon. Mr. Hume, Mr. W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, and Mr. John Fannin, curator of the provincial museum, are sparing no pains to make the exhibit from the province worthy in every respect of its fame.

Mr. Robertson is now in the Kootenays securing specimens for the mineral exhibit, and Mr. Fannin is preparing a series of photographs of the mammals of the province. He is also getting ready a fine exhibit of the fishes of British Columbia; this will be one of the prettiest of the exhibits in the section devoted to Canadian hunting and fishing and sporting appliances.

The timber exhibit is being prepared by Mr. Sinclair, and will include specimens of all the valuable woods of the province; some of the decorations in the Canadian department will consist of dressed specimens of those woods, and they are sure to be most effective. The beauty and value of British Columbia timber for interior adornment will be fully set forth.

It is expected that the section already mentioned, that in which the attractions for the sportsmen are to be set forth, will excite the greatest interest, and perhaps lead to even more important results than any other portions of the display. The value of the advertisement thus obtained by the province it would be very difficult to compute.

A correspondent at Duncan's writes to say that the weirs across the Cowichan river, of which complaint was made in an editorial article in the Times on Wednesday, are of open framework, and that the Indians and others are not shooting game out of season. Our information was from an authentic source, but we shall make further enquiries.

Greenwood, B.C., is organizing a Board of Trade, and the Miner of that city says it will not be on the lines of the Victoria Board of Trade. What does the Miner mean to insinuate?

## IRENE.

Irene, I saw thee  
Once in the vale  
Of twilight in June  
In a winding lane  
Whose borders were bowed  
In maples and flowers  
With roses and witching vervain.

Instant an ardor  
Too sweet to restrain—  
Too wildly entrancing  
For words to explain—  
Was born that meeting  
All silent—unrequited  
But thrilling my every vein.

Loveliest, I falter'd—  
I look'd on thee again  
(As one who might venture  
Thy favor to gain)  
There and then—only  
The spell of thy lonely  
Beauty bid me refrain.

Syllab of the Summer  
In Summer's domain!  
(That mellow like me  
May never attain)  
As a star unblinking  
I follow'd thee—gliding  
By me in dainty disdain.

Now in my night of  
Amorous pain  
I summon thy vision  
Before me again:  
In dreams that enthrall me  
I follow and call thee—  
Irene, shall it all be in vain?

Far from thy footsteps  
While I remain,  
Thy light has holdeth  
My own with a chain  
That nought shall sever—  
That ever and ever  
Thou' viewless shall bind us twain!

—R. E. McInnes, in Toronto Saturday Night.

A smart Unionville, Mo., cyclone insurance agent took advantage of a lowering of rates last week, and wrote \$7,000 worth of insurance before bedtime.

Amiral Dewey's salary amounts to \$57,50 a year; President McKinley's is

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Driving All Forms of Kidney Disease, Backache and Urinary Troubles from the County of Middlesex, Ontario.

One after another the sufferers from the various forms of kidney disease are testifying to being cured by Doan's Kidney Pills. No remedy has ever taken such a hold on the people of the city of London and surrounding country.

It is not difficult to see the reason: Doan's Kidney Pills always do what is claimed for them. Never fail or disappoint, even in the worst cases of kidney complaint.

Mrs. W. J. Ford, 428 York street, says: "My husband has had kidney troubles for a long time, and when he commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills was in very poor health and quite weak. He had a great deal of pain in his back, with other symptoms of kidney disease. Doan's Kidney Pills have cured him completely, and I heartily recommend them."

You can always rely on Doan's Kidney Pills to cure Backache, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Scalding of the Urine, Gravel, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Stiffness, Headache, Dizziness, etc. If you are a sufferer and want to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial, we have to give you the best of reasons. We have such confidence they will do you good that we will send you a full sized box free of charge. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

## The Kaiser's Dream

Anxious for an Alliance Between Germany and France Against Britain.

John Bull Stands in the Way of Future Colonial Expansion.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 29.—The Marquis of Salisbury having at last broken silence on the Transvaal question in so decided a manner, it may be expected President Kruger will hardly be likely to refuse to listen to the government's new proposal for a joint commission to examine the franchise bill. This proposal meets varying criticism here. The Liberals are inclined to regard it as another instance of the incurable tendency of the Salisbury government to shelve every difficulty by referring it to a commission. Mr. Labouchere calls it a climb down on Mr. Chamberlain's part, and it undoubtedly favors more of Lord Salisbury than of Mr. Chamberlain. Others think it a concession to the Transvaal's contention that the matter should be

Referred to Arbitration. All agree, however, that it forms a practical bridge of which President Kruger can avail himself to retire from an impossible position. Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and government leader in the House of Commons, gave another strong hint in the Commons yesterday, announcing in reply to a question that in the unfortunate event of war there was no intention to employ other than white troops.

The Cowes regatta is anticipated with keen interest, and an immense gathering of yachts and yachtsmen is expected. The Shamrock sails for America practically untried. The entries for the Queen's cup at Cowes include the Britannia, Meteor and Satanita. If the Meteor competes it is hoped the contest will throw some light upon the present capabilities of the Britannia and

The Value of the Shamrock as a cup challenger.

