The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1900.

IN AFRICA.

Probably the London Times correspondent, who telegraphs that paper that 2,000 police can pacify the late Boer republics, states the matter too optimistically; but there is no doubt that the time for elaborate military operations has gone by. An army of occupation will be needed for some time to come in order that the civil authorities may have at their disposal a force sufficient to crush any rising, which may be attempted, and to demonstrate to the disaffected Boers that it is useless for them to make any effort to overthrow British rule; but in a very short time it will be good policy for the military control of the new colonies to be replaced by a civil administration. The troops will shortly begin to return, leaving some competent commander to take the direction of any movements that may be necessary in order to round up roving bands of guerillas. We fancy that this task will be left in the hands of Sir Redvers Buller, who has acquired exceptional knowledge as to the movement of troops through difficult country.

The Boers are likely to sulk for some time and not prove very amenable to the regulations which it will be necessary to prescribe. They are not an amiable people, being greatly set in their ideas and truculent. It will take them some time to learn that they have lost their cause. We believe, however, that the good judgment which has marked British administrators in all parts of the world will produce excellent results in our new South African colonies, so that peace will soon be established, not only in name but in reality.

STORM AT NOME.

Nome came in for a terrific storm early in the month. The account of it printed in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer mentions in an off-hand way that "not more than half a dozen deaths have been reported." The whole front street of the town has been thrown back by wind and wave upon the remainder of the place. The property loss reaches nearly a million. This coming at the beginning of winter—for winter is not far away in those northern latitudes—makes a bad outlook for Nome. The inhabitants fear that the next visitation may be one of fire.

There is a very great question if any gold field can be so rich as to make it worth while to take the risks, to which Nome is subject, and remain there. The town is situated on a low wind-swept sandspit, inaccessible for more than half the year from the rest of the world. It is a place where no one ever thought of living before gold was discovered there. It was too rough a place even for Indians and Eskimos. The Anglo-Saxon has a marvellous faculty of adapting himself to any sort of climatic conditions, but it is a question if Nome will not be too much for him. By contrast such places as Atlin and Dawson are delightful winter residences. The thermometer may go pretty low in the Canadian gold fields, but fierce storms are almost unknown, and it is always possible to communicate with the outside world. Possibly if it were not for the gold no one would think of living in Dawson, but Atlin would attract population if it had no mineral wealth, for people can support themselves there just as well as in many parts of Europe that are thickly populated.

Nome's misfortune will not prevent people from going there, provided it proves to be a valuable gold field; but it ought to have the effect of convincing Canadians that it is not well to leave promising portions of their own country to chase the fickle goddess Fortune along the storm-swept shore of Behring Sea.

THE PORCUPINE.

There are two Porcupine rivers in the North. One of them is a large tributary of the Yukon, a portion of it being in Canada and a portion, including its mouth, in Alaska. Not much is known of its value as a gold-producer. The other Porcupine is a small stream flowing into the Klahena river, which empties into the sea at Chilkat Inlet. Under the provisional arrangement as to the boundary, this Porcupine is nearly all in Alaska. Here the first placers were discovered in that portion of the country lying west of the head of Lynn Canal, and the district has been named after the stream. Another river in the district is the Tisku, or Big Salmon, which must not be confounded with the Big Salmon which enters the Yukon below Lake Lebarge. The greater part of the valley of the Tisku is in Alaska. Valuable placers have been found there. The gold deposits in what is known generally as the Porcupine District, including in this the territory on both sides of the provisional boundary, seem to be widely distributed and rich, so that there is every prospect that next year there will be a large output of gold from them. A portion of the district is in British Columbia under existing arrangements, but it seems to be understood that rights acquired by miners under the laws of the United States before the determination of the provisional boundary will be recognized. This district is easy of access and bids fair to be a point of much interest in the future. Of its extent no accurate idea can be formed. It may be traced far beyond the 60th parallel into the Northwest Territories.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

