THE WEEK'S MINING,

By H. M. L.

Perhaps the most interesting subject of discussion this week is the possibility of the successful adoption of a new and very economical process to the treatment of the low grade ferruginous ores of the Rossland camp. This new process, which is the invention of Dr. Hendryx, of Los Angeles, who is also largely interested in British Columbian mines is a development of the cyanide process in conjunction with the use of electricity. It is claimed for it, that it will accomplish all that the cyanide process proper is capable of accomplishing but with this further advantage, that reduction is completed in from an eighth to a quarter of the time, while costs are if anything less. In the Rossland district the ores may be divided into two general classes, both low grade, the one a silicious ore and the other containing a very large percentage of iron. The iron ores are found in very large quantities on Monte Christo and Kootenay Mountains, and also at the No. 1, Jumbo, and other properties. On Monte Christo and Kootenay Mountains, for example, there are probably at least half a dozen mines that might be profitably operated, provided some such cheap and easy method for the recovery of values as the Hendryx process is said to afford can be effectively applied. The "if" in the case is, of course, all embracing, and, it may be yet early, until something more definite is known, to discuss probabilities and the influence the introduction of the process is likely to assert in the stimulation of mining activity at Rossland. There is this, however, to be added, that by laboratory experiment, not always it is true a satisfactory means of demonstrating the commercial value of a chemical process, the Hendryx process or a slight modification of it has given excellent results when tested upon the iron ores of the Rossland-Kootenay and other mines. Again, with the steady advance of metallurgical science it is difficult to believe that failing the Hendryx, a means will not be ere long discovered by which these large Rossland deposits may be turned to commercial account. There are, of course, methods by which the iron ores can be treated, but to all of them there is an objection. The ores, for example, are amenable to smelter treatment, but the demand of this class of ore for fluxing purposes is limited, and it would not pay to smelt them for the value of their contents alone. Moreover, even the existing demand is likely to be largely reduced, when the high-grade concentrates produced by the Elmore process are offered in the market. Pyritic smelting also is possibly feasible, but apart from the metallurgical side of the question, here again local conditions entailing a large original outlay for water supply and plant, are not especially favorable. The same objections apply to the Pohle-Croasdaile process, which also, by the way, is not yet sufficiently perfected. Hence the principal features of the Hendryx process in respect to economy of operation, practical completeness of extraction and relatively low cost of installation appear to peculiar advantage, and in consequence mining men at Rossland anticipate the result of the investigations and practical tests now being made with the keenest possible interest.

Mr. J. P. Graves, general manager of the Granby Company, is reported to have stated in an interview the other day that the directors of this undertaking hope to commence the payment of regular dividends in the near future at the quarterly rate of one per cent., or what would be equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum on the present market value ($4) of the shares. An announcement made however unofficially in this manner cannot be accepted unreservedly but if it be true that the Granby Company is in a position to distribute profits among its shareholders, it is certainly strange that this intimation was not discussed at the recent annual meeting, at what would seem to have been a fit and opportune occasion. Of course this might possibly have been the case, although certainly no mention of it having been done appeared at the time in any of the published reports of the meeting in question.

Rather an interesting shipment of ore was made a week or so ago from a mine in the Burnt Basin to a Welsh refinery. The ore from this property is supposed to contain platinum in commercial quantities, and previous tests, of which there have been in all four, have certainly confirmed this supposition, detailed analyses having revealed not only the presence of platinum but also of osmeium and iridium; while one quantitative test gave a result of a quarter of an ounce of platinum to the ton, this being described as a "commercial" percentage. The present consignment of ore to Wales is made with a view to ascertaining the state in which platinum is contained in the ore, and of determining the best method of recovering it. The lead in addition carries values in gold and copper.

Lillooet—Nine car loads of machinery have been unloaded at Ashcroft and transported by wagon 64 miles to Lillooet for a large gold dredging plant being built there. At Lytton another large steel dredge is being built and this and a dredge previously in use will be operated on the Fraser river at Lytton next spring. It is stated that the lowest returns obtained from prospecting work on the Lytton Company's leases were 11½ cents per cubic yard, while at twelve feet from the surface in mid stream the gravel ran as high as $1.87 per cubic yard. The Lillooet dredge is of the approved New Zealand bucket type, and when completed will be the largest of the class in Canada.

