The Colonist.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1898.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

The information which comes from Quebec as to the probable decision of the conference upon the sealing and boundary questions, is very disquieting. It is stated, on what seems to be good authority, that the two questions will be grouped for the purpose of settlement, that the Canadian sealers will be compensated for their money losses, and that in consideration of the surrender, for all time to come, of the right to take seals in Behring Sea, the United States will consent to Canada exercising control of a port at the head of Lynn Canal. We are not surprised that the people of Victoria appear unanimously to condemn such an arrangement. Some of the reasons against it which naturally suggest themselves, are as follows:

There is as much reason to believe that the head of Lynn Canal is in Canada as that it is in Alaska. Everyone in this province is so familiar with the phraseology of the treaty of 1825, that it need not be now quoted, but mention may be made of the fact that, in order to determine where the line ought to be drawn, both countries several years ago sent out commissioners. The United States having been in possession of all the coast north of the mouth of Portland Canal, the mere fact that a part of the duty of the commissioners was to secure evidence to decide whether this possession was sanctioned by the treaty, shows that the government of that country recognized the question as an open one. If the Washington government did not so consider it, the correspondence which led to the commissioners being appointed, would somewhere disclose a determination on its part to insist upon the possession of the inlets as a sine qua non in any negotiations. But we do not understand that such a position has ever been taken by the United States, and hence we feel warranted in saying that the right to the possession of the head of Lynn Canal is a matter which was recognized by both governments as involved in the determination of the boundary. A proper compensation for the relinquishment of the American claim there would be the relinquishment by Canada of a similar claim elsewhere, or the granting of some concession in regard to the transportation of goods down the Yukon to interior Alaska.

Any concession by the United States in respect to a right-of-way across territory in dispute on the Yukon-Alaska border, in addition to its being a relinquishment of something, which may already belong to Canada, may also only be of temporary value. We all hope that the gold fields of the Yukon will be permanent producers, but they may not be. If the placers are exhausted, no one will care who owns the head of Lynn Canal, which would speedily recede to its original condition of desolation. On the other hand, the right to take seals on the high seas is a permanent one, and is likely to be as advantageous to the people of Canada a century from now as it is to-day. Why should we surrender what is ours in perpetuity by the law of nations, for what may only be a temporary advantage, to which we may already be entitled by treaty?

If the reports received state the whole agreement likely to be reached, it is the intention of the British commissioners to begin negotiations by a complete surrender of the Canadian case as to the boundary, and, having given it all away, to accept a little of it back again as a compensation for another surrender, namely, that of the right to take seals upon the high seas, which is the unquestioned birthright of every man.

This is a very serious matter, and we are strongly of the opinion that the people of British Columbia should let themselves be heard from in regard to it. A public meeting ought to be called to make strong representations on the subject. This is not a political question, or rather it is not a partizan question. It is something, which if done wrongly can not be set right by a change of government. The conclusions of the conference will be ratified by a treaty, and this done the whole matter is closed and must remain closed. Therefore we urge that some action shall be at once taken. We understand that the provincial government have forwarded a memorial to the federal government dealing generally with the claims of the province in respect to the subjects dealt with by the conference. We suggest that this memorial shall be made public, so that the position taken may receive the support of the press and of public meetings.

THE COMMISSION AGAIN.

The Colonist has no expectation of being able to convince the Times that a Royal Commission to inquire into the acts of the Crown is unconstitutional. A simple statement of the proposition ought to carry conviction with it to any fair-minded person, who understands the principles of the constitution, and we do not mean the constitution act of British Columbia, but the British constitution according to which the government of this province is supposed to be carried on.

