

The Colonist.

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by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Limited.

W. H. ELLIS, MANAGER.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST.

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Sundays, postage free to any part of Can-

ada, for a year at the rate of \$10 00

Per week, if delivered.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

For year, postage free to any part of the

Dominion or the United States, \$1 50

Per month, if delivered.

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly

in advance.

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sent—no return on wood.

VANCOUVER:

Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 603 Hastings

street. A. GOODMAN, Agent.

NO MORE COFFIN SHIPS.

The stories of the Eliza Anderson and

the Eugene fortunately did not have

tragic endings; but no one can say that

this was due to any care or foresight ex-

ercised by the men who sent those

steamers North on an ocean voyage,

when they were barely fit for the naviga-

tion of inland waters. That more

than a hundred gold-seekers are not now

lying in death in the North Pacific

ocean may be a subject for congratula-

tion to the charterers of those boats,

but their discredit for sending such un-

seaworthy tubs on such a voyage is in no

way lessened. There has been enough

of that sort of thing. We have no fear

that such outrages will be perpetrated

by Canadian shipping companies, and

our customs officers must see to it, as

they doubtless will, that no steamer

from the United States, calling at our

ports, is allowed to clear unless she is in

seaworthy condition. We assume that

our officials have sufficient authority to

meet such a case.

It cannot be too widely known that

neither of these two vessels, which were

sent North to almost certain destruction,

were Canadian bottom, nor were either

of them sent out by Canadian concerns.

The Eliza Anderson's voyage was a

Seattle venture, pure and simple; the

equal to his cunning. But enough of this. We dismiss the personal aspect of the case with the remark that Mr. Cotton does well to do his boasting now. If it takes away the soreness occasioned by the recent exposures of his deceitfulness towards his political friends, the inconsistencies of his political record and the disgrace attaching to the Templeton option, to start as a braggart through the columns of his paper, the Colonist has no objection. It is at least a more honorable occupation than surreptitiously endeavoring to knife those with whom he is ostensibly working in harmony.

In regard to its not being the business of the News-Advertiser to defend Mr. Cotton, the declaration reads very oddly after the two column defence of that gentleman printed in its columns only two days before. The date of the paper containing it is September 15 and in it the News-Advertiser, after a fulsome laudation of his record, likens Mr. Cotton to Sir John Macdonald and Edward Blake. Even in the article now under consideration it says, "And yet the COLONIST says that we were absolutely dumb during the session and never pointed out those dangers." It was Mr. Cotton whom the COLONIST charged with sitting dumb during the session. It may no longer be the business of the News-Advertiser to defend Mr. Cotton; but there can be only one reason, namely that Mr. Cotton is afraid to make any further defence of himself in writing so that the record can be quoted hereafter. He dare not defend the circumstances which led to the written pledge held by Mr. Templeton being exacted from him. He dare not defend that pledge. He cannot explain his silence in the legislature when, according to what he now pretends in his own paper, monstrous wrongs were being perpetrated. He dare not undertake to defend himself for landing in the legislature a measure, and effusively congratulating the author of it, which he now declares in his paper to be a botch. Mr. Cotton and the News-Advertiser cannot be disassociated. If it does not defend him, it is because he cannot be defended. The News-Advertiser is responsible for him and he for the News-Advertiser, and it is mere child's play, it is schoolboy politics, to pretend the contrary.

In the course of its labored defence the News-Advertiser prints what it presumably regards as the strongest portion of its criticism of the government's railway policy. The extract expresses the opinion that the cash subsidy railway bill is the outcome of expediency and not of a carefully worked out policy; that if it became law we would have two, three or four companies bidding against each other in parliament and the money market, which would likely present any of them from being successful, and that the government ought to withdraw the bill and introduce another. This is a legitimate sort of criticism to make. It is as good as little as a paper ostensibly in opposition to the government could say. It is an open secret that at this time Mr. Cotton had a railway policy of his own, to give effect to which he sought the co-operation of certain influential capitalists. It fizzled. The people whom he approached would not touch him and he straightway blossomed out as the champion of government construction of a railway from Penticton to Bonanza Creek, a proposition which we frankly concede had many things to recommend it, if the Ministry had decided upon the policy of government construction of railways, on the advisability of which there is far from being a unanimity of sentiment among the people.