The Times asks the Colonist if it is in favor of lowering the tariff in order to reduce the contributions of British Columbia to the federal revenue. The Colonist has never suggested that the contributions of British Columbia to the federal revenue should be decreased. What it has labored for is to have the appropriations to British Columbia increased so as to more nearly approach what we pay in. Of course no province ought to expect to get back all it contributes. We all must pay something to keep up the federal government and pay interest on the federal debt; but it is not right, as the Times so strongly put it in 1896, that there should be such a discrepancy between what we pay and what we receive in return. So the question of the Times does not trouble us at all. Indeed, so far as the Colonist is concerned, it is not disposed to complain in the slightest degree about the burden of federal taxation, and it has never said a word against the large increase in the federal expenditure under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It has drawn attention to the fact that Sir Wilfrid's performance did not tally with his promises, but it has been careful not to say that he was expending more than he ought to or than the country can afford. The Colonist recognizes that Canada is a new country and great expenditures are needed to properly develop it. Place the Conservatives in power, and if they inaugurate any cheese-paring policy, the Colonist will be the first to condemn them. We have drawn attention to the fact that the people are being needlessly taxed, when they contribute so much that there is a surplus of over seven millions in the treasury after a year of very liberal expenditure; but we should not have raised a word of dissent if that seven millions had been expended in opening the country, provided British Columbia got its full share of it. Our contemporary cannot get up a discussion with this paper over a policy that involves liberal expenditures, provided always that they are in the public interest and British Columbia gets what is her just due.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Capt. Tatlow, M. P. P., is pressing for the punishment of the notaries implicated in the naturalization frauds. We do not care to single out any individual notaries and call for the application of the law to them. In matters of this kind it is unwise to mention names until evidence of the guilt of the parties accused has been produced, or proceedings have actually been begun. The American practice of trying people in the newspapers is very objectionable. Nevertheless, it is clear that there has been a great deal of fraud practised. It is inconceivable that this could be the case and the notaries all be ignorant of it. Therefore the matter must be sifted out and those who are guilty must be rigorously punished. Persons who are charged by law with the responsibility of taking proof in such an important matter as the naturalization of aliens must be shown that they cannot act fraudulently with impunity.

If the City Council can see its way clear to recognize Mr. Sorby's claim to consideration, the taxpayers will not be very critical on the question of legal liability. Mr. Sorby has devoted a great deal of time and industry to a work that he considered in the public interest, and deserves to have any recognition that can be equitably extended to him. He cannot be paid for his work in connection with the harbor scheme, but if there is another way in which he can be given some slight compensation for public services and at the same time the city can dispose of a claim of doubtful liability, the best thing to do is to make him an appropriation.

The Times speaks of "the good old days of Conservative misrule." If the Conservative misrule was good, what shall be said of Conservative rule?

CLAIMS OF THE WEST.

No policy, which any Canadian government can adopt, will merit the support of the people of British Columbia unless it distinctly recognizes the West more fully than it has been acknowledged heretofore. We do not now refer merely to the matter of appropriations. It is demonstrable that the West does not receive its due share of these. It is demonstrable that simply as a financial investment from the revenue point of view it will pay to develop the West. But to-day we are speaking of the West, not as a portion of the Dominion which pays into the federal exchequer beyond its reasonable share, as compared with the manner in which expenditures are distributed, but of the West as an integral part of Canada, with whose development the interests of the whole Canadian people are bound up. Perhaps we can best make clear what we mean by illustrations. The principal factor in the policy which led to the original Confederation was a desire to consolidate the Eastern provinces, politically and commercially. Sir John Macdonald later laid great stress upon the extension of Canada to the Pacific Coast, but to him the West was the hinterland of the East only. The National Policy was founded upon an idea, namely, the industrial expansion of Canada. The Laurier government has spent millions on the canals and Intercolonial Railway. This is in pursuance of the idea that the welfare of Canada demands that means shall be provided for the transportation of Canadian and other products eastward. It is an amplification of the original idea of Confederation. To use a simile that may be more or less exact, for thirty years Canada has been backing across the Continent, her eyes being fixed on the Atlantic seaboard. It is time now to turn around and face the other way, at least long enough to see if there is not a path towards the West that may be followed with advantage. It is time to cease treating the West as the hinterland of the East, and to recognize that Canada fronts on two oceans. It is time to realize that, important as are the resources of the East, and great as are the commercial advantages to be gained on the Atlantic, the West offers greater resources and the Pacific Ocean a far wider scope for the energy of a new country and a people, who are feeling the inspiration of nationality, than the Atlantic.