Our position briefly is this: What the ministry does the Crown does, and for the Crown to appoint a Royal Commission to find out what it has done is a constitutional absurdity. Moreover the payment of moneys by order-in-council is a matter for which the government is directly responsible to the legislature, which has its own way of obtaining all the information it needs, and is the sole judge under the constitution of the propriety of such payments. Hence the interference by the Crown by a special and unusual method to inquire into the circumstances of such payments is unconstitutional. This position is not only warranted by sense and constitutional and parliamentary procedure, but it has the sanction of so eminent an authority as Mr. Gladstone. There would simply be no end of Royal Commissions, if every ministry appointed them to investigate the ministerial acts of their predecessors and the legislature would soon find itself shorn of its most important functions. An additional element in this case is that the legislature has already passed upon the action of the government in the premises. Surely it cannot be constitutional for the Crown to challenge the action of the legislature in regard to an expenditure of money.

The Times seems wholly to have misconceived the object of the Colonist in referring to the right of witnesses under certain circumstances to refuse to divulge information in their possession. Are we to understand it as desiring to say that a Royal Commission can override the established principles of British law and compel an attorney to divulge the confidential communications of his client?

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Rudyard Kipling has become a prohibitionists, although one would never think so from his writings. He states his position in his own peculiar way. He says he likes a drink occasionally and regards it as a very good thing, but so much harm comes from the public exposure of intoxicants for sale, that he is willing to be put to a great deal of inconvenience in getting his own liquor, in order that the growing generation of boys and girls may be kept from acquiring drinking habits. Kipling has a remarkable faculty of getting to the bottom of things, and in thus drawing attention to the evil resulting from the acquiring of drinking habits by young people of both sexes, he sounds what ought to be the keynote of a new reform. The young lives that are being ruined by the drink habit are innumerable.

The tremendous setback, which prohibition received in the plebiscite, will be productive of an immense amount of good if it will convince social reformers of the necessity for greater activity in the field of moral suasion and of the folly of expecting too much from legal enactment. In the older provinces the people are only too familiar with the destruction wrought among young people by intemperance. The history of every city and town shows how the positions of honor, trust and responsibility rarely remain in the same families for two generations, and the drink habit accounts for it. The sons and, too often in these later days, the daughters of prosperous citizens fall a prey to intemperance and the places which they ought to have filled in business, politics and society, are occupied by others. Instead of the results of successful industry, capacity and study being transmitted from one generation to another, they are lost through dissipation, and thus society is in a constant struggle against its own destructive influences.

In this new and wonderful province, where new communities composed of new men are being built up, every effort ought to be put forward to prevent the drink habit from working the same harm here as it has worked in the East. The type of manhood, which finds its way to these new countries is generally rugged and it can stand a great deal. But on the ruggedest types the pace will tell after a time. It seems, therefore, that the work of temperance reform ought to engage a great deal of attention. It ought not to be left to the clergy alone. It is of all reforms one in which the strong ought to stand ready to help the weak. Because one man can drink in moderation it does not follow that another can, and Kipling's idea should be carried into effect, although it cannot be applied at present, as he suggested, by means of a prohibitory law.

ABOUT CONCATENATIONS.

A Colonist reader asks if we have ever encountered the expression, "unfortuitous concatenation of circumstances." We have not. We find no authority in the dictionary for the adjective "unfortuitous," although there seems to be no reason why, for the sake of emphasis, or to avoid tautology, the prefix "un" or "in" might not be used before most adjectives. As fortuitous means accidental, unfortuitous would mean prearranged or intentional. Concatenation is a good word, sanctioned by usage as old as the days of Ben Jonson, who speaks of "the concatenation of truth," thereby meaning that all truth is linked together, a profound philosophical principle, which more modern observation seems fully to justify. We think the expression first above quoted was used in mistake for one attributed to the illustrious Dr. Johnson, who explained his failure to be present according to an appointment by saying he was "prevented by an unforeseen concatenation of circumstances."

Ben Jonson's idea that all truth is interlinked is of inestimable value, and, if it were properly understood, would do much toward smoothing away the dividing lines between classes, creeds and parties. The so-called conflict of religion and science is due to the failure to remember that all truth must harmonize. Bigotry long ago coined an Eleventh Commandment, "Thou Shalt Not Investigate," and made disobedience to it the most deadly of all sins.

