

The Colonist.

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AN IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Before leaving Winnipeg for Ottawa, Hon. Clifford Sifton was banquetted by the citizens and his political friends. As might have been expected, the new Minister of the Interior devoted the greater part of his speech to immigration matters, and in this respect it was of more than local interest. Perhaps no greater problem confronts the present administration than that of how best to fill up the vast Western country and Hon. Mr. Sifton approached the consideration of the subject with a due sense of the responsibility attaching to the office of Minister of the Interior and of the importance of the task which it involves in regard to immigration. Mr. Sifton pointed out that much money had been spent in endeavoring to attract people westward, especially to Manitoba and the Northwest, but that notwithstanding this fact Manitoba in ten years had lost as many settlers as it had gained. Hundreds and thousands had come and stayed a while and gone away again. That certainly is a surprising state of affairs in view of all that has been done by the Dominion Government, the C.P.R. and the local government to settle the country. Mr. Sifton did not blame his predecessors in office, the C.P.R. or the local authorities. He simply said that something was wrong with the methods that had been pursued, and his duty would be to study the whole question from the top to the bottom.

To some extent and for some time Canada has followed the policy of the United States railway companies, which for a period was very successful, and that was of advertising by various methods in foreign countries. Latterly, however, the tide of immigration to the United States has been checked and especially to the western part of it. We have been accustomed to hearing of the great enterprise of our American cousins in inducing immigration and of the surprising way in which they filled up their country; but if one draws a line north and south midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific there are only about ten million people, out of 75,000,000, on the western side of that line; or in an area one-half in extent of the whole of the United States. Besides there is the still more surprising fact that nearly every city of any size or importance on the European continent has grown more rapidly of recent years than any one of a similar size on the American continent, not excepting such wonders as Chicago and New York.

The laws relating to the movement of population are hard to understand, and are not all wholly understandable by reference to "the star of Empire" which is supposed to guide it westward—ever westward. As a matter of fact there has been a decided arrest of the immigration movement, and the United States and other newer parts of the world are not receiving anything like the population they did. This is to be largely accounted for by the great industrial expansion in the countries of Europe, every one of which is devoting attention to utilizing waste lands and economic products to supply land and labor for the people.

Hon. Mr. Sifton is right in saying that some new methods should be adopted, and in the long run it will be found that the solution of the problem is not so much in finding the people as in obtaining for them profitable and permanent employment, without which all immigration efforts must be a failure; because, after all, it is not the number of people which counts, but the productiveness. In British Columbia the development of our mines, fisheries, farming lands and timber resources will bring people to meet the requirements

of that development. Similarly in the Northwest the bringing into cultivation of the vast areas of grain growing land alone will cause a population that will stay with it. The finding of profitable markets, however, is required. With wheat at 35c. and 40c. a bushel no amount of free land, no matter how good it is, will attract farmers. The solution, therefore, of the immigration problem is in improving the conditions for the immigrant rather than trying to force the immigrant to accept conditions as they are. The Colonist has previously referred to the out and dried methods for colonization that have been adopted or recommended by theorist, but it will be found that faddists in these matters, as most others, are failures, and that it is better to depend on common sense methods and the industry of the people than to expensive experiments for success. The Dominion Government can do much in the way of providing communication, new markets, and assisting development, and this is the best immigration policy it can pursue.

THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT AGAIN.

If persistency be a virtue the Times is worthy of commendation. Its persistency, however, consists in reiterating misstatements of fact. In the matter of the Municipalities Act of 1896, the COLONIST pointed out that the changes about which so much fear was expressed do not involve the disfranchisement of Kamloops, Vernon and Kaslo, and that by express enactment they still possess all the powers conferred by their letters patent. Therefore, if the Government were especially responsible for the Municipalities Act of 1896; which it is not, it could be accused of no blundering in this respect. So far as appears from a plain reading of the sections referred to by us there was no blundering.

The Times does not pretend to deny the applicability of Sections 6 and 7 of the Municipal Clauses Act, but nevertheless continues to assume that some grave defect exists. In this connection, the Province, which is an echo of all the opposition papers, big and small, without rhyme or reason have to say, wants to know why the "Order-in-Council which it alleges Col. Baker, at Kamloops, promised to have passed remedying the defects in the act was not forthcoming." We are safe in saying that Col. Baker never promised any such thing, because, although not being a lawyer, he may at the time have taken for granted that the defects alleged did exist, he is perfectly well aware that a legislative enactment cannot be altered or modified by an order-in-council; and a newspaper editor of any pretensions should know better than to seriously suggest the possibility of such a remedy being applied. It is well that editors so wise in their own conceit, but so deplorably lacking in practical knowledge, should be confined to a sphere where they have not an opportunity to put into effect their badly-digested theories of government.