Perhaps these observations will show what we mean when we ask that the claims of the West shall be recognized in the politics of Canada. Perhaps those who are seeking political positions at the hands of their fellow-citizens will understand why there is so little enthusiasm in federal politics in the West. The great majority of the people of British Columbia think as the Colonist does on this subject. They came to British Columbia because it seemed to be a land of possibilities, a land where growth and development would be everywhere apparent. They came here because they felt "cribbed, cabined and confined" in the East, and they chafe under the restrictions of Eastern political lines; they are weary of the time-worn political issues of the East. Who will sound the note of a new departure?

BUMPTIOUS FRANCE.

All France is alleged to be laughing at Great Britain. The national risibilities have been excited by the manoeuvres just completed in that thrice happy land. The result of the playing at war in which the troops of the republic have been engaged has convinced the generals that they could have thrashed the Boers in half the time it has taken Great Britain to do it. It has also proved to their complete satisfaction that the way to London lies open whenever it suits the convenience of some courageous commander to invade the perfidious land across the Straits of Dover. The French soldier is the finest fighting machine in the world; at least so the commander-in-chief of the French army says. He finds himself compelled to admit that, man for man, the Frenchmen are smaller than the British fighting men, but he says they are all physically sound, "which counts for much." He does not say that the British soldiers are not physically sound, but he endeavors to leave the impression that the Briton is a degenerate, while Johnny Crapaud is a bright and shining example of what a strict observance of the laws of right living will produce. Sad as it may seem, the British Empire may as well make up its mind that some fine morning it will awake to find itself annexed to France.

We remember a former occasion when the French army was declared as fit as a fiddle for anything that could be suggested. Everything that could be demonstrated by playing at war had been established beyond all question, and so one fine day an army set out with the intention of not coming back until it had dictated terms to all its enemies in Berlin. Some people have not forgotten how the army came back. There are those to whom the disgraceful surrender of Metz is yet a burning shame. There are some Frenchmen who have not forgotten that the king they went out to overthrow was declared emperor in their own capital. There was once, also, a French general, who when asked if he could get an army into England, replied that he could; but he likewise added: "The only trouble would be to get it out again." But for the present France has ceased to listen to men whose brains are not turned by national conceit. The Exposition has been almost a fiasco. It was going to do so much for the people of France. It has chiefly brought disappointment and disaster, so much so that the government is seriously thinking of resigning rather than have to account to the people for the failure. One reason for the unexpected result was the senseless attack made by the French press upon all things British; its gloating over the misfortunes of our troops in South Africa, and its insults to the Queen. These things went broadcast over the world just before the Exposition opened, and the result was that John Bull, upon whose plethoric pocketbook the eyes of all France were fixed, decided that he would stay at home instead of going to Paris. Then France has not very greatly distinguished herself lately in foreign affairs. She has been playing a poor second fiddle to Russia. Meanwhile Great Britain has been earning fresh laurels. To ease its pent-up feelings the country gives itself up to boasting of the manner in which it can do up Great Britain whenever the psycological moment arrives.

The truly sad part of the whole business is the recently discovered inferiority of our own nation. The military attaches with both armies in South Africa have gone on record in admiration of the physical prowess of the British soldier. But then these people only told what they saw. What France wants now to hear about is what people say they think in order to flatter her vanity and sooth her wounded pride. All the world except France supposed that the South African war had taught that the difference between real and mimic war was so wide as to be immeasurable. But France thinks otherwise. She has proved it to her own satisfaction. One day she will be awakened to the truth.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

There has been some very crooked work in Vancouver in connection with the fraudulent naturalization of Japanese. The evidence elicited at the proceedings yesterday before the Police Magistrate in Vancouver was decidedly sensational. It is clear that steps must be taken to find out who is responsible for the frauds, and to punish them for the offence, if there is any law to meet the case, which we suppose there is.

