

# The Weekly Colonist.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY NOVEMBER 15 1897.

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## THE POPE'S DECISION.

### Catholics of Manitoba Must Not Attend the Schools Held Under That "Settlement."

### Advised to Persuasively Urge Their Temporarily Lost Cause Upon the Majority.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—(Special)—A Montreal Star cable says: The Pope's utterances on the Laurier-Greenway Manitoba school settlement will be promulgated on Wednesday of this week. In the meantime I learn on unimpeachable authority the points of His Holiness' decision.

The utterance deals very exhaustively with the facts of the case, tracing them in detail to support what is claimed as the undoubted right of the Manitoba Catholics to separate schools, and showing also the alleged infringement of this right by the action of the Manitoba legislature.

The Pope declares that Catholics must not attend the public schools, that they must, like Roman Catholics everywhere, loyally and obediently support their own school system, even where the state refuses to assist.

The supreme pontiff declares that no opportunity must be lost of asserting the claims of Roman Catholics to the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights. Still his Holiness advises the Manitoba Catholics not to be too aggressive and grasping, but persuasively and by all peaceful methods to impress the justice and fairness of their temporarily lost cause upon their fellow citizens of other faiths in the hope that eventually their full rights may be restored.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The Globe, editorially discussing the Montreal Star cable anticipating the Pope's pronouncement on the Manitoba school question, says:

"While a great many will regret that His Holiness did not advise the acceptance of the Manitoba educational system, with such modifications as the local government could be induced to make in the interest of harmony, there is not much to be said for the course he has taken. The effect of his decision, nevertheless, will be to confine the agitation, if any agitation there is to be, where it properly belongs, namely, in the province of Manitoba. To the Manitoba legislature that subject unquestionably belongs, and any attempt to remove it from that jurisdiction would be to benefit the minority in Manitoba and would deprive them of the educational privilege in the Dominion, which, to say the least, would be a serious and unjustifiable loss. The education situation in Manitoba is likely, if advice in the proper direction is heeded, to conform in time to the best of the Dominion. In Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where without any public school system, satisfactory concessions are made to the Catholic population with respect to education."

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Daily Chronicle to-day has a special article touching the Pope's decision. In the Manitoba school case in which it says that there is no doubt it will be a disappointment to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose personal influence was sought to bring about the Vatican, that the Pope is not supporting the compromise.

The Westminster Gazette trusts that Canada and especially Manitoba, will stand firm and not allow the national system of education to be denationalized.

## CENTRE TORONTO.

### Liberal Candidate Against Any Lowering of Present Protection—The Conservative Choice.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—The Liberals of Centre Toronto to-night nominated Geo. H. Bertram, head of the Bertram engineering works, as their candidate for the Commons to succeed Mr. Lonn, resigned.

On accepting the nomination Mr. Bertram declared that the tariff had been sufficiently reformed by the government and no further change should be made for ten years at least. While ready to treat with the United States, he would not do so to the detriment of Canadian interests.

Messrs. Tarte, Mulock and Lonn also spoke. Mr. Lonn said there was absolutely no foundation for the statement that he had been promised or even sought a judgeship.

Mr. W. R. Brock, a leading dry goods wholesaler, will be asked to accept the Conservative nomination.

## THE DISABLED MAASDAM.

### An Explosion Wrecked Her Engines and Left Her Helpless at Sea.

FLEETWOOD, Eng., Nov. 15.—The Dutch steamship Maasdam, from Rotterdam, November 3 for New York, before reported returning with her machinery disabled, has arrived here. She has 300 passengers on board. She reports that on November 7, when she was in the middle of the Atlantic, there was a sudden explosion which wrecked the forward engine and rendered the after one temporarily incapable of use. The day following the steamer took the Maasdam in tow but the latter parted shortly afterwards. On November 9 the engineers succeeded in working the after engine and the Maasdam returned to this port.

## THE WHEAT CROP.

### Russian Supplies Rather Smaller Than Usual—Favorable Conditions in South America and India.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—In the agricultural department monthly review of the foreign crop situation much attention is devoted to the grain crop of Russia, especially on account of its magnitude as a factor in the European supply. After quoting a despatch painting the crop situation in various provinces in very black colors, the review calls attention to the fact that since the harvest Russia has exported grain very freely. The exports of wheat from August 1 to October 23, says the review, amounted to 4,182,240 quarters, against 2,358,340 quarters and 3,338,730 quarters during the corresponding periods in 1896 and 1895 respectively. That the crop was deficient was admitted, but that the failure was so serious as to affect reports implied, few of the grain dealers of Europe would believe. Recently, however, some change of attitude has become apparent. Stocks in the ports are not increasing in the manner usual for this time of year, and the opinion is freely expressed that after this month Russia can be relied upon for only a very moderate shipment.

As regards crops now growing in the southern hemisphere, the news continues favorable. In Argentine drought, which for a time in some provinces threatened serious injury, seems to have been generally broken, and danger of any serious loss from such a source seems now as remote as the advanced state of the crop, to have passed. The Indian wheat crop has been sown under unfavorable conditions and the same is true of winter grain crops of Europe, and both in India and in Europe the weather seems in the main to have been very favorable to the growth of the seed.

## THE DREYPUS AFFAIR.

### More Mysterious Documents Alleged to Be Circulating in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Count Esterhazy in an interview declares he is the victim of a plot connected with the Dreyfus case. A month ago he received a letter warning him that a former official of the war office was formulating charges against him. The count immediately informed the minister of war of the circumstances, urging him to investigate the matter. A week ago a lady handed him documents of an exceedingly grave tenor, and commencing Dreyfus to such an extent that he published them without creating a serious sensation. Count Esterhazy asserts that he handed these documents to General Sausser, the military governor of the army, but that he took great care to photograph them so as to have means to defend himself.

## CANNERS AT ISSUE.

### Alaska Packers' Association Prevented Others From Fishing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The Superior court was called upon to-day to settle a dispute over valuable fishing rights in Alaska. The matter was presented through a suit commenced by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company to recover \$100,000 damages from the Alaska Packers' Association. Both companies have canneries at the mouth of the Karluk river, Alaska. The trouble between the two corporations commenced in July last, when the flexible season was at its height. A charge is made that in order to prevent the taking of fish by the employees of the plaintiff, agents of the defendant corporation used resort to force and the use of firearms.

The Pacific Steam Whaling Company claims that the fishing grounds at Karluk are public property, and that the exclusive fishing right or ownership cannot vest in any one corporation or individual. Such right and ownership is asserted by the defendant corporation.

## A DISHONEST CONSUL.

### Sentenced to Long Imprisonment for Embezzlement of Trust Funds.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—J. A. Isagid, formerly Turkish consul in this city, who was arrested in New York last summer, charged with the embezzlement of a large sum of trust funds held by him, and who was recently found guilty in the Suffolk county supreme court, was to-day sentenced to a term of not more than 18 and not less than 14 years in confinement and the balance of the term at hard labor.

## POOR AUSTRALIAN BILLY.

### His Fight Lasted Only Two Rounds, but He Went Down Many Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The six-round contest between Kid McCoy and Australian Billy Smith, in which George Siler was referee, was stopped by the referee in the second round to-night. The fight could not have lasted over two rounds any way, as McCoy knocked Smith down twice in the first round, four times in the second round, and had him nearly out before the police interfered.

## SUICIDED IN CHURCH.

### An Idaho Telegraph Manager Horrifics a Congregation.

SOUTH BEND, Idaho, Nov. 15.—Charles M. Spencer, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company's office at Deadwood, S.D., fatally shot himself last night in the Methodist Episcopal church at Westville, Idaho. The deed was committed while the congregation was singing and much excitement followed. Despondency over alleged financial troubles is assigned as the cause.

## SEAL CONFERENCE OVER.

### It Adjourns Without Any Final Action as to the Suspension of Pelagic Hunting.

### Canadian Officials Asked to Submit in Writing Their Views On a General Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Behring seal meeting, in which representatives of Great Britain and the United States have participated, came to a close to-night. The seal experts made a main report concerning the condition of the seal herds, and the diplomatic reports of the respective governments reach an understanding by which they hope at a later date to effect a final adjustment not only of the Behring seal question, but of other pending border controversies. For the present, however, no final action was taken as to the suspension of pelagic sealing. The Canadian officials asked to submit in writing their views on a general agreement. This unanimous agreement of the experts returning to Ottawa and submit them to the authorities here. All parties concerned say that the outlook is favorable to a satisfactory adjustment. The unanimous agreement of the experts brings the governments together for the first time on all the facts relating to the seal.

## SIR WILFRID'S IDEA.

### He Wishes to Determine Other Issues Simultaneously With the Sealing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Canadians determined to-day to meet the proposition for the immediate suspension of pelagic sealing, with a counter proposition for the establishment of a commission to arrange a general settlement, not only of the Behring seal question, but of reciprocity, border, immigration, North Atlantic fisheries, and all pending questions between the United States and Canada. It is stated authoritatively that this proposition will be submitted when the diplomatic phase of the subject were taken up to-day. Whether it would tend toward an adjustment was doubtful. It is an assurance that the United States representatives had no objection to a commission as suggested by the Canadians, they will insist that the first matter to be considered is the suspension by a modus vivendi or some other expedient temporarily, if need be, of pelagic sealing.

It developed to-day that Secretary Sherman had written a letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier which may have an important bearing on Canadian negotiations. The letter, which is said to have divided the responsibility of the officials here, General Foster, having charge of Behring seal; Secretary Gage, of immigration; and Secretary Gage, of fisheries, so that no one person could consider the subjects homogeneously, granting a concession on one subject for an equal concession on another. It is understood that Secretary Sherman's letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggests a means for a broader discussion of the relations between the two countries.

The Behring seal matter began at 11 o'clock. At the morning session the experts concluded their work on the technical features of the seal question, reaching an agreement on all points of difference. The signing of their reports was deferred until 4 o'clock.

It was agreed that the report should not be made public until it was submitted to the respective governments. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies and General Foster expect to confer on the larger diplomatic features.

