

The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE INTERCOLONIAL.

The hopeless condition into which partisan mismanagement has thrown the Intercolonial railway has forced Mr. Emerson to take refuge behind the weak declaration that the road cannot be made to pay its own way. This attempt on the part of the Minister of Railways to explain an unsatisfactory state of affairs is not accepted even by the Liberal press for it is very generally believed that the east that the Intercolonial can be made to pay if relieved of political pull in its operation.

A TIMELY HINT.

The Ottawa Citizen remarks that Eastern Canadians have had their attention so engrossed by the development of the wheat fields of the Middle West that they have not kept in touch with the progress being made in the Far West, and it points out that the people of the United States are not so oblivious to the openings for manufactures which British Columbia affords.

"This," says the News, "indicates the lines of development of that new and wonderful country. Mountain lakes and streams give an inexhaustible water supply. It comes from eternal snow, and there is never a shortage. The climate is never so hot as to make work indoors uncomfortable, and the water makes the running of machinery at a minimum cost, and a mild and equable climate, in this section, is a great asset. Experts, it is destined to have most important manufacturing industries. Thus far it has had no other advantages, but the discovery of extensive iron ores, is still probable. There is a wealth of timber and an amount of wool and raw material for leather. A big market, too, is being developed, expensive to reach from the east. There are vast possibilities of future development of manufactures on the Pacific Coast."

"The Colonist most heartily agrees with the Citizen that it is time the people of Eastern Canada acquired a knowledge of the Far West and its resources. Their horizon has been bounded by the Rocky Mountains far too long to appreciate what lies beyond. It is a reproach to Canadian capital and an injury to the Dominion at large that very considerable of what has been accomplished in this province has been due to the enterprise of men from Great Britain and the United States, while millions of dollars of Canadian money is placed at the disposal of Wall Street brokers, money which would be much better invested in exploiting our mines, forests and fisheries."

By the way, the necessity for the people of the East having a better knowledge of British Columbia is well shown in the foregoing extract from the Baltimore News. Wherever that paper gets its information that we have "no cheap supply of iron ores, but that the discovery of extensive iron deposits is still probable," we can scarcely imagine, it is true that our iron deposits are not yet largely developed, but that they are immense in extent and easily accessible. As matters of common knowledge. As soon as the capital is available and the ore can be mined as cheaply as probably any other place on the continent. At all events, the natural conditions for cheap manufacture are perfect. Referring to wool, the News is also a little hazy on the subject; but it is nevertheless quite correct as to the cheap supply which exist for obtaining a wool supply. There is a small supply of British Columbia wool, which could be greatly increased. In one case there was an active local demand for it. There is then the almost unlimited supply to be obtained cheaply from Australia, with which to mix our native product. It has always seemed to us that that country has no more favorable point selected in Canada for a prosperous woolen industry than any other place on this Coast. There are some places available of late years to show the value of woolen goods, more particularly blankets, imported into British Columbia, but it would represent a very large sum of money annually. We have not gone into the matter with care, but in blankets alone the market in British Columbia and the Yukon should be sufficient to keep a factory in operation. Then in the coarse lines of woolen goods, such as would be demanded by the manufacturer, the demand is large. We have, of course, to keep in mind the fact that in woolen goods Great

Britain is still supreme, and the great experience of her manufacturers and the immensely superior facilities give that country an advantage that makes it difficult for Canada, even with a tariff in its favor, to compete. Still at this distance, with Australia as a main source of supply, we do not see why, in the coarse lines, a local woolen factory could not successfully meet the local demand. If the matter were fairly laid before some of the British manufacturers, it is not improbable that one or two of them could be induced to establish a branch woolen mill here. The manufacture of woolen goods, like iron and paper, requires the highest form of experience, to make it a success. There are the special classes of machinery, the knowledge of processes and the commercial demands of the market to be carefully considered, and of these the British manufacturer has undoubtedly the most intimate and practical knowledge.

A BIG LAND GRAB.

The recent debate in the House of Commons on the allotment of half-breed scrip to citizens of the United States and the acquisition of such scrip by an individual speculator, can only be regarded as the unearthing of yet another grave scandal in the administration of the Interior Department. The question of the allotment of scrip to half-breed residents in the United States was subject of consideration with many administrations, and, if we are not mistaken, it was decided as long ago as when Hon. Edgar Dewdney was in charge of the Interior Department, that half-breeds, natives of the United States, or those who had returned from the Dominion to the Dominion of Rupert's Land to the Dominion of Hudson's Bay Company, had no claim to a share in the general allotment of scrip and would not be recognized in the distribution.

