







(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, NOVEMBER 4)

HON. MR. SIFTON'S VIEWS

The Minister of the Interior Replies to the Board of Trade Address.

Intimates That the Hundred Pounds Customs Allowance to Miners Will Be Stopped.

The Government Have Determined on a Canadian Route to the Yukon.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canada's minister of the Interior, could not be called to notice by the large and very representative body of citizens who attended the presentation of the memorial to him at the Board of Trade yesterday, how deep an interest the people of Victoria feel in the development and the trade of the great gold mining regions of the North.

When your colleagues visited Victoria last year this board presented a long list of additional and necessary aids to navigation provided for, but some of them being especially brought to notice, namely, the lighted Fiddle reef, is not receiving attention. We would ask you to mention to the Board of Trade the importance of this unfilled work.

This board takes pleasure in pointing to a large and important increase of shipping in British Columbia, particulars of which will be found in an annual report, just issued, page 98. This warrants us in requesting that a liberal consideration be given to the matter of appropriation for such much needed harbor improvements, etc.

TRADE REQUIREMENTS REVIEWED.

The Board of Trade Invite Consideration of a Variety of Important Subjects.

To the Honorable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior:

Dear Sir, We, the members of the British Columbia Board of Trade, desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by your visit to this city to present to you a hearty and cordial welcome.

It is gratifying to know that your government is alive to the importance of the immense trade which results from the recent discovery of gold in the Northwest Territories of Canada. It is to these matters which we would refer briefly.

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RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

In view of the very rapid development of British Columbia, it is important that the Dominion government grant liberal aid to railway construction. The eyes of tens of thousands are now turned upon the wonderful rich gold belt which extends from the south boundary of this province to the far North. Such an opportunity for securing and retaining a great increase of population never before presented itself.

COMOX MAIL.

Almost a year ago tenders were called for a semi-weekly mail service to Comox. This route would be that which is inaugurated without delay, as much inconvenience is experienced at present on account of the delivery of mails only once a week.

INSOLVENCY.

We hope that the ensuing session of parliament that the government may see its way to introduce and pass an insolvency act suitable to the requirements of the trade of this great Dominion.

INDIAN RESERVE.

We have been assured on several occasions that the transfer of the Songhees Indian reservation lands would be speedily arranged. Any information as to the state of these negotiations will be most opportune.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

When your colleagues visited Victoria last year this board presented a long list of additional and necessary aids to navigation provided for, but some of them being especially brought to notice, namely, the lighted Fiddle reef, is not receiving attention. We would ask you to mention to the Board of Trade the importance of this unfilled work.

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WEATHER REPORTS.

The shipping interests of British Columbia should certainly receive greater attention than heretofore, and we would urge the importance of furnishing regular forecasts of the weather, such as on the Pacific coast south of this province.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

We are informed that more accurate weather forecasts could be made if there was telegraphic communication with the north end of Vancouver Island. The interests of the largely increased commercial interests, especially salmon canning and the export of lumber, would be greatly benefited by the extension of the telegraph to the north end of Vancouver Island.

EXPANSION OF CANADIAN TRADE.

With the expiry of Great Britain's treaties and the Dominion government will be free to negotiate for improved facilities with those countries which are now protected by the most favorable trade agreements. It is gratifying to know that your government is alive to the importance of the immense trade which results from the recent discovery of gold in the Northwest Territories of Canada. It is to these matters which we would refer briefly.

MR. SIFTON REPLIES.

A Representative of the West, He is in Sympathy With All Measures for its Development.

Hon. Mr. Sifton, after expressing the pleasure he felt at the opportunity of meeting the business men of Victoria, and his gratification at having their views laid before him in so clear, definite and intelligent a shape, so that he could lay the various subjects before his colleagues on his return to Ottawa, proposed that these allowances be discontinued as soon as possible and that an authoritative and explicit declaration be made accordingly. In answer to the question as to why he had not been able to do so, he said that the fact of this course will fully meet the case, and other expedients are therefore suggested.

STICKEN ROUTE.

The value of an all-Canadian route to the Klondike gold fields is beyond all doubt, and it is believed that the government is now in a position to do so. There will be no difficulty in getting to Glenora and Telegraph Creek by steamers during the summer months, but by the portage between the river and Teslin lake slight railway would be required. We would encourage by your assurance that any reasonable assistance asked for in its construction will meet with your support. With such a railway and the steamship connections which would be provided on Teslin lake and rivers to the Klondike, the principal passenger and freight traffic would doubtless be secured.

