

THE BRITISH RACE.

The Colonist is very sorry. We are very glad that the Colonist is very sorry for the Colonist has a very great deal to be very sorry for. The Colonist takes nearly a column of its very valuable Sunday morning space to say that it is very sorry. Did we not keep constantly before our eyes the Biblical maxim which sustained and cheered that doughty dialectician, the late Professor Huxley, throughout his fierce battles with many eminent members of the tribe, we too should feel inclined to be very sorry. The Colonist and its indignant correspondents may not recollect that magical apothegm; let us refresh their memories; it is: "Suffer fools gladly." We are doing so to the best of our humble power, although the stupendous animosity of our critics somewhat severely tries the patience of us. We know all well the motive which actuated the Colonist to attack the Times upon so perilous a point; we know also that the Colonist is quite aware of the scandalous character of what it is doing in this matter—bearing false witness deliberately; wilfully twisting a most innocent paragraph to its own uses in order to place the Times in a false light before the public. We deliberately charge the Colonist with stating what it knows to be a downright untruth when it states that we insinuated anything to the detriment of the English, Irish and Welsh in our paragraph about the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai. We hope this is plain enough and emphatic enough for the Colonist—we consider that we are dealing with an opponent who will strike a foul blow when he can. With the Colonist's correspondents we have nothing to do, but in trying to find for the Colonist its lost orientation we may set them right also. The reaction began over our paragraph about the nationality of the Gordon Highlanders killed at Dargai. We hope the Colonist and its posse of red-hot correspondents will simmer down a bit when we tell them why we published that paragraph. We little dreamt it would stir up so sudden a flood of mutiny; nor did we imagine the morning newspaper would make so itself as to dedicate a leading article to an editorial paragraph in the evening paper. But we more than suspect that that is about the exact state of exchange in those matters. We noticed after the Dargai affair that a systematic attempt was being made by many newspapers to rob the Gordons of the credit they had won. All sorts of untruthful statements were published as to the nationality of the Gordons and other Highland corps—where were the Colonist and its righteously indignant correspondents then?—statements of the most barefaced falseness were spread around about the overwhelming percentage of English and Irish in the Highland corps; that any credit due for Dargai was due to the English and Irish and not to the Scots at all. We thought the Gordon Highlanders were entitled to justice and we published the paragraph in their defence against the vilification and unfair treatment they were receiving, which, strange to relate, neither the Colonist nor its correspondents seem to have noticed, or if they did thought it "all right." As for holding up the Scots as the only Brits possessing courage the Colonist should feel thoroughly ashamed of itself for expressing so senseless a notion. We have lived among the English, Irish, Welsh and Scots; perhaps we know those people quite as well as the Colonist or any of its correspondents know them, and we know perfectly well that more gallant, dauntless races do not exist than the English, Irish and Welsh. Their history proves that. Respecting the Gordons, we happen to know a good deal about them, probably as much as anybody in Victoria, and we more thoroughly Scots than any other people in the city. The Colonist and its correspondents were simply hunting for trouble and smelted out an insinuation where none existed; they pretended to where we attacked when they knew perfectly well we did not; we wanted to see fair play; they would have been quite content to see the Gordons excluded from all credit for what they did at Dargai. We present our compliments to the Colonist and its fiery correspondents and sincerely hope they have now got ample and complete satisfaction for their fancied wrongs.

"CORRECTLY STATED"

On Sunday, November 21st, the Colonist quoted from our article of the preceding day on the Toronto Globe's editorial on federal aid to British Columbia railways, thus: "The policy of granting federal aid to railways in this province, so far from being indefensible, is a paramount necessity; if that aid be withheld the progress of British Columbia—and consequently of Canada—will be indefinitely postponed." Sunday seems to be a fatal day for Colonist quotations, in which it shineth not, either in literary or practical matters. Yesterday morning the Colonist reproduces that identical excerpt from our editorial under the caption: "Correctly Stated," and credits our esteemed contemporary the Roseland Minor, which quoted our article. Such is fame in the hands of the Colonist. The "Correctly Stated" is what we thought distinctly good under the circumstances. To be sure there is no great harm done and we are only too glad to see our neighbors of the press acting up to the ancient injunction which should be every newspaper's motto—"Pass on the Light"—But where the credit can be

SOURCED AT LAST.