NOT DEFENCELESS.

A great deal has been said of late years about the isolation of Great Britain. If one paid attention to what unfriendly critics say he would be led to the conclusion that Great Britain is without a friend in the world, and that she is completely at the mercy of her enemies as soon as they find it to their interest to unite to secure her downfall. There is another side to this story. Great Britain has been wide awake and has taken sufficient precautions to guard against surprise. The Duke of Devonshire, in a speech which he delivered a short time ago in London, made this sufficiently clear. Among other things he said:

I have found with very great satisfaction on my return to office, after an absence from official life of a good many years, the large progress which has been made in the consideration of the great question of Imperial defence. A body is now in existence—has been for many years in existence—called the Colonial Defence Committee, composed of representatives of the Admiralty and War Office and the Colonial Office. That body has made a complete study of the question of colonial defence as it affects every colony of the British Empire. It has studied the question from the point of view of each colony, and every colony, whether it be a Crown colony or self-governing colony, is now in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the nature of the attack—the possible attack—to which any of them may be exposed, and as to the means of defence which it is possible to oppose to such attack. Every colonial Government now knows what the Imperial Government is prepared to undertake in their defence, and what must be left to themselves to undertake. Now, made of the instructions to this committee has prepared are and must be to a very great extent of a confidential character, there is no secret whatever as to the principles upon which these plans are based; and I am not only permitted, but I am asked, to make as public an announcement as can be made of the principles upon which those plans are based, so that not only the public at home, but every one of our colonial fellow-subjects, may know how much it is that Government are prepared to undertake in the defence of the colonies, and the duties which in their turn they think ought to be undertaken by the colonies themselves:

The maintenance of sea supremacy has been assumed as the basis of the system of Imperial defence against attack from over the sea. This is the determining factor in shaping the whole defensive policy of the Empire, and is fully recognized by the Admiralty, who have accepted the responsibility of pro-

tecting all British territory abroad against organized invasion from the sea. To fulfil this great charge they claim the absolute power of disposing of the forces in the manner they consider most certain to secure success, and object to limit the action of any part of them to the immediate neighborhood of places which they consider may be more effectively protected by operations at a distance. It is recognized, however, that Her Majesty's ships engaged in hunting out and destroying the squadrons of an enemy, may not in which, in order to prevent the predatory raids of hostile cruisers on British ports. The strength of such an attack will vary in the different parts of the world, according to the strength of the possible hostile navies, the proximity of their bases, and the troops that are or could easily be brought there in anticipation of war. It also varies from time to time with changing political combinations. But it is in the highest degree improbable that this raiding attack would be made by more than a few ships, nor could it be of permanent effect unless troops could be landed.

In no case could a greater force than a few thousand men and a few transports be conveyed without such arrangements and preparation as would bring the operations under the category of those which the Navy has undertaken to prevent. Against a raid of the nature indicated, it has been considered necessary to make absolutely secure those places which are essential to the Navy for coaling, refitting and repairing. Ports for this purpose have been selected by the Admiralty, and all necessary resources in men and money available for use abroad have been concentrated on their defence. Apart from the harbors fortified for the Navy, there are other ports which, though they do not enter into what may be called the general strategic scheme, are also liable from their commercial importance to predatory raids, and which required measures of defence for the protection of the special interests involved. The defence of these ports, and where the opinion of an enemy, would justify the very considerable risks which a raid on them would involve, are generally sufficient to admit of the provision of local defence by means of a small force, and resist attack co-exist, it has been held to be the duty of the colony to make provision for adequate defence.

This is a statesmanlike utterance and shows without boastfulness that Great Britain is making preparation against every contingency, and we have no doubt that when the day of trial comes she will prove herself to be prepared for all emergencies. Great Britain is not in any proper sense of the word isolated.

CORNWALL ELECTION.

CORNWALL, Dec. 21.—Full returns of Saturday's election show that Mr. Snetting's majority was 602.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—The Gazette says that the Conservative candidate for the Conservative party, who shared with him the activity of the campaign. They strove against the most determined efforts of the government, one half of whose members at various times appeared in the constituency to help Mr. Snetting by speech or advice or device. Fortune, temporarily, says the Gazette, is against the Conservative party, but it will neither discourage nor frighten them.

La Manerve says the constituency was bought out.

U.S. AND CANADIAN WATERWAYS.