MAIL POSTS.

We would ask the Dominion government to consider the establishment of mail posts along this route.

MINERS' LICENSES.

In the Province of British Columbia it is compulsory to take a license to mine. It is strongly urged that a similar law be enforced in the Northwest Territories. Such licenses should be issued upon personal application only in British Columbia cities or other places along the southern boundary of Canada, where miners en masse to the gold fields would be likely to pass. If miners knew that a license was necessary, many would get the fore going North, and considerable outfitting might be secured in this way. This matter we strongly commend to your favorable consideration.

GOLD ESCORT.

The establishment of a gold escort via an all-Canadian route would be beneficial to the Dominion, and would materially assist in the retention of the precious metals within Canada.

PURCHASE OF GOLD.

This board is informed that there is a demand at the gold fields for banks, which will doubtless be established in due course. In the meantime much inconvenience is experienced, and it is suggested that the Dominion government agents be authorized to accept gold dust in exchange for drafts payable at other points in Canada.

MINT.

The establishment of a mint is another matter which we hope the government will take into consideration. This will necessitate the establishment of a precious metal purchasing agency in the Northwest Territories. There is no doubt much gold dust would be available at present in consequence of there being no official assayers in Western Canada.

ROYALTIES, ALTERNATE CLAIMS AND ALIENS.

With regard to the royalties which are to be levied on the gold output of the Yukon, the board assumes that it is only a temporary expedient, and that the Dominion government will soon repeal said laws and also the retention for transfer of alternate claims. It is hoped that the regulation that only British subjects be allowed to become owners of claims.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Before concluding this reference to Canadian Yukon matters, we would like to urge upon the Federal government the importance of promptly getting the Alaska boundary survey over and over, and that owing to this Canadians are being

port had been received. He would also have complete reports on the Chilkoot and White Pass trails. Mr. W. T. Jennings, a very able surveyor, and others had been examining the Stikkeen river district and Telegraph Creek trail, and when that gentleman got back to Toronto and received the reports of his assistants, he was very much surprised to find that the cost of building a railway, and other necessary data. Tests were also being made of the navigability of the Hootalinqua river. He was not in a position to say now what route would be selected or how much money the Dominion government would give in aid of it, but he was prepared to say that he shared with his colleagues the determination to open a Canadian route to the Yukon (Applause.)

As representing the West he would like to see the transfer of the Songhees Indian reservation lands would be speedily arranged. Any information as to the state of these negotiations will be most opportune.

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dispute, Mr. Sifton could claim to have a reasonable idea of the position on both sides. It took a long time to settle, but it was an old saying, said Mr. Sifton smilingly, that when a man is too anxious to settle a dispute he generally gets the worst of it. He supposed Mr. Earl would not object to the compromise to the late government (laughter), and that the late government would be needed to do the matter settled, and it was not their fault that a settlement had not yet been arrived at. (One thing he would say, and that was that he was not going to give away anything which Canada was entitled to.) (Applause.)

He noticed what was said about the reserve and incidentally paid a compliment to Mr. Earl. He had been here going into the matter for the Dominion government. He was himself intending to see Hon. Mr. Sifton, but he had not time for that. His conclusion might be arrived at.

In conclusion, Hon. Mr. Sifton said that he would see that the various points raised by the speaker were brought to the attention of his colleagues and assured the meeting that he would retain very pleasant recollections of his visit to Victoria.

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

Representative Business Men Reply to the Minister's Observations.

In response to an intimation that the Minister would be glad to answer any questions or hear the individual opinion of any of the gentlemen present, Mr. D. R. Ker made a short address.

He said that he was glad to see the Minister's remarks about the necessity of packing goods better for the Yukon trade, that last summer the rush of goods to the north had been such that preparations were made by the merchants that British Columbia would be perfectly ready to handle the trade in the Yukon. He was glad to hear that it was intimated that the allowance on miners' outfits would be done away with, as it had been grossly misrepresented by the irresponsible press in the United States into \$100 instead of 100 pounds, and even greater exaggerations. It was desirable therefore that the government make it known, in the Yukon, that the allowance would be there would be no further exemption. It was equally to the advantage of the eastern part of Canada to have the trade in the Yukon, which will result in the Yukon outfitting were made in Canada. He was glad to hear Hon. Mr. Sifton speak in favor of cabinet representation in the Yukon, and the sooner British Columbia had that the better. (Applause.)

