



The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

A WARNING.

There has been in Great Britain in this year of grace 1896 a signal example of the danger to a community of the neglect of vaccination. In the city of Gloucester, some time ago, there arose a prejudice against vaccination. The anti-vaccinationists were active in their opposition to and loud in their protests against the enforcement of the law which made vaccination compulsory. They made many converts. So general did the dislike to vaccination become and so strong, that it became part of the politics of the community, and the candidate for either parliamentary or civic honors in the city of Gloucester was required to declare whether he was for or against compulsory vaccination. "The resistance to vaccination," says a correspondent of the Times, "was commenced by the establishment of a local anti-vaccination society in the city, the promoters of which, without openly making vaccination a political question, succeeded in identifying it in an irregular way with the Liberal party." "The possibility of such an achievement," adds the Times rather sourly, "constitutes part of the price which Englishmen are called upon to pay for political freedom and representative government. One of the characteristic tendencies of modern electioneering is to exalt and to glorify ignorance and to induce ignorant people to believe that their crude notions are of sufficient value to be taken seriously into account."

However this may be, the citizens of Gloucester were destined to pay dearly for their antipathy to vaccination and their neglect to use it as a preventive against the spread of smallpox. Nine years ago the Gloucester Board of Guardians passed a resolution that "the Board of Guardians take no further proceedings in vaccination prosecutions authorized by the Board," and the Central Local Government Board of London neglected to take the proper means to compel the enforcement of the law. The consequence was that a very large number of the children of the city were suffered to remain unvaccinated. The authorities, in short, for a series of years did their utmost to make the city of Gloucester the right kind of soil for the virus of the smallpox to grow and flourish in.

What might have been expected to follow in course of time did take place. The smallpox made its appearance in Gloucester in January of the present year. In that month there were fifty cases in the city, and it began to spread like wildfire. The City Council and the people became alarmed, and consulted the doctors as to what they must do to stay the plague. The doctors prescribed vaccination, revaccination and isolation. In their fright the citizens forgot their antipathy to revaccination and more than 36,000 vaccinations were effected. When the reader is informed that the population of the city is only 40,000, he will have a good idea as to how general the scare was and how completely the people were cured of their hatred of vaccination. There were in the city during the winter 2,036 cases of smallpox and 443 deaths from the disease. In May the epidemic had been brought under control, and by the end of July it had completely disappeared. While the disease was raging in the city the surrounding towns and villages took the alarm and Gloucester was boycotted. It was threatened with a complete stoppage of trade, and the loss its inhabitants suffered from the boycott must have been very considerable.

Sensible people in Gloucester attribute the epidemic, and the loss of life and other misfortunes that followed in its train, to the proper cause—the neglect of vaccination—and some among them, headed by the Earl of Ducie, formed themselves into a society which has for its object "to counteract the mischievous efforts so persistently made to discredit the name and work of Edward Jenner, and to bring home again to the mind of the nation, on this the centenary of the great discovery, the immense benefit conferred by it on mankind."

THE PLEBISCITE.

The Toronto Mail and Empire exposes and denounces the plebiscite humbug; it says: "Everybody will notice that the plebiscite is not necessarily to be followed by legislation. It is merely a little exercise for the prohibitionists—a species of treadmill involving much work, binding nobody, and providing no result. As a matter of fact it is an imposition. It is designed, as were the plebiscites in Manitoba and Ontario, to induce earnest people to suppose that they are being helped, when, in reality, they are not being helped at all. The politicians are, as ever, laboring to make party capital out of temperance. Let us hope that the work of temperance will not be impaired in consequence. Nobody can overestimate the value to the community of the honest efforts of those who are striving to suppress over-indulgence and the evils which follow in its wake. Every man and woman who possesses

the least discernment must see what a very wide difference there is between the true friends of temperance and the political busybodies who are advocating prohibition and who favor a plebiscite for the purpose of promoting their own interests and the interests of the party to which they belong. To this class of politicians the Toronto Globe no doubt belongs. It was not a desire to advance the cause of temperance in this Dominion of Canada which caused it to have on the first page of its issue of the 5th instant a banner, supported by some comical looking creatures, bearing this device:

"We will provide for the taking of a Plebiscite at the close of next session, and if the country pronounces in favor of prohibition we will pass a prohibitory law."

A DIGNIFIED EXAMPLE.

Some irreverent person, most likely an Establishment-hating radical, raised a rumor that a certain Bishop had been seen riding a bicycle. The report scandalized some good people who have the dignity of the Church at heart. The London Spectator regards the innovation as serious and devotes a leading article to the subject, of which the following is an extract:

The fact that at last a Bishop is about to become a bicyclist has been the signal for a great deal of controversy, and the whole world knows that what does not, has been raised in its acutest form. It has long been admitted that curates, vicars, and rectors may ride a cycle, and even Rural Deans are by common consent allowed to do their visitations on a "safety." As yet, however, the line has been drawn, and drawn strictly, at Rural Deans. Above that rank it has not been considered consistent with ecclesiastical dignity to go a-wheel. Archdeacons, Deans, Bishops and Archbishops have all been ruled out of the delights and conveniences of pedalling. A vicar may run all over his parish on a bicycle with his curate, but the notion of a Bishop "cutting about" his diocese on a bicycle seems utterly abhorrent to many minds. And yet there is something peculiarly arbitrary and unreasonable in maintaining this "taboo." We prescribe for all the greater dignitaries of the Church a costume which specially lends itself to the cycle, and yet we try to forbid them the use of the wheel. To put a man into neat black gaiters is to subject him to a daily temptation to take to a bicycle. The absence of trousers is a tacit and perpetual invitation to the road. The curate and the rector before they go for a spin must deal with their trousers, but all of them difficult and tiresome, ways relied on by those who do not use breeches or knickerbockers for riding. They must either tuck their trousers to their socks—a Bohemian expedient hardly to be recommended to the clergy—or they must use some form of steel clip, for the employment of india-rubber bands, though occasionally practised by men of letters, is far too untidy for those who want to set a good example in the parish. An Archdeacon, a Dean, a Bishop, or an Archbishop need be troubled by none of these troublesome devices. At any and every moment of the day he is ready equipped to spring upon the saddle. The maximum of preparation required by him is to give a slight fief to his apron, and even this can be avoided by riding a bicycle with "drop-frames"—i.e., a lady's machine. We cannot indeed imagine a more pathetic situation than that of a cycling vicar who has become a Bishop. "While I could ride my machine," he will reflect with bitterness, "there always was the horrid annoyance of trousers, and the necessity for adopting some plan for preventing them catching in the pedals. Now the trousers have gone, and I wear daily instead an ideal cycling costume. Yet public opinion has forced me to abandon all further thought of cycling, and my beautiful new Beeston-Humber is to be raffled for at the Diocesan Fund Bazaar as 'the gift of an anonymous donor to the Palace stall.' I only hope it will be won by somebody outside the diocese. It will be the last straw to see a curate riding it over to arrange about a confirmation."

But is there any real reason for inflicting such torture on the more athletic members of the bench? We do not believe that there is. On the contrary, we hold that the Bishop of Colchester is setting most excellent example in thus breaking through an absurd convention; and we hail with delight the thought that we may some day look out of the office-window and see the Venerable the Archdeacon of London threading his way through the traffic on Waterloo Bridge.

Who after this will have any scruples in availing himself or herself of the facility for locomotion that the bicycle affords? When it is consistent with the dignity of a Bishop to appear in public on a bicycle, no ordinary citizen can think that he will be lowered in the esteem of the public by using a wheel whenever business requires or exercise demands.

fanatic who liked preaching better than working. He was one of the first of the temperance advocates, and he was in some way connected with the anti-Masonic agitation that raged in the United States at that time with considerable violence. The sketch of the page is taken up with extracts such as are seen in country weeklies. The second page contains the leading article, in which it is announced that "J. Gordon Bennet & Company commenced this morning the publication of the Morning Herald, a new daily paper, price \$3 a year or six cents per week; advertising at the ordinary rates." The Herald was to be perfectly independent. "Our only guide," it says, "shall be good sound practical common sense, applicable to the business of men engaged in everyday life. We shall support no party—be the organ of no faction or coterie, and care nothing for any election or any candidate from President down to Constable."

