













The Colonist

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1900

PAINT-HEARTED PEOPLE.

Some prominent people in the United States are declaring their intention to vote for Bryan this fall, because, as they say, the re-election of McKinley will imperil the union. This is precisely the same ground as was taken by those who opposed Lincoln's second election. We fear that many people across the border are very faint-hearted. They shrink with dread from the discharge of their duty towards humanity.

CONDITIONS IN THE YUKON.

The Dawson Daily News says that people who profess to know say there will be an early freeze-up on the Yukon. Mr. E. C. Hawkins, of the White Pass & Yukon railway, writing from Skagway under date of August 17, expresses a contrary opinion. After saying that the railway was handling its business with ease and smoothness, that hardly any one realizes the great amount of tonnage being carried, Mr. Hawkins said:

"Almost the entire time I spent in Dawson there were continual showers of rain and cold winds. This was the case all over that section of the country and as far south as White Horse. As a result the lakes, rivers and in fact all the feeders to the Yukon river are at maximum height, and in conversation with steamboat captains and other river men competent to give an opinion, I have gotten the idea firmly established in my mind that we are to have a late season. Some of the steamboat captains even go so far as to say that we will be running boats late in November. I am sure I hope this will be the case."

as bore their names. In many places men refrained from work on the day consecrated to their patron saints. But all the holy days and holidays of the past were either of a religious or political character. The holiday of a sovereign or the commemoration of some event furnished the occasion for such days. Thus we have Guy Fawkes' day and the birthday of the Queen in British countries, and Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July in the United States. Possibly the first day to be set apart distinctly in recognition of a principle and unconnected with any event is Labor Day. It is the most recent of all the holidays, and, excepting Sunday, which is excluded from all reference in this article, the most widely observed. The same day is not set apart in all countries, but a very large proportion of the civilized world has devoted one day in the year to the public recognition of the dignity and importance of labor. This may be said to mark an epoch in the history of mankind. We have passed by the stage when labor was regarded as a badge of servitude. We have outgrown the notion that it is a crime. We have learned that upon labor as a foundation the whole superstructure of our civilization rests. There never can again come a time when, as in France before the Revolution, the privileged class ground the workers into the dust, when the high nobility took no thought of what became of the tolling masses than if they were the beasts of the field. The awakening was a terrible one in France, and when the day of retribution came, possibly the lesson was taught which in most countries has been heeded. Russia has yet to learn the lesson. There is no Labor Day in Russia. Before one is established, the streets of more than one city are likely to run red with blood.

The value of Labor Day consists in the fact that it is a demonstration of the equality in social economy of all the members of society. Equality does not necessarily imply close social intercourse. This is a matter of individual selection, which is attracted to like, and without sympathy based on mutual interests, there can be little social enjoyment. Hence society is, and will always continue to be, divided into classes. But Labor Day is a recognition of the perfect equality of all the legitimate classes. It emphasizes the fact that the only sustainable cause of social ostracism is crime. Where such a holiday is observed there will be no sharply drawn lines between one portion of the population and another, but each will merge into the other, so as to form a whole that is bound together by mutual sympathy. The full consummation of this result has not yet been achieved, but distinct progress is being made in that direction. It is, of course, impossible to think of Labor Day without at the same time having the mind dwell upon the labor organizations which have been instrumental in securing its recognition, and no reference to the occasion would be at all complete if it did not suggest to those who sympathize with such organizations, that the rights which they enjoy carry with them corresponding duties. If the duties are lost sight of, the rights become a menace to the welfare of those who possess them. Liberty is a good thing, but, when liberty becomes license, it is an evil, and is almost invariably followed by tyranny worse than that which it was originally a revolt. A sense of duty to others ought always to keep them from being abused. It is right for organized workmen to insist upon their rights to the full, provided they at the same time recognize the rights of others. Hence the solution of social and industrial problems must always be approached in a spirit of compromise, not indeed of principle, for more vital to human happiness than the principle of individual liberty is the divine rule: "Do unto others as ye would that men should do unto you."

ATLIN.