There is a marvellous concatenation in the events which make up the lives of men and of nations, so much so that no incident stands alone and without relation to what went before or what shall follow after. Let anyone honestly review his own life, and he will be surprised to see how important some of the apparently trivial incidents were. There is a song which says:

"How very easily things go wrong—
A sigh too much or a kiss too long—
And the world is never the same again."

A pebble on a mountain top diverts the course of a tiny rivulet, and causes it to find its way into the Pacific Ocean, where almost perennial summer reigns, when otherwise it would have found its way north to the frozen Arctic. Hence it would seem to follow that there are no such things as trifles, which is perhaps not true, only we are not always able to distinguish them at the time.

The maintenance of the French language and the customs of Paris in Quebec has had a very marked effect upon the history of British North America, and will doubtless, for all time to come, influence the progress of Canada. After the cession of the country to England, Governor Murray wisely endeavored to introduce the laws and language of England, and his efforts seemed likely to be crowned with success. When the English ministry was asked to restore the conditions existing before the capture of Quebec, Governor Murray and some representatives of the Quebec French people went to London to protest. A good deal of evidence had been taken in favor of the restoration, but it so happened that on the only afternoon left to hear the protesting delegates, Lady North had a garden party, and so Governor Murray and his associates were not heard. In a discussion after the first "Quebec Act" in the House of Commons, it was distinctly charged by Charles James Fox, and not denied, that this garden party was responsible for the perpetuation of the French laws and language in Quebec, for if the House had been put in possession of the information which Governor Murray and his associates were prepared to give, the Quebec Act never would have been passed. As it was, it had a narrow escape. When we think of the importance of this apparently trivial link in the concatenation of incidents making up Canadian history, we are reminded that Alexander the Great died, and the history of the East underwent a change, because he ate too heartily of a favorite dish, and that Napoleon was ill all day at Waterloo, and, some say, thereby lost the battle, because he made too hearty a meal of something—mushrooms, if we remember rightly.

So the great and the small, the weak and the mighty, the good and the bad, are all concatenated together, and no one yet has discovered a link which could not be described by the unusual adjective, "unfortuitous." Mere chances seem to play a leading part in gold mining, but when you come to think of it you will see that even the toss of a penny is governed by fixed laws, and it would be possible always to predict which side would come uppermost if we knew everything that influenced it. But we do not know everything, and if we did, we rarely have time to calculate the results. Hence we must trust to chance in nine cases out of ten. Our part consists in doing what seems at the time to be right. If we do this, there is no reason to reproach ourselves because of the results.

LOQUACIOUS MR. MARTIN.

Mr. Joseph Martin is growing loquacious, and the longer he remains away from home the more freely and recklessly he expresses himself. Mr. Martin has made up his mind that, in the event of a new election, Mr. Turner and his friends cannot carry a single seat. If he thinks so, the wonder is that he and his colleagues have not long since advised the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the house. He knows that the government will not have a majority in the new house, and in fact in his Winnipeg interviews frankly admitted it. This being the case, it is absurd to meet the house and go through the form of being defeated. The advantages of the plan adopted is that it secures for Mr. Martin and his colleagues six or eight months of office. If they felt the confidence in an appeal to the people, which Mr. Martin expresses, they would have insisted upon a dissolution as a condition on which alone they would consent to take office. Such a request could not very well have been refused. The Lieutenant-Governor himself is on record as saying that neither Mr. Turner nor Mr. Semlin could command a majority of the house. That was why he sent for Mr. Beaven. He was logically bound to grant Mr. Semlin a dissolution, if he had asked for it, and we may feel very sure that if that gentleman and his colleagues had felt sure of sweeping the country they would have asked for it. But they knew better. They knew perfectly well that the feeling of indignation over the dismissal of Mr. Turner is such that the people would reject the men who are by the necessities of the case the apologists for it, as they are the beneficiaries of it. Hence they preferred the bird in the hand to the flock in the bushes, and were content with a term of office for a few months and to trust to luck for what might develop before it becomes absolutely necessary to face the voters. It is now too late, in a constitutional sense to talk of dissolution, until the legislature has met.

