

The Colonist. THURSDAY, MAY 26

THE GENIUS OF THE NORTH.

The history of the Christian era is the record of the triumphs of the genius of the North. We all remember that the northern barbarians overthrew the Roman empire. Our own race is from the North, at least it has been nurtured under northern skies for more generations than can be correctly reckoned. Botanists tell us that in proportion as plants approach the northern limit of successful production they become more fruitful in seeds. In tropical climates, where the chances are favorable to the germination of every seed which falls to the ground, the plants are luxuriant in foliage and poor in the germs of new life. In the North, where cold, snow and wind may destroy the tender shoot of the young plant, the parent stem makes an effort to counteract the hostile aspect of nature and sacrifices show in leaf and flower to the number and perfection of its seeds. It is as though the plant said to itself: I will produce many seeds so that there may be the better chance of my life being reproduced in future years. What is true of plant life is true also of animal life. The animals of the North Temperate zone are more prolific than those of tropical and equatorial regions. The rule applies as well to men as to the brute creation. So far as life goes the North implies virility, strength and resolution. Men everywhere are the creatures of their environment, and hence it is not surprising that in latitudes where perennial summer reigns they are improvident. It is told that some years ago an Englishman was impressed with the idea that if he would carry a few colonies of bees to Central America they would make honey all the year round and store it, whereby he would make a good thing out of the busy workers. To use the language of the street, it was a low down trick on the bees, but it did not turn out just as its projector imagined. For though they worked steadily through the first twelvemonth, the next year they not only struck for shorter hours, but decided that it was useless to store up honey in a land where flowers bloomed at all times. It is so with tropical races. They are improvident. In the North something must be provided against winter. Hence the North implies industry and frugality. Each northern autumn sees the apparent death of all vegetation except the sombre evergreens. Forests stand bare and seemingly lifeless; while all smaller vegetation perishes. When the spring comes, new life reigns everywhere. It is not surprising that all northern races have a rich mythology, the basis of which is that this life is only the prelude to another, when all that is most worth having will be preserved. To the wanderer in tropical deserts it might seem natural enough to ask: If man die shall he live again? But to races bred where each autumn of death was followed by a spring of renewed life, immortality seemed the only logical deduction from the known facts of existence. Hence the North implies faith. Faith, industry, frugality, virility, strength and resolution—these are the virtues of the North. In them we find the reasons why the despised barbarians of eighteen centuries ago have been able to conquer the world, except only China, which now is about to fall under the dominion of the same restless forces. To Canadians these thoughts possess a special interest. We have a magnificent domain; but much of it is in northerly latitude. It will take strong men to wrest from Nature the wealth she has stored in the fields, mines and forests of Canada, men of faith, frugality, industry, virility, strength and resolution. In the timbered regions of Eastern Canada, where the Ice King holds sway for almost half the year, on the prairies where the mercury hides below the cypher for weeks together, on the slopes of the Pacific Coast, where nature exhibits herself in her most rugged aspects, a man of men will be reared in whom the virtues of the North will be innate, a race which one day will give law to the world. Our splendid Dominion resting on the two greatest oceans, and extending from the most productive latitude on the earth's surface to the Pole itself, is the seat of the Empire of the future. The schoolboys of Canada ought to be well-grounded in this faith, so that they may grow up inspired by the right sort of patriotism, which is not that which boasts itself upon the things which have been done, but fits itself for great deeds to be accomplished. John L. Retallick is announced by the Kootenai as a candidate for the legislature from Slokan Riding. Mr. Retallick is described by our contemporary as a thorough mining man, eligible, competent and trustworthy. If Slokan can get that sort of a representative it had better take him no matter what his politics may be. THE GREAT ALFRED. The whole civilized world is to-day thinking of the Anglo-Saxon as never before since Egbert of Wessex united the Angles and the Saxons and proclaimed himself king of all England. If the fame of Egbert had not been eclipsed by that of his distinguished grandson he would have occupied a lofty place in the memory of the English-speaking race, for he was a man of wisdom and courage, skilled equally in the battlefield and the council chamber. While he was undoubtedly the first to claim the title of King of England, his position was somewhat different to that occupied by Alfred and his successors. The Heptarchy had in his day been reduced substantially to three governments, Wessex, Anglia and Northumbria. Egbert retained his sovereignty over Wessex and