The prospect of a Chino-Japanese alliance has been welcomed by Britain and Germany on the ground that it will re-invigorate China and enable her to resist the Russian advance. The Spectator, in the course of an interesting article this week, points out that this is a mistaken idea, and asserts that the Japanese reorganization of the Chinese army and navy and finances would be successful, because the Japanese are more in sympathy with Chinese national feeling than western nations. Japan, the article says, would abolish corruption and organize a formidable, well-armed army, while the combined Japanese and Chinese navies would be able to prevent any invading army reaching China by sea. Thus, it is argued, China would be

Again a Powerful Nation.

Though the attendance at the Goodwood race meeting this week beat all records, it was largely made up of persons often seen at previous meetings, such as the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Lord and Lady Churchill, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, and the Earl of Rosebery. Among the newcomers were the Count and Countess de Castellane. The quality of the racing matters little, as certainly this week's was below par, both as to the number and quality of the entries. Pleasure seekers made the usual fine show on the lawn, and there were the usual picnics under the trees. This was almost the closing

Big Function of the Season,

only the Cowes regatta remaining. The weather was typical of Goodwood meetings, and furnished the occasion for a display of toilets. The male members of the royal family wore tweed suits and low hats, while many of the best known men were dressed in flannel suits and wore straw hats, which was a new departure at this meeting.

The National Review, in an article discussing the probability of an alliance between France and Germany against Britain, has reached the conclusion that such a move is within the bounds of practical politics. The writer points out that Germany's future expansion must be colonial, and that France has similar interests. In this respect both France and Germany are somewhat barred by Britain's Wide-Spread Holdings.

The common belief that Britain is the enemy of every power with colonial or maritime ambitions, the writer asserts, supplies both Frenchmen and Germans with an argument in support of the union. Emperor William, it is argued, is acting upon the supposition that much as France dislikes Germany, she must dislike Britain more after the Fashoda incident. The Emperor dreams of forming a coalition of central and western powers on the continent to be used, firstly, against Britain, secondly, against the United States, and finally against Russia. The reason for Emperor William's latter power will be included in the German firm. The National Review writer finds in these dreams an explanation of the hitherto

Almost Inexplicable Policy of the German Emperor towards the United States. The article continues: "The reason for Emperor William's seeming desire to unnecessarily quarrel with a state of such gigantic strength, is that he wishes to assume the position of champion of Europe against trans-marine powers." The article says further: "To the continent, before 1898, the United States appeared a huge drowsy monster that spent its energy in rare moments of wakefulness in nibbling the lion's tale. No one objected much to this, but when the huge beast shook itself and planted one paw upon the Spanish West Indies, and another upon the

Philippines, it became the object of Real Terror to European Statesmen, who did not know where it might next attack. The conditions were all the more unnerving as Britain refused to walk into the trap, and turn her navy against the United States. So the two trans-marine powers together."

While the American university athletes have been made much of during their stay in England, they have not entirely escaped the criticism which generally greeted their predecessors here. They have been severely criticized owing to the fact that they brought a tape measure on the grounds and checked the rings measured for their hammer throwing and the English public has taken every opportunity to emphasize the fact that the English won every event where Stamina and Endurance were required. At best the praises given the Americans have been mixed with condescension. University Athletic Club, saying in his speech at Saturday's dinner, that they really did not know or care exactly where they came from, but were satisfied that they were real good sportsmen, while Truth is one that will do an immensity of good, and "that the men of Harvard and Yale are real good fellows, very different from what many believe Americans to be."

The disgrace of General de Negrier has created a profound impression, not only in France, but all over Europe, and has brought into prominent notice the depth of the French military courage possessed by the French minister of war, General de Gallifet. Before him

The Pastebord Patriots, who threatened terrible vengeance with the army if thwarted by public doubt, rise up and fall to pieces, and the public are beginning to realize that at last the right man has been found to suppress the real traducers of the army. It is symbolic of the change in the situation to see General de Pellieux, who in full regiments attempted to bully the jury into convicting Zola, now whining pitifully for a pension. When General de Pellieux searched Colonel Picquart's room he found a bundle of love letters from Madame M., wife of a well-known judge to Col. Picquart. Pellieux read the letters carefully and sent them to the woman's husband, who, upon the evidence they furnished, obtained a judicial separation from her. When asked by General de Gallifet if he sent the letters, Pellieux denied on his word of honor doing so, but the minister of war found General

Pellieux Had Been Lying, and hence the punishment imposed upon him was even greater than it would otherwise have been. The removal of General de Negrier tends to the salvation of the Republic as, if his flagrant insubordination had been overlooked, the discipline of the army could scarcely have been maintained. Details of the interview between General de Gallifet and de Negrier show how misplaced was the confidence of the public in General de Negrier. When taxed with issuing seditious circulars, instead of boldly sticking to his guns, the general equivocated, prevaricated and behaved like a poltroon until forced into a corner. General de Gallifet then treated him like a whipped schoolboy, ordered him to go forthwith and fetch the original documents. Even then General de Negrier had not the courage to return until General de Gallifet

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