We have a notion that the Herald has carried out its principles in the latter respect more closely than many papers which have not lived half so long. Then comes the news from Europe. In these days most of it would be regarded as ancient history, the very latest being a month old. This reminds us that there were no ocean steamers in 1835, and no telegraphs. The foreign news does not take up much more than two short columns. There is not news enough in the paper to fill the four short columns of the second page. It has to be padded with theatrical chit-chat and a story intended to be funny. On the third page there is an article on "The Mechanic," another anecdote, police reports, "Court Circular," a few very short local news paragraphs and two columns of advertisements. On the fourth page there is poetry, a love-story, some extracts and two more columns of advertisements. If this Morning Herald of May, 1835, were compared with a copy of the New York Herald of September 1896 there would be in the comparison a great deal of valuable instruction and much food for reflection. The person who made it, if he were at all intelligent, would have a lively idea of the immense changes that have taken place in the civilized world during the last sixty years.

Credit is claimed for the Liberal majority of the House of Commons because they have caused what has been called the Commons bar to be closed. The extent of the credit that is due them may be seen from the following explanation, which is made by the St. John Sun: "The closing of the Commons bar—so called—may not greatly diminish the quantity of liquor consumed on the premises, but it is a step in the right direction. As Mr. Laurier points out, it is still possible for a member to get a glass of wine with his meals in the Commons restaurant. The Premier said that if one finds it much more agreeable to stand than sit while drinking he may yet assume his favorite attitude."

NOT WHAT IT SEEMS.

The young Canadians who desire to serve their country are likely soon to have that desire gratified. A London paper says: "Lord Charles Bessford declared the other day that 40 per cent. of the British mercantile marine to-day is manned by foreigners. He produced figures to show that to man the fleet which will be available in another year, England, needs 105,000 men in training, whereas the number to-day, even on paper, only number 82,870, and even if the deficiency could be filled up from the mercantile marine, he urged that such men would be only in a limited degree less useless than the newly enlisted landsmen. In view of this state of things, why should not the Colonies be given a better chance of serving the Queen? The inquiries from lords and men in Canada and Australia as to the steps to be taken to join the British navy are, Mr. Goschen knows, numerous, and it might be a wise step to make some provision for the enlistment of such on the Colonies. The visit of H.M.S. Northampton to Colonial ports would be the means of adding to the navy many a recruit who would reflect credit on the first line of defence."

THE EMPIRE'S DEFENCE.

The Canadian Gazette says: "Other Colonies are profiting by Canada's example in perfecting her defence forces. It is stated that the proposals of a Select Committee of the Cape Legislature for a Joint Commission of Imperial and Colonial officers to consider the question of the defences of the Cape Colony have been under discussion in London between Lord Rosemead (Sir Hercules Robinson) and Mr. Chamberlain. The chief object in view seems to be the creation of a militia force exactly similar to that existing in Canada, the only question at issue being apparently the proportion of the total initial cost which the Imperial Exchequer should be called upon to bear. Canada is clearly a good step ahead of her sister Colony at the Cape on the money part of the question."

CANADA'S EXAMPLE.

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WONDERFUL GROWTH.

How the Town of Trail Has Prospered—A Story of Facts.

A Live and Well Regulated Community—Some Interesting Official Figures.

TRAIL, Sept. 8.—(Special)—The day before I left Rossland, in company with an acquaintance, I took a walk to the foot of Red Mountain, for the purpose of looking at a mining claim which a company of Victorians are developing. As I approached the shaft I saw on the trail a dark-brown reptile, with a small wicked head raised in an attitude of offence. The reptile was about ten inches in length, and appeared like a cross between a snake and a lizard. I raised my foot, and, remembering the Biblical admonition about the seed of the woman bruising the serpent's head, I smote the queer thing with my heel. What was my surprise to see the object separate like a train of cars. The head and about two inches of the body glided up the hillside and disappeared in the crack of a rock. The tail made off down hill with the rest of the body, wriggling and squirming as it went. Half an hour afterwards I saw the tail part lying motionless and dead at the foot of the hill. The front section of the train I have seen since. On returning to town I related my strange adventures to a crowd of acquaintances. As I concluded I noticed a set of sympathetic look steal over the countenances of my hearers, and one of them—an elderly person with chin whiskers—rose slowly and transfixing me with a hard, glassy stare, asked with a solemn air: "Young man, what is your particular brand?" "Your brand?" I said. "Your brand; your favorite tipple; Four Crown or Club? I wish to know so that I may avoid it in future." Happily I have a reputable witness and he got 'em again," remarking not to apply to my snake story; but I confess if any other man had said he saw what I did I should have doubted his sanity. This morning early at the Meakin house here, while still asleep, I became impressed with the idea that I had joined the infant class of a Sunday school and that the children had united in singing the favorite hymn, "There is a Happy Land, Far Far Away," at the top of their voices. Gradually I awoke to a realizing sense of my surroundings. There was no Sunday school in session, but some one in the hall was singing in a low and solemn hymn referred to. I opened my door cautiously and peered out. A Chinaman was propelling a carpet sweeper and as he worked the handle he carried the intelligence about the room and of my happiness. Summoning him to my door I said to him: "John, where did you learn that song?" "Oh! At Sunday school, Victoria, long time ago, me little boy. Heay Christian, me."

AWAY IT GOES!



Over everything—just like our prices. We have set things humming with our snap parade. Everybody is looking for us; if they ain't they ought to do so. Bring your pocket-book if you want to pick up gold; no 16 to 1; no silver dollars worth 38c. in our catalogue. Hard money and small profits. Don't forget, it is NOT a small 7-lb. bag of Baked Oats, but a big sack of 10 lbs. for 25c. 20 lbs. Sugar for \$1.00. Electric Soap, 60c. per box. French Claret by the gallon or bottle. HERE IS A DROP—Snowflake Flour, \$1.00; Hungarian Flour, \$1.15.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., Government Street.

JUST OPENED... The Meakin Hotel, AT TRAIL, B. C. The best appointed in the Kootenay Country, with all modern improvements. The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. MRS. M. A. MEAKIN, Prop.

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

Abion Iron Works Co., LIMITED. Engineers... Iron Founders. Boiler Makers. MANUFACTURERS OF Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, Etc. Fish Canning and Mining Machinery. Hydraulic Giants, Pipes and Sinking Pumps for Mines. French Ranges, Stoves, Grates, Etc. SOLE AGENTS FOR Henry K. Worthington's Steam Pumps. Ingersoll Rock Drill Co.'s Steam Rock Drills. No. 6 CHATHAM STREET, No. 71 STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. P.O. Drawer 12, Telephone 31. 8627-11

as well as a commercial center is shown by the fact that a machine shop and foundry of large capacity, a brewery, a sawmill and a soda water factory are in successful operation. A scheme for the creation of power and its dissemination throughout the district for mining purposes is well under way. The Red Mountain railway and the C.P.R. are both heading this way and one or both will find a terminus at Trail. Secure to Trail railway connection and fine water communication and it will soon make it a town of first rank and importance. The customs returns for the port of Trail for the month of August, 1 to 31 inclusive, were: Value of imports \$54,000 Duties collected 11,900 Value of ore and matte exported 100,800 On the whole the outlook of Trail may be said to be exceedingly bright. Much of its prosperity arises from the liberality of its "father," and much from its unrivalled geographical situation and the enterprise of its inhabitants. One Honest Man. If written confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise perfect secrecy. Please address, simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont.

BIRTH. Ross—At 39 Montreal street, on Sunday, 6th inst., the wife of Herbert G. Ross, of a daughter.

MARRIED. McPhillips-Davis—On Thursday, the 3rd day of September, by Rt. Rev. J. N. Lemmen, Bishop of Vancouver Island, assisted by Rev. Fathers Nicolay, Althoff and Leterme, Albert Edward McPhillips, barrister-at-law, to Emily Sophie, eldest daughter of the late Hon. A. E. H. Davis, Q. C., Premier and Attorney-General of British Columbia.