was recognized as overlord by the other kingdoms. This also was the relation which his son, Ethelwulf, occupied to the several divisions of the country. When Alfred came to the throne of Wessex the Danes left him very little domain which he could call his own, and his first attempts to depose them from their conquest were so unsuccessful that he lost what power he possessed and, as every school boy knows, was a fugitive in the forests of the land of which he was king. It is not necessary here to tell the story of how he gathered his faithful adherents around him, or with what courage and foresight he undertook an aggressive campaign against the Danes. This story is also familiar to all. Suffice it to say that he won back not only Wessex, but sufficient of the remainder of the country to enable him to assume the title of King of England in a new sense, that is in the sense in which we understand it to-day. Later he made peace with the Danes and agreed with them upon a division of the country, an act of consummate wisdom, as the history of the thousand years which have passed since then abundantly proves. What special things did Alfred do that his name should be cherished as that of the greatest of English kings? The present day is one of iconoclasm. It takes nothing for granted. It has shattered more than a hundred great reputations. How has Alfred fared at its hands? This question may be fairly answered by the statement that while much of his traditional glory has been taken from him, the Alfred of actual history is a greater man than the Alfred of romance. The claim made for him that he invented trial by jury and in fact all the fundamental principles of English government may be dismissed as without solid foundation. Research has discovered the germs of all those institutions in the years before Alfred. The glory of this king consists in the fact that in a turbulent and bloody age, surrounded by a fierce barbarism, menaced by foes without and not free from dissensions within, he was enabled to lay the foundation of what we now call British government and British civilization. In instituting counties, hundreds and tithings, he gave the initial movement to democracy as we enjoy it at the present day. In all the range of political achievements there is nothing more fruitful of good results than this. We have in it the genesis of popular government. It made the individual the basis of the state. Blackstone defines the principle of the tithing to be that each individual composing it was responsible for the good behavior of each of the others. Thus the consciousness that he was a part of the governing machinery of the kingdom was brought home to every Englishman, who learned what freedom under law meant. The tithing was responsible to the hundred, the hundred to the country, the country to the crown. Each sub-division had within itself certain rights and privileges which could not legally be shirked. It is quite true that is an old Teutonic custom, but it long ago lost its force on the continent, while in England it was so deeply implanted owing to the wisdom of Alfred in associating it with the very foundations of the institutions of the kingdom, that the rigors of the feudal system could not prevail against it. In this sense of individual responsibility we have the first evidence of that "glorious charter * * * breathed in the words I'm an Englishman." The wisdom and strength of Alfred's character also found expression in good laws well administered. While he did not create the jury system, he undoubtedly gave it new force. The jury was a necessary complement to the personal responsibility which as we have seen lay at the bottom of the whole system, for it would be idle to require each man in the tithing to be responsible for his fellows, if he were not permitted to satisfy himself as to their guilt or innocence of charges laid against any one of their number. We can find the origin of our present system of jurisprudence in the laws promulgated by this great king. A learned and literary man himself, he encouraged literature. He was personally a splendid type of his race, courageous and resourceful, firm yet gentle, respectful of the rights of others while insisting on his own. No sketch of this, the greatest of our kings, would be complete if it did not mention that to him England owes her first navy. When Campbell sang her "Mariners of England Who guard our native seas, Whose flag has braved a thousand years, The battle and the breeze," he was not using simply a figure of speech. It is more than a thousand years since Alfred laid the foundation of England's sea power. He saw that to successfully cope with the Danes he must be prepared to meet them upon the element where they had been supreme. It was in vain that he defeated the hardy vikings on land. They returned to their ships and sought another point of attack upon the coast. So Alfred built a navy, and such apt scholars did his subjects become in the use of ships that he was able to successfully dispute the supremacy of the seas with his dangerous rivals. The mighty fleet, which gathered in long leagues of power to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Victoria, was simply the culmination of centuries of triumph upon the ocean, the ripe fruit of the seed planted by Alfred more than ten centuries before. Mr. S. T. Wood, special correspondent of the Toronto Globe, is much impressed with the manner in which the laws are administered and order is enforced in this province. After reviewing the peculiar conditions prevailing in British Columbia, he says: "All these conditions tend to increase the difficulty of preserving order. They create dangers that can be scarcely appreciated in a