In the days of the Government and Council of Rupert's Land, there was a falo hunting under which the half-breed hunters passed freely from one country to the other in pursuit of their prey, and no question was asked as to where such a one had his permanent domicile. When Manitoba was created and Canada assumed the government of the Territories, a line of demarcation was drawn and the nomad hunters had to choose their allegiance. Many moved across the border and cast in their lot with the United States, while others, British subjects, who had been living south of the boundary, returned to their native land. The government, after due consideration, and acting upon a report of a special commission appointed to enquire into the subject, concluded that foreign-born half-breeds and those who had voluntarily alienated themselves had no right to participate in the distribution of scrip. So the matter stood for many years. Periodically, interested parties approached the Government with petitions and arguments for reconsideration of the cases of alien half-breeds, but until recently all these efforts were vain, the administration declining to alter its policy.

Last autumn, however, some mysterious but potent influence was brought to bear upon the Government. An order made, but kept so secret that all the advantages accruing from it were unknown to the public. Mr. R. C. Macdonald, of Winnipeg, was the lucky individual who was let in on the ground floor—the man in the cellar so far remains unidentified—but he proceeded to hunt for half-breeds in Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and other border states, and secured assignments to their "rights" to scrip. As these rights were the most shadowy and as their possessors had no knowledge of their recognition by the Canadian Government, it may be presumed that Mr. Macdonald obtained the assignments at large prices. His work was further simplified by the fact that the order did not require the personal attendance of the claimant to scrip before an official of the Interior Department, which was the invariable rule in former days, so all he had to do was to cure a claimant, and the Department did the rest. In this way Mr. Macdonald is said to have procured 122 certificates, each good for 240 acres of land, of a total of 136 issued. Thus this lucky and far-seeing gentleman becomes the possessor of 29,280 acres of land worth, at a moderate estimate, from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

TO BE WELL ADVISED.

That British Columbia, and particularly the city of Victoria, will be well advertised this year seems highly probable. We have already referred to the official visit of the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, who comprise the most eminent men of the mining profession in the world. As mining is now and always, to be the greatest of our provincial industries, the material results to follow their coming into actual personal relations with its operations and studying local conditions on the spot, are likely to be of the greatest importance. There is a sense in which the familiarity breeds contempt, but familiarity with our natural resources and the conditions of their development is not to be considered of that sense. On the contrary, it is an essential of their becoming known and appreciated. For that reason, temporary social reasons or for the reason in our mind, as a matter of pride, the citizens of Victoria will welcome the distinguished mining men who will be their guests for a few days; although as a matter of hospitality in treating courteously and with respect, Victoria has ever been conspicuous in treating with respect and the stranger within her gates. There is no doubt that they will go away feeling that, even in the subordinate sense of their personal consideration for their comfort and entertainment, their coming will not be without value; and it is also to be hoped that they will depart with an

TARIFF COMMISSIONERS' REPORT ON THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Another stage in the Tariff Commission's enquiry has been reached in the industry, as a matter of fact, the iron and steel industry, the position taken by Mr. Chamberlain has been for some time past a subject of discussion at great length; a few figures only are necessary to show the present situation of Great Britain in the world, as compared with other countries. The iron and steel industry, like iron and woolen manufacture, is one of her great staple industries, and it is evidence of the decline of other countries, the fact that the United Kingdom is the only country in the world that is producing more than she consumes. The fact that she is producing more than she consumes is a fact of great importance, and it is a fact that she is producing more than she consumes. The fact that she is producing more than she consumes is a fact of great importance, and it is a fact that she is producing more than she consumes.

GOING CAMPING? Don't forget that Shotbolt's Cucumber Toilet Cream

cures sun-burns and insect bites. 25 cents a Bottle. PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 JOHNSON STREET. TELEPHONE 55.

cotton show that annually that of the United Kingdom in the period 1870-1880 was 2,000,000 cwts., and that of the United States 5,070,000 cwts., and in the period 1880-1890 the United Kingdom was 2,000,000 cwts., and that of the United States 5,070,000 cwts. Below that of the United States. Of all the cotton going to establish the United States, the consumption of the United Kingdom is now 25.35 per cent, and that of the United States 40.30 per cent. The percentage taken by the United Kingdom is 25.35 per cent, and that of the United States 40.30 per cent. In the matter of export, it is found that the trade slackened after 1887, and that the United States have declined, and that the United States have declined, and that the United States have declined.

FIGURING OUT NORTH OXFORD.