BOOTH-NICKELLS—On Wednesday, September 2nd, at Christ Church Cathedral, by Rev. Canon Rossland, George A. H. Booth, second son of the late George H. Booth, May Elizabeth, third daughter of Captain J. Nickells.

DIED. HASLAM—At the residence of Mr. A. J. Bechler, 312 Douglas street, on the 2nd instant, James Haslam, a native of Lancashire, England, aged 57 years.

HENDERSON—On Craigflower road, on the 4th September, 1896, Edwin Willford, son of H. S. and G. M. F. Henderson, aged 1 year and 10 months.

RUDOLPH—In this city, on the 6th September, Ernest Rudolph, aged 3 weeks, infant son of Fred and Janet Rudolph.

POTTS—At 13 Stanley Avenue, on Sunday, September 6th, 1896, Dorothy Gertrude, infant daughter of A. Stewart and Gertrude H. Potts, aged eight weeks and two days.

SILVER, LEAD, COPPER. ORES. WANTED. Write for prices. Give assays, etc. STATE ORE SAMPLING CO., Denver, Colo. ap8&w-1y

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Li Hung Chang to Have a Grand Reception at Vancouver—Drowning.

Disbandment of Nanaimo's Volunteer Fire Brigade—Mining and Agriculture in Okanagan.

VANCOUVER.

Great preparations are being made by the Chinese here to give Li Hung Chang a fitting welcome. The local Chinese will be assisted by delegates from Victoria, the Sound cities and San Francisco.

Bicycle stealing is becoming very prevalent in the city. Yesterday Mr. Walter Ker, of Messrs. Brackman & Ker, had his Rambler stolen.

Merchants recently have become more persistent in the matter of leaving goods on the sidewalk in front of their stores.

The C.P.R. Telegraph Company are taking over the wires inootany formerly leased to the Vernon and Nelson Telephone Co.

Fred. Atcheson, employed on the boom at Tait's mill, fell into the water today and was drowned.

The following wire has been received from Ottawa in answer to a telegram to the department of fisheries from the Vancouver board of trade, asking that the coho run commence on the 15th of September.

Mr. M. Bray, government agent, has arranged for Mr. James Craig, one of the provincial road foremen, to proceed to Nanaimo next week.

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the cock in some way was caught and the gun was discharged, the full charge entering the poor boy's breast, killing him instantly.

Minister Tarte Informs the Deputation That It Will Have Immediate Attention.

New Names for Militia Officers—Savings Bank Interest—The Mining Bureau Scheme.

OTTAWA.

Sept. 10.—Progress with the estimates was somewhat delayed to-day by a violent outbreak on the part of Mr. Lister, who intimated that Sir Charles Tupper when in London had profited by the negotiation of a loan.

Sir Charles Tupper defied Mr. Lister to make a direct charge for which he could be placed in dock if it was made outside.

Mr. Lister grudgingly accepted Sir Charles Tupper's denial, pending the result of criminal libel proceedings, Mr. Tupper pending against the Halifax Chronicle from a similar charge.

Hon. Mr. Foster also demanded an explicit statement as to the particular loan which he had in mind.

Mr. Lister's reply was that he did not accuse Mr. Foster of personal corruption, but as he declined to specify the loan Mr. Foster scored him severely, making vile insinuations and declaring himself behind his privilege as a member of the House.

Chairman Brodeur refused to allow Mr. Borden (Halifax), counsel for the prosecution against the Chronicle, to make a reply to Mr. Lister.

Whip Taylor moved that the committee rise, and Mr. Borden proceeded to show first that the defence of the Chronicle was not a defence.

Several civil service estimates then passed, while several stood for information which ministers were unable to give.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—The time honored appellations "Deputy Adjutant General" and "Brigade Major" are now things of the past.

Mr. R. D. Stirling, of Kelowna, who was in town this week, was purchased, through Mr. W. R. Megaw, the first self-binder for Indian corn ever brought into the valley.

It becomes more than ever apparent that the two fall fairs to be held in the district this year will be in every sense the most successful fairs.

Mr. Postill, who has been working all summer with unflagging energy in the interest of the Vernon exhibition, has met with the most gratifying promises of cooperation from the farmers of the Okanagan and Spallumcheen.

Mr. Watson, who is working up the show at Kelowna, has also met with splendid success.

MIDWAY. [From the Midway Advance.] Jim Dale returned on Friday from a three weeks' prospecting trip on the West fork of Kettle river.

He located one claim, the Carmi, about 60 miles from Midway. The ore is quartz, well mineralized, carrying galena, zinc blende and iron pyrites.

It is reported that a very rich chute of ore has been discovered upon the volcanic claim on the North fork of Kettle river, owned by the new Olive Mining Co.

The ore has only just been broken out, so that the size of the ore body has not yet been ascertained.

On Monday last ten men started development work on the Mother Lode in Deadwood. A bond was taken a short time ago on the Mother Lode by Mr. John Weir of New York who together with his associates, are at the present time developing two other of the principal claims in the Boundary Creek district, viz., the Big Copper and the No. 7.

The Mother Lode was located in the spring of 1891 by Mr. W. McCormick and others, and has always been considered a property that would upon development prove itself to be of enormous extent and richness.

Many expressions of regret were heard from the news of Mr. H. P. Palmerston's death reached Midway on Wednesday. As a mining man Mr. Palmerston could be looked upon as one of the pioneers of Boundary Creek, he for some years past having been intimately connected with its development.

On Saturday the 20th he breathed his last.

FIRE ON U.S.S. BANCROFT. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A fire occurred yesterday on the U. S. cruiser Bancroft, which is lying in dock at the Brooklyn navy yard, preparatory to setting sail for Constantinople.

A fire broke out in the forward port bunkers, where coal is stored, and there were two theories as to the origin. One is that some raw turpentine was thrown on the coal by a careless workman, upon which a lighted candle or match may have been dropped, thus setting fire to the coal; and the other is that it was a case of spontaneous combustion. The loss was slight.

THE ERRATIC FRASER.

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POLITICAL FAKING.

What the Closing of the Commons Bar Means—Governor-General's Warrants.

Col. Prior Closely Guarding B. C. Interests—Laurier-Sifton Agreement.

OTTAWA.

Sept. 5.—The public, in the opinion evidently of the Committee of Internal Economy of the Commons, and especially that portion of the community who are advocates of prohibition, exist to be gulled. On Thursday prohibitionists from all parts of Canada assembled at Ottawa, and on that day they were made the victims of one of the worst political fakes in the present generation.

This committee of internal economy is appointed to assist the Speaker in matters pertaining to the affairs of the Commons. The Speaker's associates now are Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Davies, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Tarte.

While the prohibitionists were interviewing the Premier and Sir Oliver Mowat these five gentlemen were holding a meeting in which the following was unanimously passed: "Resolved: That the bar in the basement of the House of Commons be absolutely abolished."

When the news of this action was conveyed to the prohibitionists, how they did rejoice! Their rejoicing, however, is destined to be short-lived. "The bar" has gone, it is true, but drinks may be had, as usual, in the large room adjoining the House of Commons.

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UP THE NILE.

Advance of the British Egyptian Expedition—A Well Equipped Party.

Gunboats to Play an Important Part in a Vigorous Campaign.

CAIRO.

Sept. 11.—The advance of the British-Egyptian expedition up the river Nile, with Dongola, if not Khartoum, as the objective point, is now in full swing after months of struggling with the terrific heat and cholera, during which the work of railroad building and passing the gunboats in sections up the river and over the cataracts has been carried on incessantly by the troops under the direction of British officers, a number of them having already given up their lives as a sacrifice to the task undertaken.

Latest dispatches from the front say that the North Staffordshire regiment, numbering 900 men, arrived at Koshah on the southernmost fortified post on the Nile yesterday. They are to be pushed forward to Absarrat with the main body of cavalry. Cavalry scouts report that the dervishes are still in view south of Dongola, but they enviously retreats at the slightest sign of a forward movement.