Speaking without much opportunity to think over the matter, we suggest that the duty of making the investigation devolves upon the Minister of Justice, and not upon our provincial Attorney-General. The British North America Act vests the supervision of immigration in the federal authorities, and while it is the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute persons charged with the violation of the criminal law, it seems as if the duty of making an investigation in the premises properly belongs at Ottawa.

BICYCLISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

The killing of Miss Shannon in Vancouver through a collision with a bicycle brings up afresh a subject to which the Colonist has made frequent reference. There seems to be a necessity for insisting that the law governing bicycle riders shall be strictly enforced. There have been many cases in which persons have been fined for riding on the sidewalk, not a very serious matter at any time, although a practice that ought to be stopped; but we have yet to hear of a person being fined for disorderly riding, although instances of this occur every day in all parts of the city. The average bicyclist seems to be of the opinion that, provided he rings his bell on the machine, a right-of-way is established over all pedestrians. This is not the case. A bicyclist acquires no right whatever by ringing his bell. This point has lately been adjudicated upon in England. One of the principles governing the use of thoroughfares is that the pedestrian's rights take precedence over those of other persons in places where pedestrians have a right to be—that is, at street crossings and the like. If a pedestrian chooses to walk upon a part of the thoroughfare reserved for vehicles, he must exercise vigilance; but at street crossings he has a right to expect that persons using vehicles of any kind will respect his rights.

There are places in Victoria where accidents are very likely to happen at any time from reckless riding. Anywhere along the Fort street path there is danger on account of the carelessness of riders in regard to people getting on or off cars. The corner of Fort and Government streets is a danger point. We are not sure that a by-law ought not to be passed forbidding any one to ride around that corner on a wheel. The corner of Government at Yates is another place to which such an ordinance might very properly be applied. In fact if bicycle riding anywhere on Government street between the Post Office and Yates street were forbidden it would be a good idea. Especially is this the case now that in a few days Broad street will be available to bicyclists and be the best street in the city for their use. More accidents happen than people hear about, although fortunately none of them have been serious. The City Council might take this matter up with advantage. It is a case in which an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

ABUSE OF PATRONAGE.

In eighteen years the Conservatives appointed to office seventeen members of the House of Commons. In four years the Liberals have made fourteen similar appointments. When in opposition the Liberals used to contend that this sort of thing was wrong, and that it sapped the very foundations of parliamentary independence. There never was much dispute on this point, and the only thing that could be said in favor of what the Conservatives did was that they did not do very much of it, and it may be assumed that the peculiar circumstances of most of the cases took away from them any element of scandal. They certainly did not occur so frequently as to create a belief that patronage was held over the heads of members for the purpose of keeping them in line. But when we find a member of the House of Commons being taken every few months and appointed to a lucrative position, it is impossible to deny that a very valuable principle is being lost sight of, and that precedents are being created which may be productive of evil.

We should be sorry to intimate that any of the gentlemen who have been appointed to office out of the House of Commons were kept faithful to that party by the prospect of a position. It is not necessary to do that. It is sufficient to point out that the principle is a bad one and may be subject to grave abuse. The Liberals were right in what they said on this subject when in opposition; they are absolutely and inexcusably wrong in what they have done since they came into power.

In making these observations we wish to qualify them so far as relates to senatorial appointments. We are not sure that some things cannot be said in favor of selecting senators from the House of Commons. If men are to be appointed to legislative positions, there is something in favor of choosing those whose fellow-citizens have selected them as representatives.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION.

What is the Chinese Commission going to do? It is hardly necessary to have a commission to settle the question of Oriental competition, for any man with half an eye can see that it is impossible for white men to compete with Oriental labor. Is it to settle any social question? That can hardly be necessary, for surely every one knows that it would be infinitely better for the province and for Canada to have white workingmen with their families building up the country, instead of a temporary horde of Chinese living without family connections. Anyway we do not want a lot of Chinese growing up here, and if we are to have the yellow menace would prefer that the Chinaman should remain a bachelor. There is abundant evidence at the disposal of any government to show that Chinese immigration is an evil which ought to be abated at the earliest possible day, and the commission can hardly be anything else than a plan to shelve a troublesome subject until after the elections.