A correspondent writing from Atlin says: "Atlin is all right, and no one is more certain of this than those who are putting their money in to develop their claims." Following this statement are a number of particulars, which, not being told that they are for publication, we withhold. They certainly bear out the claim that the district is "all right." One fact mentioned in the letter is of such importance that we will make special reference to it. Our correspondent says: "The White Pass & Yukon railway have given me a rate of \$10 a ton on ore to Tacoma." Our first comment is that to be able to take quartz from Atlin to Tacoma for that price illustrates better than anything else what a change has taken place in the North through the construction of the railway, and also that to do everything in its power to build up the industries of the North. But what we do not like is the word "Tacoma." It is not the fault of the company that this word occurs in the contract. To be sure it might have been "Everett," but so far as British Columbia is concerned, one place is as objectionable as the other. It is bad enough to have our gold sent to Seattle, but it is a little better to have it sent to Tacoma for sale without having our gold sent to Tacoma for treatment. What is going to be done about this? Surely it is time that some steps were taken to prevent the State of Washington getting the cream of our mining industry while we have to put up with the skim-milk.

run on local issues? Its party has been in power for four years and has been able to do just what it wished. Surely if it had done its duty to British Columbia it would welcome a struggle on local issues. The Times knows quite well that only disappointment has attended the policy of the Liberal party in this province, and hence it is more than anxious to have the campaign run on issues about which the voters here know little and care less.

CAPTURE OF ROD HILL.

To the ordinary layman the story of how Rod Hill was captured is not pleasant reading. We have been congratulating ourselves on the notion that Esquimat was impregnable, and perhaps it is, but it is not agreeable to learn that, under the conditions which existed on Monday the principal defenses of the naval station were found to have fallen into the hands of the enemy. There is no use in saying that these conditions are not likely to happen again, for every condition is possible in warfare, and it is not reassuring to know that the first time a supposedly hostile force attempted to surprise the impregnable battery at Rod Hill it was successful. We do not profess to know how military authorities ought to conduct such circumstances, but we know how a news paper man would be treated if he made a blunder of an important assignment. He would be given to understand that he would have to learn his business better. The lesson of the South African war is that the books on military tactics are of very little service. There was a time when war was a sort of game. It was conducted on much the same lines as a game as you find him, where the other leader did a certain thing, the other did something else. If he departed from the established order he was deemed a sort of barbarian. The Continental general objected to Napoleon because he disregarded all rules and traditions for the handling of armies. There is only one rule that is worth regarding as a game, namely, that you must take the enemy as you find him. Everything else is governed by this, and the additional fact that you can never tell with any certainty where you will find him. A writer in the London Times said, a few days ago, that the South African war had shown conclusively the inadequacy of the British officer to the conditions of modern fighting. For a dash against any sort of odds, the public have a right to the explanation. The public are paying for the military establishment at Esquimat, and have a right to know if it is up to the mark, and if it is not, what the reason is.

GERMANY IN CHINA.

What we observe in a London weekly devoted to Canadian interests is a letter concerning the British Columbia government in which the Dunsmuir government is described as a "stop-gap," and the suggestion is made that nothing much need be expected from it. The letter is anonymous. We suggest that no paper ought to print letters of this nature. If any person entertains views as to political conditions in this province, which he thinks ought to be laid before the British public, he at least ought to sign his name to his effusions, not only as a guarantee of good faith, but in order that people in British Columbia may be able to judge of his ability to form an opinion of any value. We have found, as a rule, that people who print opinions of others over a non de plume are rarely of a class whose names would add anything to what they say, and this may be said of the unnamed letter. Editors ought to exercise a good deal of care in printing such letters, for harm may be done by them.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

