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PERCY R. BROWN, Manager.

The Daily Colonist.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week,
or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada
(except the city) and the United States at
the following rates:
One year \$3.00
Six months 1.50
Three months75

Semi-Weekly Colonist.

One year \$1.50
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Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or
the United States.

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Will be paid for such information as
will lead to the conviction of anyone
stealing the Colonist newspaper from
the door of a subscriber.



TRADE WITH CHINA.

The British Foreign Office recently
published a report on the foreign trade
of China, by Mr. Jamieson, British com-
mercial attaché in China, which makes
interesting reading for Canadians. Com-
paring the figures for the year with those
of 1896, the year in which trade recovered
from the war with Japan, it appears
that while the total trade in 1896
was just over 54 millions sterling, it
amounted last year to very nearly 63
millions, the imports having increased
by 5 1/2 millions, and the exports by 3 1/2
millions sterling. The value of merchan-
dise imported to China last year was
over 39 1/2 millions, of which 14 1/2 mil-
lions represented the value of cotton
goods, over 4 1/2 of that of opium, 2 1/2
of tea, nearly 2 of sugar, and 1 1/2 of
and over half a million worth of goods.
In spite of the steady increase in the cul-
tivation of native opium, the Indian drug
continues to hold its place, and the im-
port last year was almost exactly the
same as in 1897. While the main staples
of the import trade, except kerosene
and sugar, have to a great extent re-
mained stationary, certain articles in-
cluded under the head of sundries show
great increases. Chief among these are
floor, matches, soap, cigars and cigar-
ettes, aniline dyes, perfumery, paints
and umbrellas. The figures relating to
these show a gradual change in native
taste and a growing tendency to absorb
more articles of Western production.

The total exports of China last year
were valued at just over 25 millions
sterling, of which silk amounted to 9
and tea to 2 1/2 millions. The statistics
show that the low exchange has had
the effect of stimulating exports, and
that a rise in exchange would cause them
to disappear altogether. Mr. Jamieson
concludes his report with some sugges-
tions for the future. He also suggests
experiments in the manufacture
of such articles as hats and shoe-uppers,
which have already gained a substantial
foothold. One item of trade which is
growing steadily in China is the con-
sumption of flour and other breadstuffs.
China, though possessing a vast territory,
is a wheat-growing country. The land
is divided into garden patches
which, by the most careful and scien-
tific cultivation, yield a livelihood to
their holders, but wheat-growing on an

Piles

To prove to you that Dr.
Chase's Ointment is a certain
cure for Piles, hemorrhoids,
bleeding and protruding piles,
itching, and every form of itching,
burning, and soreness of the
rectum, in the daily press and ask your
neighbor what they have used. See for
yourself. Money back if not cured. 50c a box.
Dr. Chase's Ointment.

extensive scale is an impossibility. As
the prairie lands of the Territories come
under cultivation, the production of
wheat will become so great that only
Western farmers must seek an outlet
and a market via the Pacific, if they
would hope to make a profit on their la-
bor, for the long railway haul to the
Great Lakes and the water freight
thence to Great Britain will force them
to sell on a very small margin or at ac-
tual cost. With the Canadian Northern,
the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pa-
cific railways traversing British Colum-
bia at different points, affording outlets
for the wheat of Alberta and Saskatche-
wan, an immense trade should be es-
tablished with China, and no effort
should be spared by the people of the
province to secure these roads. It may
be argued that Siberia will be a com-
petitor for this trade, but the fact should
not be overlooked that the Russian
wheat fields are much further inland
than ours, and their output will be sub-
ject to heavy railroad tolls.

Our fisheries, too, if developed, should
become an important factor in our
trade with China, which consumes im-
mense quantities of dried and salt fish.
This is an industry which has, so far,
been neglected, but is well worth the at-
tention of British Columbia canners and
fishermen. To establish a trade in
fish, it would be necessary to send a
special agent to China with a generous
supply of samples—a shipload would not
be too much—and arrange the opening of
permanent agencies in the treaty ports,
and the same applies to lumber and all
branches of trade. In this our business
men would only be following the ex-
ample set them by their British and United
States rivals, and it is the only way
to secure trade.

A GREAT PACIFIC DRY DOCK.