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—The United States and Canadian waterway commission began a joint session to-day. The Canadian commissioners are as enthusiastic members. Commissioners J. E. Russell of Massachusetts, said to-day: "In our forthcoming report to congress we shall not undertake to say that a deep waterway through the great lakes to the seaboard should or should not be established. Considering the amount that will have to be expended to get at the exact condition of affairs, it would be nonsense to suppose that we could reach that point with an appropriation of \$30,000. The same is true regarding the route to be selected. Our report, which we shall present at the present session of congress, will simply submit the great mass of information which we have collected and compiled, and will recommend legislation necessary to continue the work."

Being asked whether he believed that the final outcome would be a deep waterway to the sea, Mr. Russell replied: "We have met with very great encouragement, and shall so report to congress. As to the final outcome, many things have yet to be done before any definite result of our work can be determined."

DELOGED IN MONTREAL.

Tremendous Efforts Made to Meet the Rush.

Never before in the history of the Wells & Richardson Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Diamond Dyes have they been so completely deloged and weighed down with mail matter as at the present time. Thousands of letter orders are crowding in from all parts of the Dominion for the great popular Ten Cent Combination that was advertised a short time ago. The avalanche of letters is so vast that a largely increased staff of hands is necessary to attend to it. The enterprising Diamond Dye firm have been obliged to send out a few of the some thousands of orders before filling them.

This fact should discourage no one; there will be no disappointments; every order received will be well and truly filled, as steps to be taken will double the daily supply of Photos and Exodior Rhyming A B C Books Illustrated.

For the benefit of those who have not seen or heard of the new and interesting Combination offer it is here repeated: First—One "Excelsior Rhyming A B C Book, Illustrated" and two large letters of the Alphabet are sent to the recipient. Second—One full size rich Cabinet Photo Every Royal Canadian subject. Third—One package of "Diamond Dye" for making sixteen ounces of "Black Powder," for making sixteen ounces of black ink.

The whole Combination, worth 65 cents, to any address for ten cents. Send small silver coins, or the proper amount in one-cent stamps. Stamps of larger denomination will not be received.

Your letter securely, and before three cents in stamps. If full postage is not prepaid, letters will be accepted. Address Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR.

British Inquiry Into Its Conditions—Cooler Relations Between France and Russia.

Foreigners in the Philippines—Hon. A. G. Jones on the Loyalty of Canadians.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The accident which caused Sir Henry Irving to announce that he is compelled to close the Lyceum theatre was that he strained a ligament on the inside of his knee, by stumbling on the stage stairs at the close of the performance on Saturday.

A case in the Paris law courts has revealed the fact that Henri Rochefort derives an income of \$50,000 yearly from L'Intransigent. The Debats reproaches him with theoretical socialism and with giving no benefit to his employees. It is believed, however, that Rochefort is exceedingly generous to political refugees. President Faure presided yesterday at a meeting of the French supreme council of war. The President intends shortly to visit the Italian frontier to inspect the defences.

The total defalcations reported through the disappearance of Ludwig Hegele, manager of the Constance branch of the Swiss Bank of Germany at Constance, Switzerland, is \$10,000 marks, of which sum he is said to have taken with him 290,000 marks when he fled from Switzerland. The balance is understood to have been lost in bourse transactions.

In the Italian chamber of deputies to-day, Signor Imbriani, the Socialist leader, submitted a motion instructing the government to ascertain the truth of the death of The brave and generous Signor Marquis di Rudini, the precursor of Signor Imbriani, who withdrew his motion, which he said, might disturb the friendly relations of Italy with the brave Spanish people. Signor Imbriani persisted in his motion amid an uproar which arose in the chamber. The President loudly protested against Signor Imbriani's remarks, and said if Italy wished to maintain her independence she could not interfere with the independence of others. Therefore parliament could not judge of an incident which had not been verified in Cuba. The premier's statement was greeted with cheers and the matter was dropped.

A despatch to the Cologne Gazette from St. Petersburg says that the enthusiasm aroused by the Franco-Russian alliance has somewhat cooled owing to French attempts to injure the czar's visit to Paris to prejudice him against the proposed gold currency, the French, it is explained in the despatch, being opposed to that policy on political grounds. Signor Marquis di Rudini, the precursor of Signor Imbriani, who withdrew his motion, which he said, might disturb the friendly relations of Italy with the brave Spanish people. Signor Imbriani persisted in his motion amid an uproar which arose in the chamber. The President loudly protested against Signor Imbriani's remarks, and said if Italy wished to maintain her independence she could not interfere with the independence of others. Therefore parliament could not judge of an incident which had not been verified in Cuba. The premier's statement was greeted with cheers and the matter was dropped.

"QUEEN" TOP-DRAUGHT HEATING STOVE.