Mr. George Anderson, Canada's special commissioner to Japan, has made his official report to the Ottawa authorities. The report deals with ninety-four articles for which there is an opening in the Japanese market, which is rapidly increasing. Japan is becoming a great power of machinery and ready an enormous number of things in use. This is of special interest to Canadian rubber and leather-belt manufacturers. As we have pointed out several times lately, Canada's great opportunity for trade with Japan lies in her agricultural, dairy and forest products. Canada's superb timber should rule the Oriental market, and her incomparable butter and cheese should have no rivals there, but unfortunately other customers of Japan's hold the reins at present. Canadian flour, condensed milk and cigarettes are specially mentioned in the report as commodities Japan can take ad lib. and pay well for.

Agitation is on in the east for an independent Canadian news service as against the present state of dependence upon great telegraphic corporations. More than 90 per cent. of the foreign news published in Canadian papers comes through that source, and is thus in danger of "manipulation" or "cooking" for the business purposes of the said corporations. What the eastern press contends for is the establishment of purely Canadian news agencies in the capitals of Europe and throughout the States. We fully agree with the argument that the time has come when the press of Canada should unite in the matter and remedy this unsatisfactory state of things as early as possible.

Try as they may, and Heaven knows they are trying hard enough, the Tory press cannot lay a finger on one single action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's while at Washington that can be twisted into anything but what was proper and wise and patriotic. They, therefore, content themselves with "frank" criticisms and glittering generalities in disguise of the premier. Every action, word or rumor about Sir Wilfrid is first severely criticized by the "Conservative" organs, then as severely lauded, just as a young bear does after trying to chew a hunk of coal it took for meat.

Widespread comment is being made upon the astounding utterance of the German emperor last week in the swearing in of recruits. He declared they might be called upon very soon to fight an enemy within the empire. He meant the Socialists. Without any regard to the remarkable indiscretion of such language it may be said that Kaiser Wilhelm himself is directly responsible for the wonderful growth of Socialism in Germany, and that if it has assumed proportions that alarm even him he has only himself to blame.

A man tied up for life to the cogwheel Jokai Mor has written a jubilee composition to celebrate the Hungarian revolution of fifty years ago. It is Magyar, and any Victorian contemplating the study of that dialect had better take warning from the title of this composition, which means in our language "1848," but comes out thus in Magyar: "Ezerhatszötvennyennyolc."

THE SHERRITT FIRE.

Of An Inconceivable Nature But Jury Cannot Fix the Blame.

The jury empanelled to enquire into the cause of the fire at the residence of Mrs. Sherritt, Fort street, on Saturday evening brought in the following verdict: "We, the undersigned jury, called to view the premises and the cause of the fire at No. 144 Fort street, in the city of Victoria, and find the cause of the fire to be of an inconceivable nature, and that the evidence placed before us is not sufficient to fasten the guilt upon any person or persons. The jury considers that the fire department have certainly done their duty in their honest endeavor to secure convictions. (Signed) R. T. Williams, foreman; George James, J. Lettice, James G. Healey, Joseph Perry."

Candidates for the entrance scholarship, given by the Lord Bishop of Columbia at the Collegiate School, are requested to send their names to the principal, Mr. J. W. Laine, M.A., on or before Monday, the 20th, and to be in attendance at the school on Dec. 1st, at 9:30 a.m. The examiner will be the Rev. W. D. Barber, M.A.

First Always

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood disease by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—infact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. See.

Provincial News.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

A representative meeting of the city merchants was held here on Friday evening to discuss the question of advertising this city as a place at which to outfit for the Klondike. After considering the question from all its points, it was the general opinion that they could not hope to handle any but local business. They decided to hold another meeting at a date to be fixed later on.

Mr. Arthur Hill has definitely decided to come out as a candidate for the mayoralty at the forthcoming election. It is rumored that the late contest will come forth in the person of Ald. W. H. Keary. It is now definitely understood that Ald. Ovens and Mr. Arthur Hill will contest the seat. With respect to the aldermen only two or three names mentioned can so far be relied upon. Ald. Johnston and Hancock will again come before the electors and Mr. A. E. Woods' name is mentioned as a probable candidate.

An error was made in reporting the Westminister election in our late contest with Vancouver. The team which took the second place was the left half of No. 4 and was in command of Sergt. Gaman. It consisted of the following men: Sergt. Gaman, Sergt. Webber, Gen. Shorburn, Gen. Gainers, Turnbull, Thornburn, Stinchcombe, Houston, S. G. Peete and A. F. Cotton, Trumpeter Rushton and Bombardier Corbould. The eighth half of No. 4 took the third place. In the police court before Mr. G. B. Corbould, P.M., the man, J. Wilson, who was charged with wounding a Chinaman, was brought up for trial. Mr. A. Henderson prosecuted on behalf of the Chinaman, and the magistrate on hearing the evidence considered the charge of a serious enough nature to warrant him in committing the prisoner for trial. He was accordingly committed and stated that he wished to be tried in the next trial court. The case will probably be tried next week.