This is about all we feel called upon to say in regard to the News-Advertiser's measure, except that he heartily supported the Cassiar Central subsidy. We wish, however, to point out that the bargain article of Friday last distinctly evades the issue which it was intended to meet. That issue arose thus: The News-Advertiser stated that the railway policy of the government was—Fruitless of results. For the enrichment of a few capitalists. Calculated to involve the taxpayers in a load of debt to complete half-finished railways. Our reply was that the policy was already bringing forth good results and we proved it, and that as to the other points, neither the News-Advertiser nor Mr. Cotton in the house had said these things of the measure when its passage could have been prevented. This issue has not been met, but our contemporary corroborated our statement on both these points, for it quotes itself as claiming on April 11 that it was unlikely that any or all of the projects covered by the bill could be successful. Which horn of the dilemma does our contemporary, which prides itself upon its controversial powers, desire to take? Did it oppose the railway policy of the government because it was likely to succeed and thereby enrich a few capitalists, or because it was foredoomed to failure?

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE. Professor Rhye-Davids, of Oxford, who has the reputation of being one of the greatest Oriental scholars, has expressed the opinion that Buddhism will have much to do with making "the religion of the future." Buddhism, as a distinct cult, is at least three thousand years old.

It is one of the greatest efforts ever made to correctly define man's nature and duty. It must not be confounded with modern Hinduism, with its worship of idols, the cremation of widows, the drowning of children and the other abominations, which have shocked Christendom. Buddhism is a system of ethics in many respects unsurpassed by any evolved, either before or since. Rhye-Davids speaks of its author as "the greatest and wisest of the Hindus." He says that no where else in the world has greater earnestness or so much ability been devoted to the evolution of religious thought as in India, and he speaks of its conclusions as "a sublime conception." One reason for the symmetrical development of Buddhist ethics is that the system has been scarcely affected by external influences.

In the latter respect the contrast between this great religion and Christianity is very marked. No historical character can be named who in gentleness of character is in any way comparable to Him, who is sometimes called "the meek and lowly Nazarene." The Scriptures are full of expressions describing his passivity under all manner of personal indignities, and yet we find him quoted as saying that He came not to send peace but a sword. The history of Christendom during the next fifteen centuries show how true these words were.

Buddhism suited the cloister or the retirement of sub-tropical forests. It never was a religion for the common people. Its subtleties could be grasped only by men of master intellects. It has little in it to appeal to the work-a-day world. Hence, though its progress has been peaceful, and though it may perhaps be truly said of it that it never caused the shedding of a drop of blood, in thirty centuries it has failed to lift the masses one degree higher in intellectual or social life than they were before the Gotama first taught under the banyan-tree. A Japanese student, who is a minister of the Methodist Church of Canada, gave as his reason for accepting Christianity in preference to the other systems of religion, which he had examined, that it met the requirements of the common people. We are told of Christ's mission that "the common people heard Him gladly"; and this we must keep in mind when we reflect upon Christianity as we have it to-day and compare it with more philosophical systems. From the hour of the Crucifixion until now, Christianity, so far from being, like Buddhism, free from external influences, has been in the closest possible contact with the practical life of the people who profess it. Politics, adventure and commerce have felt its influence. Battles have been made run red because of it. It has lighted thousands of martyr-fires. It has set son against father, brother against sister, husband against wife. Nothing can be suggested to lofty for Christianity to have inspired it, nothing too base to have been done in its name. Ignorance has expounded it; superstition has disfigured it; cant has degraded it; priestcraft has shackled it. Its beginning was amid ungenial surroundings as the materialism of Rome and the agnosticism of Greece. It was seized upon with avidity by the fierce barbarians who had worshipped Thor and his associate gods. The Vikings of the North-sea seas engrained it upon their mythology. For nearly a century it has fought a battle with discoveries in physical science. Surely, it cannot be said of Christianity that it has developed with freedom from external influences. Yet the stupendous fact remains that it is today not only the most potent force working for the betterment of mankind, but that it is elevating the systems of Buddha, Zoroaster and other teachers of the past, slowly but surely, to a level on which they will, like it, accomplish something towards making the world better and men and women happier.

In illustration of the influences of Christianity, it is unnecessary to point to more than the condition of women in the lands where its influence prevails, as compared with their condition under other systems. No matter how pure may be the ethics taught by Buddha, Laoze and Zoroaster; no matter how sufficient for the regulation of society may be the doctrines of Confucius; no matter how strongly the teachings of Mohammed may make for temperance and self-denial; not one of them has lifted woman above the level of a creature made purely for man's enjoyment. Christianity, on the contrary, has placed woman on an equality with man, and in so doing has preserved the institution of the family in its best form, and hence made advanced civilization possible.