## CALLS IT A COMEDY.

### The New York Herald's View of the Conference at Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Discussing editorially, the conference regarding seals now being held at Washington, the Herald to-day says: "The small comedy now playing at Washington might be amusing if it did not turn on rather a serious subject. Seal fishing has made a good deal of trouble for us in the past. We had arbitration about it in Paris and the arbitration went against us. We should have accepted the result loyally. We cannot expect to win every time we arbitrate, but we have never since ceased our efforts to upset the regulations framed in pursuance of the Paris award."

"Now a conference is going on at Washington about sealing, in which Canada and the United States are represented by experts. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, is there looking on. Our state department has turned over the Behring seal business to Mr. Foster, and Mr. Foster hopes to make a bargain with Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

"There is no objection to that, provided the Canadian has authority and the right; but there can be no use calling the seal fishing business a comedy. It is not a comedy, but a serious matter. The arbitration clearly affirmed her right, she will only do so on terms and for fair compensation. She will not yield to threats, and the American will not be misled by mis-statements."

## PEOPLE PRAISE IT.

### Deas Says—I have often had coughs and colds, as well as bronchitis. Now my Syrup cures me every time. I recommend a perfect cure for all throat and lung troubles.

## ALBANY'S GOOD BISHOP.

### Speaks Some Unpalatable Truths as to the Offensiveness of American Politicians.

### Jingoism Unworthy of Manhood and a Discredit to Christianity.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The Right Rev. Wm. Crosswell Doane, bishop of Albany, presided at the annual convention of the clergymen and delegates of the Albany Episcopal diocese which opened here this morning. In his annual address the bishop reviewed the proceedings of the meeting of bishops of the Anglican communion held this year in London. He referred to the committee in favor of international arbitration, saying:

"There can be no question but that within the past few years, from various causes and with some fault on both sides, the mind of man have been accustomed to thought of a possible resort to arms for the settlement of national questions between England and America. We are responsible for the spirit which has been aroused in America, and which has in it inconceivable possibilities of horror.

It is unfortunate for us that our public men are of the force of our political changes untrained either in the art or language of diplomacy. It is still more unfortunate when statesmen forget the places in our soil and our history in an amalgamated civilization like ours, when we have not yet become one nation, but are a conglomeration of the races of the world. It is an insult to our relations to any other country in the world, and the other unpardonable political device of pandering to the passions of the masses, by the order to secure votes for one or the other of our political parties."

I am quite sure that the more thoughtful men in England look with amazement and astonishment upon some of the things that are said in our newspapers. They see the feeling of hatred and dislike that this proposal would create in England and the feeling among the thoughtful people in America. With these extreme expressions of violence the bishop also said that the English people are not so patient. But unless we come to recognize more the wrongs of our country, we shall not be able to do the rightness of speech. In America, if an assent is given to the facility of roasting prejudices and the dangers of provoking even the most patient strength, we may bring about a state of things infinitely disastrous to our country. It is an insult to our relations to any other country in the world, and the other unpardonable political device of pandering to the passions of the masses, by the order to secure votes for one or the other of our political parties."

"Just where the word 'jingo' comes from matters not, or where the ugly expression 'to jingo' comes from. I am quite aware that he exists in England and that the spirit which animates him is more or less lying dormant and gratified. Mr. Knowlton, however, doubt its prevalence and its unlicensed outbreak amongst us. It is the spirit of selfishness, selfishness, arrogance, and a discredit to our Christianity, and an individual it is offensive to everybody with whom he comes in contact."

"The theory that we are still sore and smarting under the prevailing English naval supremacy, and that we are in a civil war may have some weight. If it be true, surely it is the sign of high-minded intelligence to recognize that in our own country, we should not come strong enough to forgive the people that misunderstood us. The more serious fact, which ought to be recognized, is that if we give protection in America to the people from other lands, who accounted themselves oppressed and injured by the tariff, we have the right to demand from them that they shall leave their quarrels behind them, and that in America there shall be no distinctions of German-Americans, or Irish-Americans, or American-Americans of any qualifications whatever."

"And for that wretched party spirit which to serve temporary political ends is capable of risking the permanent horrors of an alienation between nations which are absolutely one in origin, in character, in interest, in responsibility from God, in language, in history and in religion, there ought to be at the polls, in the press, from the pulpits and in the personal intercourse of intelligent men, the sternest condemnation and most energetic rebuke."

"No greater outrage, it seems to me, can be conceivable, and no more lasting and deadly, and with four feet of water in the hold, the captain ordered the main boat lowered, and the crew of six, in all left the ship. An hour later the vessel was seen to sink. There was a heavy sea and tremendous gale. The boat drifted from that time until 9 o'clock Monday morning, when it was sighted by the Belgians."

## A HUNGARIAN CHIEF.

### VIENNA, Nov. 15.—Count Julius Szapary has been elected chief of the Hungarian delegation. In his speech accepting the post he laid stress upon the necessity of harmony between the halves of the empire, and praised the draughting party he declared to be 'a minority of peace.'

## NEWFOUNDLAND MINISTRY.

### The Governor Refuses to Sanction Appointment by His Deputed Advisers.

### Without Other Agreement Present Sealing Regulations Will Continue in Force.

Sr. John's, Nfld., Nov. 16.—The ministry headed by Sir William Whiteway, formally resigned office this evening. Before resigning Sir William wished to fill all vacancies in the civil service with selected supporters and their followers, but Sir H. H. Bannister, the governor, refused to sanction any permanent appointments, and consented to authorize only acting appointees.

The cabinet of Sir James Winter will assume office at noon to-morrow, following the precedent created by the controversy between Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, and Sir Charles Tupper, while premier of that province, which resulted in the resignation of all his appointments immediately.

The new premier will probably, immediately on attaining power, claim a representation for the colony of Newfoundland at the reciprocity conference between the United States and Canada, now sitting at Washington. His justification for this step is the fact that the late Mr. James G. Blaine, when secretary of state, signed a reciprocity convention with Newfoundland, dated in 1890.

The British government disallowed this treaty, because Canada was not included in the preferential arrangements. Now Newfoundland will claim that Canada is not entitled to negotiate for reciprocity unless Newfoundland is included in the benefits of the scheme.

## FUGITIVE BANK WRECKERS.

### A Hundred Men Protecting an Ex-President from Indiana Mob Violence.

ENGLISHTOWN, Indiana, Nov. 16.—John H. Weathers, president of the defunct English bank, which closed its doors on Saturday, was located to-day at Corydon, Ind., 25 miles from this city. He expressed his willingness to surrender to the officers of the law to answer to any charges that might be brought against him, provided he be guaranteed protection. With this end in view, Sheriff Ballard left this morning with a posse of 100 men all friends of Weathers, to accompany the ex-bank president to the city and to guard him against any mob break on the part of the excited citizens who thronged the streets.

Cashier H. R. Willis has not been heard from, but his friends in this state and in Kentucky have come to his rescue and made up a fund amounting to many thousands of dollars to cover any shortage or irregularities that may be found in his accounts. A telegram received here to-day stated that his wife was in a hospital condition at Lexington, Ky., and from the shock. The telegram also stated that his grandmother had deposited a check for \$50,000 for him if he would return. It is believed he is in Canada.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—I. A. Winsteadley and J. J. Fredrick, president of the New Albany (Indiana) Bank, were arrested to-day on charges of embezzlement and perjury. It is charged that Winsteadley and Fredrick swore several months ago that they had prepared affidavits asking for a continuance of the cases charging the wrecking of the New Albany bank. The defendants pleaded guilty to the charges. Warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of the officers of the defunct People's Savings Bank of Lansing, Mich. G. O. Geland, cashier, is charged with making false entries in the books with intent to defraud the bank officers and the state banking commissioners. Two directors, Charles Brown and Christian Bratsch, are to be arraigned charged with perjury, it being alleged that they did not own in good faith the amount of stock required by law as the qualification of directors.

## PICKED UP AT SEA.

### An Atlantic Steamer Brings in the Crew of Two Sailing Craft.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—The closing portion of the voyage of the steamship Belgenland, which arrived to-day from Liverpool, was eventful and interesting to those on board, and the watchful eyes of the lookout can be credited the saving of a number of lives. On Sunday morning the vessel logged sailing schooner Willie L. Matewell was sighted and she was taken in tow. The great relief of her crew of ten men, the vessel having become helpless.

On Monday morning a small boat was sighted drifting helplessly with five men aboard. When the men were taken on the steamship it was found that they were the crew of the abandoned schooner Theodore Dean. Their captain, Jas. W. Hodgen, had been washed from the small boat and lost Captain Hodgen resided at Somerville, Mass., and leaves a widow and two daughters and a son.

The Theodore Dean left South Amboy on Friday last for Norfolk with a cargo of coal. When off Absecon light she lost her mainmast, and on Saturday at noon, when 44 miles northeast of Sarnegate, she sprang a leak, a plank having been torn from her side. The vessel filled rapidly, and with four feet of water in the hold, the captain ordered the main boat lowered, and the crew of six, in all left the ship. An hour later the vessel was seen to sink. There was a heavy sea and tremendous gale. The boat drifted from that time until 9 o'clock Monday morning, when it was sighted by the Belgians."

## A GOOD HEAD.

A clear, bright brain, a cool head free from pain, and strong, vigorous nerves are requisite to success in modern life. Mitchell's Brain and Nerve Tonic makes the parts in warm water for a few minutes when the corn can be easily removed with the point of a knife, roots and all, without the slightest pain.

## THE COMMISSION PLAN.

### Canadian Ministers at Washington Thought It the Best Avenue to Reciprocity.

### Without Other Agreement Present Sealing Regulations Will Continue in Force.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Some interest naturally attaches to the conditions that will govern the seal hunters in the future, supposing that no arrangement is arrived at between the United States and Great Britain for future measures of protection. In the absence of an official statement on the subject an answer appears to be afforded by the language of the award made by the Paris arbitration. It is provided in the award as follows:

"The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seals shall remain in force until they have been in whole or in part abolished or modified by common agreement between the governments of the United States and of Great Britain. The said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination, so as to enable both interested governments to consider whether in the light of past experience there is occasion for any modification thereof."

This first term of five years expires about the time the seal season closes next year, and it is a fair assumption from the language of the award that, failing an agreement on further regulations, those now in force will continue to run.