Cariboo—At Barkerville the country is already well covered with snow, and all placer mining operations have been suspended. Pumping work is however in progress at the deep level mines at Willow river and Slouch creek. The shaft at the Cariboo Consolidate mine is now down 150 feet, and it is proposed to commence driving under the creek immediately. At La Fontaine work has commenced on a long drift from the bottom of the shaft.

Lardeau—Several instances of claim jumping are reported from Poplar creek. One case, however, was summarily dealt with by the Gold Commissioner, a man named Tange, the locator of a placer claim over the Lucky Jack ground having disregarded an order to move his stakes, being committed to serve three months' imprisonment with hard labor. It is reported that several small shipments of high grade ore from the Gold Park, Lucky Jack and other claims will be made shortly. Several properties, in cluding the Spyglass, have been bonded in the past few weeks. A rich strike of free gold is reported to have been made on the Silver Dollar on Mohawk creek, while a good lead of high grade silver lead ore was encountered last week on the Mammoth group on Goat Mountain. The North Western Development Syndicate has been reconstructed, and it is stated sufficient additional capital provided to pay off the liabilities, and place the company on a sound footing. Operations will probably be resumed before the end of the year. The Nettie L. near Ferguson, has been closed down, pending the completion of the new Silver Cup combination mill, the London director concluding that there was no necessity to increase the present accumulation of ore on the dumps and in the stopes. The mill will probably not be completed under two months.

Slocan—It is authoritatively announced that negotiations have been completed for the early establishment of a smelter at Kaslo. At the Ottawa, in the Slocan City division, a big ore chute has been encountered in the long tunnel. The easterly vein has widened out at depth to fourteen inches, and shows much native silver. During the year 1,400 feet of development work has been done on this property. The Bachelor group, at Three Forks, has been bonded on working terms.

Nelson—The Gold Hill mine on Forty-nine creek, has made a first shipment of free milling ore to the Hall Mines smelter for test purposes. The net returns on one lot of four tons gave $367.94, deducting freight and treatment charges, and on another lot of five tons, $79.48. The owners propose to build a mill as soon as the extent of the ore body is proved. In October the Wilcock mine produced a gold brick weighing 325 ounces, concentrates having a net value of $500, and two and a half car loads of galena, the net value of which was $2,500. The net profits for the month were $5,000. The manager of the Arlington mine, Erie, sends me the following report: During the month of October 130 tons of ore were shipped to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson. The net smelter returns were $5,395.98, and the expenses in British Columbia were $3,487.27, leaving a profit of $1,908.71.

Rossland—The week has been somewhat uneventful, shipments showing a slight falling off, attributable to the bad state of the roads. Concentrates produced at the Le Roi No. 2 mill are being stored for the present.

Boundary — The Bank of England claim near Phoenix has been leased and bonded. Work on the property having already been started. A test shipment of ore is to be made shortly. The Helen claim at Greenwood was also bonded last week. Returns from the last shipment of 20 tons of ore from the Providence mine gave values of 2.44 oz. gold, 327.80 oz. silver and 7.60 lead per ton. The net proceeds were $4,403.89, or rather over $330 per ton.

East Kootenay—It has been decided to discontinue the shipment of ore from the Windermere mine this winter, and operations are to be restricted to the prosecution of development work, and the blocking out of ore in readiness for spring shipments. The company has purchased a saw mill, and is getting out timber for the new tramway and ore bins. At the Ptarmigan development work is in progress, while some high grade ore has recently been shipped from the Pretty Girl. The St. Eugene, at Moyie, is likely, it is thought, to re-enter the producing class next spring, and in view of this the plant is being generally overhauled and repairs made where necessary.

Imported Goods Not Superior

Testimony of Local Retail Dealers Regarding Victoria Products.

Evidence to Prove Home Manufacturers are Esteemed Throughout Province.