Mr. Martin's remark about financial aid to the province from the Dominion was one of those things which would be better left unsaid, because it is likely to be misunderstood. If what Mr. Martin meant was that the province needs no financial assistance for purely provincial purposes, his remark was fully justified; but it will not be so understood. The demand, which has been made for financial assistance to British Columbia, was not to help the province out of difficulties, but as a compensation for the immense amount paid into the federal treasury over and above what has been expended on public works and in connection with the federal government here. It was not asked as a favor but was claimed as a right. There was no request that the money should be turned over to the provincial government, but the suggestion was made and pressed that the two governments should co-operate in carrying out a system of internal development projects. This was one of the planks in Mr. Turner's platform, and it must have been in respect to this that Mr. Martin was questioned. No one ever suggested that any assistance should be extended to the province in any other way. Mr. Martin's declaration that he knows of no way in which help can be given and that the province is not in want of assistance will certainly be cited against British Columbia, when a claim is put forward in its behalf. It recalls the observation of the Victoria Times, made when the Colonist was urging the claims of the province previous to the elections. We do not recall the exact phraseology, but it was to the effect that the demand must be opposed. Mr. Martin's loquacity is unfortunate, except that there is some advantage in knowing that, as far as he can speak for the government, there is no chance of the claims of British Columbia for fair play being urged at Ottawa.

POINT ROBERTS.

If, as appears likely, the Canada-Alaska boundary is to be settled by compromise, it would be well for the Canadian commissioners to ask for a surrender of Point Roberts by the United States.

This little piece of territory is of no possible value to that country and is not of much use to Canada, but it is in the way and as there is no means by which it can be carried away and attached to some other part of the United States, it ought to be given to Canada. Its possession is of some importance in connection with the salmon fishery.

We do not know whether the provincial government has drawn the attention of the Canadian cabinet to the desirability of having this matter included in any boundary settlement that may be made, but it is not too late now to do so. There is no question as to the title of the United States to the point. It is a part of the continent and is south of the 49th parallel and hence belongs to that country under the terms by which the international boundary was fixed.

MONS. DE ROUGEMONT.

M. de Rougemont is the literary lion of the hour in Great Britain. All the leading papers have editorials on him. One of them says either he is the most amazing liar or he has had the most amazing experiences of any man whom the world has ever known. The British Association takes him seriously and he has been invited to read papers before various learned societies. He has been brought forward by Sir George Newnes, the great London publisher, who proposes to expend what money is necessary to test the truth of his alleged experiences.

In brief, M. de Rougemont's story is that in 1863 he left his home in France and became a pearl fisher in the Indies. His vessel was carried away by a storm and wrecked on a small island off the northern coast of Australia, he being cast ashore with only a dog for a companion. He lived for some time without human associates, but at length a storm drove a raft ashore and on the raft were some Australian natives, with whom he lived for some months, the whole party ultimately making their way to the mainland. Here he married first a young girl, but on the second day of his honeymoon exchanged her for another man's wife. He lived with this woman until her death, which was upwards of twenty-five years later. For the first year or so he endeavored to make his way to civilization, but after that abandoned the idea and settled down to a very contented life with a cannibal tribe in the interior, finally becoming their king. His wife and children having succumbed to an epidemic of influenza, he resolved to abandon his savage life, and was escorted by a party of his subjects to the white settlements. He made his way to London after a series of vicissitudes, themselves sufficiently romantic to make an ordinary life interesting.