Following the agreement of the experts, the diplomats assembled at General Foster's house yesterday afternoon to discuss the larger question of putting an end to pelagic sealing and of settling other border controversies. Owing to the illness of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British government was represented by the first secretary of the United States embassy, Mr. Adam. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies were present on behalf of Canada.

General Foster's powers had been materially enlarged since the coming of the Canadian officials, for as a result of a friendly talk between Sir Wilfrid and Secretary Sherman, the latter had written to the Canadian Premier stating that the President has empowered General Foster to treat on the various border questions which Sir Wilfrid had called to the attention of Mr. Sherman, and with the co-operation of the British government to reduce to writing covering these subjects. This gave the meeting a broad significance. It began at 4 p. m., and lasted until 7. The entire day was devoted to the discussion. Primarily the purpose of the meeting was to secure an agreement on Behring seal. The Canadians made it clear, however, that they wished any plan of settlement to take a broader scope than one subject of Behring seal and to embrace the many sources of friction along the border. The plan of an international commission was discussed at length. The Canadians felt that the commission afforded the best means of conciliating all differences, and of opening the way to reciprocity.

The discussion was most friendly throughout and no sharp differences were allowed to crop out. It was felt, however, that the time was ripe for a determination to take a final understanding was reached therefore that the Canadian proposals should be reduced to writing, as a basis for further negotiations. This closed the conference and the officials said their farewells, expressing satisfaction with the course which had characterized the meetings of the last ten days.

The Canadian ministers have taken the same proposition under advisement and given assurance that it will be submitted to the privy council of Canada and a definite answer given.

## NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

### Sir Oliver Retires With Pleasure—Mounted Police for Duty in This Province.

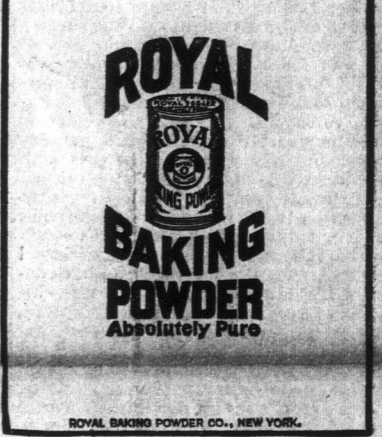
(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—Sir Oliver Mowat said good-bye to political life to-day. He attended his last cabinet council, and shortly after four went downstairs to his office, where the clerks of the justice department filed in and bade the minister good-bye. A few minutes later Sir Oliver left the building, his face beaming with pleasure as if he were glad to quit politics. To-morrow he leaves for Toronto, and will be sworn in lieutenant-governor on Thursday. Hon. David Mills will be sworn in minister of justice at the same time.

George Goodwin, owner of the Knapp roller boat, says that it will not roll again until spring, it being too late for further experiments this season. Camille Perrier, the ex-Dominion policeman, has been sentenced at Pembroke to nine years imprisonment for counterfeiting.

## CORNS AND WARTS REMOVED IN THREE DAYS.

Without the Slightest Pain or Inconvenience.  
Dr. Russell's Corn Cure is the only absolutely painless corn remover. Apply this remedy to the corn or wart night and morning for three days, then soak the parts in warm water for a few minutes when the corn can be easily removed with the point of a knife, roots and all, without the slightest pain.

## ROYAL MAKES THE FOOD PURE, wholesome and delicious.



## NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

### A New Gold Field—Teslin Lake Route Survey—Herd Killed for Tuberculosis.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—The last official act of Sir Oliver Mowat was to recommend the release of Grenier, the libeller of Mr. Tarte. The recommendation has gone to His Excellency for approval.

Dr. Robert Hill, of the geological survey, has just issued his report on Northern Ontario. He says the section between the headwaters of the Ottawa and James Bay is more promising for gold mining than the Rainy river.

W. T. Jennings, the government engineer who surveyed the Teslin Lake route, is here preparing his report. W. F. King, chief astronomer, has also returned.

Mr. Tarte and his chief engineer left to-day for New York to inspect the harbor. His daughter accompanied the minister.

Sir Oliver Mowat left for Toronto this morning.

A scare about tuberculosis prevails, and all the city milkmen are having their cattle tested. One dairy farmer has his herd of 40 affected and has had them slaughtered.

## MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

### Seventeen Million Bushels of Wheat—Railway Bridge Collapses.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 16.—(Special)—Jackson & Co's music store at Brandon was badly damaged by fire early this morning. The loss is \$2,000 and is fully covered by insurance in the Atlas and Commercial companies. Adams & Rescor are the owners of the property.

It is estimated that the amount of wheat delivered by farmers since September 1 to date has been 17,000,000 bushels.

A small railway bridge over a branch of the Bow river near Calgary gave way last night, precipitating two freight cars into the stream. The fireman was injured slightly.

Another party of gold seekers for the Klondyke left here this afternoon.

The Vulcan Iron Works plant of this city has been purchased by John McKeehan for a large cash consideration.

S. Hughes, M. P., Lindsay, is here en route to Australia.

## CROW'S NEST LABORERS.

### They Have Been Well Treated Notwithstanding Reports to the Contrary.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—(Special)—The Mail prints a special from Lethbridge denying the truth of the charges of unfair treatment of navvies on the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Only a few men from the neighborhood of Ottawa claim to be in any way misled, and these were apparently misled by an unauthorized agent. Some English immigrants of the clerk class, and unused to manual labor, came there and being overtaken by sickness, manager of construction Haney sent them back East free. The correspondent denies that there is any truth in the story of slavery and oppression.

## BOMBARDMENT IMMINENT.

### Austrian Warships to Fire on a Turkish Port in Detour of Immediate Reparation.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It now appears that the statement made yesterday in a special despatch from Vienna, that the Turkish government, in reply to the demands of Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the Porte, had agreed to salute the Austrian flag after dismissing the walls of Adona and Morina for indiscriminate firing on the Austrian Brazzoli's.

Despatches from Vienna announce that up to midnight on Tuesday no intimation had been received of the intention of the Turkish government to dismiss the offending officials or salute the flag. It, however, the Austrian demands are not complied with by noon to-morrow (Thursday) Baron de Calice will leave Constantinople and the Austrian warships will bombard Ireland.

## TO PLEASE IRELAND.

### National Conservative Union Urges the Establishment of a Royal Residence.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The National Union Conservative Association has elected Earl Cadogan president, and adopted a resolution in favor of the establishment of a royal residence in Ireland and its occasional occupation by a member of the royal family. The resolution says that this would tend to increase the sentiment of loyalty to the crown and the attachment to constitutional government.

Official Mining Maps at THE COLONIST.

ED IN VANCOUVER.  
dict this morning. "Yes, I am after some of Dix's snags.  
DRIP.  
Malt Extract and ...  
Mariani for the wet ...  
Port Bellies and ...  
Codfish for Breakfast.  
Fruit for Plum Pudding.  
Port Wine ..... 40c.  
a Port Wine ..... 50c.  
Port Wine ..... \$1.00  
ESTERS IN TIN AND SHELL.  
O.  
& CO.,  
OUTFITTERS.  
TIFTS,  
Prices.  
VICTORIA, B. C.  
SSUE OF  
COLONIST  
IGHT PAGES.  
ne News  
F ALL THE  
KON GOLD FIELDS.  
ormed, you cannot do  
WEEKLY COLONIST.  
PER ANNUM \$1.50.  
WAY OF VARIETY.  
who can trade jackknives and  
in free from sin is not a youth  
to make a successful promoter  
interprises when he becomes a  
son transcript.  
mind," said the neighbor who  
to sympathize with a friend for  
caused by a storm. "Lightning  
strikes twice in the same place."  
replied Farmer Cortosell, "an'  
rightly good reason for that,  
its through the first time it don't  
ask you question before you"  
luck another man?"  
"Fortunately, yes. Several of him  
in life.  
never saw such a girl as Bettie;  
she's a thing to herself."  
"I guess you never saw her when  
a box of caramels.—Yonker's  
about doesn't get on well with  
nd, I fancy."  
"No," is he neglectful.  
tentive.—Pick-Me-Up.  
her why it is that Dr. Bonney has  
practice. Everybody seems to  
zing him lately."  
"I'm sure for us didn't have to  
ask you question before we part  
there another man?"  
"Fortunately, yes. Several of him  
in life.  
never saw such a girl as Bettie;  
she's a thing to herself."  
"I guess you never saw her when  
a box of caramels.—Yonker's  
about doesn't get on well with  
nd, I fancy."  
"No," is he neglectful.  
tentive.—Pick-Me-Up.  
her why it is that Dr. Bonney has  
practice. Everybody seems to  
zing him lately."  
"I'm sure for us didn't have to  
ask you question before we part  
there another man?"  
"Fortunately, yes. Several of him  
in life.



WATERBURY'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE

WATERBURY'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

ACHE

SMOKERS.

THE OLD RELIABLE

J. & B.

IS STILL BEING MANUFACTURED.

R. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN)

WHISKY.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

WATERBURY'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, NOVEMBER 17.) FALL ASSIZES OPEN.

The Chief Justice, in Addressing the Grand Jury, Refers to Victoria's Streets.

True Bills Brought in On All the Indictments Presented by the Crown.

The fall assizes of Victoria were opened yesterday by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice McColl also being on the bench.

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Next he touched on the Reda stabbing case, where Pelousa and Barata were stabbed the roof at the Grand Pacific hotel by the accused.

In reference to Cummings, charged with shooting Bailey with intent to murder, the Chief Justice remarked that the evidence had all been handed in to him the night before.

Having finished his instructions to the jury on the cases presented for their consideration, the Chief Justice said that as the functions of a grand jury were such as to include questions dealing with the general good of the community.

Under favorable conditions much of this population would stay, and become citizens. For a time, at least, in passing they are bound to remain here, and largely remained with the people and by the methods they took of making the place attractive, whether that prosperity continued or whether it passed away.

More trouble now await our country, putting her adaptations to the newest tests, in having to deal with the recent state of things arising from the restoration of Reformation with the troubles resulting from overthrow of the monarchy, and the civil wars ensuing, not forgetting the narrow escape of the loss of the national faith in the sign of James II. but for the timely intervention of William III, of immortal memory.