settled farming district. And the fact that the peace is as well-preserved and that life and property are as safe in British Columbia as in Ontario is most creditable to Chief Hussey and the force under his control. Let the story of a big nugget take root and spring up in a new mining town in any part of the province, and immediately there is a provincial police station established there with authority to move the slow-grinding wheels of British justice against all malefactors." This compliment to our province reflects credit not only upon the efficient police force but upon all persons charged with the administration of justice. The Colonist has already twice explained that the paragraph relating to the Chillikoot aerial tramway, quoted in the letter of Mr. Nelson Bennett to Mr. J. E. Macrae, and printed in to-day's paper, did not originate in this office but was copied with the remainder of the article from an Eastern exchange, where it appeared as though it were a part of Inspector Constantine's report. We would like to have some limit set to the number of times we shall be asked to make the statement. The company has a grievance, but it seems to be nursing it rather more than its nature warrants. Both sides of the house stand committed to the policy of borrowing money to expend on those public works which are essential, if the province is to advance in prosperity. Time and again have the opposition members declared in their places in the house that they did not object to such a policy. The position of these gentlemen in antagonizing the loans, which they said ought to be made is most astonishingly inconsistent. But then our opposition friends are consistent in nothing except their hostility to everything that is calculated to develop the province. The Kamloops Standard will do well to keep plainly before its readers what it so clearly demonstrates in its last issue, namely that there is not strictly speaking any deficit in British Columbia, because the annual income is greater than the ordinary current expenditure. It is the extraordinary expenditures, that is, those demanded by the growth of the province, which render the borrowing of money necessary. The Vernon News tells Mr. Graham, M.P.P., that he will find his views on the railway policy of the government altogether too narrow for his constituents who, the News says, "do not agree with him that a measure that will bring prosperity to one section of the province ought to be opposed by those less immediately interested in its success." The small interest which the news of the Earl of Aberdeen's intended resignation of the Governor-Generalship has excited, shows how little is the place that an ordinary Governor-General fills in the public mind. Lord Aberdeen has been a fairly satisfactory representative of Her Majesty; but he has not won a very deep place in the Canadian heart. The Kamloops Standard says that the number of persons who are going into the Omineca and the other mining districts north of Kamloops is increasing daily. There is no manner of doubt but that the whole of the region north of the Canadian Pacific and west of the Rockies will before long be filled with people. The city of Spokane has called upon the Le Roi company to pay \$61,025.98 cents taxes upon its mine in British Columbia. What is this we have heard about the manner in which the poor down-trodden gold mine owner is oppressed in this province? The papers all over the continent are comparing Joseph Leiter of Chicago with the other Joseph who made such a fine deal in wheat in the time of the Pharaohs. That was a famous corner of wheat which the enterprising son of Israel put up in Egypt. He had the shorts in a hole, if ever a man had. We do not quite agree with the Chilliwack Progress. It is true that the opposition need a leader, who has the faculty of commanding success, but what they need even more is a cause to fight for. The voters will not grow enthusiastic over a negative quantity. It is not too soon to begin preparations for the provincial exhibition at New Westminster. Let an effort be made in all parts of British Columbia to produce a display on that occasion that will do justice to our matchless province. It is very much too soon to take stock in stories of war between Great Britain and France. Neither country has any wish to engage in anything so stupid, and a peaceful solution of the West African difficulty will doubtless be discovered. A rumor has it that the opposition have decided to adopt "Ben Bolt" for a campaign song, because every verse begins with "Don't." BY WAY OF VARIETY. "Your daughter looks so much like you, Mrs. Green; that I can hardly tell you apart." "Really?" "Yes. But don't tell her I told you so." Life. "I understand," said the young woman, "that you speak Spanish like a native of Spain." The linguist drew himself up haughtily and inquired: "Am I to understand that you desire to impugn my character for veracity?" Washington Star. After the Ball— "Are they were wed he fed her On candies, day by day. "Sweets to the sweet" in tender. "But tone he used to say. "But oh, it cost him down. "For now he has to say "The bills for matrimony to restore The health he drew away."