MISERABLE POLITICS.

La Patrie charges Sir Charles Tupper with trying to induce the people of Quebec to secede from the Dominion. The Toronto Globe accuses Archbishop Langevin of endeavoring to stir up religious strife against the Liberals in Manitoba. The Mail and Empire devotes a column and a half to an attempt to demonstrate that Mr. Tarte is a traitor. If you vote for Tupper, shrieks the Toronto Liberal organ, you vote for a man who has abandoned British principles for the sake of political advancement. If you vote for Tarte, says the Mail and Empire, you vote for the enemy of the British Empire. At Summerside, P. E. I., Mr. Blair alleged that Sir Charles Tupper is losing his faculties. Such are samples of the things to be found in one morning's mail, and the collection is not half exhausted. Religious controversy, treason, imbecility, dishonesty—such are some of the beautiful things that the public men of Canada are laying at each other's doors. And yet the party leaders wonder that audiences cannot be roused to enthusiasm over such matters.

Can the things be true which the leaders of the political parties say about their opponents? Can they even be half true? If they are, it is time that the people arose en masse and sent the whole combination about their business. But they are not true. We believe that the public men in Canada on both sides are as honest and patriotic as the usual run of men. The trouble is that the newspapers have got into the cheap habit of devoting themselves to personalities, instead of dealing with the great issues of the day. With the great question of Oriental immigration staring the country in the face, no Eastern paper thinks it worth while to speak of it. With the Orient opening to the commerce of the world, no Eastern paper thinks it worth while to discuss it. With a pressing necessity for securing for Canada the full advantages derivable from the exploitation of our Northern gold fields, no Eastern paper even mentions the subject. With millions of fertile land awaiting settlement, no Eastern paper has anything to say about a scheme of colonization. With half a continent to develop, no Eastern paper seems ever to have thought it worth while to suggest that anything should be done. But columns are devoted to asserting, on the one hand, that somebody said something, and denying it on the other, and ingenuity is exhausted to discover how to say as bitter things as can be thought of without coming within the range of criminal libel. This in fin de siecle Canadian politics. Is it any wonder the people refuse to be interested?

Ian Maclaren, in an address before the Institute of Journalists in Liverpool, laid great stress upon the duty of the press to create a wholesome public opinion. He asked that the press shall do what it can to make "an atmosphere in which what is base will shrivel up and die like germs of disease in the light, and that which is true and pure will flourish." He pleaded for a clean and healthy atmosphere," in which politics will take a nobler color." Other duties, which he thinks ought to be discharged by the press, are the inculcation of national dignity and restraint, the appreciation of the need of moderation in victory and courage under defeat and in the hour of danger. It seems as if in Canada at present the duty of the press is to improve the political atmosphere. An old-time politician said to the Colonist yesterday that people generally thought politics consisted only of a choice between two sets of rascals. Is this really the case? We do not believe it is; but when charges of dishonesty and corruption are hurled around broadcast, it is not surprising that many people begin to believe them.

A BLEEDING PROVINCE.