Mr. Piper spoke briefly on the hardship of Canadians not being allowed to take their goods to the Yukon. He said that the United States were allowed full privilege to take up mines in Canada. He did not think that fair.

Mr. C. O. Flumerfelt emphasized the necessity of a railway to the Yukon. He proposed in the address. It would force foreigners going to the Yukon to come to British Columbia and would also give employment to the American people.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmeck wished to impress on the Minister that Canada must have a fair show in the sealing of the Yukon. He pointed out, too, the annoyance caused by the unnecessary frequent search of sealing vessels, saying that if the government would be reasonable and that every post on the different rivers of the Yukon the officials should be authorized to issue them a permit to seal, and that they should be allowed to seal as they pleased. He pointed out, too, the annoyance caused by the unnecessary frequent search of sealing vessels, saying that if the government would be reasonable and that every post on the different rivers of the Yukon the officials should be authorized to issue them a permit to seal, and that they should be allowed to seal as they pleased.

Mr. R. H. Hall, in reference to the sealing of the Yukon, said that he had had the opportunity of hearing many intelligent miners express their views upon this question, and they agreed that to levy a revenue by royalty would be extremely unpopular. He said that he had heard to collect would be a hardship on the miners, for while one claim was rich and another only paying wages it would be a hardship on the miners. He said that he had heard to collect would be a hardship on the miners, for while one claim was rich and another only paying wages it would be a hardship on the miners.

Mr. Grant, like Mr. Bannerman, spoke of the disability which had been put on Canadian horses by the United States. He said that he had heard to collect would be a hardship on the miners, for while one claim was rich and another only paying wages it would be a hardship on the miners.

Mr. Sifton, in referring to the remarks of the several speakers said that he was not set in his opinion about the royalty, but wished to do what was best for all concerned. It would require a large amount of money to open up the country, and no doubt after the placer mines were worked out there would be the permanent industry of quartz mining, but the people of the East had to put up a good deal of money for such a thing. He said that he had heard to collect would be a hardship on the miners, for while one claim was rich and another only paying wages it would be a hardship on the miners.

Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., was greatly pleased to hear Hon. Mr. Sifton's presentation to give his views, but reminded him that as all the ordinary revenue of the Yukon went into the Dominion treasury he would pay for the government work in the Yukon. (Applause.)

Upon the Alaskan boundary question, Hon. Mr. Sifton said he had spent a great deal of time in the study, and found that the question narrowed down to a few points. For the purpose of informing himself thoroughly on the subject he had sent Mr. King to the head of the Canadian Boundary Commission, and then when no man knew more of the subject than Mr. King, he had sent Mr. King in regard to the boundary

the last government in almost all matters as they carried out that policy, meet with any opposition from the speaker. (Applause and laughter.) Mr. Earle did not think that it would be well to put in an alien clause in the mining regulations at present as people were needed to develop the country. He moved a vote of thanks to the minister for his address.

Major Redfern, in seconding the vote of thanks, hoped the mining regulations would be materially modified. Every mining man he had seen had inveighed against the royalty clause, and for his part he thought that a royalty running from 10 to 20 per cent. was an outrageous proposition.

This closed the meeting, and afterwards Hon. Mr. Sifton was entertained at luncheon by a number of gentlemen, those present being the honored guests, Messrs. G. A. Kirk, president of the board of trade; J. A. McKenna, William Thomas Earle, M.P., Mayor Redfern, W. A. Ward, M.P., Captain John Irving, M.P., E. P. Rittet, M.P., A. C. Flumerfelt, J. P. C. Galt, M.P., C. A. Holland.

After evening song and an address by Ven. Archdeacon Snowden at St. Saviour's church on Tuesday evening, the first meeting of the Victoria rural deputation, consisting of clergy and laymen, held, the rural dean, Rev. W. D. Barber, presiding. During the session the following resolutions were discussed and adopted: That it is desirable that the question of female representation on vestries and committees be discussed at the synod ensuing; that the members of the deputation pledge themselves to ensure the holding of missionary meetings in each parish in the deanery during each year; that a Sunday school association be organized for the deanery; that the bishop be requested to arrange for a festival service on the evening of the first day of synod; and that the draft canon regulating the work of rural deacons, as prepared by the conference, be adopted. The proceedings terminated with the passing of votes of thanks to Rev. J. B. Haslam, who acted as secretary, to the chairman, and to the ladies of St. Saviour's church, who thoughtfully provided high tea for the members of the conference.