The Anglo-Egyptian scouts are feeling the way for the advance guard steadily and are pushing on to Kasbar, 14 miles further south. All the troops, black and white, are full of enthusiasm and anxious for a brush with the enemy. The weather is hot in the extreme, but the soldiers are benefiting from being on the move.

All the troops taking part in the expedition are now on the march towards Dongola. Dongola, hitherto held by a small force of cavalry, is being fortified and added to the string of depots connecting the expedition with Wady Halfa, the real base of supplies.

The operations began in March last, when a force of 1,000 men, under Sir Wady Halfa, the southernmost post, although the railroad ran to Sarras, about 40 miles south from Wady Halfa, since that time the railroad desert campaign line has been extended to Akasha, 80 miles from the latter place to Absarrat, about 75 miles. In the first seven days of the campaign 4,000 men in every way fully equipped, moved southward, and in spite of great difficulties in the transportation there are now some 15,000 men, not including natives, employed in the transport service, moving south with a flotilla of about 15 stern-wheel gunboats, some of them towing over 200 other boats and barges loaded with supplies, ammunition, etc.

At every station between Absarrat and Wady Halfa, hospitals for the care of the wounded and sick have been established. In the word, Sindara, or the commander of the Anglo-Egyptians, Sir Herbert H. Kitchener, an officer who is thoroughly versed in desert warfare and a man of great dash and gallantry, has been in the field since the beginning of the campaign, and he has been in the field since the beginning of the campaign, and he has been in the field since the beginning of the campaign.

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PRISON EXPERIENCES.

Statement of Released Convict Daly—Disquiet in Turkey—Turkish Officers Arrested.

The Kaiser and the German Army Manoeuvres—Military Supplies for Zanzibar.

LONDON.

Sept. 11.—John Daly, the Irish dynamite, who was released from Portland prison on August 20, returned from his visit to Paris to-day and will go to Limerick. In an interview Daly said he was getting stronger but he is still tremulous and acutely afflicted with nervousness. Speaking of his prison experience he said: "My prison life was too dreadful to think about. The English prison system is brutal at the best but it is applied to Irish prisoners with the greatest severity. The officers of Portland were, he says, for a long time aware that Gallagher and Whitehead were insane and the six Irish political prisoners who are still confined in Portland are all ill. One of them I believe to be insane, and if these men are not released soon they will only come out into the world finally useless and shattered. I went to prison as a sufferer for a great cause, but the terrible system I observed there soon destroyed my natural buoyancy, I felt my body and wore out my mind. Though the hope of regaining my liberty remained, my heart grew sick. I was told at the point of death from illness due to the torment I was subjected to. Once I fainted while on my way to work in the carpenter shop, and was conveyed to the hospital where I was confined at the time of my release. At the time of hearing before the Parnell commission a misstatement of the government came to Portland prison to try to induce me to give testimony before that body advancing a suggestion of my regaining my liberty if I acceded to the proposals they made. The notorious spy and informer Pigeon was one of these emissaries. I could not exactly understand from him what was wanted but I was on my guard and refused to say anything. An inspector of the prison told me that these persons had no right or authority to promise home of release." Daly said he was still confident of the triumph of the Irish cause.

An Armenian bomb factory has been discovered by the police located under the Armenian church near the Kassim Pasha cemetery. From the factory a long tunnel had been excavated in the direction of a powder magazine, the intention obviously being to undermine the magazine and blow it up. The government officials are urging the foreign residents of the city to sign a memorial thanking the Sultan for the protection His Majesty has afforded them. A number of Englishmen consulted Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, as to the advisability of signing the memorial, and were advised by the ambassador to tear up the document and throw the pieces into the faces of the officials who presented them.

The mosques were placarded on Wednesday with an appeal to the government on the part of a number of army officers asking that they receive their arrears of pay immediately, otherwise the officers declared they must help themselves. A number who resigned were at once arrested.

Fears of a renewal of the recent disorders have caused a panic among the general public. The shops at Galata and Stamboul were closed at an early hour to-day owing to a rumor of fresh manifestations being organized. Trade is almost at a standstill and the lack of money in the Turkish treasury is a serious feature of the situation.

A dispatch received in Paris from Aden says the port officials there have received information that two German vessels, loaded with arms for Zanzibar, have entered the Red Sea and that strict instructions on the subject have been cabled to the official referred to.



THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Junior Tennis Tournament Brought to the Finals—The "Nancy" Arrives.

Road Race to Sidney Next Week—Salmon Take the Fly.

The last meeting of the season will be that given by the Victoria Driving Park Association on Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th October next, and as these dates will not conflict with any meetings in Washington or Oregon the greatest number of running horses ever competing on a British Columbia race track will be here.

- FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1896. 1. Purse \$150. All ages. Weight for age. 2. Purse \$200. Handicap. All ages. 1 1/2 miles.

LAWN TENNIS.

Yesterday the semi-finals in the junior tournament were played leaving only the finals in singles and doubles to be contested on Saturday. The best match of the day was undoubtedly that between Hunter and Johnston which Johnston won.

Result of Yesterday's Matches. SINGLES. G. Johnston (owe 1/2 30) beat D. Hunter (rec. 1/2 15), 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

DOUBLETS. R. Powell and G. Wilson beat G. Kane and A. Goward, 6-5, 4-6, 6-3.

CRICKET. H.M.S. "IMPERIUS" VS. MR. DRAKE'S ELEVEN. Mr. Drake took a strong eleven down to the Cantons grounds yesterday afternoon, where the representatives of the flag ship were met and defeated on the result of one innings by a score of 206 to 65.

MR. DRAKE'S ELEVEN. W. A. Lobb, c. Davis b Crawley, 38; Q. D. H. Warden, c. b Mainprize, 4; W. Wallis, b Capt. Adair, 16; W. P. Goodie, c. Muller b Ley, 20; S. F. Morley, c. Muller b Crawley, 52; A. G. Smith, not out, 53; A. S. Lanes, not out, 4; Extras, 4.

MR. DRAKE'S ELEVEN. Lt. Crawley, b Goodie, 14; Capt. Adair, b Lobb, 5; Mr. Muller, c Goward, b Goodie, 5; Mr. Mainprize, b Warden, 5; Lt. Melville, b Goodie, 0; Mr. Carrington, c Lobb, b Wallis, 2; Mr. Ellis, st. Warden, b Goodie, 10; Mr. Davis, b Wallis, 10; Mr. Boyle, b Wallis, 10; Mr. Russell, not out, 0; Byles, 0.

MR. DRAKE'S ELEVEN. Lt. Crawley, c Drake, b Fox, 25; Lt. Russell, c Drake, b Fox, 29; Capt. Adair, not out, 29; Byles, 3.

MR. DRAKE'S ELEVEN. Ellis, 12; Mainprize, 12; Capt. Adair, 7; Ley, 3; Carrington, 4; Russell, 3.

MR. DRAKE'S ELEVEN. Lobb, 4; Goodie, 11; Wallis, 7.

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ACROSS THE BOUNDARY.

Washington Like British Columbia Possessed of Immense Resources—The Boundary Question.

A Vast and Valuable Territory Lost by British Compromise and Delay.

In my last letter, in which I gave some notes from "Across the Boundary," I dealt mainly with politics; naturally, because it is the thing just that strikes you most forcibly. You breathe it just the same as you breathe the fog these nights. The air is surcharged with it. When the weather is extremely warm the first thing you tell about in a letter is the heat. The political atmosphere on the other side is very sultry; but there is much of interest, of greater importance in Washington and Oregon than their politics.

Leaving that very comfortable and well-equipped steamer, the City of Kingston, at Seattle or Tacoma, as you please, you take the Northern Pacific for Portland. Both Seattle and Tacoma seem to be crowded with people. At the former place the Forepaugh-Sells great circus was in full blast. At Tacoma a Republican state convention was in progress. If there are any things which arouse Americans to a high state of enthusiasm and feverish excitement they are a circus and a political convention.