Toronto News. "The figures in North Oxford show that the Liberals increased their vote slightly, but that the Conservatives increased their vote heavily (in the late by-election) as compared with November, 1904." So says the Toronto News, and follows with an analysis of the vote which goes to establish his view. "If our information is correct," concludes the editor, "it has also to be remembered that the Liberals for this election brought in a large outside vote, and of course, an outside vote will not be taken into account in the still in the Liberal party organization is the Liberty among the Conservatives of North Oxford. It is doubtful if the Conservatives had not thought it necessary to bring votes from outside in order to hold the seat for the Liberal party."

THE OTTAWA DOWNING STREET.

Toronto News. There is a peculiar item in The Globe's correspondence from Ottawa, indicating an intention to quicken the pace of the street in a little more difficult Dominion capital. "It is a little more difficult Dominion capital," says the Globe, "and it is a little more difficult Dominion capital." The information is given as coming from the present Northwest assembly, is spoken of in the case of the present Northwest assembly, is spoken of in the case of the present Northwest assembly.

THE COTTON TRADE GOING TOO.

Public Opinion. The tariff commission has issued an extensive and valuable report on the cotton industry. The report is a valuable one, and it is a valuable one. The report is a valuable one, and it is a valuable one. The report is a valuable one, and it is a valuable one.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, and various oils.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Apples, Peas, and various vegetables.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MASTERS OF BRITISH GOING VESSELS.

Information is received from the necessary in re the controversy as to the qualifications of a master of a British going vessel. The information is received from the necessary in re the controversy as to the qualifications of a master of a British going vessel.

WIMPIEG'S GROWTH.

Estimates of Wimipeg's population show that the city has increased in population since 1870. The population in 1870 was 1,000, and in 1905 it is estimated to be 10,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? If so, send for Best Matrimonial Paper Published in the World. THE COLONIST RESPONSIDENT, Toledo, Ohio. CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

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Port Essington, B.C. R. Cunningham & Son, Ltd.

To keep away "Black Flies,"

CALVERT'S 20% Carbolic Soap. It has a ready use in hot climates, and is the best for the purpose.

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Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C. Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE FOR BOYS of 8 to 15 years.

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WANTED—Gentlemen or ladies—\$800 per year experience unnecessary; permanent position; 137 Bay Street, Toronto.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes COOKED HAM, ROAST PORK, ROAST BEEF, etc.

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General Hardware. Garden Tools, Hose, Lawn Mowers and Poultry Netting, Enamel and Tinware for Householders.

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Each Bottle of this Well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Jaundice, Pains, etc.

Quick Sunburn Relief

To relieve the sting of sunburn and windburn and to quickly heal the skin and restore the complexion in many of our customers prefer.

Bowes' Buttermilk Toilet Lotion, 25c

To anything else in our stock. It is so cooling so soothing as to heal to an irritated skin that it is used regularly wherever introduced.

Cyrus H. Bowes CHEMIST

98 Government St., near Yates.

Wanted

Wanted: Will Visit Victoria. Victoria will be visited by travelling passenger sent every ship of United States, Canada, will arrive in Seattle, and also to the Victoria, and also to the Victoria, and also to the Victoria.

Recalled to Rome

Recalled to Rome. An Italian Consul at Vancouver has recalled to Rome, he has received an urgent message from the Italian Government, and he has received an urgent message from the Italian Government.

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Run of Sockeyes

Run of Sockeyes. No city a run of sockeyes, the canneries of the Bay. The canneries of the Bay, the canneries of the Bay.

Clearwater Is Rich

Clearwater Is Rich. A from A. E. Beltry, who has been in the Clearwater Creek valley, and he has been in the Clearwater Creek valley.

Developing Property

Developing Property. employed on the Koksilah district, are uncultivated and are making good progress. The property is being developed, and the property is being developed.

Fete at Chemainus

Fete at Chemainus. The Auxiliary of the Salvation Army, held a fete in the grounds of St. Anne's Church, Chemainus, and the fete was a success.

Army's Moving Pictures

Army's Moving Pictures. month. Lieut.-Col. Friedrich, of the Salvation Army, has a collection of moving pictures, and the collection is a success.

Fruitland—Good progress

Fruitland—Good progress. made with the development of the fruit industry in the district, and the fruit industry is a success.

Bank Clearings

Bank Clearings. The Bank Clearings, as reported by the clearing house for the week ending June 27 were \$863,022.

A Mysterious Child

A Mysterious Child. A mysterious child, found in the woods, and the child is a success.

Restored to Health

Restored to Health. News received by members of the St. John's Hospital, and the hospital is a success.

Glady's Rich—Reports

Glady's Rich—Reports. from Albert, that the growth of the population in the district, and the population is a success.