The official account of the murder near Tagish lake, reported a couple of weeks ago in the Colonist, was received yesterday by Superintendent Hussey, from provincial constable Frederick Bevan. It seems that Thomas Peterson, a Scandinavian, a man of about 40 years of age, was shot by Henderson, and a couple of companions, Fredinal and Warley, camped about 15 miles from Tagish lake on September 16. That night Henderson and Peterson, who occupied the same tent, quarrelled, and Henderson, the aggressor, shot Peterson in the stomach and clubbed him terribly over the head with a six-inch revolver. The other men, who were afraid to interfere, and so they went to the lake and reported to the provincial police. Special constable Jackson promptly arrested Henderson, Mr. Bevan reporting that he showed great coolness and pluck in doing the hazardous duty of capturing an armed and desperate man. This was the morning of the 17th, and the unfortunate Peterson being still alive his antemortem statement and the depositions of the other members of the party were taken. Henderson was guarded for a week until Inspector Harper's party came along and took him with them to Dawson.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—An engine collided today with a train at Bilenberg, on the Halle-Kothlitz line, fifteen miles from Leipzig. Twenty-min persons were injured. Of this number six persons died the result of injuries received.

Tuesday evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner by the petty officers and men of H.M.S. Peaseant, who were on this occasion the guests of their brother P.O.'s and the crew of the Wild Swan, who were on board the Peaseant, some of the friends of the Peaseant, and some of the friends of the Peaseant, and some of the friends of the Peaseant.

By Time Table No. 29 of the E. & N. Railway Company, going into effect today, the hour of departure of the morning train from Victoria to Seattle is from 8 to 9, the latter hour being more convenient for the majority of travellers during the winter months.

City Treasurer Charles Kent reports \$191,964 as the total of tax receipts for the month of October, \$188,156 for the month of September, and \$188,156 for the month of the month and \$54,213 on the last day of the month. A notable evidence of the improvement of the times is found in the fact that a large amount of arrears has been paid this year.

The so-called "strike" of the granite cutters employed under contractor Bradbury at the new parliament buildings came to an end yesterday morning, when the strikers returned to work. The solution of the difficulty was Mr. Bradbury's conceding the demands of the men, and putting an end to the "piece-work" complained of.

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THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Daily new evidence is forthcoming as to the great interest taken in all parts of the world in the development of the Yukon gold mines, and the news which filters out from the river valley shows the correctness of the views expressed by Dr. Dawson as to the extent of the auriferous area. We must prepare in British Columbia for a good and permanent expansion of business from this source alone.

The latest reports received from the Kootenay are of the most satisfactory character, and the same is true of the mining districts of Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo.

Not very much new is to be reported concerning mines and mining prospects on Vancouver Island, Texada and the Coast; but the work of prospecting, developing and working are proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. The indications are that there will be good news and plenty of it before long.

The above observations apply to an area of half a million square miles, and we think we may safely say that having regard to the extent of territory embraced in the gold and silver-bearing area, the richness of the deposits, and the favorable circumstances, on the whole, under which mining can be conducted, the showing is exceptional in the history of the world.

Some may take exception to the statement that the circumstances surrounding mining in this country are on the whole favorable; but we think it fully warranted. The elements which enter into consideration in connection with mining are many. Among them are surety of titles, the administration of the laws, the character of the native population, the healthfulness or otherwise of the climate, the cost and character of available food products, and so on. All these things and others of the same class must be taken into account quite as much as the richness of the deposits. The weak point in connection with our mines is the transportation. This in regard to the greater part of the area needs improvement, and we submit it to be the duty of both the Federal and Provincial governments to unite their efforts to that end. The transportation question is the crying one of the day. Upon it depends the development of large areas of mineralized country and the settlement of some of our best farming sections. The people of Canada and the province will stand by their respective governments in adopting a broad and fearless policy on this great subject.

THE PRIVATE BUSINESS OF MINISTERS.