Both in a peculiar sense are American institutions. The sumnum bonum of development has been evolved in each. The Northern Pacific is to the east of Washington that the C.P.R. is to the west of British Columbia and the Northwest. It has various ramifications, and if the people of the United States and Canada had been maintained it is hard to say what corner would not have got. It has in the future great possibilities still, because Washington, like British Columbia, is a state of immense resources and great extent.

There are in the Northwest, fish and timber and all the rest of it—just the same as at home. The practical problems are much the same. There are more people than in British Columbia, but actual development is about on the same level. The future will be on similar lines, and the other is bound to follow its example. Although Oregon is like both, the Columbia River would have been a very natural boundary line for the respective possessions of the United States and Canada. It has been the diplomatic blunders of Great Britain in the past that she has not been able to secure satisfaction to have looked upon the people of Oregon on the south, and the people of British Columbia on the north, as our nearest neighbors.

Of course there might have been some squabbling about the salmon of the Columbia river when the fishermen of the two countries came in contact, just as there was in Washington and Oregon at times, but serious Canadians would be willing any day to swap off the Behring sea and Alaskan boundary disputes for the Columbia river dispute.

One cannot help metaphorically, if not by way, bestowing a hearty kick on the diplomat who, by his supineness, dilatoriness and lack of diplomatic shrewdness allowed events to drift along until American missionaries and American settlement crept in and solved the problem of boundaries by occupying the territory. That the American people, no matter how they are represented, are not the least interested in the value of the Northwest of the Pacific. Apart from the Spaniards, who, after the Nootka convention, abandoned the Coast, the British were the first to settle there, and the Hudson's Bay Co. British subjects were for many years the only white occupants of the Oregon territory. It is true Capt. Gray entered the mouth of the Columbia, but Broughton was the first to sail up it, and he was the first to establish a settlement there.

It is true, too, that President Jefferson, who was one of the greatest and most far-seeing of Americans, sent the celebrated expedition of Lewis and Clark, in 1803-5, to explore the West, and the Columbia was the first to descend the Columbia via overland; but he expressly declared to the foreign powers interested that the expedition had no political or ulterior object, but was purely in the interest of literature and science, and that he sent a secret message to congress which stated quite the opposite.

It is true John Jacob Astor founded Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia, which was intended as a great entrepot for the fur trade of the Pacific Coast for Oregon territory and the honor and glory of the United States; but he gave up by purchase to the Northwest company as well as lost in the fortunes of war of 1812-14, and although restored subsequently at a time when Great Britain could have dictated her own terms of peace the restoration included the fort and belongings only and not the Oregon territory as a whole, as some American historians would make out.

In 1824 and 1825 when Great Britain, the United States and Russia were endeavoring by convention to determine the boundary of their respective possessions on the Pacific Coast, was the time, if not, indeed, at the close of the war of 1812, to have settled once and for all. The promulgation in 1823 of the celebrated Monroe doctrine to a large degree estranged all the governments of Europe, and left it practically without support, in so far as British claims to the Oregon territory have been concerned. The declaration with respect to the countries south of the United States was aimed at the Catholic nations of Europe seeking to establish their monarchial forms of government, as a menace to republican institutions, and that with respect to the Northwest coast set Russia and Great Britain on needles. Instead, therefore, of taking advantage of the situation presented to conclude negotiations then pending, Great Britain by a series of compromises with the United States allowed the question of territorial jurisdiction to remain open until, as I have already stated, the American migration, led by the

RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

The Lord Chief Justice Banquetted by the Members of the Montreal Bar.

He Talks of Behring Sea Arbitration and the Payment of Judges.

On Thursday evening, the 3rd inst., Lord Chief Justice Russell was tendered a banquet at the St. James Club by the members of the Montreal bar, Mr. J. E. Robidoux, the batonnier, occupying the chair. After the toast of the "Queen," which was received with great enthusiasm.

The Batonnier gave the toast of "Our Guest" in the following introductory remarks: "The members of the bar of Montreal, as soon as they heard of the coming of Lord Russell, decided upon giving him a lunch and invited the judges on the bench to join them, and it is a great pleasure to us all to have as particularly of the American bar, and to have as distinguished a member of the bar as Lord Russell, and now that he is amongst us we are delighted that he has accepted the invitation of the bar of the United States, and that he has the opportunity of adding new laurels to his already illustrious name. He is not a stranger to us; we have known him for some years as Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., and we are proud to have him here, through the telegraph and the press, which brought us the echoes of his eloquent voice, not only as a great lawyer, but as a prominent member of one of the great political parties of England. To a portion of our own population in Canada his name became endeared when he devoted himself, and gave his valuable advice, eloquence and assistance to the great Irish Nationalist Parnell; and the gratitude of the whole Empire, and more particularly of Canadians, is due to him for his defence of our rights in the Behring sea. We by no means receive our guest as a stranger, for we, like him, are disciples of Themis. We have sat at the same table of science as himself; we are the same as he, and he is the same as we. He did, and an illustrious member of the bar like him is always welcome. We are proud to know that the Lord Chief Justice is a Catholic, because it is a sign of the great liberality and freedom of opinion of the English-speaking people. Above the aristocracy of families there is a greater and a stronger aristocracy—that of knowledge. Some years ago, when Mr. Gladstone was passing through Paris Madame Richemont invited to a gathering of French literary and theatrical people. The conversation fell naturally on art, and mention was made of Ellen Terry as a great English artist, and Gladstone, after listening for some time, said there was a great artist in England, and he began to sound his praises, but as he mentioned no name, the question was naturally asked, "Who is this great artist?" And Gladstone said, "My friend, Charles Russell." Then came, naturally enough, from Madame Richemont, "At what theatre does he perform?" And Gladstone answered, "At Westminster Hall." Madame Richemont had never before heard of Charles Russell, and since then she has found out all about him, and she knows that Mr. Gladstone rightly described him as a great artist."

Lord Russell, who, on rising to his feet, received a tremendous ovation, spoke as follows: "I feel, indeed, highly honored at the fact that so distinguished a body of members of my own profession and of the other learned brethren of the bench for their gracious and kind hospitality to pay this mark of compliment to me and my friends who accompany me. I have to thank your Lordship Chief Justice (Sir Alexander Laing) and the other learned brethren of the bench for their presence here to-day. I am not sure from an incident which occurred to me during the morning, that there has not been an interruption of the business of the courts on the part of learned judges to the Bench, for I learned that the Hon. Mr. Justice O'Connell and the other learned judges followed a course which only the greatest sense of hospitality could have prompted, and adjourned the courts that they might do me and my friends the honor of membership day once a quarter, instead of once a year.

"That every effort be made to educate the public mind to the benefit of the woman's enfranchisement will have, I believe, the moral of our country.

"That we urge upon the local W.C.T.U. to take advantage of the opportunity of a change of government in the Dominion of Canada to secure the prohibition of alcohol, in any form, except for medicinal, scientific and medicinal purposes, inasmuch as the present leader of the government expressed his willingness to do all that was in his power for the prohibition of the liquor traffic as soon as it was the wish of the majority of the Canadian voters."

TWELVE INSURGENTS SHOT. HAVANA, Sept. 11.—The report that Capt. Gen. Weyler had issued orders that all mail should be opened is untrue. Within the last fortnight twelve insurgent incendiaries have been shot and Louis Pairo, another incendiary, is to meet the same fate. At Salbane, on September 3, the insurgent Mendez was executed, and at Porto Principe, Angel Nunez Toca and Alfredo Aldama, also insurgents, were put to death in the same way. Alfonso Tolon, a son of Samuel T. Tolon, the American merchant at Gardenas, province of Matanzas, was executed last week at this port for a series of robberies. Tolon is also a prisoner. The insurgents have destroyed 300 metres of the railroad between the river Pedernales and the town of Candelaria, in Pinar del Rio, blowing up a number of culverts with dynamite.

Premier Flynn's Bereavement. QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—Miss A. J. Emma Flynn, daughter of Hon. E. J. Flynn, premier of the province, is dead.

THE OAR.