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time the city must do the best it can with the present method of city government, and it was very poor economy to elect a mayor and alderman to govern the city and then not to trust them to do it.

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EXTRADITION GRANTED

Mr. Justice McColl Determines That Bennett Be Surrendered to California Authorities.

Fifteen Days, However, Allowed the Accused to Apply for Habeas Corpus.

James G. Bennett, the Californian charged with attempting to kill his wife, will have to go back to the States to stand his trial, the extradition proceedings taken out by the State of California resulting successfully yesterday afternoon in so far as the judge's order for the surrender of the accused under the extradition act. There is, however, still the right of habeas corpus proceedings, and this will be availed of to the utmost by the defence.

The trial of Antonio Reda, charged with stabbing another Italian, followed Palouca, took up the rest of the day, Mr. A. G. Smith appearing for the Crown, and stating that Bennett was a sane man when he was committed to the hospital.

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requirements of the trees, it becomes necessary to supplement them, and for this purpose a good substitute may be used as follows.

Well rotted stable manure may also be applied with advantage, especially to orchards which have been in bearing some years, and are therefore much younger growth; but in young orchards, especially where "bark disease" is troublesome, it is safer to use the more expensive guano, and the grading of drains is comparatively an easy matter while water is moving through the soil.

Consider the season, the "thirty-second homeward voyage" of the China was notably pleasant. It occupied but eleven days and eighteen hours from Yokohama, and was uniformly delightful, although uneventful.

It was not to be expected that the passenger list would be a pretentious one at the present season trans-Pacific traffic is all in the other direction.

According to the Japanese exchanges which the Empress brought, the history of man-of-war Fuso ran on a rock near Nagahama on the Kita division of Iyo province, and sank in less than an hour, on the evening of the 29th of September.

Mr. A. F. Spawm of Tacoma, the inventor of an improved process of evaporating fruit, has been in Victoria yesterday. His visit here was for the purpose of arranging for the placing of a plant in Victoria, which object he has accomplished.

It is not only in the Klondyke that gold is plentiful for all who dig industriously. Away in the north of China in the little known province of Chan-sai, according to Bishop Hoffman, the father of the Roman Catholic church, enough of the yellow dust to make many millions of dollars.

Health and strength carry us through dangers and make us safe in the presence of peril. A perfectly strong man with rich pure blood, has nothing to fear from germs. He may breathe in the bacilli of consumption with impunity. If there is a weak spot where the germs may find an entrance to the tissues, then the trouble begins.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and get your book. The People's Common Sense Medical Dispensary, 315 Broadway, N.Y.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

The "Empress of China" Arrives With an Interesting News Budget.

A Chinese Placer Field Rivalling Even the Klondyke-Siberian Railways.

There was a heart-breaking surprise awaiting one of the Empress of China's ship's company when the white O.P.R. liner reached William Head quarantine yesterday afternoon, her electrician, Mr. E. G. Edmunds, then learning of the death of his wife, which came a few weeks ago as a personal grief to very many friends in Victoria.

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now projected, to connect Peking with the gold mines at Pau-ling-fu.

Whether this means the dawn of a new day for Northern China, cannot yet be determined. Bishop Hoffman thinks not. The country is too vast, he holds, to become other than it is in a few centuries; have imperceptibly worked out its destiny.

Having awakened to the importance of railways in the upbuilding of a country, the Siberian authorities appear to be proceeding on the principle that one cannot have too much of a good thing.

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EPH'S COCOA

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING TO THE NERVOUS OR DYSPYPTIC.

PREPARED BY JAMES EPPS & CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has passed a resolution...

NOTICE is hereby given that the application of the late James Baker, deceased, for a licence to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a railway...

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The Colonist

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1897.

IMMEASURABLE POSSIBILITIES

The whole Coast will be a beehive. This is the way an old Cassiar man expressed himself yesterday. It would be impossible to give a list of all the transportation concerns, trading concerns, mining companies, and other business combinations contemplating operations in the Yukon next year.

One admirable feature of the case is that while every one talks of going to Klondyke, it is absolutely certain that the very great majority of them will do nothing of the kind, but will overrun the whole region from the International boundary to the Arctic circle and West of the Rockies. As there are as good fish in the sea as ever was caught, so the chances are that there are as rich mines of gold to be discovered as those of Williams and Lightning creeks in the Cariboo and El Dorado and Bonanza in the Klondyke. Here is a consideration which will have a powerful influence with prospectors.

It is difficult to realize what this means. The centre of population of this province was for years on this island; then the coast on the Mainland began to attract an increase of population. Then came the rush to Kootenay and the balance between the Coast and the Interior seemed in danger of being permanently destroyed.

AMERICANISM

The San Francisco Argonaut is inclined to join issue with those people who think that travel broadens the mind, and seems to be in doubt whether what is called "Americanism" can be developed in those who come in contact with the people of other countries. This word, "Americanism," is one that has come to be much used in recent years. It may be defined as the notion that everything in the United States is infinitely superior to anything to be found anywhere else.

To the professor of Americanism it will seem an astounding thing that Marquis Ito, when he searched for a constitution for Japan, did not discover it in the United States, but in Bavaria. To such a person it seems incredible that any people could deliberately prefer any other system of government than that prevailing in the American Union, and hence those who live under any other form of government are regarded as necessarily groaning under a tyranny which they would fain shake off if they could.

state. And this vast power is exercised as a political engine. The man who wields it is answerable only to his party caucus, and as long as he furthers the ends of his political associates and makes it possible to perpetuate their power, he has done all that is asked of him. This vast patronage is to be an annual object of political strife. It is as though a throne were set up to be contended for every year, and yet the believers in Americanism think such a state of things is the envy of Europe, instead of being, as it is, a subject of profound pity.

The traveled American sees great cities governed without scandal and excessive taxation. He sees justice administered in a manner which renders the perpetrations of such farces as the Durrant case an impossibility. He sees the governing bodies in close touch with the people. He learns that his country is the most governed, and probably the worst governed, on the face of the earth.

After the Hon. Mr. Sifton had addressed the Victoria citizens the other day, a gentleman from the United States, whose name it would not be fair to mention, described it as the most remarkable exhibition of democracy that had ever come under his notice—a minister of the crown, who corresponds to a member of the President's cabinet, submitting himself to be catechized by every one who chose to ask him questions. Why does a minister of the crown in Canada or Great Britain submit to occurrences of that nature, while United States cabinet officers do not? The answer is that under our trust democracy the public servant recognizes at all times his responsibility to all the people, while in the other case the cabinet officer recognizes his responsibility periodically to his party leaders, and that is all.

It seems incredible, but only last year a Seattle newspaper corrected a correspondent who spoke of Kootenay being in Canada, and told him it was in British Columbia. It is the belief of hundreds of thousands of Americans that no people, except those living in the United States, have any voice whatever in the making of the laws. The school Manual of Civics used in some of the states expressly says this in so many words. The idea that public offices of trust should be scrambled for every year is, according to the gospel of Americanism, the only one consistent with freedom. Men who travel get their minds enlightened, and enlightenment of mind means the death of that bumpiness which calls itself Americanism.

There once was an Americanism of quite another kind. It was the courageous, tyrannical Americanism of John Hancock and George Washington—an Americanism which recognized the extreme difficulty of the problem of government inaugurated by the Declaration of Independence. The later generation of United States citizens forgets that the men who laid the foundation of the republic were trained under a monarchy, and sought for guidance in the history of other countries. Hence the growth of that Americanism which fears the influence of travel upon its votaries.

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The report that an understanding has been reached between Great Britain, Italy and Austria may be a second front shadowing of "the important news" referred to in a leading English paper lately. It has for some time been apparent that the interest of Austria in the designs of Germany was greatly diminished and Italy never went into the combination with any other motive than self-protection. After Sedan there was naturally a regrouping of the European powers. Bismarck was determined to isolate France, and the result was the Triple Alliance, which was intended for no other purpose than to prevent France from entering upon a war of revenge.

If Italy had held aloof, she would have had to choose between an alliance with France and war, and she cast her lot with the then dominant power of the continent. Austria had already, at Sadowa, felt the touch of German steel and had no wish for a new experience. There is no reason to question the sincerity of Bismarck's pacific professions. He had got all he wanted. He had robbed Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein; he had driven Austria out of the Germanic confederation and compelled her to give up Venetia to Italy; he had forced France to yield Alsace-Lorraine. As there was nothing more in sight to be stolen, he was prepared for peace. It is evident that whatever may have been the plans of Bismarck, they now form no part of the policy of Germany. The Kaiser desires to play a role of his own, and it is not clear that either of his allies has any special interest in his success. They can hardly be expected to lend their aid to the ambitious designs of the Kaiser to make Germany the supreme power in the world.

Moreover Austria has her own troubles. It has been said that all that holds the empire together is the personal influence of the Emperor. He is only sixty-seven years old, as years go, but, measured by troubles, is many years older. The best authorities on European politics say that when his hand leaves the helm the Aus-

trian ship of state will inevitably go on to the breakers. Her alliance with Germany has hampered Austria in domestic affairs, and it is easy to understand how she might desire to be freed from its entanglement. As for Italy, any gratitude that she may have felt for the gift of Venetia, has been fully discharged by her staunch adherence to the cause of Germany. It has cost her many millions. Both Italy and Austria would undoubtedly be very glad to enter into a new arrangement which would free them from the German incubus. Neither need fear attack from their former ally, for Germany would be afraid to risk it, France would fast upon her in an instant.

As matters now appear to be shaping themselves, there is a prospect of the complete isolation of Germany. This would be a fitting reward for the thoroughly selfish policy which has been maintained by the Berlin court for the last thirty-five years. Undoubtedly the fame of the Hohenzollerns has been greatly augmented; but the triumph of Bismarckism and Kaiserism has left Germany without a friend in Europe, and with the seeds of dissolution sown broadcast in the Germanic confederation.

STEWART RIVER.

We print a letter to-day from R. W. Schmidt and J. L. Edwards, who have been mining on the North fork of the Stewart river, about three hundred miles from the Yukon. They report rich ground and plenty of it. Mr. Schmidt, who handed the letter to the COLONIST, says there is room on the Stewart for all the people who choose to come. He says we can form no idea of the immense country in the Yukon valley awaiting prospecting. The great question, the only question in fact which the public need concern themselves, is that of food and transportation. Given these and the whole region will be overrun with prospectors and enormous sums will be brought out.