Incidental but very interesting features of his adventures were the finding of vast numbers of pearls, which he buried, the discovery of extremely rich alluvial and quartz deposits of gold, and the exploration of a very extensive, but wholly unoccupied, region of high fertility in what has been hitherto supposed to be a desert. Some of the incidents of his adventures are of such a nature as would hardly be looked for anywhere except on the stage or in one of Clark Russell's sea stories, and it is these which lead the critics to suggest that he is simply an impostor. On the other hand, he stands the most rigid cross-examinations by the best-informed geographers of the day, which he could hardly do if he was "indebted to his imagination for his facts." He says that what he tells can be readily substantiated, and as a guarantee of his good faith he is prepared to lead an expedition to the country of the cannibals. If the story is true, the discoveries made are valuable and will revolutionize the conditions of the portion of the Island Continent to which they relate.

Rev. H. H. Gowan, of Seattle, preached in Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday night from a sentence in one of St. Paul's epistles, in which he speaks of the folly of people "comparing themselves with themselves." He did not apply it to municipal politics, but there is nothing to which it will apply better and to no place more appropriately than to Victoria. Our municipal authorities have their own standard of what is right and act up to it. They compare James Bay with North Ward, for example, and Victoria West with the Fort street district, and pronounce the condition of things highly satisfactory. What the city needs is comparison with other places. If this were made oftener, we would realize how very much there is to be done here. Perhaps the new municipal movement will result in this.

According to an Eastern paper, there has been only one year since confederation when Canada has had a surplus—that is, when the receipts from all sources actually exceeded the expenditure—and this was in 1873, when there was a surplus of $42,083. In every other year more money has been spent than has been received, in the shape of revenue, into the treasury. The smallest over-expenditure was in 1869, and was $99,328; the largest was in 1884, and was $23,223,447. Altogether the over-expenditures have reached $194,849,226, from which, if the solitary surplus be deducted, there will be left $194,807,184, which is the increase of the public debt since July 1, 1867. The over-expenditure during the last fiscal year was the smallest for five years, but it was exceeded in every year since confederation except ten. All these vast sums have been expended for railways, canals and other public works.

The Times says that the Colonist has not yet expressed its opinion as to what would be a sufficient ground for the dismissal of a ministry. That is quite true. The Colonist has been devoting its attention to an endeavor to find out on what grounds the Turner ministry was dismissed, and has not been paying any attention to abstract propositions. But this much it may say, that if the reason for dismissing Mr. Turner was that he had not a majority of the house, Mr. Semlin ought also to be forthwith dismissed, for Mr. Attorney-General Martin has publicly stated that they cannot count on a majority.

Mr. Joseph Martin has resolved to dissolve the house if the government to which he belongs is defeated. Mr. Martin is taking rather more upon himself than the law allows. Possibly he has been informed by the Lieutenant-Governor that a dissolution will be granted under the circumstances mentioned, but we will not believe this until we have some proof of it.

A rumor is floating around to the effect that there is to be a dissolution of the local legislature next month. We have not been able to trace it to any authoritative source, but perhaps some contemporary, in the confidence of Mr. Semlin, will tell us how much truth there is in it.

A Berlin paper says the time will come when the British flag will cease to float over any part of the American continent. We suppose this is true. The time will likewise come when there will be no American continent, and we presume the flag will come down just previous to that event.

The resignation of La Touche Tupper from the fisheries department recalls the recent report that the government sought to dismiss him for "offensive partizanship," but Lord Aberdeen declined to sanction a dismissal upon such grounds.

The Toronto Globe has at last reached the conclusion that the honor of the Dominion is involved in the Yukon charges. This is going as far as the Colonist has ever gone. We shall therefore expect to see the organs, which cried out against this paper for insisting upon an investigation, now begin to pour out the vials of their wrath upon the Toronto paper.

The reported discovery of rich quartz ledges at Klondike is simply what everyone has been expecting.

Hewitt Boss-tock M.P., is the latest and most accurate way of spelling the name of the member for Yale-Cariboo.