The legislature has authorized the appointment of a commission to examine into the working of the laws relating to mining and water rights. We understand that the personnel of the commission will not be announced before the Premier's return from California. It will be noted that the scope of the commission's powers is dual, and some people will be of the opinion that the least talked-of branch, namely, that relating to water rights, is the more important of the two. Our mining laws are pretty good as they stand. Undoubtedly some amendments are needed, but nothing that is very radical. A great many persons in British Columbia are quite familiar with mining and are competent to suggest amendments to the laws relating to that industry, but on the subject of water rights we are all very much in the dark. The scale of charges is a subject upon which it is necessary to have some light cast. It seems clear that a hard and fast scale, applicable to every water power, will hardly do. It is impossible that in many cases the same amount of horsepower can be developed at the same cost. It may happen that a very great amount of power may be obtained by a small expenditure in plant, while in another locality, owing to the conditions of the country, a smaller power will cost more. At first sight it seems as if there should be some relation between the cost of the power and the price charged for it. We mention this as one of the subjects which the commission will probably have to deal with. We do not altogether approve of the appointment of commissions to investigate matters which will form the subject of legislation. There is something in the contention that the government is responsible for the legislation of the country and must take the risk of initiating it. It is also quite true that a legislature would not necessarily be bound by the report of any commission. Nevertheless there are some cases in which it is desirable, and we think that the present is one of them, and that it is important to have competent men gather facts for the information of the government and legislature, and report them with such recommendations as they think proper. There is a lack of information upon both the subject of water rights and the mining law, and it is important to have competent men gather facts for the information of the government and legislature, and report them with such recommendations as they think proper. There is a lack of information upon both the subject of water rights and the mining law, and it is important to have competent men gather facts for the information of the government and legislature, and report them with such recommendations as they think proper.

UNFAIR CRITICISMS.

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THE WAR.

The Transvaal was annexed to the British Empire on September 1st. It was on May 24th that the advance guard of Lord Roberts' army crossed the Vaal River. It has taken three months and seven days to accomplish the task of reducing the Boer forces in the Transvaal to such a condition that they can be treated as rebels. During this time several important positions have been taken, and the centre of the great mining industry has been for most of the time under our government, which is speedily restoring settled conditions. Lord Roberts' task is very nearly done. There will be desultory fighting for some time to come. The enemy shows signs of prolonging resistance of a guerrilla nature. They have plenty of courage, and are much influenced by ignorance of the real nature of the change that has been forced upon them. They are slow to believe that under British rule they will be safe to carry on their usual avocations, and doubtless very many of them fear banishment, if taken with arms in their hands. The work of pacification will be difficult, and may occupy some months, and it may be necessary to take very strong measures to convince the rebels that their duty is to accept the fortunes of war. The operations against La Boshan, where it is said that 2,000 Boers gathered, show that very little dependence can be placed upon the oaths of those who have made submission. It is almost impossible that after Prinsloo's and Olivier's surrenders there can have been 2,000 fighting men left, and therefore it seems probable that many of those who had previously submitted and given their sworn promise not to fight, have taken the field again. The London Daily Mail very wittily remarks that the United States paid \$20,000,000 for the good will of the Philippines war.

THE GREAT FREIG.

The Great Freig is a ship built in Victoria, and is the largest ship ever built in the city. It is a steamship, and is now in the hands of the British Columbia Navigation Company. The ship is a two-masted schooner, and is built for service between Victoria and the West Coast of Canada. The ship is a fine specimen of modern shipbuilding, and is well adapted for the service for which it was built. The ship is now in the hands of the British Columbia Navigation Company, and is expected to be in service by the beginning of the next season.

THE BOSCOWITZ.

The Boscowitz is a coal freighter, and is now in the hands of the British Columbia Navigation Company. The ship is a steamship, and is well adapted for the service for which it was built. The ship is now in the hands of the British Columbia Navigation Company, and is expected to be in service by the beginning of the next season.

THE COAL TRADE.

The coal trade is one of the most important of the industries of the province. It is an industry which has developed rapidly in recent years, and is expected to continue to do so for many years to come. The coal trade is one of the most important of the industries of the province. It is an industry which has developed rapidly in recent years, and is expected to continue to do so for many years to come.

PRESS COMMENT.

There has been a great deal of comment in the press upon the recent election in the United States. The general opinion is that the election was a close one, and that the result is of great importance. The press has commented upon the various issues which were before the voters, and upon the conduct of the campaign. It is generally believed that the election will have a great influence upon the future of the country.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Where the money goes is a question which is of great interest to the public. It is a question which is of great interest to the public. It is a question which is of great interest to the public.

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Advertisement for Beecham's Pills, including text and an illustration of the product box. The text describes the benefits of the pills for various ailments and provides information on where to purchase them.



PRESS COMMENT.

THROW OVERBOARD.

Register. Liberal party is throwing overboard old-time Liberals who still stand on form upon which the Laurier government was retained to power in 1896.