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Lord Russell, who, on rising to his feet, received a tremendous ovation, spoke as follows: "I feel, indeed, highly honored at the fact that so distinguished a body of members of my own profession and of the other learned brethren of the bench for their gracious and kind hospitality to pay this mark of compliment to me and my friends who accompany me. I have to thank your Lordship Chief Justice (Sir Alexander Laing) and the other learned brethren of the bench for their presence here to-day. I am not sure from an incident which occurred to me during the morning, that there has not been an interruption of the business of the courts on the part of learned judges to the Bench, for I learned that the Hon. Mr. Justice O'Connell and the other learned judges followed a course which only the greatest sense of hospitality could have prompted, and adjourned the courts that they might do me and my friends the honor of membership day once a quarter, instead of once a year.

"That every effort be made to educate the public mind to the benefit of the woman's enfranchisement will have, I believe, the moral of our country.

"That we urge upon the local W.C.T.U. to take advantage of the opportunity of a change of government in the Dominion of Canada to secure the prohibition of alcohol, in any form, except for medicinal, scientific and medicinal purposes, inasmuch as the present leader of the government expressed his willingness to do all that was in his power for the prohibition of the liquor traffic as soon as it was the wish of the majority of the Canadian voters."

TWELVE INSURGENTS SHOT. HAVANA, Sept. 11.—The report that Capt. Gen. Weyler had issued orders that all mail should be opened is untrue. Within the last fortnight twelve insurgent incendiaries have been shot and Louis Pairo, another incendiary, is to meet the same fate. At Salbane, on September 3, the insurgent Mendez was executed, and at Porto Principe, Angel Nunez Toca and Alfredo Aldama, also insurgents, were put to death in the same way. Alfonso Tolon, a son of Samuel T. Tolon, the American merchant at Gardenas, province of Matanzas, was executed last week at this port for a series of robberies. Tolon is also a prisoner. The insurgents have destroyed 300 metres of the railroad between the river Pedernales and the town of Candelaria, in Pinar del Rio, blowing up a number of culverts with dynamite.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States.

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every kind of transient character.

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra. Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL READY—NOT MOUNTED ON WOOD.

VACCINATION.

Those who are opposed to vaccination appear to consider that the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination is favorable to their views. They say that because the Commission recommends the abandonment of compulsory vaccination and the non-enforcement of repeated penalties. This is done not because the Commission have no faith in vaccination but because they are of opinion that compulsion is rather against than favorable to the general adoption of vaccination. Here is what the British Medical Journal says about the report:

Indeed, a more complete and deeply reasoned argument fortified by great wealth of illustration, in favor of vaccination, not only as a preventive, but as the preventive of smallpox, was never penned. And this statement applies to every aspect of the case. They state unhesitatingly that it seems to them scarcely possible to deny that, speaking generally of the British Isles, a more vaccinated population has exhibited a diminished mortality from smallpox. They go back to the diminution in smallpox which was experienced in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and they ask: Was this due to the introduction of vaccination or to something else? Was it, as alleged, due to the abandonment of inoculation? No; this in their opinion could not account for that which had occurred; in short, they announced that it was in the main due to vaccination. But could the change not have been brought about by sanitation? Here, again, the answer is clear; the history of the smallpox epidemic—and most notably the earliest and most virulent phase of the Gloucester epidemic—disproves this theory in so far as sanitary conditions are commonly understood, although every one will admit the extreme importance of some sanitary circumstances, such as avoidance of overcrowding, as regards smallpox in common with all other communicable diseases. But the great decrease in smallpox when viewed over sufficiently long periods of time does not, according to the commissioner, find its explanation in sanitation; on the other hand, it was distinctly and essentially brought about by vaccination.

This is how the British Medical Journal reads the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination. It believes that the Commissioners had the strongest faith in vaccination as a preventive of smallpox and that if revaccination was generally practised the disease would soon disappear altogether. The Commission have been seven years collecting their material and making their inquiries. They have held 176 sittings; they have personally investigated six epidemics of smallpox in relation to vaccination; they have visited through their own staff children who were alleged to have suffered ill results from vaccination; and they have examined 187 witnesses. Everyone who has had anything to say against vaccination has been given a respectful hearing. It cannot be said that the Commission was partial or that its inquiry was superficial. The report will no doubt be keenly scrutinized and intelligently criticised by both the supporters and the opponents of vaccination. From what the British Medical Journal says of it, it is safe to conclude that it will, in the face of hostile criticism, greatly strengthen the belief in the efficacy of vaccination.

INSOLVABLE.

Our respected correspondent, "A Bewildered Ratepayer" (who, by the way, does not appear to be bewildered at all), propounds a question which we find it impossible to answer. It is: Why is it that the existing bridge—Point Ellice—cannot be repaired? All that we can say is that it can be repaired, and that a City Council that possessed the least glimmering of common sense would have set about repairing it immediately after the accident. That is what any man not a downright fool would have done

if the bridge was on his own property and was wanted for immediate use. Instead of doing what common-sense dictated the City Council set about building a new bridge in the wrong place, thereby causing unnecessary delay, needlessly spending a large sum of money, and plunging the city into two lawsuits, if not more. Why the bridge was not mended at once is more than we can tell—it is a bewildering conundrum. We give it up.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

What does an educated and large-minded Chinaman think of Christianity, is a question which every intelligent Canadian would like to hear answered. Well, the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, whom all will admit to be both educated and large-minded, in his reply to the address of the representatives of the American missionary societies has let them and the rest of the world know at least part of what he thinks of the Christian religion.

"In a philosophical point of view," he said, "as far as I have been enabled to appreciate, Christianity does not differ much from Confucianism, as the Golden Rule is expressed in a positive form in one, while it is expressed in the negative form in the other. Logically speaking, whether these two forms of expressing the same truth cover exactly the same ground or not, I leave it to the investigations of those who have more philosophical tastes. It is at the present time not easy to conclude that there exists much difference between the wise sayings of the two greatest Teachers, on the foundations of which the whole structure of the two systems of morality is built."

"As man is composed of soul, intellect, and body, I highly appreciate that your eminent boards, in your arduous and much-esteemed work in the field of China, have neglected none of the three. I need not say much about the first, being an unknowable mystery, of which our greatest Confucius had only an active knowledge."

The Chinese statesman contemplated Christianity from the moralist's point of view only, as to its supernatural and, as many think, its really religious aspect, he had nothing to say. This, it seems, is the way in which nearly all educated Chinamen regard Christianity. They understand and to a certain extent admire the morality which it teaches, but the supernatural part of it is to them as it was to the Greeks of old, "foolishness." The Chinaman, it is evident, is of the earth earthy. He has formed a high idea of the civilization of Europeans and Americans. The perfection to which they have brought the arts of life he understands and appreciates, but with their religious ideas and aspirations he has little or no sympathy. He admires the morals of Christianity for the same reason that Li Hung Chang does—because, as he understands them, they closely resemble those taught by the revered Teachers of his own nation, Confucius and Mencius, to whom, by the way, the representatives of the American Missionary Societies did not in their address forget to pay a tribute of respect.

There is one passage in that address which will rather surprise the ordinary newspaper reader. It is this:

Among the thousands of our countrymen who are seeking opportunity to do honor to you and to your august sovereign, we the representatives of various boards and societies engaged in Christian missions in China, beg leave to present to you our most hearty greetings and to assure you of the most profound respect which we cherish towards that great and illustrious empire which you so worthily represent. For the last fifty years the missionaries of these boards have been favored with the protection of your government, and we are frank to say that in no nation of the world have American missionaries received more just and even generous treatment than that accorded to our missionaries by the Imperial Government of China.

It is remarkable how very few of our missionaries, out of the many hundreds who have lived in China, have lost their lives through violence, and we recall no instance in which such casualties have occurred with the sanction or even connivance of your Government. On the contrary, there have been many instances in which local officials who have been remiss in affording proper protection have suffered punishment for their neglect. We take special pleasure in paying this tribute to the justice and humanity shown by that august power, which you have the honor to represent. We remember with lively gratitude the various edicts and proclamations which have been issued by the Imperial Government direct, or by various subordinate officials, not only enjoining protection to our missionaries, but assuring the people of their peaceable intentions and the disinterested character of their work.