—Cleveland Leader.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day is the 79th anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, who was born in London, May 24, 1819. The only British sovereign who lived to see so great an age was her grandfather, George III., who died at the age of 82. She is the oldest reigning sovereign but one, the exception being Christian IX., of Denmark, who was born April 8, 1818. Her life covers a period of the greatest progress which the world has ever seen. During it, the Empire over which she reigns with such universal acceptance has grown at a rate and to a degree unprecedented in the annals of history. The wealth of her people has increased with unexampled rapidity. Problems of popular government have been worked out with great success. Social conditions have been vastly improved, and it may be broadly said that the masses of the people are far happier in their relations to the state and to each other than they were at the time of her birth. The echoes of Waterloo had scarcely died away when Her Majesty was born. Napoleon was then a prisoner in St. Helena, and Europe had scarcely adjusted itself to the new conditions arising out of his overthrow. Spain was then the supreme power in the Western Hemisphere, for she had not yet lost control of that magnificent dominion which extended from the northern boundary of California to Cape Horn. Asia was for the most part a sealed world to Europeans, for although the East India Company had conquered a large part of Hindostan, the greater portion of the greatest of the continents with its teeming millions of people was closed to commerce and the other forces of Occidental civilization. Africa, the "Dark Continent" in the strongest meaning of the term, a little fringe of territory on its northern and southern frontiers being all that had been occupied by the white races. Australia was practically an unknown world, and cannibalism and heathenism were rife throughout Oceania. Canada was little more than a name; its loyalty to the British crown a matter of question; its future value as an appanage of Great Britain a matter of doubt. Turning from the political to the industrial world, we are reminded that the use of steam was then only in its infancy. Long after her birth it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the scientific men of the day that no steamboat could be constructed that could carry coal enough for a voyage across the Atlantic. She was seven years of age when George Stephenson opened the Stockton & Darlington railway. She was in her teens before the telegraph became more than a scientific toy. She has witnessed a complete revolution in almost all the mechanical arts. Her own part in the progress of the nearly four score years which she has lived has been very great for she was called to an early age to accept the responsibilities of government. It has probably been given to no woman to enjoy a greater opportunity of benefiting her fellows than has fallen to Her Majesty; and it may be said truly that none have ever discharged their trust with higher motives as their inspiration and with greater fidelity to a sense of duty. The key-note of her life has been her duty. She has aimed at nothing spectacular, but as wife, mother and sovereign, she has exhibited in the highest degree those qualities of mind and heart which make for happiness and success in every walk of life and can be emulated by the most humble as well as the most prominent of her subjects. Among reigning sovereigns, she easily occupies the first place, whether judged by the prowess of her Empire, her wisdom in council, the exalted nature of her life and character, or the affection with which she is regarded by the people of every country in the world. She has outlived most of those who were associated with her in her early life, and yet she is appreciated with an affection that grows with the years. A singular figure is hers as it stands out against the background of contemporary history. The strength of her character and the integrity of her nature have impressed themselves upon the times to such an extent that this will go down to posterity as the Victorian Age. In the course of nature it cannot be long before the people of her Empire will bid her a long farewell, but that the day may be far distant, when her life of usefulness shall end, is the prayer of hundreds of millions of people to-day to whom "God Save the Queen" is more than a form of words, and is a recognition that through her, under God, the nation has prospered as never before and fitted in an especial manner to play that tremendous part in the human drama which Providence seems to have marked out for it.