The best and only answer needed to the long editorial in the Times of yesterday, finding fault with the members of the provincial government for not giving up their private business on taking office, is furnished by the fact that members of the federal cabinet have not felt called upon to do so. We can speak of two cases of which we have personal knowledge. The Hon. Minister of Railways and Canals and the Hon. Minister of Fisheries still continue their connection with the law firms of which they were members at the time they took office. A few days ago the despatches announced that the former had gone to Fredericton, N.B., to attend the meeting of the New Brunswick telephone company, of which he is a director and, we think, president. The Hon. Isaac Burpee, at one time Minister of Customs of Canada under Alexander Mackenzie, did not think of surrendering his large commercial interests on taking office. No one claims that ministers of the Dominion or the Provinces should do anything of the sort, and nothing that Sir Charles Tupper said could be twisted to mean anything of that kind. He stated that he had resigned his connection with the public enterprises with which he was connected, because he felt that as premier he ought to be in a position to deal with every matter impartially. He did not say that he gave up all his private business interests, and no one with a grain of common sense would think that he ought to have done so. All it is trying to do is to get a shot at the members of the local government; who can do nothing right in its eyes. If they should offer the Times eternal happiness it would prefer to keep on in its course in the other direction.

Possibly the subject is worth a little treatment on its merits. We have no leisure class in Canada who can undertake the business of politics. We have very few professional politicians. Most of our public men are practical business men, who have pushed themselves to the front by their energy, men who have made a success of their own affairs and whose best recommendation as managers of the business of the people is to be found in their conspicuous personal success. The country does not want a lot of business nincompoops in charge; nor is it so unreasonable as to ask that when a man takes office, with the chance of being turned out by the popular whim at any day, he should sacrifice all his business interests. Nobody wants anything of the kind. If such was required at

the hands of our public men, we would soon find that the only people who would undertake to manage the affairs of the people would be those who were conspicuous failures in managing their own. So far from its being to the discredit of the members of the provincial government that they have large private interests, it gives the people of British Columbia an additional guarantee that they have a ministry composed of practical and reliable men.

THE FARMERS AWAKE.

Mr. Paterson, who has for the past few weeks been engaged in visiting the farming sections for the purpose of organizing Farmers' Institutes, gives a highly favorable report of his reception. Everywhere he finds the farmers awake to the great opportunity at hand for their industry and fully appreciative of the great benefits to be derived from co-operation. This is excellent news. It means more for British Columbia than can be very well measured now. We are sending hundreds of thousands of dollars away every year for farm produce. The amount that will be sent away next year to pay for food for the great influx will be enormous. No matter how great is the area sown to crop, no matter how many tons of butter our farmers make, no matter how many sheep and lambs they are to dispose of, they will be unable to overtake the demand. The year after it may be different. At least we may reasonably suppose that by that time the home supply will more nearly equal the home demand.

We are particularly gratified to know that the farmers appreciate the benefit of co-operation in regard to all their lines of business. By it only can they hope to make a success in some lines, and by it success in all lines can be greatly augmented. Of all the acts passed by the legislature last season, of all the subjects of government policy, to which the legislature was asked to give effect, none will contribute more to the welfare of the farmers than that providing for institutes, for the reason that it will give new life to that important interest. It is in matters of this kind that a government renders itself most useful. The farmers can succeed only in proportion as they help themselves. That act gives them a means of doing so.

A TREAT IN STORE.

The following extract from the Denver Ledger is not a joke. It is one of those ebullitions in which some few of the interior papers indulge occasionally: "A perusal of the Coast papers would also lead a stranger to believe that Canada was discovered and founded for the sole benefit of our heaven-born concerns, the Dunsmuir, the C. P. R., the Hudson Bay Co. and the Turner administration. All the acts and deeds of these benefactors are inspired by an all-wise providence (a small p. please) and editorial gooses, no doubt, barge high and sweet while the editor is the herring of greedy public men and grasping monopolists."

Some day we shall take compassion upon our contemporaries in question, and print the rules of order for the government of a Coast paper, showing what days Mr. Turner sits up all night to see that nothing goes into the paper that he does not like, what days the Dunsmuir take their hand at it, when it is the Hudson Bay Co.'s turn, how often the job comes round to the C. P. R., and so on. We shall also publish a full page out showing the editor in the act of stuffing away in his bursting pocket book the filthy lucre contributed by these concerns to him for permission to allow his name to be used. It is a sore-stirring sight.