The general impression is that Christian missionaries are not very well treated in China; that they are hated and feared by the populace; and that the authorities are by no means so prompt in extending to them the protection of the Government as treaty obligations require them to be. According to the representations made in the address of the missionary societies, the American missionaries are doing a good work in China. It is stated that they have 60 hospitals in China, in which 500,000 Chinese subjects were during the last year cured or served. They have also 400 schools in China, educating 12,000 Chinese children. Li Hung Chang expressed himself as impressed by the disinterested efforts of the missionaries to benefit the people of China and by the usefulness of the work they are doing. There was not the slightest trace of either bigotry or intolerance in the Viceroy's reply to the address of the Christian missionaries and their friends. If his expressions of good will and appreciation can be regarded as sincere—and there is no

reason why they should not—missionaries in China and their supporters at home may count upon Li Hung Chang as their friend.

IS UNIONISM SOCIALISM?

The British Trades Union Congress would have done well if it, as proposed, had rescinded Mr. Kier Hardie's socialistic resolution of 1894. That resolution completely identified Unionism with Socialism. Its purport was to put into the hands of the Government—"to nationalize"—the land and all the means of production, distribution and exchange. The Unionists by that resolution declared that they believed that the Government should be the only landlord in the country, the only manufacturer, the only mine-owner and miner, the only merchant, the only banker, the only common carrier; in a word, they expressed their intention to endeavor by means of legislation to place the whole business of the nation within the purview of the state. This resolution, singular to say, passed without opposition. Many of the delegates, without doubt, did not realize the full significance of the resolution they were asked to vote for. But the experience of the last two years has convinced the Union leaders that their cause has been injured by identifying it with Socialism, while the cause of Socialism in Great Britain has not been advanced. They found that there are large numbers of Unionists, men who give strength and respectability to their organization, who are not Socialists, but something very much the reverse. When it was proposed to rescind Hardie's resolution and thereby to take from Trades Unionism the reproach of Socialism, it is to be regretted that the motion was not received and carried. The resolution to be substituted for it was in all conscience Socialistic enough to satisfy all but out-and-out Socialists. It was adopted and we very much question that it, when it comes to be fully understood, will be much more popular with the rank and file of the organization than was Kier Hardie's resolution. We doubt very much if the majority of workmen in Great Britain believe that "it is essential to the maintenance of British industries to nationalize the land, mines, minerals, royalty, rents, and railways, and to municipalize all water, artificial light, and tramway undertakings within the several authorities." The questions involved in these changes are all deep enough and intricate enough to task the abilities of the greatest and most far-seeing statesmen, and it is not to be supposed that they are to be mastered without study and reflection by men who have neither the time nor the capacity to give them the consideration they deserve. When they come to be discussed, if they ever do, with a practical end in view, the members of trades unions, like the members of society in general, will be divided upon them, notwithstanding the resolution which their congress has passed, apparently without any opposition worth speaking of.

It is very questionable if the cause of Union will be benefited by committing it to a state policy affecting all classes in the nation, from the highest to the lowest, of the nature and effects of which the vast majority of Unionists can have no conception. It does not seem to us that the great mass of the British nation is prepared to make such advances towards Socialism as are implied in the resolution passed by the British Trades Union Congress. But it must be before the changes outlined in the resolution which we have quoted can be effected. They are changes which nothing less powerful than the will of the whole nation can bring about.

A CHANGE OF TUNE.

It is not a little amusing to see the Times attempting to justify the Laurier Government in drawing money from the treasury without the authority of Parliament. We remember the time when it drew very heavy drafts on its vocabulary in denouncing the Provincial Government for taking money for the public service on Governor's warrants. Our contemporary did not then pay much attention to the use that was made of the money or to the urgency of the Government's requirements. It condemned the proceeding on principle as taking the power of the purse out of the hands of the representatives of the people. But now when a Government composed of men of its own party takes not a few thousands but hundreds of thousands out of the Dominion Treasury without the authority of Parliament, it is all right. The Government cannot honestly plead urgency in this case. Its members when in opposition, without the shadow of an excuse, deliberately created the exigency which it now pleads as a pretext for taking money out of the public treasury in an unconstitutional manner. Having, though in a minority, the power to obstruct the business of the House, the Grits used that power in the most unprincipled manner. They would not permit the Government of the day to pass a single item—even those necessary for the maintenance of the public service—of the estimates. They were warned of the consequences, but so long as they annoyed the Government and wasted the time of Parliament what did they care for consequences? They knew that after the 1st of July the Gov-

ernment that might be in power would not have a dollar at its command with which to pay the men who were in its service. They hoped to be in office then themselves, and they were ready, whether it was constitutional or not, safe or unsafe, to take out of the treasury every dollar that they might want. Under such circumstances it was the merest hypocrisy for a Grit Government to plead urgency as Sir Oliver Mowat did. They deliberately created the situation themselves, knowing well that whatever Government might be in power, it, if the public servants were to be paid, would have to raise money irregularly and in a sense unconstitutionally.

The Times finds fault with the Opposition for criticizing the conduct of the Government in this matter. The Opposition would not be doing its duty if it did not criticize the course pursued by the Government and condemn it. If the Grits were in Opposition under such circumstances the country would never hear the last of the irregularity. The Government would be condemned in the strongest terms for its recklessness and its contempt of the constitution. And it would deserve to be condemned. It is indeed funny to see how readily the Grit organs change their tune. To justify to-day what they condemned yesterday is to them the easiest thing in the world.

AN EXPENSIVE SHAM.

Mr. Laurier's Government, which is pledged to economy up to the hilt, proposes to throw away a large sum of the people's money for no other earthly purpose than to secure the votes of a comparatively few advocates of prohibition. The Premier has expressed his intention to have a plebiscite on the question of prohibition some time in the near future. This plebiscite is nothing better than a wanton waste of money. It does not advance the cause of temperance to any appreciable extent. After the election is held and the votes counted the cause of temperance will be precisely where it is now. The plebiscite has no public authority whatever, and as a test of public opinion it is not to be relied upon. The great majority of electors will not go out of their way to cast a vote which can have no effect whatever. The ardent advocates of prohibition will no doubt make an energetic canvass to get votes, and the numbers knowing that the vote can have no practical effect will, merely to please them and to avoid being pestered, go to the polls; but very many of those who are opposed to prohibition will let matters take their course. They are convinced that the plebiscite on the part of the Government is a mere sham, a device to make an appearance of doing something while really nothing is being done, and consequently will not take the trouble to vote. The proper way to test the sincerity of the Government on the question of prohibition is the way in which it is tested on every other question. Let ministers make prohibition a Government question and submit to Parliament a bill prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks within the territory of the Dominion. When Mr. Laurier's Government takes its political life in its hand and goes to the country on the prohibition issue, temperance men and women may believe it to be sincere. But when it delays coming to a decision on the question and instead of boldly making it an issue at the polls promises to waste the people's money in holding an election the only effect of which will be, as its members think, to enable them to see how the cat will jump on the question, they are entitled to nothing but the contempt of all sincere and earnest advocates of temperance.

It was very easy to see that Sir Oliver Mowat was under no illusion as to the nature and the effect of the plebiscite. He gave his consent to it in a qualified and shame-faced way. He knows from experience what a plebiscite amounts to. He had tried it in Ontario and the result was such that he could have had no desire to repeat the experiment on a larger scale.

A BREACH OF HOSPITALITY.