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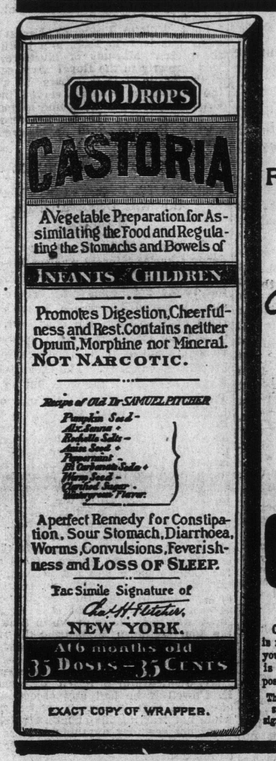

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AGRICULTURE.

WATERING TREES IN AUTUMN.

Perhaps many will think that the fall of the year is not the proper time to water trees, but the fact is it is much more important that orchard land should be thoroughly flooded during autumn than at any other season, especially if the latter part of the summer and early autumn has been exceedingly dry, says the Orange Judd Farmer. If the ground it allowed to freeze about the trees without application of moisture, the chances are life will be extinct by the following spring. There is a great deal of talk about dry summers killing ornamental and fruit trees. In my opinion, it is not the dry summer, but the lack of moisture just before the ground freezes. This being the case late autumn is the time to water, and by so doing the trees will come out in good shape in the spring and make a satisfactory growth. If allowed to freeze up dry, the severe cold during the winter impoverishes the trees, and next spring they are puny and sickly, with not sufficient vitality to carry them through the summer.

The best way to apply the water with the least waste is to select a solid stick of timber two feet long and about four inches in diameter and sharpen one end to a point tapering back to within six inches of the top. Drive this down about 18 inches close to the main root of the tree. Remove it and fill the hole with water. Repeat every evening until the roots are thoroughly soaked. The hole should be covered with a stone to prevent evaporation and filling up. After the process is completed, fill the hole up with earth. The best time for doing this work is the latter part of October or the first week in November. This may seem like a great deal of work, but it is better to do this than to see groves and orchards die.

CARE OF COWS.

Professor Robertson in his report says: Since there is an active demand in the home markets of Canada, as well as in Great Britain, for fine creamery butter made during the winter, and since it is quite practicable to carry on the business in such a way as to produce a good article, what is needed is such high improvement in the methods of producing and handling milk and in the methods of manufacturing and marketing butter as will reduce the cost as low as possible and give the product the highest exchange value. At the dairyman's home end of the business there are difficulties still to be overcome.

A milking cow is a sensitive animal and responds quickly in her milk yield to favorable and unfavorable conditions. A comfortable stable is essential to profitable winter dairying. The requisites are that the stable be well lighted and moderately warm. The temperature should not go below 45 degrees, nor above 65. It should be kept clean, and the cows must be kept clean. Currying the cows once a day in the stable will often increase the yield of milk per cow, and add as much to the net revenue from the herd as though the price of butter was raised two cents a pound. An uncomfortable condition will prevent a cow from giving her maximum yield of milk, and will not conduce towards letting milk be of the best quality. Where the cow stables are old and badly constructed, they may be made at least comfortable in a temporary way by nailing boards around the inside and stuffing closely between them and the outside wall with straw.

It is a good plan to whitewash the inside of the cow stable twice a year. That practice in the stables of Great Britain has contributed greatly to the healthfulness of the cattle, and doubtless also to their productiveness.

POINTS FOR POULTRY.

If the most prolific hens are retained and the worthless ones marketed, a great improvement would soon result. It is the keeping of the drones that makes the expenses large and receipts small.

Sunshine is the best medicine for poultry as well as men. If the house is dark and gloomy, the fowls will stay out of it even in the worst weather. Nothing likes sunshine more than poultry.

Egg shells soaked in kerosene and scattered about are recommended by the Wisconsin Farmer as remedy for the egg-eating habit.

Market only eggs that you know to be strictly fresh. Higher quality of product increases the consumption.