Yet it does not follow that Christianity may not be strengthened by Buddhism and that "the religion of the future" may not be the result of comparative theology. That Roman emperors and political prelates taught by Christ, we may doubt without hesitation. That the intrigues and abominations of the Dark Ages left no scars upon Christianity was not claimed. That the most progressive churchmen of the day have not shaken themselves wholly free from the trammels of tradition will be conceded. A "religion of the future" is needed; but we may depend upon it that its roots will be fixed very deeply in the past. It may seek a thought in India; it may get an inspiration in Persia; it may find a

practical suggestion in China; it may even discover in Arabia something worthy of preservation; but the humble Christian, who breathes the name of the Nazarene in tones of love and who looks back to Calvary as his hope of happiness, need have no fear that the Christ will be dethroned. For as men's minds arise above the fogs of theology and ecclesiasticism and search for the truth in God's own sunlight, they will still see in "the Man of Sorrows" humanity's great exemplar and in his death the priceless sacrifice of love.

The check suffered by the British force in Northwest India shows the difficult nature of the work in hand, and yet exhibits the splendid stuff of which the Indian army is made and how well the white soldiers work side by side with them. We may be very sure that in the end the mountaineers will be taught a terrible lesson. This campaign demonstrates the truth of a statement made some time ago in regard to the British army, in which it was pointed out that while scarcely a man in the armies of France, Russia, Austria or Germany had been under fire, Great Britain had thousands of men and officers who have been through difficult campaigns.

The news that the Western Union intended to lay a cable to Victoria was received with great satisfaction in the city yesterday, for no matter how good a service the C.P.R. may give, when its new line is laid to Vancouver, there are many reasons why it is desirable to have two distinct means of telegraphic connection with the Mainland. The Jubilee Hospital Board is either a public institution or it is not. If it is, then what it does ought to be made public and its meetings should not be closed to the press. If it is not, we have of course nothing to say and the public must rest content with what the members of the Board see fit to tell them. The same observation applies to the City Council, which has a fashion of holding meetings in secret. We believe the alleged reason for this is that the newspapers, being eager to print sensation, will tell things that ought for some reason to remain untold. Of all reasons this is the most absurd. Every day newspapers have to exercise judgment as to what shall be printed and what shall be withheld, and the few complaints that are made show how well, as a rule, this discretion is exercised. Private meetings of public bodies excite suspicion. That is one principle which the Jubilee Hospital Board and the City Council would do well to keep in mind. Another is that there is no safeguard of the public interests equal to the watchfulness of the public. The daily papers are the eyes of the public.

The Columbian very frankly says that it will not defend the opposition policy until the COLONIST defends the government policy. Our interesting contemporary should be more explicit. We have defended the government policy in so far as the educational and mining departments are concerned, and there has not been a line printed in the opposition press in reply. We have defended the government's policy in so far as it comes within the province of the Attorney-General, but none of our belligerent opponents have ventured to join issue with us. We have defended the government's financial policy, and not a syllable of criticism of that defence has been printed. We have defended the government's railway policy, and all it has called forth is a panegyric by the News-Advertiser on itself. We have on twenty or more different occasions defended the general policy of the government in regard to lands and works, this being a subject which can be best taken up as individual cases arise. What is there that we have not touched, barring, of course, "the dist and necessary issue" of the News-Advertiser. We have a state election law of 1890 in no part of the present government's policy; there is no intention of re-enacting it.

We present to-day the principal facts regarding the buildings first condemned by the city council on the report of the select committee, but subsequently allowed to stand, with the exception of three. Our reporter was instructed not to enquire as to the names of the owners, so that his account might be strictly impartial. The Times has had its fourth editorial on the workmen on the COLONIST building. On this occasion it drags in the Messrs. Dunsmuir. The Messrs. Dunsmuir have not hired a single workman on the COLONIST building, alien or foreigner. Now let us have articles on this intensely interesting subject! We print to-day a contributed article from an English gentleman who has spent some time in Peru. In it he deals with the market in that republic and elsewhere in South America for Vancouver Island coal. The subject seems well worthy of investigation. We agree with our correspondent who protests against the introduction of Judge Lynch's methods into British Columbia, but think we can acquit the Times of any desire to encourage them.

Mining Companies' office stationery a specialty at the COLONIST office.

PACKING ON THE TRAILS

Handsome Returns Received for the Tollsomen Journey Over the Skagway Passes.

A Fine Market for a Cargo of Lumber—Sudden Falls in Fancy Prices.