"In your opinion is the quality of goods manufactured in the city of Victoria equal to that of goods imported from the East, the United States or Great Britain?"

This was the question which a Colonist reporter put to a number of retail merchants in Victoria yesterday, and made here are actually superior to simition that thegoods manufactured in this city are, of their several kinds, quite equal to those imported from Eastern Canada, the United States and other countries. In some instances the goods madehere are actually superior to similar articles imported. The retailers had observed the references in the Colonist on this subject from time to time lately, and were heartily in accord with all that had been said. The question, according to one of those gentlemen, was not of comparative quality, but simply an unreasoning, blind prejudice, quite as impossible for the unfortunate victim of it to explain as it is for reasonable people to understand. The same gentleman said that he did not think that the Victoria manufacturers suffered to any very serious extent by this queer local prejudice, as their goods, wherever put into fair, open competition with others had nothing whatever to fear. Over and above that, the Victoria goods more than held their own in the Kootenays and northern districts, as well as in other quarters of the country where they have been introduced. The Kootenay miner, who earns high wages and can afford to be fastidious in his feeding, and who, besides, has the choice of the best products of all the manufactories in Canada—for Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton have not been slow to see the lucrative business to be done in the great galena belt, and have flooded those regions with their travelers and their goods—the Kootenay miner, then, has the pick of them all; and it is satisfactory to Victoria's pride as a manufacturing city and at the same time a reproach and a rebuke to those Victorians who harbor silly prejudices about home products, that Victoria's goods take second place to none in those localities. That is one very emphatic piece of testimony to the sterling worth of Victoria's home manufactures. Another is that Victorians who have been inveigled into partaking of some of the food stuffs made here, under the impression that they came from afar have invariably committed themselves to the opinion that better need not be sought. It is true that one or two concerns which were manufacturing here sometime ago did make the fatal blunder, worse than a crime, of adulterating their products in a most shameful manner with the inevitable consequence of detection, exposure and ruin. Those were the exceptions, and the percentage of such was small indeed compared with the black list in other cities. It may suffice to say that the manufacturers now doing business in this city are all men of strict integrity as well as business common sense, who clearly understand the utter folly of manufacturing trash and shoddy, and who know quite well that in unvaring high quality and in producing goods in all respects equal to sample lie their only hope of existence as manufacturers under the fierce competition of modern times.

Every sensible man who had invested his capital in a manufacturing concern knows how enormously high the one word "reputation" rates in the commercial world today. The house with the name for making honest goods has an asset beyond computation. So far as the Colonist can ascertain, there is not a single manufactory in this city today which cannot lay claim to the reputation for manufacturing goods equal in quality to anything made in the Dominion. Should anyone doubt this statement a very easy way of demonstrating its correctness is to apply the test of practical experiment. Anybody who will make the experiment will find that the Colonist has been demanding nothing more than justice for the home manufacturers.

May Look To This Island

British Iron Workers Seeking Supplies For Ores For Needs of the Future.

An Opening For Capitalists in This Connection on This Island's Coast.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

With the dearth of good high grade iron ores in England for the making of pig iron suitable for the production of steel, it is probable that the attention of British capitalists will be drawn to the rich properties on the Vancouver island coast. As is well-known there are many good properties awaiting more extensive development on the island coast, in Barkley sound and on the San Juan and the adjoining district. The immense resources of Vancouver island in this regard are not too well-known in England, and, with the attention of the British capitalists drawn to the island it is probable that the English founders, who are looking for a supply of iron would soon look to this coast, for, with the steamers now operating from this port to Liverpool and the low rates of freight now prevailing for sailing ships, the iron ore, or pig iron made in this vicinity from the coast ores, could readily be shipped to the British foundry men.

That the British iron men are seeking new iron supplies and trying to provide for the needs of the future is shown by the following article, which recently appeared in the New York Sun, and which says:

The fact is most significant that the British Iron Trade Association has asked the government to instruct its consular officials throughout the world to collect information and report on the iorn ore resources of many countries with a view to assisting British iron makers in their search for the raw materials needed to carry on their industry. In its letter to the Prime Minister the association has suggested the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the question of raw materials and to collect, through the consuls all facts relating to iron ore supplies which it concerns the buyer and the user of such ores to know.