In selecting breeders look for those which have a bright, active look about them, those which work the hardest to get a full crop to go to roost with. Size also is one of the principal features of a profitable flock—for a pound or two counts up considerably when the entire flock is considered, and the ultimate end of all our feathered friends is either the market or family table.

The best type of an all around general purpose farm fowl is a hen that has fair length of body and deep through from back to kneel bone, with broad body, full round breast, and legs well apart, and of medium length, not too long. A hen of such a type is almost sure to be a good layer of large sized eggs, and when she is placed upon the scales will weigh nearly one-fourth more than other birds of her size. It is a compact, blocky, bustling hen that the wide-awake farmers and market poultrymen are looking for.

A healthy fowl needs no tonics. The best way to use a tonic, if it must be given, is in the drinking water. A teaspoonful of red pepper in a peck of food is sufficient, should it be used, but a better substance is a teaspoonful of tincture of iron in a gallon of drinking water.

The chicks of some breeds, such as games and leghorns, minorcas, dorkings, etc., feather so rapidly, that they often droop from the excessive drain on their vitality. They require in such cases to be treated nearly the same as young turkeys, as very nourishing food is required.

HOW SHE WAS TROUBLED.

"I was afflicted with that tired feeling and had no appetite. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and in a short time my appetite was better and the tired feeling was gone. Since then we always take Hood's when we need a blood purifier." Mrs. S. Kinch, Beatrice, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

THE PSALM OF MARRIAGE.

Tell us not in idle jingle,
Marriage is an empty dream!"
For the girl is dead that's single,
And things are not what they seem.

"Life is real, life is earnest!"
Single blessedness a fib;
Man thou art, to man returnest
Has been spoken of the rib.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way;
But to act that each to-morrow
Finds us nearer marriage day.

Life is long and youth is fleeting,
And our hearts are light and gay;
Still like pleasant drums are beating
Wedding marches all the day.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a heroine—a wife!

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant;
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act—act in the living present,
Hoping for the spouse and head.

Lives of married folks remind us
We can live our lives as well,
And, departing, leave behind us
Such examples as will tell—

Such examples that another,
Wasting time in idle sport,
A forlorn, unmarried brother,
Seeing, shall take heart and court.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart on triumph set;
Still contriving, still pursuing,
And each one a husband get.

—Phoebe Cary.

Feathers to Stockings.

Economical Suggestions for Women and Girls.

The hat and bonnet, with its trimmings of feathers, ribbons or velvet, the silk neck scarf and tie, the cape, jacket, blouse, waist, skirt, sash and stockings are all outward articles of feminine attire costing considerable money, and demand close attention, so that daily neatness and good taste be maintained from day to day.

When articles of every-day wear such as we have mentioned become faded and dingy, they are usually cast aside by the inexperienced and careless, who forget that the garments are still whole and yet serviceable. A few economical suggestions at this time will be useful.

Thrifty, wise and economical women and girls know just what to do when confronted with such a problem. They have a full knowledge of what can be done with the wonderful Diamond Dyes, those marvellous money-savers, and they act accordingly. They use Fast Black Diamond Dyes prepared specially for feathers, which give a deep, rich and lasting black, making the feathers equal to new ones. Their dull and lifeless silk ties, scarfs, sashes and gloves are quickly made new creations by the Diamond Dyes. The faded jacket, cape, blouse, skirt and stockings are magically transformed to suit the taste of the wearer.

Wise women know well that failures are impossible when the popular Diamond Dyes are used, as the manufacturers provide a special black dye for feathers, and special dyes for silk, wool, all-cotton, and for every make of mixed or union goods.