Before going up the Stewart the Schmidt party prospected the Big Salmon and the Pelly rivers. They only looked on the bars, for the expert with them thought this the only place worth looking. Wherever there was a ledge to catch gold there they found it, but it was always fine. So it was on the Stewart river. When at length they abandoned the bars and took to the benches, they were rewarded with rich results. Mr. Schmidt is positive that the Stewart next year will become one of the greatest mining centres. At present only his party are operating upon it. They came out for supplies, only bringing what gold they could conveniently carry.

Whatever may be the COLONIST's opinion of the resolution proposed by the Times in regard to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, it thinks there will be no two opinions as to the conduct of Mr. Templeman in permitting such a paragraph to appear in his paper. Mr. Templeman has lately been made a senator, or will soon be made one. His appointment was well received by the press, even those papers which are opposed politically to him speaking in the most laudatory terms. This fact of itself ought to have taught him decency, even if his prospective elevation to a high and honorable office did not. Nevertheless, he has deliberately through his paper insulted the retiring lieutenant-governor. If the insult was published without his knowledge, it is his duty to promptly say so in the most public manner.

The San Francisco Call is greatly exercised over the presence of the Canadian ministers at Washington. It thinks it sees in their presence there unmistakable evidence of the illogical position of Canada. They first called upon Sir Julian Pauncefote, says the Call, who introduced them to the Secretary of State, after which they continued their negotiations with the Secretary on their own account. This is supposed to prove that Canada is suffering from what the Call describes as "European bondage." The San Francisco paper is simply ignorant of the real nature of the British Empire. "European bondage!" What an ass a man can make of himself when he sets out to exhibit his ignorance.

The Sumas municipal council condemns the provincial government for not building railways as public works. This means that a few gentlemen, how many we are not told, entertain an opinion contrary to the prevailing opinion of mankind.

The sugar planters of Hawaii are very confident of being able to carry out the annexation scheme. There is no doubt that annexation to the United States would be a good thing for the islands, for it would establish a settled condition of things which would be of great advantage to property owners and business men. Whether it would be as beneficial to the United States as some of its champions contend is another thing.

We are surprised and yet not surprised at the manner in which the Vancouver World has seen fit to treat the exertions of Victoria to advertise herself in connection with the outfitting trade. The references which the COLONIST makes to the subject are almost always specifically stated to be on behalf of all our Coast cities; but the World seems unable to rise above the low level of the town-booster. Anything in favor of Victoria

is, to our contemporary, necessarily objectionable.

WITHOUT discussing the merits of the Costello case, we would like to remind our friends in Kootenay that all things ought to be done decently and in order. If there is reason to think that one of the justices of this province has erred, there is a constitutional way of righting the wrong.

The news from Dawson City in regard to the food supply is very conflicting; but there is no difference of opinion as to the monstrous wickedness of the men who preferred to take up whiskey rather than food.

EXTENSIVE deposits of placer gold are reported from the Liard valley on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. If this report is confirmed it means untold wealth for the prairie region.

The report that silver has been successfully transmuted into gold is again told with much circumstantiality. It is said, however, that the process costs more than the gold is worth.

The Tacoma Ledger prints a map of Alaska and the Canadian Yukon, but is very careful to omit the name Canada or British Columbia from it.

MR. R. W. SCHMIDT's opinion of Seattle outfits as given in his letter to the COLONIST is not flattering.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

MONTREAL BUSINESS. Montreal's foreign trade was over two million dollars greater in the month of October than in the corresponding month last year.—Montreal Herald.

THE QUEBEC WAY. At the next session, twenty petitions will be presented for private bills to admit the application to the practice of various professions. The legislature at this rate will soon leave the colleagues behind in the work of making laws and doctors.—Montreal Gazette.

BEGINS TO REALIZE IT. The rush of gold-hunters to the Klondyke next spring promises to be an extraordinary one. One line of steamers from San Francisco is said to have already booked 80,000 passengers, and the demand for accommodation is expected to continue throughout the entire winter. The transportation of these people and their effects from the coast to the gold fields is a prize worth striving for, and the company that first establishes steam communication is certain to do a large and profitable business.—Mail and Empire.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES. We have the best authority for stating that one of the first telegraph lines to be put in hand will be that between Golden and Fort Steele.—Golden Era.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Did your husband have any luck on his shooting excursion yesterday?" "For him, yes." "I didn't see that he brought home any game." "Of course not, but he managed to get back without shooting himself."—Richmond Dispatch.

"I'm a plain, everyday business man," said Meritt, "and am nothing if not practical." "Miss Wisely, will you be my wife?" "I admire your frankness, Mr. Meritt," replied the fair object of his affections, "because I am inclined to be rather matter-of-fact myself. How much are you worth?"—Chicago News.

"Which reminds me," said the Cheerful Idiot, as the sausage was brought out, "that I once owned a dog when I was a boy that could chase rabbits from sunrise to sunset and never turn a hair."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rags.—That fellow Smiley reminds me of a dog's tail. Jags.—How so? Rags.—He's such a wag.—Chicago News.

"Remember, my boy," said the middle-aged gentleman, that contentment is better than riches." "Yes," replied the young man, who is said to be a philosopher, "but the trouble is to say, 'I would be glad if there were any such thing.'"—Washington Star.

Agent.—I sent you an excellent cork yesterday, but it refused to take her. Mrs. Newwood.—She was too pretty. I told you I wanted a plain cork.—New York Herald.

Applicant.—It's the truth I do be sayin', sor, that I never worked for any man in me life so that had the layest fault to find wid me. Tadesman.—And who, for instance, had you worked for? Applicant.—Well, 'er-faith, now, whin of do be thinkin' over, it's mostly meself, sor.—Richmond Dispatch.

"She-Don't you find journalism rather thankless work?" "He-Oh, no. Almost everything I write is returned with thanks.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Will you think of me when I am gone?" he asked. "I shall be glad to," she replied with a sigh, "if you will make it possible." Then he went.—Chicago Post.

Jones.—Miss Sage has taken to divided skirts and the bicycle. Smith.—I am surprised. I didn't think she was that old. "Does your wife understand the care of pants in winter?" "Indeed she does; she always wheedles some of the neighbors into keeping hers."—Chicago Record.

INSOMNIA.

Three Months Without Sleep—Wasted in Flesh and Given up to Die, but the Great South American Nerve Soother to Rest With One Dose and Effects a Rapid and Permanent Cure.

Mrs. White of Mono Township, Beaverton, Ore., was dangerously ill from nervous trouble. She was so nervous that she had not slept a night for three months. She had lost all her appetite and was rapidly losing weight. She was so weak that she could not get up to go to bed. She was persuaded to try South American Nerve Soother, and after taking one dose she slept soundly at night. She persisted in the use of this great cure and gained in health rapidly, so that now there is not a sign of the nervousness, and she feels she is entirely cured. If you suffer with nervous trouble, write and ask her.

For Sale by Dean & Hissocks and Hall & Co. Leather coats, canvas coats, mackinaw suits. B. Williams & Co. x

COWICHAN EVENTS.

A Mining Claim Reported Sold—County Court Cases—Pleasant Evenings.

DUNCAN, Nov. 15.—(Special)—The first "pleasant evening" of the season was a dance held at the Agricultural Hall on Thursday last, the Bantley orchestra supplying the music. A paucity of ladies and plethora of the sterner sex were uninteresting features of the affair.

The Kiskapoo Indian Medicine Company occupied the Agricultural Hall last week, giving nightly entertainments to crowded houses, and drawing teeth, selling "Sagwa" and Kiskapoo pills, oil and salve.

His Honor Judge E. Harrison held a County court here on Saturday last. The list of cases was light and not of particular moment. Mr. Barker, of Nanaimo, appeared as counsel in a dispute as to the ownership of a house on an Indian reserve.

Two cases under the Indian act were heard at the court house on Saturday afternoon, before Indian Agent Lomas, H. O. Wallburn and James Evans, J.P.'s. An Indian woman, Le-te-mia, a drunk, was fined \$5 and costs, and Andrew Wyath \$50 and costs for supplying the liquor.

A sale of a quarter interest in the Tyhee mining claim on Mount Sicker for \$5,000 is reported. It is also authorized stated that a leading firm of Calgary stockholders, after a recent visit of a partner to inspect the claims, is about to float a strong company in the Old Country to work on Mount Sicker and erect a smelter there.

THE FLOCKMASTERS.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting and Dinner—The Government's Interest.

DUNCAN, Nov. 15.—The annual general meeting of the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association was held at the Agricultural hall on Saturday afternoon last, when Capt. Barkley, R.N., and Mr. T. A. Wood were re-elected unanimously as president and secretary, and resolutions were passed for the purchase of more pure-bred sheep of the Leicester and Dorset-bred breeds.

The fifth annual dinner of the association was held at the Quamichan hotel on Saturday evening last. The president of the association, Capt. Barkley, R.N., occupied the chair, being supported by the Hon. Premier J. H. Turner and W. B. McInnes, M.P., on the right, and the coming Lieutenant-Governor, Senator McInnes, and Major Muttar, M.P.P., on the left, and some sixty members and other friends occupying the tables.

The list of toasts comprised the Queen, Dominion and Provincial houses of parliament and the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association. The replies of Senator McInnes and the Hon. Premier to the toasts were received very heartily; the statement of the Premier that a practical common sense business view of provincial affairs was preferable to a political party view, and his remarks as to the prospects of Mainland, Island and Mount Sicker mining ventures being much applauded. After the speech making was over songs selected by Messrs. W. Beaumont, A. Drummond, H. Evans, Angus Bell, Guy Mellin, Ben. Dobson, S. Haden, N. Musgrave and Buzard concluded the event in a genial and happy way.

A SLOCAN SNOWSLIDE.

A Gang of Miners Caught and One Loses His Life.

SANDON, B.C., Nov. 14.—A heavy snowslide yesterday on the Noble Five mountain range, near this city, swept one man to death and did a great amount of damage.