This application illustrates the changed position of Great Britain as an iron manufacturer. It was not many years ago that the British boasted of the great advantage they enjoyed in the fact that their iron ore, coal and the limestone needed for fluxing were near together, so that they could turn out pig iron from their blast furnaces more cheaply than any other country.

In the great iron ore districts of Cleveland, South Scotland, Staffordshire and Lincolnshire the ore and coal were side by side, while in no district of the kingdom were they separated by more than a hundred miles and in hardly any district by more than fifty or sixty miles.

On the other hand in the United States the ores and the coal were generally more than 1,000 miles apart except in Alabama; and in Germany the bulk of the ore had to be carried by rail to the coal over distances varying from 100 to 150 miles. Today, however, Great Britain is bringing millions of tons of iron ore thousands of miles to her coal and the reason is interesting.

Great Britain still possesses enormous resources in iron ore. But a great change has occurred in all the iron markets. The use of iron is decreasing, while the demand of steel is growing every year.

A very large variety of articles once made of iron are now made of steel, and the fact is deeply regretted by all British manufacturers that the larger part of their native iron ores contains too much phosphorus for the production of iron suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer and Sieman's steel.

The most important iron ore district of the Kingdom is the Cleveland district, near the east coast, south of Newcastle. Until about twenty years ago the iron ore from which its millions of tons of pig iron were annually produced came almost wholly from the hills of the Cleveland district. Today, however, the vast demand for the highest quality of steel-making iron compels the importation of large quantities of foreign hematite ore, which is now used in Cleveland to the extent of nearly 3,000,000 tons a year.

The same change has also overtaken Scotland, where until about fifteen years ago the iron produced was almost wholly from local ore, whereas now nearly one-half of it is made from ores imported in order to provide a quality of pig iron suited to the demands of the local steel works. Scotland produces a considerable quantity of hematite ore, but nothing is more certain than that in the near future Scotland must rely increasingly upon imported ores.

The most important iron-making district after Cleveland is the west coast, that is to say, West Cumberland and Northwest Lancashire. The total product of pig iron in this district exceeds 1,500,000 tons yearly, and that of steel is from 700,000 to 750,000 tons. The pig is generally produced from local hematite ores, this being the only important centre in the British Isles of such ore, but the local supplies have in the past three or four years been largely supplemented by imports of hematite ore from foreign countries.

The fact that Germany today is producing more steel, though not more pig iron than Great Britain, is due to the poverty in steel-making ores of the British isles. The result, therefore, of the substitution of steel for iron in many manufactures is that Great Britain can no longer say that the supplies for its blast furnaces are near together.

Nearly the whole of the ore for the most important form of iron that was used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel or mild steel is brought 1,000 miles over the sea from Spain. Some of it comes from other countries, but Spain is the largest source of supply.

It has been evident for some time that the mines of North Spain will not for many years longer be equal to the demands which Great Britain, and to a less extent, Germany, are making upon them. Evidences of approaching exhaustion are already apparent in some of the best Spanish districts. It is an imperative necessity that Great Britain should secure other sources of supply of hematite ores.

Another fact that has helped to wrest the supremacy in iron and steel from Great Britain is that richer ores are found and worked in some foreign lands. Even the best Cumberland and Lancashire ores hematite ores have but 57 percent of iron, while the Cleveland iron ore is very much leaner. Our Lake Superior ores on the other hand contain from 59 to 65 per cent of iron, while the Gellevara mines of Northern Sweden give a 68 per cent ore.

Thus it happens that Great Britain, who had always held the premier position among iron producing nations has lost its supremacy.

Thirteen years ago the United States wrested the lead from Great Britain, and except for two years has held it ever since.

Fifteen years ago the British production of ore was double that of the United States. But the British have now been left far behind and there is every indication that within a very few years the blast furnaces of this country will produce far more than twice as much iron as those of Great Britain.