FALSEHOOD FROM SEATTLE.

The Post-Intelligencer replies to some observations of the Colonist with a good deal of violence and a more than usual degree of untruth. The subject is the 100-pound exemption temporarily permitted to foreign miners going into the Yukon. In the first place, it conveniently ignores, while charging the Colonist with falsehood, the real point of its own proposition, which we disputed, as it claims, any 100-pound exemption. At least, if it did, its reference has escaped our notice. What it talked about and what it deliberately sought to deceive its readers about, was an alleged \$100 exemption. The difference is considerable. What is, in point of fact, exempted amounts in weight to two sacks of flour. What the Post-Intelligencer claimed was exempted was equal in value to, and might be, 100 sacks of flour. In short, our contemporary claimed the exemption to be from twenty-five to fifty times as great as it is in point of fact.

The second false statement of our contemporary is that the Colonist caused a certain statement to be circulated through the Associated Press to the effect that the exemption would be abolished. This is wholly untrue. In the first place, the Colonist does not furnish the Associated Press with its news telegrams, and has no control over them, neither are they sent out by anyone in the Colonist office or in the employ of the Colonist. In the next place the first the Colonist ever heard of this report was through a telegram from Ottawa saying that the officials of the customs there denied that any such intention had been arrived at. So much for the falsehoods of our con-

temporary. Now for the facts as far as they bear upon the latter point. The exemption clause was adopted by the customs authorities solely as a temporary relief to an unfortunate lot of people who had been misled, largely by the Post-Intelligencer, to suppose that no duties would be collected on their outfits. The suggestion for such a temporary arrangement came from Victoria, and it so happens that the Colonist was consulted by the Collector of Customs as to its advisability, and agreed with that officer that under the very distressing circumstances of the case it was not unreasonable to grant such an exemption. The matter was not done in a corner. All the business men in this city knew what was being done, and very few of them raised the least objection. Both the city papers expressed themselves as pleased that an arrangement of this kind could be made. It was felt to be necessary to do something to help the unfortunate people out of the hole into which they had been led by false guides. Now, however, things are changed. There is no longer any excuse for any one to believe that duties will not be collected, and there is therefore no reason why any one should have any exemption. Hence the merchants of the British Columbia cities will bring the strongest pressure to bear that they can to induce the government to bring the exemption to an end with the close of the year. There is no very great objection here to the 100-pound exemption of itself. The reason of the agitation is the fact that the Post-Intelligencer and other papers are employing it as a means of deceiving miners.

GERMANY'S ALLEGED POLICY.

It is alleged to be the settled policy of Germany to break up the British Empire. The task is somewhat of a formidable one, and William the Beethle is some several years older and, if it be not *less majeste* to suggest it, somewhat wiser than he is now, before it is accomplished. The reason for this policy is to be found in the fact that Germany produces a surplus population of nearly a quarter of a million people yearly, who must emigrate, and as there are no German colonies to which they can go, Great Britain having absorbed all available parts of the earth, it becomes imperative; necessary to smash the British Empire into fragments, so that Germany may get some of the pieces. For this purpose Germany must have a fleet, and as big a fleet as possible. The Kaiser is not vain enough to suppose that he can do the job all alone. He realizes that he will require assistance, and his plan is to get Russia and France to join him in his laudable desire. It must be plain as a glass to anyone that it is the unquestioned interest of the two latter powers to help Germany pull chestnuts out of the fire. The Kaiser so sees it, and who shall presume to dispute the evidence of his mental vision?

There are a few trifling difficulties in the way of this charming plan. One of them is that Great Britain can build ships faster than Germany, and while the people of the United Kingdom will bear almost any amount of taxation rather than see the naval prestige of the Empire threatened, the German people are very greatly opposed to any very great schemes for any such expenditures. The German mind does not take kindly to German colonization, under German auspices. The average German leaves home to get rid of Kaiserism. It is a costly and burdensome article. It interferes with him in every relation of life. To a British subject it would be intolerable. It is getting worse all the time. By what remarkable freak of nature the grandson of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert and the son of Frederick William became such a phenomenal compound of medieval notions, will remain an unsolved problem. To what remote ancestor he has "thrown back," to use the language of the horse-breeding fraternity, it is hard to say; but the fact remains that this man, who is talking about developing a German empire beyond the seas, is the very incarnation of the antithesis of all that has made the British Empire possible. The corner stone of the Empire is freedom. "No world encircling fabric can be constructed upon Kaiserism."