Patented February 1st, 1896.

An explosion occurred to-day in a confectionery factory at Casino, in the province of Caserta, Italy, killing seven people. In anticipation of severe fighting the two German men-of-war, the Arcona and Irene, have been ordered from Hongkong to Manila. The German government is acting in this matter in agreement with other powers for the protection of their subjects. It is stated that the special commission of the British government, which has been appointed to inquire into the sugar industries of the West Indies, is not alone to confine itself to the British colonies, but is to visit New York. The members will arrive in that city about the middle of April, after leaving Jamaica. Their particular inquiry in New York will concern the manner in which the trade of the United States affects the West Indian colonies. It will also embrace the sugar trade in the States generally.

A long interview appears in the Chronicle this morning with Hon. A. G. Jones, in which he declares that it is wrong to suppose because a Canadian ministry is pro-American in its sympathies it is therefore anti-Imperial. The ministers, he says, desired commercial reciprocity with the United States, but they utterly reject the idea of discrimination against British goods. An undying sentiment of attachment to England existed in Canada, Mr. Jones added, and would not be affected even if she were obliged to contribute her share to the national defence.

A letter from Havana to the Times, dated December 3, dwells upon the fact that the white element now predominates largely in the rebel ranks. It says that the rebels possess the sympathy of nearly all the educated Cubans. "The truth of this," the correspondent continues, "is seen in the number of persons sent as political prisoners in the last six months to the Spanish penal settlements. The worst elements of the rebellion have disappeared. The independent Cuban government, if weak, would at least be in the hands of educated and responsible men."

Edward Samuelson is dead. When Mayor of Liverpool in 1875 he gave a public dinner to Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin.

Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry have gone to Paris. Three Japanese delegates, among them M. Assano, director of the Japanese Pacific Navigation Company, have visited the petroleum establishments at Baku, Batoum, in order to ascertain if the Russian company could not be advantageously exported to Japan to compete against the American product. They ultimately decided to order in Great Britain four large steamers specially built for the petroleum carrying trade to travel between Batoum and Japan. They are convinced that the enterprise is certain to succeed, as their country is now suffering from the American monopoly.

At a Socialist meeting yesterday in Barcelona resolutions were adopted demanding an inquiry into the treatment of the Barcelona anarchists. Owing to the threatening attitude of the socialists a special police guard has been placed about the residence of Premier Senor Canovas del Castillo.

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Fac Simile Signature of
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AT 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that he had been sworn to—Times, July 13, 1894.

THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLIC, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply" want and fill a place.—Medical Times, January 12, 1888.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony against all imitations. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 23 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

Our Christmas Prices.

35 PER CENT OFF FORMER RATES.

2-oz. Solid Silver Cased Waltham or Elgin Watches	\$ 7.00
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased Waltham Watches	\$10.00
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased P. S. Bartlett, 15 Jewels	\$12.50
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased P. S. Bartlett, fine nickel movement	\$15.00
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased Appleton, Tracy & Co.	\$16.50
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased Crescent, St. 17 Jewels	\$27.50
3-oz. Solid Silver Cased Elgin Watch Co., 17 Jewels	\$22.00

All stem-wind. The three last named are adjusted to climate and position, and warranted 20 years.

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Our customers will see that prices with us are a clear **one-third** to **35 per cent** off the former rates. **Any of the above goods will be sent on approval to would-be purchasers.**

Gold Chains, Pins, Brooches, Rings, Diamonds, Rubys, Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, Settings.

Ladies' Solid Gold, 14-karat, Watch Case, from \$25.00

Ladies' Gold Filled, with Jewels, Waltham or Elgin Movement, from \$10.00

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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NOTICE.

STOCK CERTIFICATES, STOCK LEDGERS, STOCK JOURNALS, MINERS' PAY SHEETS, MINERS' CASH ABSTRACTS, MINING REPORTS, MINING MAPS AND PLANS SEALS.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA

Last Dollar Mineral Claim,

Situated in the Alberni Mining District on Mineral Hill, and adjoining on the south of the Chicago Claim.

Take notice that I, E. J. Saunders, Free Miner's Certificate 69,075, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a Certificate of Improvements for the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1896.
E. J. SAUNDERS.

Ace of Spades Mineral Claim,

Situated in the Alberni Mining District on Mineral Hill, and west of the Consolidated Group.

Take notice that I, E. J. Saunders, Free Miner's Certificate 69,075, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a Certificate of Improvements for the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1896.
E. J. SAUNDERS.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR \$1.00

J. W. MELLOR

Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plaster, Glass, For St., above Douglas, Victoria.

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