THE EFFECT OF IMPERIALISM ON NATIONAL CHARACTER

BY DR. RICHARD GARNETT, C.B.

—All Rights Reserved.

The influence of Imperialism upon national character the better admits of investigation, inasmuch as it is an influence only operative upon particular nations, those, namely, which have attained a greater power and widely extended demains, involving in most cases a great accession of territory, and very frequently the control of and consequently the responsibility for, numerous peoples of an inferior grade of civilization. The imperialistic sentiment may be defined as that feeling of complacency with which the citizens of such a dominant nation regards the fact that this country counts for much in the affairs of the world. So long as the question is contemplated from the abstract point of view, it seems extraordinary that there should be any difference of opinion upon the subject. The proposition that it is better to be the citizen of a great country than of a smaller one seems to be obvious to common sense, as the proposition that it is better to occupy a high taiss an inferior position in society. When, however, we descend from the region of idea to that of fact we find that the assertion of Imperial position is associated with wany dangers and inconveniences which may lead a cautious statesman to question its expediency. With this aspect of the matter our enquiry is not concerned, but on account of the confusion continually arising between Imperialism and patriotism, it is necessary to point out that the proposition that Imperialism, however majestic in the world of ideas, is injurious in the sphere of material interest, is one which may conceivably be held by a good patriot. Every Imperialist is necessarily a patriot, but every patriot is not necessarily an Imperialist. On the other hand it is easy to show that some of the charges brought against Imperialism, as an influence detrimental to the national character, arise from confounding it with the general sentiment of patriotism.

ROWDYISM NOT IMPERIALISM.

Such charges are best illustrated by concrete examples. We shall therefore instance two phenomena of recent occurence, justly considered by reflecting men of all parties as discouraging signs of the times. One is the foolish and undignified character of the popular rejoicings over important successes, which has enriched or disfigured the language with the term "Mafficking." The other is the systematic breaking up of public meetings by those to whom the opinion of the conveners were distasteful, as great an offence against the foundations of British liberty as it is possible to commit. These incidents were charged upon Imperialism, because the majority of those concerned would have called themselves Imperialists, but they had no more necessary connection with Imperialism than with any other phase of public opinion. They were outbreaks of an ill-regulated patriotism, which might just as easily have been manifested on the other side, had this been numerically stronger than it was. An Imperialist has not, as such, any more inclination than a member of the Peace Society to disturb a public meeting. Either may misconduct himself in this manner if he is naturally passionate and intolerant, and it is to be feared that the only absolute guarantee for good behaviour is that he should feel himself in a small minority or be aware that transgression will expose him to the stern rebuke of public opinion.

We must, therefore, in any inquiry as to the influence of Imperialism upon national character, distinguish between patriotism or love of country, a sentiment liable to abuse, but indispensable to the existence of the very smallest state, and Imperialism, or that feeling of patriotic pride which comes with expanded dominion, which could therefore have had no existence before this dominion was acquired, and which, in the event of its dissappearance, must itself pass away, even though the patriotic sentiment from which it was developed should remain unimpaired. The question is: Was the national character exalted by its manifestation while circumstances permitted? And is it impoverished by its withdrawal?

IS THE NATION BETTERED BY IMPERIALISM?

The answer should not be difficult. Nations are but companies of individuals. The effect therefore, produced upon the individual will be exemplified in the nation. To determine whether the augmentation of power, rank, authority, and the enlarged responsibilities they bring with them, are advantageous to the collective nation, we must study their effects in the microcosm of the individual. Here, for a moment, we seem confronted with an obstacle. The effects on the individual are notoriously not uniform,—they may be either good or bad. But a simple solution is at hand: the nature of the effect depends invariably upon the worth of the individual. Take a man of desert elevate his position, enlarge his opportunities, augment his pecuniary revenues, entrust him with new duties, and responsibilities, concede him honor and respect which he has not previously enjoyed, and you will ennoble his character, you will call forth faculties hitherto dormant, add vigor to every generous impulse, and supply new motives to right action, while confirming the old. Take an unworthy man, and the result will be the reverse. But though you can bestow fortune on an unworthy man you cannot bestow empire on an unworthy nation. The fact of any nation possessing an imperial position, except at those periods of decrepitude, when she is plainly living upon her past, is proof that at that time the amount of public virtue within her exceeds the amount of iniquity. No merely external advantage will make a state imperial that is not greater at heart, and in whose population the better elements, however mingled and thwarted, have not on the whole the upper hand. If, then, an increase of power and fortune is morally beneficial to the worthy man, affording indeed the best criterion of his worth, why not equally so to the worthy state?