MADE THE

Ice Had Commen
the Yukon Wh
Miners Ca

A Double Tragedy
Banks of the
River—A Qu

Capt. George Rober
looked upon as one of
of northern navigators
the steamers of which
invariably do a good
he had the Willapa, sh
with a full complem
and came back equal
It was the same with
and now his latest con
seldom arrives from th
vacant passenger acco
Dirigo arrived from Sk
Wrangel on Sunday, a
crowded with passenge
ber were recent arriva
leaving the Klondike
steamer Canadian on S
the Ora on September
bian was to leave a f
her last trip of the seas
the Canadian, will go
ters at Fort Selkirk.
mild spell, the other st
to follow the example
fact, it is quite possibl
have already stopped ru
and Canadian passed t
able floating ice, which
of the White and Pelly
There was considera
Dirigo, Purser Lafunge
in his safe belonging to
and a gentleman who
that he knew of $50,00
was close on $150,000 a
deal of this belonged to
ald, the owner of 22 Eld
mining operator was H.
claims on Dominion cree
and McDonald are on th
don.

Among the Victorians
H. Siebenbaum, formerl
saloon, who went up on
the Danube, connecting
honer at St. Michael, ta
goods, which he sold
month at a good profit,
home with the proceeds i
J. L. Smith, of the Prov
also returned. He took
to Dawson. Messrs. Fis
Metchosin, who have be
the Cassiar Central railw
for the winter, bringing
pack train of 50 mules.

When off Taku, the D
iceberg. The vessel was
A double tragedy was
banks of the Hootalinqua
time ago, according to M
of the passengers. The
heard of it. The victims
according to Mr. Wain
Lauzon and — Leclaire,
killed by Lauzon, and th
attempting to escape, wa
his companions, the men
from Quebec, who are o
Dawson. Lauzon had
in gambling, and had
avenge himself by killing
morning the members of t
to find Leclaire dead.
stabbed while asleep. L
threatened to take Lecl
missing. The other me
party, including Lauzon's
ed out to follow up the
was overtaken and was o
to camp, when he made
erty. In an instant gu
triggers pulled, and jus
cheated. Lauzon came
Leyis, and Leclaire from
Late Dawson papers ch
ing of a quartz ledge
Dominion creek by Mr. W
late proprietor of the A
in this city. The assays
gold and $11.40 in silver.
sold a four-fifth interest
the North American Tra
portation Co.

Some very good clean-u
as the result of summer
dorado and Bonanza cre
men who have bench cla
hill are all doing well.
preparatory work has bee
minion and Sulphur, and
provisions and labor, an
up should be made next y
ly should the royalty be d
Cecil says Commissioner
ready brought about a c
better, and is now busy g
mation respecting the
rumors about the govern
They may say there was
the rumors, said Mr. C
certainly was a condition
would not have been to
other British colony.

There were 90 cases of
in the Dawson hospital on
Reports from Atlin lake
promising.

EXPORTS OF
Statement of Foreign Shi
couver Island Mine
September.

The following is the st
shipped to foreign ports
named during the month o

NEW VANCOU
1—Bark Grenada for Hong
2—S.S. Roanoke for Seatt
3—S.S. Buena for Los An
8—S.S. San Mateo for P
10—S.S. Siam for Los An
10—S.S. Horsa for Alaska
11—S.S. Amur for Alaska
13—S.S. City of Grand R
Alaska .....
15—S.S. Titania for San F
19—S.S. Fastnet for Alask
10—S.S. Burma for Lost A
22—S.S. Manauense for A
23—Str. Holyoke for Port T
25—Str. Pioneer for Port T
26—S.S. Siam for San Fra
29—S.S. Titania for San F
29—S.S. Amur for Alaska
29—S.S. Tordenskjold for A
Total .....

WELLINGTON
3—S.S. Dirigo for Seattle
1—S. S. Tacoma for Port
8—S.S. Sea Lion for Pt.
8—S.S. R. D. Rice for
8—Bk. Diamond Head for
9—S.S. City of Topeka for
10—Bk. Amy Turner for
12—S.S. Wellington for P
13—S.S. City of Grand R
Mary Island .....
13—S.S. Miowera for Aus
14—S.S. Pioneer for Port T
11—S.S. Dirigo for Seattle
22—S.S. Bristol for Frisc
23—Ship E. B. Sutton for
25—S.S. City of Topeka for
Total .....