TARTE A TARTAR.

all-Emple. are still reigned, with Messrs. M. Sutherland, of the Ontario group, by him, and Messrs. Paterson and King that he is disposed of. The says:

epakin and beaswar, under, pitch and plaster, more to you try to put it off, sure to stick the faster.

Order faction in the cabinet must not feel as if the sheepskin and the order, for certainly the more they him the tighter he holds on.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

all-Emple. is a case which shows how the lies at Ottawa.

the present government took office, argument of railways had contracted Imperial Oil Company to supply it for the Intercolonial.

merican gentleman turned up at the as the representative of the Galena npany shortly afterwards, and he was that the oil contract was given at a higher figure.

are the rates that the Tories pay, together with the rates that Liberals are now paying:

Tory. Present. Cent. Per gal. Per gal. Oil, winter... 30 63 Oil, summer... 21 39

It will be noticed that the government who as much for some oils, and in the nearly five times as much, as the did.

if you in your private business can- viced contract in order to pay twice to five times as much for what you buy?

you suppose that there is no plan in this fence?

HOT ON HIS TRAIL.

Halfax Herald. Conservatives of Prince Edward do not anticipate any great difficulty trying all the seats on the island at forthcoming general election with the lion of West Queens, the seat now Sir Louis Davies, who is reported that they would have to meet all that

A LIBERAL ON LIBERALS.

Montreal Gazette. Herald makes a piteous appeal to man who has ever claimed to be a Liberal to use up the strength of the nation, and "close up with the ranks."

Liberalism is an encouraging recommendation to take to the rank and file, and it is still so when it is backed up by a lecture on the shortcomings of the rank and file in the past.

The Herald thus summarizes the history of the party leadership: Liberals turned away from Mr. Macle when his enemies led about his personal honesty; many turned away from Mr. Bennett as a leader because of certain traits in a great and noble character;

Liberalism did not in this foolish and merry fashion, was built as a party newspaper to allow these dark

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS. case of Alex. King, who had turned with Herbert Vancouver over the boat-

Justice Craig, at Dawson City, an order-

THE BOSCOVITZ SAILS.

A large Cargo For the Ports of British Columbia. Steamer Boscovitz, which sailed this

STEAMERS AMUR AND TEES SAIL NORTH HEAVILY LADEN WITH FREIGHT.

The rush of freight to the North continues from this city. The Amur and Tees carried North close on 1,200 tons

Vast amount of Goods Going North—Boscowitz Leaves For Naas.

In August the several vessels from Victoria over 400 tons of groceries and other merchandise from the warehouses of local dealers to Skagway.

THE COAL TRADE. Coal Freight Rates From Australia Continue Fair—Coal is King.

In his weekly review of the coal market, J. W. Harrison, the coal and metal broker of San Francisco, says that

DIAMOND DYES Will Dye Any Article of Clothing from Feathers to Stockings.

Feathers, ribbons, silk ties, dress silks, shawls, dresses, costumes, capes, jackets and shawls can be dyed at home with Diamond Dyes so that they will

The Great Freight Rush

The Steamers Amur and Tees Sail North Heavily Laden With Freight.

Vast amount of Goods Going North—Boscowitz Leaves For Naas.

The rush of freight to the North continues from this city. The Amur and Tees carried North close on 1,200 tons of goods, and by any means as much as could be handled by the railway company for the loading of through freight here, and the merchants were eager to get all the space that could be allotted to them. They would have taken more from had the vessels been able to give it.

In August the several vessels from Victoria over 400 tons of groceries and other merchandise from the warehouses of local dealers to Skagway. The Amur did not get away on her voyage North until about daylight this morning, for at an early hour this morning after the vessels were still piling the freight into her hold. The wharf was a scene of animation yesterday and for some hours the

Included in the shipments sent North on the Amur was an eagle for the Eagles of Dawson, which was sent to them by the local store. The eagle was a Danube's mascot for some time, and which is now on the river steamer Glenora in the North. The eagle was a brass-colored one, mounted on the roof of the pilot-house of the Danube, and the sight of it used to bring the Americans to the water.

THE BOSCOVITZ SAILS. A large Cargo For the Ports of British Columbia. Steamer Boscovitz, which sailed this morning for the ports of British Columbia, was well filled with general freight, as she took as well as that contracted for by her owners.