THE NARROW VIEW OF ITS OPPONENTS.

If the temper and the arguments of those who decry the influence of Imperialism on national character are examined, it will soon appear where their error lies. They favor particular descriptions of virtues, which are virtues indeed, and worthy of admiration and cultivation, but are not the kind of virtues most necessary to a state. Pure abstract virtue is differentiated by entering the world as light is differentiated by entering a prism. The virtues of a general are not the virtues of a sage; nor the virtues of a philanthropist the virtues of a statesman. Each division of human activity has its own special ideals of others. The opponents of Imperialism look at it from a point of view of these subjective perferences, and do not see that it is a state matter, and that the only admissible criterion is its profitableness or otherwise to the individual in his relation to the state. If we have correctly defined its essence as complacency in whatever makes the state great and prosperous, it clearly must be advantageous to the state, if for no other reason than that it enlists her children in her service. It is equally profitable to the individual by bringing him under the influence of an unselfish emotion. For Imperialism contemplates the greatness of the state as its sole end, without reference to private gain. It is perfectly true that the gain of the community involves the gain of the individual, but the Imperialist, when acting or speculating in that character considers the community alone.

The conclusions of reasoners, nevertheless, would be of little value if they were refuted by the testimony of history. But the voice of history is entirely conclusive as to the ennobling influence which the possession and the sentiment of power may exercise upon the national life. The story of Rome portrays a long course of education in public morality, due to the development of Imperialistic sentiment. The age of Roman conquest under the Republic is one of undisguised rapacity. The age of Roman administration under the Empire, until the irruptions of the barbarians, is one of order and justice, and general content, the public weal munificiently promoted, the pax Romana everywhere. It is not meant that the genius of Rome was other than imperialistic even under the Republic, but that the Imperial training was imperfect. It was only by governing that the Romans could learn to govern. An equally strong instance of the value of Imperialistic conceptions to a nation is afforded by memorable eras in our own annals. There never was a period in our history when the Imperial spirit was more active than during the reign of Elizabeth, or one in which it was more inert than in the preceding century. Compare the national feeling disclosed in the Paston Letters of the middle of the fifteenth century with that displayed in the writings of Shakespeare or a Raleigh. The letters are mostly the production of agitated times, when the Crown of England was continually at stake, nevertheless there is not a gleam of public spirit in them from one end to the other. The nation clearly needed an idea, and when this came in the shape of conquest and discovery, and wealth and self-respect and weight in the annals of Europe, and everything that we now call Imperialistic it raised the national character to a height which a contemporary of the Pastons would have deemed incredible.

WEAK THROUGH NON-IMPERIALISM.

Proof of a converse kind may be derived from the examples of those states which at one time took a leading part in the affairs of the world, but have now fallen to the condition of second-rate powers. Such are Spain and Sweden, and, as regards the colonial empire which alone made them great, Portugal and Holland. These countries may be as patriotic as ever, but cannot be Imperialistic, for Imperialism is patriotism inspired and buoyed up by a sense of the power which they no longer possess. Has the national character improved since these losses, as, if Imperialism be indeed the demoralizing influence it has been represented, it assuredly ought to have done? Do the inhabitants of these countries at this time of day exhibit a finer type of character than did their ancestors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? Apart from the universal levelling up in enlightment and civility, which they have shared with all European nations, it is certain that they do not, and that they would be the last to exalt themselves over progenitors, to whose days they look back as to an heroic age. Their advantages over their ancestors are nevertheless many, but not one can be connected in the remotest degree with the dying out among them of Imperialistic spirit, consequent upon the loss of empire.