What is CASTORIA Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend. Castoria. Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D. Brooklyn, N. Y. THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

Klondyke Outfits PRICE LISTS NOW READY B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS and HATTERS, 97 and 99 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

Gilmore & McCandless 100 doz. White Handkerchiefs, 85c. per doz. Boys' Blouses, extra fine, new goods. 100 doz. Towels, 45x20, 3 for 50c. 100 doz. Towels, 40x18, 3 for 25c. 100 doz. Wool Socks, fine quality, 25c. or \$2.50 per doz. 50 doz. Black Cotton, half hose, 3 pair for 50c., regular price 25c. a pair. 50 doz. Black Cotton, half hose, fast color, 2 pair for 25c. These goods are bought direct from the manufacturer and it will pay you to see them. Gilmore & McCandless 35 and 37 Johnson Street

Giving Him Points That is what we have been giving you: points on the market more pointed than Zulu's assegai and poison to credit. Market creeping up. Fill your picnic basket for the 24th. Boned chicken, turkey and duck, 25c. tin. DEVILED HAM 10c. CHICKEN TAMALES 25c. PORTABLE TABLE JELLIES 10, 15, 25c. Ontario maple syrup by the pint, quart or gallon. Bring your jug and we will fill it.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO R. P. RITHET & CO. Wholesale Merchants, Wharf St., Victoria, B.C. Groceries, Wines and Liquors KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS Agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Direct Steamers to all Klondike Ports.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. Enderby and Vernon. Brands HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND *** SPECIAL R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents.

MISERIES OF FAMINE Taking While They Va American Va Beef and Bread H and Rice at Pri Another Report at Sea Extended eral Port au Prince, M ing despatch has Port de Paix dated telegraph communc interrupted up to cannonading was in (Thursday last) in the north of Cuba. To cannonading continued fashion." CUBANS S While Presumed Am the Insurrectional perate S Key West, May 25. Castro, a well-known denas, arrived here to States gunboat Ann recent bombardment Castro was in the be trying to reach the A get transportation to on an important missi trance to the Spanis the saw and heard of the bombardment. Senor American shell explor the the bastion and The Casnio, which military headquarters racks, and which was ture in town, was Oth buildings were the shots went as far gar plantation, two m for. The Spanish le Castro believes to have After the bombardment tary commander press men into the work of build new batteries, a 1,200 men were broug and Havana to commen Senor Castro, after on the Piedras Key United States gunboat was taken off. He say

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THURSDAY MAY 26

SIR LOUIS DAVIES' MISSION.

The mission of Sir Louis Davies to Washington possesses great interest to the people of both countries. Its scope seems to be wide enough to embrace ever conceivable question that has arisen or can arise between them.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

The New York Herald publishes letters from a number of prominent public men in the United States on the question of an alliance between that country and Great Britain.

tions between the daughter, who is keeping house for herself, and the younger one, who has no intention of ever leaving the family circle.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

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debt to the British people which they can never fully repay.

THE CELEBRATION.

The Queen's Birthday celebration was a great success. Everything contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion.

of the matter is not unduly favorable to the government.

ONE CRY DISPOSED OF.

A few days must elapse before the political contest takes definite form, for until the candidates are actually in the field interest will languish.

the dynasty would be swept away before it.

SPAIN'S TROUBLES.

The war seems the least of Spain's troubles. When a nation engages in hostilities the possibility of a defeat is ever present, and to meet it courageously at the hands of a superior force is not dishonorable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach.

ACHE. is the base of so many lives that here we make our great boast. Our pills cure 4 while others do not.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. is due to over-work, over-study, over-exhaustion, or some form of abuse.

HUDYAN. This remedy-treatment cures Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, fatigue or lost manhood.

HUDYAN. Is to be had only from Hudson Medical Institute. Write for Circulars and Testimonials.

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THEODORE DAVIE, DECEASED. STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

EDUCATION. NOTICE is hereby given that the oral examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in Public Schools will be held at the Victoria Hotel as follows, commencing on Monday July 4th 1898.

LORD COURT. He Was Once an Inspector of the Local Government.

Various small advertisements and notices including 'The United States', 'Official Note', 'Berlin, May 28', 'The papers team', 'The government', 'The coming American', 'The situation', 'The report that', 'The Spanish gunboat', 'The Manila on Monday', 'Hambury Starts for', 'Winnipeg, May', 'Winnipeg city council', 'Real estate dealers', 'David T. Hambury', 'On Monday next', 'Wellandport, May', 'LORD COURT', 'He Was Once an Inspector of the Local Government', 'A FRENCH', 'Paris, May 27', 'How a Socialist De', 'Himself on', 'Paris, May 27', 'election', 'The editor of L'Intr', 'Geraud Richard, the', 'deputy fought a duel', 'fort was pricked on h'

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