Under the above heading the Toronto
Globe has the following to say of im-
proved dockage facilities at Esquimalt:
Upon Canada's Western seaboard the
accommodations for a busy Maritime
trade are fast developing. They are
being brought into existence by the
country's commercial intercourse with
the ports of Russia, China, Japan,
Hawaii, the East Indies, New Zealand
and Australia. Great material progress
on both sides of the Pacific are im-
mensely increasing the volume of trade
about that ocean. Transcontinental
railways on this continent and a rail-
way system spanning Europe and
Asia call for additions to the Pacific
merchant marine. Besides the large
coasting fleet which the United States
keeps in the route between Alaska
and the Southern ports, new vessels for
over-sea trade are being added. A fleet
of large freighters is being put on by
the Great Northern Railway Company.
As the movement of exports from this
country by way of the Pacific is grow-
ing fast, our merchant marine that
side must tend to increase, and the C.
P. R. Company may soon find it neces-
sary to put on more steamers. The
transportation of its lumber and coal
beyond the Pacific, British Columbia
has found it advantageous to en-
large the building of ships in its own
yards. There was no other way, ap-
parently of overcoming the numerous
difficulties of the route between Alaska
and the Southern ports, which is to be
followed by the re-building of the West-
ern end of the line from terminal at
Esquimalt to be made for navigation.
For naval vessels as well as for
merchant vessels, very extensive ap-
provements are being made. It is reported
that the Imperial government is in favor
of arranging with the Dominion govern-
ment for the enlargement of the present
dock or for the building of a new one
in the naval yard at Esquimalt. There
is no dry dock on this side of the Pa-
cific capable of accommodating the Em-
presses of the C. P. R. Pacific fleet. It
is these great battleships, which are
to be scrapped, painted, overhauled,
and repaired, that would bathe in the
great cradle belonging to British Colum-
bia and other squadrons at a Canadian
North Pacific station. It would not
be surprising if the Admiralty should
propose to the Canadian government an
arrangement for establishing on our Pa-
cific Coast one of the largest dry docks
in the world. Such a project has be-
come one of the necessities of our
rapid Maritime growth on that sea coast.

As the Globe is credited with being in
the confidence of the Laurier govern-
ment, it is quite probable that its ar-
ticle is not a mere speculation, but a
published in the news columns of the
Colonist recently, regarding the con-
templated enlargement of the Esquimalt
dry dock or the construction of a new
one of greater dimensions may soon be
a reality.

AN INTERNATIONAL "DEAL."

The following story, which appears in
Eastern exchanges, throws an interest-
ing side-light on the relations of Alaska
to Russia and the United States. "It
is now stated on some authority that the
sale of Alaska at such remarkably easy
terms to the United States was really a
gift to the latter country in return for
the payment of the expenses of the Rus-
sian squadron which lay in New York
harbor some time at the expense of the
United States. It is now stated that the
Russian government is now in a position
that it would never have found their way
there, and that a rise in exchange
would cause them to disappear alto-
gether. Mr. Jamieson concludes his re-
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which is growing steadily in China is the
consumption of flour and other breadstuffs.
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is a wheat-growing country. The land
is divided into garden patches which, by
the most careful and scientific cultivation,
yield a livelihood to their holders, but
wheat-growing on an

THE UNKINDEST OUT.

The indication which Canadians often
felt at the ignorance of Canada and
Canadian affairs displayed by British
newspapers has gradually changed to
amusement, not unminged with pity, at
the display of ignorance of the British
Empire. The ignorance of the British
Empire, considered, and the multitude
of races, climates, business interests, and
other puzzling details, included within

marked, our Governments, and the people
generally, have taken a step towards
this good end, namely, the re-
alization of the true state of affairs.
May the good work go on.

PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURES.

Whatever particular circumstances
may interfere from time to time with
the export trade of the United States,
there can be no doubt whatever that
the proportion of manufactured articles
to the raw materials exported is
steadily increasing.

FORESTS AS PULP.

Important as the preservation of our
forests may be, which, from a stand-
point of climate, fuel, and natural pic-
turesqueness, the consideration which
will appeal most strongly to the mind
of the average man, is the fact that
the forest is the source of the pulp
industry. This is no doubt the ques-
tion of how best to utilize them without
jeopardizing the future of the pulp
industry. And this leads on to the still
more important one of the manufacture
of pulp. The former being the basis for
the latter, it may be said that the
pulp industry is the basis of the paper
industry. The pulp, the making of which is a
comparatively simple process, and the
supply of which is not known, is ob-
tained by separating the fibres from the
resinous constituents of the wood. Be-
tween these two grades of pulp there are
considerable differences in quality and
price. The mechanical pulp, which is
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chemical pulp. The latter, which is ob-
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strength and toughness. There are many
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paper industry. The pulp, the making of
which is a comparatively simple process,
and the supply of which is not known, is
obtained by separating the fibres from the
resinous constituents of the wood. Be-
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considerable differences in quality and
price. The mechanical pulp, which is
naturally cheap, but in order to make
a paper which will have sufficient ten-
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be mixed with a certain proportion of
chemical pulp. The latter, which is ob-
tained by the process of sulphite or sul-
phate, is more expensive, but it gives
strength and toughness. There are many
ways of producing pulp, and the method
used in this country, at the present time,
is the sulphite process. The capacity of
this process is about 200,000 tons per
year. The mechanical pulp, which is pro-
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100,000 tons per year. The chemical pulp,
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