ROSSLAND.

The shipments for the week ending to-day were as follows: Le Roi, 1,005 tons; Iron Mask, 45 tons; Poorman, 40 tons; Cliff, 15 tons; Centre Star, 30 tons. Total, 1,135 tons. The highest degree of encouragement has been placed on the company's advisory board, because "men in their positions are establishing a bad precedent when they allow their names to be connected with undertakings of this class, however taxless and on account of the high and disinterested source, that the question will bear repeated reference."

Referring to the Dawson City (Klondike) and Dominion Trading Corporation, Ltd., recently incorporated in London, our previous premier and his president of the council have identified themselves. The London Times expresses its regret at the names of the Hon. J. H. Thompson and the Hon. C. E. Power being placed on the company's advisory board, because "men in their positions are establishing a bad precedent when they allow their names to be connected with undertakings of this class, however taxless and on account of the high and disinterested source, that the question will bear repeated reference."

Messrs. Dabney & Parker, of this city, have purchased the Porcupine property, and intend to develop it. The property is situated on the west side of the city, and is bounded by the water supply of this district. Roseland papers oppose the scheme.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

The platform drafted at the recent Liberal convention in New Westminster has been issued, and is published elsewhere. The platform is based upon Liberal principles, but there is nothing in it that can cause exception to be taken by the most thoroughgoing Conservative, provided he be honestly desirous of good government for British Columbia. That the platform is one well worthy of general approval is abundantly shown by the remarks thereof of the Victoria Colonist. That valorous and verbose champion of the "Turner" "regimentation" says, speaking of the platform: "It is a trifle throughout, a sort of Cheap-John, catch-penny affair. In no place does it rise above the level of demagogic mediocrity. Its tone is pharisaical throughout. It is a curious medley of platitudes and puerile abuse." Could any stronger recommendation be desired?—Kamloops Sentinel.

The Liberals of the province, if they succeed in capturing the country, will find that it is easier to find fault than to please. The platform, which we publish in this issue, directly arraigns the Turner government on many issues, appearing to forget that quite a number of Liberals belong to it. However, the objections to the present administration are well taken and the principles of reform laid down are all right. The Liberals, having shown their hand at this point, will enable the Turner government at the next session to take advantage of the suggestions made in their platform. The discouragement of Oriental labor, protecting the public domain, the treatment of the Indians, all the same are all commendable features, and will meet with the approval of the people, whether Liberal or Conservative.—Roseland Record.

Provincial News.

KAMLOOPS.

A scheme is on foot to build a covered skating rink. The names of Mr. Carrington, of Nicola, Dr. Wade and F. J. Deane, of Kamloops, are mentioned in connection with the candidature in the opposition interests for the north riding of Yale. No selection has yet been made however.

The slight epidemic of scarlet fever is all over, and patients as well as suspects are now at large. Miling matters are quietly but steadily keeping to the front. Several properties have been disposed of lately, including the Bonanza and Pot Hook claims on Coal Hill. The hills are covered with snow and ice is forming on the North Thompson. The weather is clear and bright.

THE PROSPERITY OF CANADA.

Some of the Return of Good Times to the Dominion.

The London Weekly Times devotes a considerable amount of its space to an interesting article upon the effects likely to result from Canadian prosperity. The Diamond Jubilee year will long be remembered in Canadian annals as one of extraordinary revival. From the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard the Dominion properly appears to have declared itself, and the promise for the future is in the highest degree encouraging. While the higher prices than it has obtained for some years the harvest has been remarkably good. Early frosts have not touched the crops, and the condition of wheat is excellent, and, notwithstanding the construction of new storage capacity, the surplus in anticipation of the winter is the largest since the Canadian Pacific railway is said to be almost more than it can do in handling the export of wheat. The fairing industry the accounts of the year, so far as they go, are equally satisfactory. The export of cheese shows an increase of 20 per cent. upon any previous year, and in the butter trade there has been an increase of 75 per cent. The increased value of the export of these alone represents a sum of \$2,000,000. New Canadian industry and new trades in fruit and poultry have been particularly marked by the increased money appears to be pouring into the country, and as Canada possesses still vast tracts of unsettled virgin soil on which the best wheat in the world can be grown, the prospects of an extension of her agricultural area are very good.