Joe McCribbens, whose parents reside in Oakland, Cal., and his partner, who were working on the night crew of the Red Fox mine, were caught in the snowslide while going to work. McCribbens was carried down the mountain side and hopelessly buried under a mass of snow and ice. His partner, whose name is not known, was imprisoned in the tunnel of the mine for twenty-four hours, being rescued in an exhausted condition. McCribbens' body cannot be rescued until spring.

The snowslide continued down the mountain, completely covering the buildings of the silver Bell and crushing them like eggshells.

MONEY FOR PAIN.

An English Financier Essays to Raise Millions.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is announced that E. T. Hooley, the English financier, has abandoned the proposed Chinese loan and is now giving his attention to Spain. He is reported to have offered to raise a loan of \$17,000,000, at 4 per cent., secured on the lines of the old quicksilver loans which are now nearly wiped out. The Spanish cabinet, it is further stated, will consider the matter next Thursday. The prospect is not regarded as favorable in this city, and doubts are expressed of Hooley's abilities to float it, even if Spain accepts, which is doubtful, as the Spanish minister of finance has declared he does not intend to issue another loan with the quicksilver mines as security.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Peace Far From Concluded and the Sultan Preparing for More Trouble.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Vienna says: "The final treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece has not yet been signed and the negotiations between the powers in respect to autonomy for Crete have hardly emerged from the initial stage, when already there are disquieting symptoms in the Balkans. The relations between Bulgaria and the Porte are strained. The Sultan is preparing for all eventualities and 100,000 troops are on the Bulgarian frontier, armed with Manners and supplied with horses and guns. Serbia, of course, will be implicated in any complications in connection with Macedonia, the recent accounts from Albania report signs of growing unrest. On the whole the outlook in the East is in no wise reassuring."

Mining Companies' office staff nearly a specialty at the COLONIST office. x

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AND IT RAINED



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THE SEAL

United States Matter Be Official Statement tags an Re WASHINGTON, of the adminis reciprocity with the following statement: "The would be made in congress would interest of them unfavourable views to a part obtained from a local interest an pensatory conce their own, but They make of questions to be est of particu be able to secu will add million trade, and yet it a combination of terests, not amo reciprocity meet without this not. We must acquire one— market—but mutual advan Grapical and would it be v antagonize thes is the same comerce wher tion is balanced carriage. In som of the question creasing our ext market open on other parties, her against m Whenever w manufacture w market of our they are made crease the price duer. The a trade are wide.



The Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1897. Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonial Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C. W. H. KELLS, MANAGER. TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday. For year, postage free to any part of Canada, \$10.00. For year, postage free to any part of the Dominion of the United States, \$12.00. For six months, postage free to any part of the Dominion of the United States, \$7.00. Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referred to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Businesses, Government contracts, and notices of public character, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. More than one month and not more than one year, 30 cents. Not more than one week, 20 cents. Not more than one day, 10 cents. Advertising referred to for less than one day, 5 cents. Special insertion, 10 cents per line each insertion. Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term. Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts. FREELY ADVERTISING—Two cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2. TRANSIT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00. Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra. Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

VANCOUVER. Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 629 Hastings Street, A. GOODMAN, Agent. SOME COLUMBIAN CRITICISMS. In the press of other matters some observations by our friend the Columbian have been overlooked. One of them is that "the Colonist does not venture to assert that the reckless expenditures of the government in any way led up to those rich discoveries," the reference being to the discoveries in Kootenay. The Columbian is in such a habit of indulging in verbal quibbles, that if the Colonist should say that it did "venture to assert" the foregoing, our contemporary would in the course of a day or two boast that it had compelled the Colonist to admit the government expenditures to have been reckless. Therefore when we say that we do assert that the expenditures of the government of which the Columbian complains have directly contributed to the results which gratifies our contemporary no less than ourselves, we do not admit that the expenditures were reckless.

It is better to state the COLONIST'S position affirmatively, and it is as follows: That the liberal expenditures made by the government during the last five or six years on public works, have had an immense influence in opening up the great mineral wealth of the province. We take the position that without these expenditures in Kootenay on trails, highways, bridges and railways, the mines of Roseland and Slocan would today be little more than prospects. The Nakusp & Slocan, the Kaslo & Slocan, the Columbia & Western, the Columbia & Kootenay, railways, with their interconnecting highways and trails, have enabled these mines to become producers of thousands of tons of ore weekly. The Columbian will not venture to deny this, nor to deny that when the government, with statesmanlike forethought, was assuming the responsibility of these expenditures, it and its friends were unsparing in their condemnation of what they called excessive expenditures in the Kootenay. The bitter and ignorant opposition of the Columbian and its political friends to the progressive policy shown in these expenditures is a matter of history.

Equally hopeless is it for the Columbian to pretend to deny that when, in order to meet the outlay called for by the demand for public works, it became necessary to float a large loan, it and its political friends endeavored to persuade the financial world that the province was drifting into bankruptcy. It is notorious that they tried to defeat the public works loan, and would have regarded it as a political triumph if they could have compelled the Finance Minister to return from London empty handed. No small degree of courage was needed to face the opposition to the public works loan, and no small degree of skill to face it successfully and procure the money that was needed, at a low rate of interest. The same good judgment and skill were shown in expending the money, and the result is that Kootenay is repaying the province for the outlay incurred in her behalf.

Neither will the Columbian venture to deny that it persistently insisted that the provincial revenue was declining and a collapse was inevitable. The sole motive of its action in that regard was to bring about the defeat of the government and get its own friends on the treasury benches. To those who did not participate in the controversy referred to, it will seem an astounding thing that a political party—cannot be called a party—would seek to climb into office over the ruins of the provincial credit, but to their everlasting discredit the fact remains of record to damn them now and forever in the eyes of all patri-

otic British Columbians. To-day this coterie are chagrined and disappointed by the failure of their miserable attempt, and every reference they make to the government is made bitter by the knowledge that the provincial credit in the London market stands so high, so far as the money goes, of undertaking more and greater projects for the development of our resources.

The Columbian tells its readers that the Colonist defends the mortgage tax. Politeness requires us to say that the Columbian is mistaken. We do not care to use a harsher term against a paper that is usually courteous. There is no such thing as a mortgage tax in British Columbia. There is a personal property tax, and men who lend personal property, i.e., money, on mortgage usually stipulate that the mortgagor shall pay the tax. The Colonist does not defend this practice, but, on the contrary, it would like to have some one show how it can be prevented. The Columbian has all his property in money he should be taxed on it. Can it be prevented by the law can prevent the rich man from shifting this tax from his own shoulders to those of the man who borrows his money? If it can, if it can discover a plan whereby the man who makes his living by lending his money can be taxed on his personal property without being able to make the borrower pay the taxes, it can count upon the staunch support of the Colonist. We fear it will fail, and that in 1898, as ever since the days of Solomon and long before, it will remain true that "the borrower is the servant of the lender." This process of shifting the burden of taxation is not confined to money lenders, but, as we have already shown, men who lease property compel their lessees, either by direct covenant or indirectly by adding it to the rent, to pay the taxes on the property. It is, of course, possible to abolish the personal property tax, and a measure to that effect would be very popular with the money-lending and investing class; but what other tax would be increased to make up the deficit? If the increase should be in the real estate tax, it would be harder on the poorer class of farmers than the personal property tax is.

Another statement of the Columbian calls for notice. It charges the government with having given away coal lands. We prefer to think this statement to have been made erroneously. It may be well to state the facts. The only lands given away in this province were those donated to colonies of settlers. The railway grants are not gifts. They are in the nature of payments for railways. If we remember aright, the Columbian, in common with everyone else in the province, favored land grants in aid of railways. There was no other way of aiding railways, for the province then was not in a position to borrow money to use in subsidies. If it had been able to do so, its credit would have been exhausted and taxation troubled. The granting of land subsidies has in no way impaired the public credit, but has, on the contrary, strengthened it by promoting great development. The land subsidies cost the public nothing. They did not reduce the taxable assets one iota, but on the contrary, as they are sold by the companies to settlers and others, will become subject to taxation. As to the coal lands, if the reference is to those in the Crow's Nest Pass, the only answer necessary is that these were not given away, for all the coal taken from them is subject to a royalty. The present government is in no sense responsible for the grants of coal lands on Vancouver Island. They were arranged for in the Clements railway bill, which conveyed all the land, all the timber, all the minerals, and everything to the company, and made no provision for settlers. The men responsible for that measure were the political opponents of those now in power. Subsequently the scope of this bonus was curtailed as to amount, and provision was made for the purchase of the land by settlers for \$1 an acre at any time before the completion of the railway. The position which the Columbian seems now to take is that no land should have been given in aid of railway construction, but that money only should be given. It will be glad to know that so improved is the credit of the province in consequence of the progress, resulting in part from those land grants, that if it shall hereafter be deemed best to give cash subsidies to railways, the money can be got on the most favorable terms.

In its reference to the suggested coal tax, the Columbian takes exception to the view of the Colonist, that it would be shifted to the shoulders of other people, and says that any way it would amount only to a few cents a ton. It cannot deny that the tax could be shifted from the people upon whom it would be imposed to the consumers of the coal, which would be taxing the "coal barons" with a vengeance. Neither can it deny that competition in the San Francisco market might compel the coal mine owners to charge the whole of the tax to the British Columbia consumers, whereby the few cents a ton would be increased by the amount uncollectible in San Francisco. If the Columbian can devise a coal tax which will be paid by the San Francisco consumers and not cut down our coal output we will gladly endeavor to have it imposed. But we do not want to pay any more for our

coal for the sake of fancying that we are getting even with the "coal barons."

A TIMELY WARNING.