The steamer Utopia which has arrived back at Seattle from Dyea and Skagway brought amongst her passengers nine packers who have all made from \$100 to \$400 after paying all expenses for three to five weeks' work. Frank Muldoon, of Chehalis, who has been packing the entire distance from Dyea to Lake Linderman, declared in favor of the Dyea trail. "It is hard to get over," he said, "but it is not as bad as it is pictured. Any man can carry over the summit in two weeks enough supplies to last him six months. Progress on Skagway trail is made almost impossible by the crowds and the mud. You will meet a dead horse every 100 yards. I have never seen money so flush as it was on the Dyea trail. Some of the men were making \$20 and \$30 a day. The king of the packers was a blind Indian called Charlie. He was sixty years old, but managed to carry 75 pounds. His 10-year-old son packed 25 pounds, his clothman 60 to 65 pounds, and two dogs to 25 pounds each. Altogether it was a regular train, and the entire family, including the dogs, could take almost 200 pounds. At 40 cents a pound this would mean \$80 for a day's trip from Dyea to Lake Linderman. Blind Charlie is getting rich and famous. Another Indian carried a pack of 200 pounds to Lake Linderman in one day. He was physically a giant, and accomplished feats none of the others could parallel. By that one day's work, at 40 cents a pound, he made \$80. "Shoes costing \$5 in Seattle were selling on the summit of Chilcoot Pass for \$15, and a shoemaker named Moran was getting \$18 a pair for half-soling. Horse-shoe nails on the summit sold for \$1 each. Flour was worth \$10 on the summit of the trail. At Lake Linderman, at the lake level men were selling out. On September 9 a boat there was worth \$250, and space in one for a man and outfit of 1,500 pounds was held at \$250 to \$500. The Utopia left Skagway September 10 and got in Wednesday night at 6 o'clock. Steamer Willamette left the day before and was passed in Junction, where she lay discharging freight. She has but few passengers for Seattle. She was delayed five days at Skagway while loading. The Queen was passed in Wrangell. The Queen and Paragon are both due in this port, and are expected to-day. The Al-Ki and Rapid Transit were passed on the way up and are expected to arrive at Seattle on the schooner Moonlight, about which reports of trouble have been periodically received, has arrived at Skagway, discharged her passengers and is on the return voyage to Seattle. She will sail back. The Utopia on the round trip consumed fifteen days. She was held at Skagway two days.

The presser of the Utopia in an interview said: "A number of people are now preparing to winter at Skagway. The impracticability of reaching the Yukon at this late season even after the trail has been broken up by the snow and ice, stretches of ten miles or so, and the ice jamming forms into high ridges, which cannot be passed. The best route to take in winter, from all I have heard, would be from Haines mission, Pyramid harbor. This is the starting point from which cattle are driven during the summer. "All along the Skagway trail tests are up to the foot of the first hill is quite a settlement. In the town itself the inhabitants are figuring on housing themselves before the cold sets in. They want wood houses, and not tents. Rough lumber is selling at \$30 and is in fine demand at that figure. Imagine the profit. It can be bought here for \$7 a thousand. Freight is \$2 and lighterage \$3. That is \$15 laid down in Skagway, and at \$30 the profit is \$12. It is easy, however, to overdo a good thing, and the market was recently flooded by a large steamer load of lumber, as it was by the Willamette's big cargo of hay. On our last trip hay was worth \$65 a ton. After the Willamette reached Skagway it dropped to \$20 a ton, though the demand had not fallen off. The 300 or 400 tons from the Willamette had flooded the town. When we left September 10th, hay was down to 5 cents a pound. It is the same with labor. Teamsters, who used to be scarce and easily obtained 14 cents a pound for carrying four miles to the foot of the first hill, are now being \$5 a load. This is quite a drop from \$30. "Every man at Skagway seems to have money. Anyone willing to work can easily make \$5 a day unloading, packing, carpentering or in other ways. A carpenter who had built a plain 12x20 foot house told me that his pay for the job was \$150. "The whole town has been platted, and lots in the business centre are worth \$400 to \$600. The uncertainty of titles, however, operates against a real estate boom. That was 9 o'clock when our notice will illustrate. A. A. Armstrong came down with us on the trip before the last to get a stock of cigars. He returned with us this last time, and shortly after going up town returned to tell us that his lot was in possession of a stranger, while his tent had disappeared. That was 9 o'clock in the evening, and he went up town with another tent looking for a vacant location. The next day we found him well situated with his cigar stock. He had simply squatted on another man's during the owner's absence. He didn't know whose lot it was, but seemed satisfied. There is no such thing apparently as title to land. If a man leaves his property, even though it be improved, long enough for a squatter to get on the ground, it is gone. There are notices posted every where. This lot held by John Brown, or 'Smith,' or 'Jones,' but nobody pays any attention to such

NOT IN IT

with the goods and values we are giving because we handle only the very best. Produce is sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a trial.