Of mining developments in Western Ontario, British Columbia, and the Yukon district we have heard so much of late that it is impossible to dwell upon their industrial importance. The immediate result of the stimulus that industry has received throughout the country is evident in the trade returns, which in the two months of the fiscal year for which full returns have been received show an increase of \$5,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The bank statements for the same month show an increase of one month of \$2,000,000 of deposits, as compared with the deposits of last year, and the largest total of note circulation has been reached for five years. According to the report of the Toronto Globe, the first half of the month of September has been the best which city merchants have known for many years, and the greater prosperity of the province has been particularly marked by the increased demand in what is known as the "country trade" for the more expensive kinds of imported goods. Silks, satins, velvets, and kid gloves are specially mentioned, and it is particularly this class of goods which the British manufacturer can hope to supply in return for the increased quantities of agricultural and pastoral produce which Canadian industry is able to send to this country. The prospects of increasing business opened by the Canadian revival are so numerous that it is difficult to enumerate the importance of the development of the Dominion, and the progress made under the contract for the new fast mail service, which will be completed by the first two boats of the weekly service to be ready by May 31, 1890. A fortnightly service will then begin, and the two further boats which are to connect the province with a weekly one are to be ready by the same date. The Canadian government has been very substantially helped by the steps in their power to develop the natural resources of the Dominion, and the route between Canada and Great Britain, which should give to Canadian trading ports a very considerable advantage over the ports of the United States.

Mr. Stewart Macdonald's project for a canal to connect Montreal directly with Lake Superior and shorten the waterway to the interior by the whole lake journey round the peninsula of Ontario is one of the signs of the great interest attaching to the question of communications. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he declared the other day, amid enthusiastic cheers, that the Canadian government would not consider that their duty in this respect had been completed until the positions in regard to it of Canada and the United States had been reversed, and the Dominion, which now sends 90 per cent. of its export trade to increase the prosperity of American railways, lines and American ports, should despatch from its own more convenient ports 40 per cent. of the American trade of the northern states. But while this is the position on the Pacific seaboard, the development of communication with the outer world upon the Atlantic coast is likely to feel more immediately the stimulus resulting from the opening of the mineral fields of British Columbia and the Yukon. From the Imperial point of view it is much to be desired that this should be the case. The British postmaster-general, in his report, says in allusion to the Atlantic fast mail service: "I understand that the contribution to be made by the mother country towards the cost of the service which in full operation is \$2,500,000 a year, and that your lordships are making this contribution have in view not merely the establishment of a fast mail service between this country and Canada, but also the completion of the governments of the colonies concerned of a scheme for communication with the Yukon, Alaska and Canada proposed at the Ottawa Conference of 1894."

The scheme of communication alluded to included two main projects. One was the making of the Pacific coast, the other the development of a fast mail service between Vancouver and Australia. The Pacific coast is still under consideration, but the fast mail service, in partial anticipation of which the Dominion has already begun its existence, has been established.

Provincial News.

THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

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FREE FROM STARVATION.

Hundreds of Miners Take Hanson's Advice and Leave Dawson City.

Report That the Companies Selling Goods Denied by the Lates: Arrivals.

Twenty-Eight Klondikers Indian Guide Reach Here Yesterday.

They Tell of Victorians Who Rescued the Goal They Attracted So Many.

Hardships Endured by the Who Made the Perilous Winter Trip.

Early on Sunday morning the City of Seattle arrived at the wharf from Alaskan points, and what the city was besieged by hundreds of miners and traders from Dawson City. There were twenty-eight men and an Indian guide in the party, who, with six other white men, remained at Juneau, made the through slash ice and snow from Dawson City to Pyramid Harbor, at salt water just in time to get to Seattle. They trip out, plain, was a hard but not perilous. The water was very low in the river and there was considerable slush which delayed them a good deal. They were accompanied by a party from Dawson City to Fort Dalton, then along the Dalton trail of six inches to a foot of snow made travelling anything but a feat. Nevertheless, fairly good time was made by all the parties, and very good by those who accompanied Jack after whom the Dalton trail is named. They were landed at Dawson in good time. The men from Dawson were into three parties. The largest led the captaincy of Joe Boylston, the sporting man who his last summer with Frank Shaw, Frank Rafael, the pugilist, formed a partnership upon his Dawson with William C. Gates. He likes to be called, "Swiftwater" who has established a national reputation through his reckless dice the value of money. Those who led to see "Swiftwater" scatter \$5 gets around the city, as he is with having done in Dawson, was appointed. He did not even leave Dawson, but simply leaned back in the air of a "real tough" and granted answers to an interesting kind of stories, every bit of his but he himself would say nothing. Probably, as an officer of the er said, he is waiting until he gets where his picture can be taken. He is waiting until he gets where his picture can be taken. He is waiting until he gets where his picture can be taken. He is waiting until he gets where his picture can be taken.