Let us now produce an instance of an opposite description. Little more than a hundred years ago the United States of America were admitted among the family of nations, but it was long ere they ranked among the great Powers. They had not attained this position when, in 1803, Charles Brockden Brown best known as the first American novelist, but also as a publicist, sought to persuade his countrymen (who did not require much persuasion) to acquire Louisiana from Napoleon. Writing in the character of a French Councillor of State, he enumerates the causes which are thought to render the American nation week. Among these are "the want of national spirit, patriotism, sense of national honor, or love of national glory" —the very things in which America has along superabounded. To what can so vast a change be attributed, but growing national strength, and the consciousness of an Imperial mission? And is not the last state better than the first?

THE FORCE OF MORAL SUASION.

Whatsoever evil may attach to imperialistic ideas is likely to be minimised in the United States and Great Britain from the necessity under which, unlike the great military monarchies, these countries lie of depending as far as possible upon the moral force. America must be averce for many reasons to sending expeditions by sea, and the expansion to which she is destined in Eastern Asia and South America need not involve the acquisition of territory. She cannot, however, exercise a protectorate over these regions without skilful and cautious diplomacy, and the clearest proof to the inhabitants that it is well for them to be permeated by her influence. It may seem ironical to speak of the moral suasion of a Power which has achieved so many conquests as England, but in fact the most important of her possessions are inhabited not by conquered aliens but by her own children, jealous of their freedom, susceptible in their feelings, and keenly alive to their own interests. To keep so widely dispersed a congeries of communities within the Imperial fold will be a feat of the highest statesmanship, impossible without continual concession, conciliation and compromise, and impossible even then if the Imperial idea had not in the meantime taken deep root in the minds of the dwellers abroad and at home. Thirty years ago the veteran officials of the Colonial Office, who had no such idea, thought it impossible, and it may at all events be said that no nation has hitherto attempted the like. But even in conquered countries and Crown colonies the progress of moral force as a political agent is very apparent. The condition of the protected princes of India is a remarkable instance. Half a century ago the tendency was to get rid of them as opportunity offered, and to incorporate them in the British raj. This was seen to be wrong, and now nothing is safer than the throne of an Indian prince, so long as he does not misgovern his subjects, or fail in allegiance to the paramount Power. Even should he do so, the consequence will be strictly personal to himself. As India is and must be governed on Imperial principles, this seems a clear proof that Imperialism is not necessarily incompatible with justice or synonymous with the lust of territory. It means, in fact, nothing more than that it is better to be a citizen of a great state than of a small one: and that character is ennobled by taking in the virtues which gain and retain empire.

RICHARD GARNET.

Flockmasters' Dinner.—On December 9th, at the Quamichan hotel, Duncans, the annual dinner of the Flockmasters' Association will be held. The chair will be occupied by the president, W. H. Hayward. Among those who have been invited to attend are His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, members of the cabinet, Ralph Smith, M. P., J. Evans, M. P., J. A. Macdonald, M. P. P., J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture; R. M. Palmer, and Hon. A. E. Smith, United States consul.

VANCOUVER AGENCY

The Branch Office of THE COLONIST for the Mainland has been Removed to

542 HASTING'S ST.

Where Subscriptions May be Paid and Orders for Printing and Advertising Left. Subscribers and Others Are Cordially Invited to Call at the Above Address and Avail Themselves of the Facilities of the Office.

W. R. CREECH, AGENT.

Beautiful, Printed Dinner Sets.

97 pieces in Peacock Green or Claret Brown, $8.00 These are special good value and recommended.

Engish China Tea Services

40 PIECES.

From the very best makers in England. Printed with gilt edges in new Green, Red, Blue, Pink, Peacock, etc., at $6.00 per set.

In rich enamelled Colors and Gold, $9.00, $10.00 and $12.00. Crown Derby Colors, very richly gilt, at $13.00 to $25.00. Very superior China and Decorations up to $40.00.

WEILER BROS COMPLETE FURNISHER VICTORIA,

$1.00... Per Year

The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Colonist' has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

PRESS COMMENT.