"We are opposed to the 'bleeding' process, whereby the province of British Columbia has been forced to contribute to the Dominion treasury in customs, excise, fishery and other dues, and to Eastern monopolists, over two million dollars a year in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes." The sentiment here expressed is not wholly novel. In fact, the quotation is over four years old. It appeared in the Victoria Times on May 5, 1896, and was given as one of the reasons why Messrs. Templeman and Milne should be elected to the House of Commons. We are sure that the people of Victoria would be very glad if our esteemed contemporary would renew the discussion of this very interesting subject and point our wherein the bleeding process of 1900 differs in any appreciable degree from the bleeding process of 1896. To be sure, there is this difference: The Conservatives were responsible for the bleeding four years ago, and the Liberals are responsible for it now. But the process is just the same. British Columbia is still contributing to the Dominion treasury by the ways above mentioned vastly more every year than is "returned to us for all purposes." Yet why have we not heard something on the subject from the Times during these years in which Senator Templeman has basked in the sunlight of federal favor? Our contemporary thundered against its political opponents for permitting this bleeding process to go on, and to this we take no exception. But why has it never insisted that its political friends should put an end to the financial hemorrhage or else return to us something like a just portion of what we contribute to the treasury? The observation of the Times had a great deal of force when it was made in 1896, and one of the first efforts made by our contemporary, when its political party came in, should have been to seek redress for the undeniable wrong. But it has just as much force to-day. It is was a reason why the supporters of a Conservative government should not have been elected in 1896, it is an equally good reason why the supporters of a Liberal government should not be elected in 1900. Indeed, we are not sure that it is not a reason why British Columbia should not go opposition at every election until its wrongs are redressed.

M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the London Times, thinks that the peace of the world was never in so critical a condition as it is to-day. The danger point is China, in his opinion, and as he is a very careful and discriminating judge of world-politics, his views are well worthy of attention.

A plentiful crop of political rumors comes from London; but they must all be taken with much allowance. It is difficult to imagine Mr. Chamberlain accepting the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and leaving the South African and Colonial problems in the hands of some one else. A more reasonable suggestion is that he may take the War Office.

The Colonist has been informed that a smelter will shortly be erected at Ladysmith, and sincerely hopes that the news is true. Ladysmith is an excellent point for an industry of this kind, perhaps the best on the Island.

A correspondent gives another push to the ball started in the Colonist yesterday for the better regulation of vehicular traffic. Will not some one else give it a new impetus? As our correspondent says, the time is ripe to enforce the by-laws on this subject before some lamentable accident happens.

Progress is being made in the construction of the telegraph line down the Yukon undertaken by the United States government, but judging from the reports sent out there is no likelihood of its being completed for a year or more. The distance to Behring Sea from the place where the boundary line crosses the Yukon is long, and the difficulties in the way of putting up a telegraph line are great.

Careful reading of the Franchise Act shows that the Returning Officer has all the power necessary to enable him to segregate from the provincial lists the names of such voters as may live in provincial polling divisions, which under the Dominion Elections Act are divided by the lines of a federal polling division. We had formed a different opinion from the Queen's Printer's circular, which was not very clearly worded.

Word comes from Washington that President McKinley will ask congress to authorize an increase of the regular army of the United States to 100,000 men. There may be some doubt as to the accuracy of this statement, for it is hardly probable that such a proposition would be made on the eve of a presidential election; but it is clear that the army of that country must be greatly increased.

The Manitoba Free Press says it would be better for British Columbia to have Mr. Ralph Smith in the House of Commons than to have a minister without portfolio. Why, in the name of common sense, ought a British Columbia minister not to have a portfolio? The Free Press evidently thinks that Mr. Sifton is minister enough for the whole country west of Lake Superior. We can tell our contemporary that it is almost alone in that belief.

Speaking of political apathy, it may be mentioned that Senator Hanna complains that the Republicans are apathetic. We believe this is because the campaign orators and writers are shirking the great issues of the presidential campaign and are trying to interest the people in personal matters.

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ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites, just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1¼ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section, 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within five miles from post office, 300 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; building on each; from $1,000 to $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, $15,000; can arrange to purchase live stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—11 acres, all cleared and fenced. Barn. Ready for cultivation, $1,800. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TWO LOTS—Off Oak Bay avenue, good building site, $500. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Corner lots, all cleared and fenced. Nice building site. B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—9-roomed house, modern in every respect; 1 acre of land, outbuildings, etc., etc., $5,000.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Four very cheap lots off Esquimalt road, a bargain; will sell separately. B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

MOUNT TOLMIE ROAD—Opposite Jubilee Hospital, 8 acres, all cleared; will sell in single acreage; extremely cheap; good building site.

JAMES BAY—Corner lot and four dwellings cheap. Must be sold to close an estate.