Last summer the Colonist warned people who were starting for the Klondyke via the mouth of the Yukon that they had put it off too late. Now it warns those who talk about starting over the same route in December and January that they are much too soon. There is not the least use in any one going north with the view of reaching St. Michael's for months yet. To leave Victoria by the first of June is quite soon enough. We think it also well to say thus long in advance that the provision said to be made for the river travel is very far short of that said to be made for transportation to St. Michael's. The distance from that point to Dawson City is 2,000 miles in round numbers, and there is no way to cover this distance except in steamers. The river is navigable for less than three months; but putting it at three months, it is obvious that if there are to be, as now appears probable, a dozen or more steamers running to St. Michael's, there ought to be fifty or sixty steamers on the Yukon. We say further that the surest way of reaching the Yukon gold fields early next year is to go by way of the Sitka-Tetlin route by the latter part of the winter. This route is perfectly feasible, and thousands of people will adopt it. We do not wish to be understood as condemning the St. Michael's route, for during the season of navigation it will be the best available route next year, if time is no particular object to the miner. It will be the best available route next summer for heavy freight. It will always be a freight route, no matter how many railways are to be built. Our only object in writing this article is to give notice that it is useless to start for the mouth of the Yukon during the winter.

MORE FALSEHOOD FROM SEATTLE.

Efforts are being made in Seattle and Portland to create the impression that the Stickeen is not navigable. Of course the Post-Intelligencer gives currency to the falsehood. Did our Seattle and Portland contemporaries never hear the story of the man who consulted the lawyer about a question involving his arrest? "Why, man," said the lawyer, "they can't put you in jail for that." To which the client replied: "Yes, man, but you see they have." It may be perfectly true that in the opinion of certain people in Seattle and Portland the Stickeen is not navigable; but, unfortunately for them, the river has been regularly navigated by steamers for the last twenty-five years. Of course a small fact like this cuts no figure in the eyes of the touts for the Seattle and Portland outfit. A second proposition to which the papers in question are giving currency is that neither a trail nor a railway can be built between the Stickeen and Tetlin Lake. There is no reason why a man should not believe this if he wishes to. There is no law against a man's believing that the bottomless pit is situated in Pioneer Square, Seattle. The men who knock the country between the river and the lake, the men who have been sent out to explore the route, say that a good trail and a good railway line can be got. The papers in question say that no one has ever seen the trail. This is not true; for a trail has been in use between the river and lake since before Seattle had an existence.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY POWER.

A Paris newspaper draws attention to the fact that Great Britain has more men engaged in the campaign in North-western India than Wellington commanded at Waterloo, is conducting active operations in Western Africa and has an expedition penetrating the Jordan, and it not unnaturally concludes that the non-military character of the British people, which continental powers are so fond of talking about, is very much of a myth. France claims to be a great military nation, and the custom is to compare her with Great Britain in this respect, vastly to the disadvantage of the latter. Yet the two foreign campaigns recently undertaken by France came within an ace of breaking down. The operations in Tonquin ended favorably, but were little more than a series of disasters. The conquest of Madagascar, not yet complete, strained the efficiency of the French war department almost beyond its limit. The only other nations that have lately carried on campaigns beyond seas are Italy and Spain. The former made a dismal failure of it in Abyssinia. The latter has presented a sorry spectacle in Cuba. Germany, Russia and Austria have yet to attempt military operations beyond their own frontiers. It seems, therefore, as if the critics of Britain's military prowess are taking a great deal for granted when they regard it as an unimportant factor.

Great Britain could put more veteran troops and veteran commanders in the field to-morrow than any two other nations, using the word "veteran" to signify a man who has been through one or more campaigns. This would be a great advantage at the beginning of a war, and with her unquestioned naval superiority, would render Great Britain invincible as against any possible combination. The campaigns, now and recently in progress, also demonstrate that

the Briton is a good fighter. He has that patience under difficulties, that bull-dog determination, that superb dash and courage, which soldiers need. The British Empire does not lack the men to lead or the men to follow, wherever duty calls.

THE COMING SESSION.

The time for the meeting of the Provincial legislature is rapidly approaching. The session is likely to be an important one. At least it will convene at an important period in the history of the province. Much may depend upon the measures for provincial development which are adopted. We think the people are ready to endorse a vigorous policy; we know the government are desirous of meeting public expectation in this regard. It is time, therefore, to begin a discussion of the various projects which call for consideration and we invite our contemporaries to join us in discussing them. To avoid any misunderstanding now or hereafter, the Colonist desires to say that in advancing suggestions or considering those advanced by others it will speak for itself alone, and not for the government. It ought not to be necessary to say this, but the habit of contemporaries is to misconstrue the position of this paper, and it is best to have it understood that the Colonist is not in the least hampered or controlled in its consideration of public questions by any relations existing between it and the government. There are times when the Colonist expressly voices the views of the government. When this is the case it employs language to signify that fact. Except on such occasions the Colonist treats public questions just as all newspapers ought to. We think this explanation is due to the government, the public and ourselves. We are not playing with loaded dice, when we begin the discussion of what ought to be the policy of provincial development, for we have no guarantee that what we may suggest will be adopted by the government.

We have already stated, on authority, that it is the intention of the provincial government to expend a considerable sum of money in opening a good trail between the Stickeen river and Telegraph creek. A portion of this amount will be used to make a winter road, but the sum required for this purpose will be small and can probably be so laid out as to advance the construction of the permanent trail. We are informed that the Dominion government will certainly contribute towards the permanent trail, and may spend something on a winter road. It is reasonable that the greater part of the expense should be borne by the Dominion, and we understand this to be admitted at Ottawa. Thus there appears to be no need of urging either government to act with promptness in regard to a winter road and a permanent trail.

We suggest that the plans of both governments should go further than is above indicated. The immediate construction of a railway should be secured. There is a possibility that the Dominion may construct such a railway as a public work. If this is done, we think we may trust to the well known energy of the Minister of Railways to have the work pushed through with the utmost speed. Our view is that the railway is to be built as a government work, or, if not, as it is built, rails and rolling stock should be sent up the Stickeen as soon as possible after navigation opens, and that a force should be put to work at grading even before the river opens. As fast as a mile of road bed is prepared the rails should be laid and traffic over it begun. Every mile of packing that can be saved will be so much gained. If the Dominion government shall not construct the line as a public work, but shall conclude to aid a company to build it, we submit that the provincial legislature should be asked to supplement the federal subsidy with a cash bonus, if the completion of the work can be hastened thereby.

We suggest further that, no matter by whom the railway shall be constructed, provision should be made for its immediate extension southward from the Stickeen to a point on the coast south of the Alaskan boundary. This is desirable in order that the delay necessarily attendant upon the ascent of the Stickeen may be avoided, and to prevent any possible interference with Canadian trade by United States custom house officers. We invite, therefore, the views of contemporaries upon this proposition: That the government ought to submit to the legislature a plan for the construction of a line of railway from some point on the sea coast of British Columbia to Tetlin lake, work to be begun at the earliest possible day at a suitable point on the Stickeen river; it being understood that such plan should not go into effect if the Dominion government decides to build such a railway as a public work. We suggest that any aid given by the province to a company building such a line should take the form of a cash subsidy, any land grants in aid to be confined to such tracts as might be necessary for stations, terminals and the right of way.

The Nelson Miner thinks North Kootenay should have two members in the legislature and South Kootenay two also, and that the division of the districts should be altered.

Editor GRANIER goes at liberty today. The injustice of the law and Mr. Tasso's feelings have been avenged.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

When the people of the United States realize how dishonestly their representatives have acted in regard to the sealing question, there will be a general expression of indignation similar to that from the New York Herald, which we printed yesterday. Unfortunately for our neighbors, every phase of every public question, great or small, is likely to be used as electioneering ammunition, and as a small but ignorant section of the voters holds the balance of power in the nation, all questions are discussed from the standpoint of the ignorant. Thus it very frequently happens that public men take positions in congress, in the press, and on the platform, that they would be ashamed to assume in private. The ignorant minority must be catered to, no matter at what expense of national or personal dignity.

Not a public man of any standing, not a journalist of any repute, not a citizen of average intelligence in the United States felt otherwise than indignant when congress, under the lead of that irresponsible creature, Senator Morgan, refused to carry out the suggestion of the Paris arbitrators as to the amount of compensation payable to Canadian sealers. All over the country there went a pang of regret that the nation, which boasted itself the champion of arbitration, should be the first to repudiate an award. Yet scarcely a public man or a newspaper had the courage to give expression to such a sentiment. The ignorant minority, which holds the balance of power, thought it a monstrously clever thing to discover a pretext for sneaking out of a bargain made in professed good faith, and there was too much political risk in attempting to convince them that there is such a thing as national honor, worth more than can be measured in money. This ignorant governing element had been told that Great Britain dared not interfere to protect the Canadian sealers, and Salisbury's dispatch informing the United States that no more seizures would be tolerated was suppressed by nearly every paper in the country. When the Paris tribunal met the ignorant governing minority were confident of a favorable decision, and have yet to learn that the verdict was against them on every point. A few of the higher class newspapers published the facts, but these papers are not read by the ignorant governing majority, which believes to-day that the United States was successful at Paris, because as yet no money has been paid to Canadian sealers. It is necessary to remember these things when we consider the attitude of the United States press towards the sealing dispute.

There are signs that the intelligent majority are becoming weary of being led through the mire of national disgrace, and that the whole tribe of blatherskites, of whom Morgan is the chief, will receive summary notice to quit. It is no longer possible to disguise the fact that the Washington government backed down ignominiously when Great Britain threatened force, that the Paris award was an utter defeat of American pretensions, and that the suggested compensation was extremely moderate, that the attempt to re-open the question disposed of at Paris has been a failure, that the trap laid for Canada by inviting Russia and Japan to send representatives to Washington to discuss the whole subject of pelagic sealing was a ridiculous fiasco, and that the United States experts have been simply fooling the people with stories that will not stand investigation. When the great mass of the citizens of the United States fully understand this and see that their country has been placed in the position of refusing to recognize the rules of international law, or to be bound by its most solemn agreements, or to observe the rules of good faith, without which intercourse between civilized nations is impossible, the sealing question will cease to be a gambit in the political chess game.

The readiness of the Washington government to hear proposals from Canada which will terminate the sealing question as an isolated issue, indicates an anticipation of defeat. That the American attitude on this subject is as untenable in law as it would be indefensible in case of a resort to the final arbitration of arms must be apparent even to the arch-blatherskites of the United States Senate.

ANNEXATION.