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Among the Legal Lights

Proceedings at September Sitting of Full Court, Which Began Yesterday.

The List of Cases to Be Called To-day—Proceedings in Chambers.

The September sitting of the Full Court began yesterday morning before Justices Walker, Drake and Irving. Chief Justice McCall was not present, being expected this morning. Little, however, was done except to grant leave to set down the additional appeal cases of Lovell v. Brackman & Ker, and McCann v. Wellman, for hearing at this session.

A WOMAN'S TACT. Mrs. Fuller has to Vary the Plan Suggested by Mrs. Deming. Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Deming are neighbors and visit each other quite frequently.

IN CHAMBERS. In yesterday's Chamber court, which was granted of the will of John Medvedick. An application made on behalf of the C. L. Land & Investment Agency who sought to restrain Henry Christian

THE LYTON DREDGE. Fifteen Hundred Cubic Yards of Gravel Moved Every Hour. From Inland Sentinel. Mr. John Cobbedick, manager of the Cobbedick New Zealand gold dredge on the Fraser near Lytton, reports that the dredge has been in operation for the past month and that he is more than satisfied with the results attained.

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The British Mission to Kano

Interesting Account of a Place Little Known to the World.

An African Market That is One of the World's Wonders.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with the Rev. J. A. E. Richardson, a member of Bishop Tugwell's expedition to Kano, who was elected from that city by the King and who has just arrived in England. Despite this rebuff the mission cannot be described as a failure, seeing that as a result of it

RECORD IN BLOOD. The record of Hood's Saranaripi is the most interesting of the kind of people to whom it has given good health. It is all the time curing diseases of the liver, nerves, kidneys and bladder, and is doing good every day to thousands who are taking it for most ailments, such as indigestion and general debility.

THE LABOR QUESTION. Situation at Rossland Discussed by War Eagle Vice-President. In an interview published in the Rossland Record a few days ago, Mr. T. G. Blackstock, vice-president of the War Eagle and Centre Star mining companies, reported as follows on the labor question:

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JEROME'S DOG STORY

From Werner's Magazine.

A great many burglaries had lately taken place in our neighborhood, and father came to the conclusion that it was time he bought a dog. He thought a dog would be very good for his purpose, so he purchased the most savage and murderous-looking specimen that he could find.

My mother was alarmed when she saw the dog. "Surely you're not going to let that brute loose about the house?" she exclaimed. "He'll kill somebody. I can see it in his face."

"I want him to kill somebody," replied my father, "but I want him to kill burglars." "I don't like to hear you talk like that," Thomas, answered mother. "It's not like you. We're a right to protect our property, but we've got to take a fellow-human creature's life."

"Our fellow-human creatures will be all right enough to get on in the kitchen when they're no business there," retorted my father somewhat testily. "I'm going to fix up this dog in the scullery, and I'll have a burglar come looking around—well—that's his affair."

The old folks quarreled on and off for about a week. My mother, however, thought the matter absurdly sentimental, and the matter thought the dog unnecessary. "You're a burglar," she said, "and you're a dog. You're a fellow-human creature, and you're a dog. You're a burglar, and you're a dog. You're a fellow-human creature, and you're a dog."

"Oh, well, the dog's got him by now," murmured my father, who had heard nothing and was sleepy. "Thomas," replied my mother severely, "I'm not going to have a fellow-human creature being murdered by a savage beast. If you don't go down and save that man's life I will, my father, preparing to get up. 'You're always fancying your nose. I believe that's all you want to come and live on my property. Just to satisfy her, however, he pulled on his trousers and

Well, sure enough, my mother was right this time. There was a burglar in the house. The pantry window stood open, and a light was shining in. My father crept softly toward and peeped through the partly open door. He saw a man, a woman, and a child, and there, beside him, on the floor, gazing up into his face with a blood-curdling smile, was a dog that idiot of a dog, wagging his tail.

My father was so taken aback that he forgot to keep silent. "Well, I'll put that dog to bed," he said. "The burglar, hearing him, made a dash and got out of the house. My father had seemed vexed with my father for having driven him away. My mother, however, thought the dog back to the trainer from whom we had bought it."

Blinks—By George, here's another letter from my wife at the seashore asking for money. That's all the news. I'll send you a few more. I'll send you a few more. I'll send you a few more.

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