A visit to England of some such sturdy Canadian as Hon. George E. Foster, was needed at this time. It will clear the air wholesomely to have a representative Canadian public man object pointedly to the questions as to whether anybody was going "to bribe the colonies." Mr. Foster says that he does not like the word "bribe," nor the spirit in which the question is asked; and neither do we. We are too near to the Boer war to endure with patience talk about "buying the loyalty of the colonies." That loyalty never was for sale; and we are not now likely to carry it to the market when the blood of our own lies mingled with the blood of the Mother Country, of Australia and of South Africa, under veldt hardly yet composed from the storm of war.—Exchange.

The public was treated to a genuine surprise when a few weeks ago a Kansas veteran asked that his name be stricken from the pension rolls on the ground that he no longer needed aid. It is pretty safe to say that his example is not likely to be followed to any considerable extent by wealthy pensioners. Officials of the Pension Bureau, having had exceptionally good opportunities to study human nature, do not expect a material reduction of the pension list to follow the statement of this case. The idea advanced is contrary both to the theory and practice of modern pension laws. The disability or need of the recipient has long since been expunged from the pension demand.—Portland Oregonian.

We wish we could not feel that Sir Mortimer Durand in going to Washington was about to receive a salary from the nation commensurate with the importance of the post he is to fill. Washington is now the most important station in the British diplomatic service, and should be the best paid, even if it were not a singularly expensive post. Yet, strangely enough, our ambassador in a capital where the cost of living and service is so immensely high is only paid £6,500 a year, while the pay in Paris is £9,000, and in Constantinople, Berlin and Vienna £8,000. In Washington the pay should be £10,000.—London Spectator.

In a word, the tendency of the day in religious circles is toward closer fellowship and a concerted action, as opposed to the individualism of a century ago. The new conditions demand this. For the world conquest, which is her professional goal, Christianity must present a united front. Disastrous competition between churches having a common aim is becoming increasingly a thing of the past.—Philadelphia Press.

A shipment of British birds has been sent by some busybody to British Columbia. If Canadians could lay their hands on the person who sent the original consignment of sparrows over here some years ago there would be a birdology martyr on the scroll of fame.—Ottawa Citizen.

In his Birmingham speech yesterday, Winston Churchill said: "Canadian and Australian loyalty has already been proved on veldt and kopje. It cannot be bought at two shillings per quarter." Churchill is right in one respect—Canadian loyalty is not a commercial commodity. But it is not Canadian loyalty that Mr. Chamberlain proposes to purchase at two shillings a quarter—it is easier accesss to the Canadian market for British goods. Mr. Chamberlain's is a business proposition.—Hamilton Spectator.

"There are barnacles on the ship of state," declares the Globe. "And there are also sardines in the cabin," says the Belleville Intelligencer, "and lobsters on the bridge; not to mention the sharks who follow in her wake." The politics of the province are evidently in a fishy condition. —Toronto News.

It is believed that Seth Low's term of office as mayor of New York has cost him somewhere in the neighborhood of $150,000. He provided out of his pocket entertainment for numerous distinguished guests, including Prince Henry of Prussia, and in order to be near the city in summer, he rented an expensive place at Rye. The salary is $15,000 per year.

Pioneers' Dinner.—Allan Grahame, the genial and industrious secretary of the British Columbia Pioneer Society, has worked with such vigor during the past few days that the success of the annual dinner of the organization which is to be held on the evening of December 4th next at the Victoria hotel, is assured. These reunions of the "old-timers" are notable events with the members of the Pioneer Society; and Mr. Grahame is arranging that the one to be held in a few days shall eclipse all its predecessors in interest and pleasure. A few tickets yet remain undisposed of, and Mr. Grahame will be found each afternoon at Pioneer hall from 2 to 5 o'clock.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONTARIO. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech.

Write for particulars.

The Pine Creek Power Co. Limited.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Pine Creek Power Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of A. L. Belyea, K. C., No. 26 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st day of December, 1903.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 16th day of November, A. D., 1903.

A. L. BELYEA. Secretary.