It is amusing to see how many United States papers continue to hug the delusion that Canada desires annexation to the republic. We suppose that if there is a country in the world, where there is absolute freedom of speech it is Canada. If any one chooses to advocate the annexation of the Dominion to the United States he is at full liberty to do so, and can invoke the protection of the law if any one interferes with him in so doing. He can start a newspaper to exploit the sentiment; he may preach it from the house tops; he may canvass the Dominion from one end to the other in search of proselytes; and if any one interferes with him he can lay his complaint before the courts and have him punished. To make his work the more efficacious, he may, if he chooses, dress himself up in American Fourth of July hunting and have the Stars and Stripes sticking out of the top of his hat, and so long as he does not make himself a nuisance to other people, he can go on as he may unmolested. The majesty of

the law will not concern itself about him, except to see that his freedom to make a fool of himself is not unduly curtailed. Under these circumstances does it not appear a little strange that if Canada is aching for annexation, somebody somewhere in all this wide Dominion has not taken occasion to at least suggest that annexation would be a good thing? Any number of American citizens visit Canada and some few of them feel called upon to preach the gospel of annexation. Did any of them ever meet with any other reaction than one of good-natured toleration? Why does not some one start an annexation organ, if the country is aching for a change? It is not for lack of money; because it has been an open secret for years that the money would be forthcoming from Washington to pay the expenses of a vigorous annexation campaign. Some ten or twelve years ago a feller was sent out to ascertain what success would be likely to attend an effort of that kind. We think that, if the truth could be ascertained, some Canadian writers took a fee for such work and began the campaign by articles contributed to the United States papers. There is little doubt, however, that if the effect had been encouraging, if the Canadian letters advocating annexation had been received with favor, any amount of money would have been forthcoming to aid in moulding Canadian sentiment. But the thing fell flat, and it may be said with perfect truth that there never was a time when the annexation idea had as few sympathizers in Canada as it has to-day. We do not believe that it has in point of fact a single adherent in the whole Dominion. Even the small class who believed the commercial advantages to be obtained thereby were worth some sacrifice have been led to alter their opinions.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier succeeds in having all outstanding questions between Canada and the United States grouped for settlement, we hope the Alaskan boundary will be included. If he will go further and offer to settle the sealing question for good and all by taking Alaska off the hands of the United States for a cash consideration and an agreement to permit United States citizens to have equal privileges in the gold mines and fisheries with British subjects, he will give our neighbors something to think over. As a matter of fact, they have no particular use for Alaska except as a mining field. We can govern it much better and much more easily than they can. Some people may think that such a proposition would be resented; but that is not likely. Alaska has always been regarded as a sort of speculation to the prestige of the United States in surrendering the territory to a friendly neighbor on favorable terms.

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The law will not concern itself about him, except to see that his freedom to make a fool of himself is not unduly curtailed. Under these circumstances does it not appear a little strange that if Canada is aching for annexation, somebody somewhere in all this wide Dominion has not taken occasion to at least suggest that annexation would be a good thing? Any number of American citizens visit Canada and some few of them feel called upon to preach the gospel of annexation. Did any of them ever meet with any other reaction than one of good-natured toleration? Why does not some one start an annexation organ, if the country is aching for a change? It is not for lack of money; because it has been an open secret for years that the money would be forthcoming from Washington to pay the expenses of a vigorous annexation campaign. Some ten or twelve years ago a feller was sent out to ascertain what success would be likely to attend an effort of that kind. We think that, if the truth could be ascertained, some Canadian writers took a fee for such work and began the campaign by articles contributed to the United States papers. There is little doubt, however, that if the effect had been encouraging, if the Canadian letters advocating annexation had been received with favor, any amount of money would have been forthcoming to aid in moulding Canadian sentiment. But the thing fell flat, and it may be said with perfect truth that there never was a time when the annexation idea had as few sympathizers in Canada as it has to-day. We do not believe that it has in point of fact a single adherent in the whole Dominion. Even the small class who believed the commercial advantages to be obtained thereby were worth some sacrifice have been led to alter their opinions.

Mr. Justice McCreight retires to private life with the kindest regards of the people of British Columbia, who will join with us in the hope that he may long be spared to enjoy his well-earned rest. The Chief Justice's remarks to the Grand Jury in re good streets only prove that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

The amiable Times says "Let us pray." What else have you been doing, good friend, for the last six weeks? THE CANADIAN PRESS. CANADA MUST GROW. Canada is growing. There is no doubt about it. The young giant has just found out his own strength. Mentally, physically, morally he is now developing. Nothing can stop it. To stand in the way is dangerous. Beware! Have a care that every advantage is contributed, and Canada may develop to the utmost.—Canadian Manufacturer. WHY HE RESIGNED. The resignation of Mr. Lount, M.P., judging from the comments of some of the Toronto papers, is due to his desire to get time to attend to his business when Parliament is not sitting. The office-seeking press is annoying to private members as well as to ministers.—Montreal Gazette. THE POINT OF VIEW. Editor Templeman of the Victoria, B.C., Times, a gentleman who, many a time has been in opposition, ridiculed the senate as an aggregation of "old ladies," which ought to be abolished, is to become a senator. "Liberal principles" are for use in opposition only.—Hamilton Spectator. PROGRESS OF KOOTENAY. In a few days Slocan City will be in a position to rejoice with both Nelson and Roseland over the wonders accomplished in the past six months by the advance of the iron horse, Slocan Pioneer.

OTTAWA VIEW. Victoria, B.C., and Seattle are the two cities which will profit most by the rush to the Yukon next year, and it is creditable to Victoria that it is making ample preparations to bid properly for the business.—Ottawa Journal. NO NEED TO BE FRIGHTENED. We in Kootenay must not be sacrificed to this wild-eyed, hurry-to-be-rich excitement. We must keep our own resources before the public and develop our own country. We have many Klondykes in our hills and gravels close at home, which need only a little patience and oil to find us golden harvests. In Big Bend, Revelstoke has a mineral country of unlimited wealth directly tributary to it, but so far it has not been opened up for the work of a few faithful ones. Now it is coming into notice, and the general opinion seems to be that it is on the eve of a period of development. Let us endeavor to let the Klondyke boom take away attention when it seems to be nearest. Something must be done.—Kootenay Mail.

THOSE DIRECTORSHIPS. The discovery of such an awful state of affairs has so upset the News-Advertiser that it is now going to let the journal will be equal to a discussion of the policy of the Shah of Persia or the situation in the Balkan States for the next several days.—Roseland Miner. BY WAY OF VARIETY. "Getting used to it—'I see," he said, looking up from his paper, "that a couple are to be married in a wild beast's cage. What folly!" "I don't know," she retorted, "when one has to be married in the wild as well as get used to it from the start." And the curtain dropped. Asbury Peppers—"The day is done," the youngest boarder murmured sentimentally. "That's right," Asbury Peppers admitted. "I'd blow your head off." "After which all hands shivered and went in off the front stoop. All That She Had Left Him—"If it wasn't for one thing," said the footpad, "I'd blow your head off." "What's the thing that holds you back?" "This street car ticket that you've got to get home on. It proves that you told me the truth when you said you had no money. I'm a married man myself." "Stryker must be of a revengeful disposition." "Why?" "You remember that Miss Aughty who snubbed him so at the lake?" "Well, he's married her."—Chicago Journal. "Williams has a new cure for insomnia." "What is it?" "He takes a pitcher upstairs with him and goes to bed under the impression he has to be up in time to catch the milkman."—Chicago Record. "Hi 'ear," said the butcher, "that the master was as drunk as a lord last night." "E was drunk," said the valet impressively. "It is possible you detect words which have been reduced to this sort of thing?"—Cincinnati Enquirer. The best preparation to remove dandruff from the head, and to cure and stimulate the scalp, that dandruff will not gather again, is Hall's Hair Renewer.

Prominent Tacoma by Mounted Police by Expo

Willis Thorpe's Cat Dawson—San Francisco D. SKAGWAY, Alaska, Al-Ki to Seattle, Nov. here to-night of the men belonging to the WHIT. Horro rapid. No details of the accident could be learned. A news was also of Frank Anthony, of Seattle, at the same place of thony's best capizapans, Murphy as rescued by the Canadian heavy snows are permits of the passes inferior. Travel is becoming dangerous, yet peep back and forth over lakes and rivers of there are more or less Skagway trail the feet deep. It is five or Drea route. E. Irving Halstead and Charles E. of the Pacific Coast by Inghouse Electric Co. quarters are in Tacoma since this week on the Skagway trail that nee his life. On exhausted through tr up to his neck. He'll unable to rise. Mr. able to carry his out of shelter, and but for a detachment of f Mr. Warner would be in the police house soon recovered. POST TOWNSEND, N. passengers on the Al from Skagway this at Thorpe, who drove a Skagway trail that nee his life. On exhausted through tr up to his neck. He'll unable to rise. Mr. able to carry his out of shelter, and but for a detachment of f Mr. Warner would be in the police house soon recovered.

NEWS OF THE Cal. River Leaves for f. f. l. Resigned. From Our Own OTTAWA, Nov. 19.— young son left for V noon. The Colonist in everybody's mouth now. He looks to see of people from the old Columbia and the Y. Today's Militia G that Capt. A. C. Flu his commission as Q. Fifth Regiment of the O. 'Hoolihan's Silly pany, who were rot treat, are stranded played three nights were prevented from morning for not havi The interior depart a letter from Major derman, October 29, that his party were cyclone, up to their making and breaking they were on the snow was from five to

SEALERS VI The Experts in Conf They Have Resg (From Our Own OTTAWA, Nov. 19. Canadian sealing e conference at W to Ottawa to-day. said the most impo upon were from the view that the exces pelagic catch is due males on the islands; conduct their work in cence in the limitat there is now a tenden brium in the number crease; and finally t haunts of the seals or and the protected zo tained, the seals are dual extermination. Mr. Macoun's opin important of all the admitting that there violation of the law e g sealers. Both Be Pacific regulations w sealers have, by the generally, been calle ones same, as for int "robbers," "pirates" of fact they have, ac of the delegates complied with the lit It has never been de pelagic sealing was o the decrease of wal but it was contende no danger of being s this view the dele agreed.

FREE TO We will give one lady a free copy of the book "The World that will develop from the world," by G. H. Wiggins, in W