Although Mr. Maxwell, who only the other day left his pulpit to take a seat in the House of Commons, sees no difficulty in placing a tax which is intended to be prohibitive on the immigration of Chinamen, Sir Henri Joly, who is one of the leading statesmen of the Dominion, evidently believes that the imposition of such a tax is a most serious matter, likely to be followed by important consequences, not to Canada only but to the whole British nation. Sensible people will ask themselves who is the more likely to be right in this matter, the clerical member from Vancouver, who necessarily knows very little about matters of state, or the able and experienced Quebec statesman. Sir Henri Joly is known in Quebec as a public man of the strictest integrity. His upright and honorable conduct in both public and private life has won for him the respect of men of all parties and creeds in the province of Quebec, and it will not be long before he is held in equally high esteem in the other provinces of the Dominion. Sir Henri Joly saw that his own honor and the honor of the Dominion would be

tarnished if anything was said or done in parliament offensive to China while the representative of the Empire of China was in Canada, the guest of its Government. It should not be forgotten that His Excellency Li Hung Chang is to-day in Canada on the invitation of its Government and it certainly was not hospitable, to say the very least, for a supporter of that Government almost as soon as the Chinese ambassador had set his foot on Canadian soil to make a motion in Parliament which a patriotic subject of the Emperor of China could not regard as offensive to his country and to its Representative who was at the moment the guest of the people of Canada. We readily acquit Mr. Maxwell of a desire deliberately to affront the representative of China. He is evidently too ignorant and too obtuse to be aware of the breach of the laws of hospitality that he was committing.

Fortunately, this bohrishness received no encouragement from any member of the house. He was fittingly rebuked by a member of his own party, and the Controller of Inland Revenue feelingly protested against the course he was pursuing, and begged for a postponement of the discussion of the question that had been so inconsiderately and so inopportunistically raised.

THE NEW DOCTRINE.

We are not surprised to find that the doctrine of "provisional" governments is not generally accepted by Canadians capable of forming an opinion on the subject. One would suppose that Liberals would be the very first to protest against a Governor-General's taking upon himself to treat a Canadian Government as "provisional." Such a course is in direct opposition to what has hitherto been considered the fundamental principles of Liberalism. Liberals are supposed to be the determined upholders of the power of the people and the equally determined opponents of even the appearance of encroachment on that power by the Crown or its representative. The Toronto Mail and Empire takes the position of a true Conservative when it says:

Now we are being asked to believe that there is such a thing as a "provisional" government, and that through some overlooked misbehavior on the part of Parliament the franchisees hitherto understood to exist are withdrawn. A "provisional" government there cannot be. That there is a moment when the powers appertaining to the people are suspended it is altogether untrue to pretend. The latest assertion is that the authority resting with the representative of the Crown is elastic. That is to say, it may be stretched not merely to cover the rejection of advice, but to include in addition comments upon the legislature and upon the judiciary. The sudden and extraordinary abandonment of the old Liberal many quarters. But it is explicable by the fact that in taking office the new ministry necessarily agreed to shoulder the responsibility for the principles of action so lately advanced. Mr. Laurier is now the representative of the "provisional" theory.

We are now beginning to see why it is that so sound and so enlightened a Liberal as the Hon. David Mills has been passed over in the selection of members for Mr. Laurier's Cabinet. He knows too much and is too true to his principle to ignore them and to act in opposition to them whenever and as often as the exigencies of party require.

GOLD AT GOLDSTREAM.

We have reason to believe that the richness of the quartz veins at Goldstream has been greatly overestimated. It is therefore to be hoped that before anything more is said about them to the public those interested in the claims will have a thorough investigation made so as to ascertain the true value of the ledges.

MONEY FOR MINING.

(From the Spokane Spokesman Review.) Among the guests at the Hotel Spokane is Frederick W. North, F.G.S., of Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis, England. He is a mining engineer, of London, who stands well among mining engineers. He has been in the employ of the Natal and Cape governments as a mining engineer. He is a director of the International Development Company of British Columbia, and is managing director of the Gold Fields of British Columbia Company, Limited. Each of the corporations is capitalized at £250,000.

"My visit," said Mr. North, "is more that of a tourist than of a mining engineer. The fame of the British Columbia mining districts has spread to London, and hence, when I was able to take a vacation I came here to see for myself what the country has. It is possible that my visit may mean the investment of considerable English capital in the mines. I expect to go to Rossland Monday, and will remain there a fortnight. I am sorry I cannot remain longer, but I must leave New York October 6 for London. It may be impossible for me to look over all the properties that I want to, but there is a mining engineer at Rossland who represents some of our interest, and he may be called upon to meet some Victoria and Spokane gentlemen at Rossland."

Mr. North arrived at New York August 21 on the City of Paris. Since then he has visited Chicago, Denver, Cripple Creek and Salt Lake City. He is taking considerable interest in the gold discoveries made on what is known as the Mercur fields near Salt Lake. The formation Mr. North describes as being similar to that of the mines in the Transvaal. It is possible he will visit these fields on his way East. Mr. North went to South Africa in 1877 to report for the Cape government on the coal fields with a view to determin-

ing the advisability of extending the railroads to them. In 1870 he went to Natal for the same purpose. He was in the Kimberly diamond fields the same year. In 1886, 1889 and 1893 he also made trips to Africa on governmental business. He knows and admires Cecil Rhodes and speaks in highest terms of his abilities.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 9.—(Special)—At the general synod to-day a message from the upper house was received conveying the report from the committee on education and concurring in the same, with a verbal amendment.

The report is as follows: "The committee on the educational work of the church beg to report that they have adopted the following resolutions: 1. That it is essential both for the community and the children that there should be religious instruction in the primary schools; that a half hour each school day, and if possible, the first half hour, should be given to such religious instruction; that reasonable arrangements should be made for such religious instruction being given by the clergy or their deputies to the children of their own communion or by the teacher in the case of communion agreeable to this; that when the above cannot be carried out, we shall rejoice at the introduction into the school 'course of studies' of such religious instruction as shall include the teaching of selections from the Old and New Testament, inclusive of the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and, if practicable, of the Apostles' Creed."

"2. That the dioceses in which there are non-denominational universities be requested to report what measures are taken in order that students belonging to the Church of England should be under its care during their attendance at the university. That they be further requested to report whether or not the daily work of the university is begun with prayer; that similar information be supplied with regard to normal and high schools."

"3.—That it is most desirable that an educational fund be established for the educational work of the church, the said fund to be managed and distributed by the general synod."

This afternoon the delegates attending the general synod were tendered a civic reception at the Manitoba hotel. Nearly all the delegates were present. The reception was held from 1:30 to 2 o'clock, and the party then sat down to luncheon, at which Mayor Jameson presided.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A despatch from Washington to the World says: "There is a strong probability that unless more haste is exercised by the state department in beginning an actual settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, serious complications may result between the United States and Great Britain. The action of the Canadian surveyors last week in so locating the 141st meridian as to throw 200 gold mines, including the richest placer mines of Alaska, contained in a strip from three to eight miles wide, into Canadian territory, is likely at any time to precipitate such a conflict of authority as cannot be ignored by the home governments." These mines are operated by Americans, thousands of whom have gone to the Alaskan fields since the discovery of gold. They say they will not readily submit to the stricter rules and regulations prescribed by the mounted police, who will not attempt to take charge of the disputed territory on the strength of the report made by surveyor Ogilvie that the land is on the Canadian side. The officials of the State Department do not in any degree recognize Mr. Ogilvie's survey as in any way binding upon the U.S., and no concessions will be made upon the strength of his conclusions.

SITTON CONTINUES SILENT.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 10.—Hon. Mr. Sitton arrived from the West to-day. He was seen by a Tribune reporter, but had no further information in regard to the interior portfolio, which he is expected to hold when he returns to Ottawa. A provincial cabinet council is to be held to-morrow. The school question will not be discussed. A gentleman of this city has been authorized by a number of Toronto people to buy old Fort Garry gateway for \$500 if possible, and accordingly has written a letter offering that amount to the manager of the land department of the Hudson's Bay Co. Sir Roderick Cameron of Staten Island, New York, passed through the city to-day on his return home after a pleasure trip to the coast. Sir Roderick spent some time in Kootenay, and is of the opinion that the possibilities of that district are as yet unlimited. Li Hung Chang had a rapid run over the prairie westward to-day, reaching Banff this evening, where the party remains until to-morrow.

HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—(Special)—According to La Patrie, the Liberal organ, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain will not visit Canada, because he knows Mr. Laurier would have nothing to do with him or his Imperial scheme. Laurier, La Patrie declares, is not looking after the interests of Englishmen.

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