A FEW PRICES THAT ARE IN IT: Sugar, Granulated, 20lbs. for \$1. Manitoba Creamery Butter, 25c. lb. Manitoba Dairy Butter, 20c. lb. Bloaters Paste, 5c. a tin. Manila Cigars, bundle of 10, 75c. Honey, 1-lb. Jars, 25c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS. Dixie H. Ross & Co.

TWO CASES... Clothing Made Specially for Stout Men And Slim Men, Just Received. Any ordinary sized man can always get a ready-made suit to fit, but STOUT MEN and SLIM MEN cannot always get suited. We make a specialty of the extremes. Gilmore & McCandless, 35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST SEVEN COLUMNS. EIGHT PAGES. Contains all the News INCLUDING FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS. PRICE 5 CENTS PER COPY. PER ANNUM \$1.50.

BY WAY OF VARIETY. "I saw Jones this morning" said the gentleman with his green whiskers, "with an awful cut on his head that his wife had given him. He was hurrying as fast as he could to the doctor." "To the doctor?" interrupted the gentleman with the bald wig. "Naw. To the barber's, to have it cut right."—Cincinnati Enquirer. "There is one thing I must object to about that lady," said the rather timid young man. "The one who insists on being a 'new woman'?" "Yes. She is inconsistent. We were discussing the question of what constitutes real greatness. She expressed the opinion that there never was but one great man, and that was Joan of Arc."—Washington Star. The Cook—Arrah, mumm! O! wish ye'd kape out of the kitchen entirely! The Mistress (faintly)—I only wish to make a few biscuits for my husband's supper, Bridget—that's all. The Cook (bursting into tears)—Oh that's all, is it? An' yisterday evening ye only wanted to "make a few biscuits" for my husband's supper. Oh that's all, is it? An' ye hold av wan av this boy mistake, an' ate it; an' God only knows will he ever call here again, ut all ut all!—Folk Gossip. Taking off your hat to the flag is not a convincing proof of good citizenship. Paying bills is a better one.—Roxbury Gazette. "May I print a kiss on your cheek?" I asked. She nodded her sweet permission. So we went to press, and I rather guess, I printed a large edition. —National Advertiser. "If you had only employed your great ability to some honest line of life," said the sociologist, "don't you think you could have had just as much success?" "More," admitted the confidence man. "There isn't half the competition in an honest life."—Cincinnati Enquirer. At a watering place in the Pyrenees the conversation of a table turned upon a wonderful echo to be heard some distance off on the Franco-Spanish frontier. "It is astonishing," said an Englishman of the name, "as soon as you have spoken your heart distinctly the voice leap from rock to rock, from precipice to precipice, and as soon as it has passed the frontier the echo assumes the Spanish accent."—Courier du Midi.

FORTIETH

GOOD NEWS

Probability That G... Will Be Recalled as Establish... Friendly Negotiation... ited States and S... Ultimatum

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Tolman, the Spanish minister, in the course of his to-day with the Associated Press, declared that the government had received from the United States an offer of a friendly settlement of the Cuban question from Senor de Los Rios, minister to the United States, and that the same effect, also denying of an ultimatum. La Correspondencia de that our parlers are pro the United States an offer of a friendly settlement of the Cuban question from Senor de Los Rios, minister to the United States, and that the same effect, also denying of an ultimatum. The people do not see the inevitable. It is asserted that will soon form a cabinet of the return of the Queen to Madrid Captain will be recalled from Omy established in the ing no pretext for the the United States.

PINCHING THE... They Must Now Pay Du... Made Clot... LONDON, Sept. 22.—have been hard hit by the Travellers and the room only for two chairs orders have been cancelled the new tariff came into the tailors are in despair so much trade. Some been accustomed in the bring in enough clothing America, but their have been killed. It is the tailors who utter comp Dingley tariff" and vising all sorts of evade its provisions. can going back with being implored to carry to the hundred dollar is at the Hotel Cecil has d way \$500 worth of cloth dozen friends. Another bring in enough clothing ladies being especially gloves.

EX SHIP BA 60 bbls. Engl 65C. PER IN 4-C Elephant Whi \$5.50 Pure White L \$6.00 Pure Mixed \$1.50 Roof Paint \$1.00 5 Tons Barbe 4 Mellor's Ready Mixed REQUIRES VARN Sashes and J. W. MELL 76-78 Fort Str WALL PAPERS, GLAS