ST. LOUIS STREET—2 cottages and one two story dwelling; will be sold as a great bargain, either singly or together. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

Scotch Miners Soon to Ar

Mr. Dunsmuir Fulfills P to Replace Chinamen White Men.

Two Hundred Sturdy on the Way to Nanaimo.

That Hon. James Dunsmuir idle boast when he told the p British Columbia that he was of replacing all the Chinamen in his mines with white men, out by the announcement which been made that he has engaged miners in Scotland, and that batch has already left Glasgow.

The men contracted for a Hamilton, Lanarkshire, the cent coal mining region of Scotland, miners are the best of their cali steamer Buenos Ayrian, with number of the men on board, expected at Quebec, her first por The Buenos Ayrian left Glasgo 18th instant, and as she is a she is making a long trip. The have the transportation of the hand, and as soon as they land pany will bring them overland least possible delay.

In connection with the above a ment the following editorial utte the Nelson Economist is timely.

"Some months ago Mr. Jame muir announced his intention charging the Chinese employed coal mines, and advertised for 5 tical white men to take their pl the time Mr. Dunsmuir was not of the province, and his poli ponents raised the cry that the change was merely an electio and predicted that as soon as tions would be over the Chinam be again put to work. How these traducers were subsequer have proved. The Chinese w missed as announced, and all and competent men since p themselves at the mines have be employment. The number of co offering, however, was not The Scotch mail to hand gives lars of a miners' meeting held a ton, Lanarkshire, at which 200 to start for Nanaimo to wor mines. At Ladysmith, the fl little mining town near Nanai 200 cottages are being erected convenience of miners, so that Lanarkshire men come out have house accommodation pre them. The employment of w instead of Chinese will mean Nanaimo, and indeed to the generally. The Chinaman wo tend to build up a community. isolated, peculiar creature, wh exists where a white man w He sends his earnings, when in bondage, back to China, there himself as soon as he mak money. The British miner, on hand, spends his money where it, and enters into the life of munity in which he lives, sh duties and responsibilities of c Premier Dunsmuir is to be com on his decision to employ none men in his mines. The exam set is worthy of emulation."

FOREST PRESERVAT

Minnesota Being Urged to Se National Park For This Pu

Of late the preservation of t on this continent has been a su is attracting increased attenti Canada and the United States. of the formation recently in B umbia of a Forestry Associatio lowing extract from the M Journal will no doubt be rea terest:

General C. C. Andrews, chie den of the state, is pushing the of education regarding the for lems of the state. As a furt ive toward a national park, sizes in a recent interview it ity as a means of solving th He says:

History shows that many o est rulers have shown a live in good husbandry of the soil the greatest of the popes, Six dered the planting of mill throughout his dominions. the Great caused firs to be all the sand hills and plains b Prussia. These men exerc cratic power. When they w a thing was proper they spok and it was done. Our po of government the great m people must be convinced be portant measure can be ca effect.

In Michigan the cutting d forests has been going on m than in Minnesota, and sta there is now worth $8 per 1,

A SEVERE CASE OF ITCHING

A Well-known Minister Escaped a Severe and Painful Operation—Was Thoroughly Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Rev. S. A. Dupran, Metcalfe, Consecon, Prince Edward Co., Ont., states: "I was troubled with itching and bleeding piles for years, which ultimately attained to a very aggravated form. Large lumps or abscesses formed, so that it was with great difficulty and considerable pain that I was able to walk. At this severe crisis I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. I had little or no faith in it, as I had tried various remedies before and had lost money by purchase. "Now, imagine how great was my surprise to find that one box cured me, so that the disease disappeared and also the external piles. I feel like a different man to-day, and not the least doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment saved me from a dangerous and painful operation and years of suffering. It is with the greatest pleasure and with a thankful heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Dr. Chase's Ointment has done so much for me. You are at perfect liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit for the benefit of others similarly afflicted.

No physician or druggist can recommend for a moment of reconsideration any other preparation than Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles. It is the only remedy which has never yet been known to fail to cure piles of any description. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.