LONDON OWNS THE LONGEST LIVING ANIMAL.

In the days when Elizabeth was at the height of her power there was born a turtle in the island of Aldabra, which is situated between Madagascar and Mozambique. That tortoise is still alive and in good health. Raleigh and Essex have voted with the silent majority; but the turtle is still only a possibility of steaks and soup. He is the oldest living animal on the face of the earth. For a century and a half he has been in the possession of a family in Mauritius, whose ancestors brought him from his native Aldabra. Experts say that he is at least three hundred years old. Besides being the oldest animal in the world, he is also the largest turtle in the world; and measures five feet six inches over his shell. When he stands up he is three feet high, and the breadth of his shell is two feet six inches.

The other day Walter Rothschild, who has a fond for natural history, brought the huge and ancient animal to England and presented it to the London Zoological Gardens, where it is cherished in his family. It is a wicked looking beast, but it is quite harmless. Its scientific name is Testudo Daudini, and it belongs to a race of turtles that are rapidly becoming extinct. These turtles, which are most delicious eating, and in fact, consists their downfall. After a turtle of this species has become big enough to prevent its being seized by a bird of prey, it has nothing to fear except the crews of vessels, and the waters of the Indian Ocean the ships are so frequent and the love of turtle steaks so well developed that there is a large and growing demand for the "big fish." It is fortunate for the tortoise of the world that he was brought over from Aldabra and domesticated in a Mauritius family before the craving for turtle soup and steaks had spread to the Indian continent. This is the second parent. His old turtle has taken most kindly to his new quarters in the London "Zoo," and is on the best of terms with his keeper. In his present state of health he bids fair to live to be another 300 years old, and will probably still be enjoying existence in the London "Zoo" when historians are disputing in regard to the place in history of Grover Cleveland.—New York Press.

The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company have settled the claim for the fire at Swan Lake, park, \$844 to the owner of the furniture, which was insured for \$1,000.

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FREE FROM STARVATION.

Hundreds of Miners Take Hanson's Advice and Leave Dawson City.

Report That the Companies Selling Goods Denied by the Lates: Arrivals.

Twenty-Eight Klondikers Indian Guide Reach Here Yesterday.

They Tell of Victorians Who Rescued the Goal They Attracted So Many.

Hardships Endured by the Who Made the Perilous Winter Trip.

Early on Sunday morning the City of Seattle arrived at the wharf from Alaskan points, and what the city was besieged by hundreds of miners and traders from Dawson City. There were twenty-eight men and an Indian guide in the party, who, with six other white men, remained at Juneau, made the through slash ice and snow from Dawson City to Pyramid Harbor, at salt water just in time to get to Seattle. They trip out, plain, was a hard but not perilous. The water was very low in the river and there was considerable slush which delayed them a good deal. They were accompanied by a party from Dawson City to Fort Dalton, then along the Dalton trail of six inches to a foot of snow made travelling anything but a feat. Nevertheless, fairly good time was made by all the parties, and very good by those who accompanied Jack after whom the Dalton trail is named. They were landed at Dawson in good time. The men from Dawson were into three parties. The largest led the captaincy of Joe Boylston, the sporting man who his last summer with Frank Shaw, Frank Rafael, the pugilist, formed a partnership upon his Dawson with William C. Gates. He likes to be called, "Swiftwater" who has established a national reputation through his reckless dice the value of money. Those who led to see "Swiftwater" scatter \$5 gets around the city, as he is with having done in Dawson, was appointed. He did not even leave Dawson, but simply leaned back in the air of a "real tough" and granted answers to an interesting kind of stories, every bit of his but he himself would say nothing. Probably, as an officer of the er said, he is waiting until he gets where his picture can be taken. He is waiting until he gets where his picture can be taken. He is waiting until he gets where his picture can be taken.

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