Another trifling difficulty is the fact that the Germans are not a maritime people. Britons are bred to the sea. To a certain extent the French are also. But the Germans are essentially landmen. You can make a navy, if you have money enough; but you cannot make money without sailors, and you cannot make sailors out of a people like the Germans. They are the best soldiers in the world, for anything requiring dogged perseverance and discipline; but they have never yet displayed those characteristics which alone make a people a sea power. The Kaiser may be a sort of deputy providence, but he cannot recreate a nation by an imperial fiat.

Another objection in the way of his plans is the unquestioned unwillingness of the British Empire to be smashed. Indeed, we venture to say that when the gun the relation of being smashed, might not be worked out exactly according to programme. The British people have a holy horror of being smashed. They have an awkward fashion of hitting back and of hitting back hard. It may be quite true that Germany has not many points on the sea coast where she

could be struck a hard blow; but it is equally true that it is fact facilitates a maritime power, and hence of being able to administer any severe blows to Great Britain.

Taking it all in all, we do not see any reason to lie awake at night thinking about what is to become of the Empire when the Kaiser has got ready to hit it. Possibly the young man, if he ever tries to carry out his little plan, may simply add one more to the long roll of those who "didn't know it was loaded."

Messrs. Semlin and Cotton have gone up to Kootenay on a political tour. This is well. It may have something of a historical interest to the good people of Kootenay to see the two gentlemen who have led the opposition to defeat for so many years. After next session not so much interest will attach to their movements, as it seems to be the intention of their respective constituents to permit them to retire to the privacy of their own business. The Kootenay people, if they got well acquainted with these gentlemen, must have found in Mr. Semlin a very agreeable personage, with no very well defined views as to what he thinks necessary to be done, and in Mr. Cotton an agreeable individual, who fancies that all the world has gone wrong and, "cursed spite, that he was born to set it right." The Colonist wishes them a pleasant journey and a safe return. The Bismarckian contentment of Mr. Semlin and the soft uncertainties of Mr. Cotton would be greatly missed from the legislature at its next session, if anything should occur to prevent them from coming back.

A NOTE from the editor of the Vernon News informs us that the office of that paper has been destroyed by fire; but adds that he is out hustling for a new plant. May he be successfully hustled. The News is a good paper and we should be sorry to miss it from our exchange table.

W. F. THOMPSON, of the Trail Record, is to head an expedition to Klondyke next year. He will start from Ashcroft and go overland. He will get there, and probably start half a dozen papers on the way.

THE Times is right. The development of the Oriental trade will make Victoria the metropolis of Western Canada. More: It will make our City one of the richest on the whole Pacific Coast from Point Barrow to the Horn.

That talk of a raid on Dawson City by a lot of Americans is the wildest kind of rubbish; but it will pass in the absence of any other news from the Yukon.

So an expedition is to go in search of Andree! When a man goes deliberately and gets himself lost, he ought to be allowed to find himself.

CAN anyone explain why in the year 1900 there is more than a week between Christmas and New Year's?

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

PROFANE BUT TIMELY.

We, like other papers in British Columbia, have been pestered by cranks on the spelling of Klondyke. We beg to inform our many readers that we do not care about it in the least. All we care about it is the fact that Klondyke is in Canada, and that we can out in Nanaimo cheaper than any city in the United States. Dam the spelling anyway.—Nanaimo Review.

TO PROTECT OUR ORCHARDISTS.

It is now looked upon as certain that the government will take up the question of the protection of the fruit growers of Oregon at the next session of the legislature. The Oregonians are very much interested in this matter, and are doing all in their power to secure the passage of a bill which will protect them from the fruit growers of British Columbia. The bill is a very important one, and it is to be hoped that it will be passed.

THE UNEXPECTED HAS HAPPENED.

The leaders of the opposition, Charles A. Semlin, of West Yale, and his chief lieutenant, F. C. Cotton, editor of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, have at last condescended to visit the great Kootenay country. The sole purpose of their presence here, so far as can be ascertained, is to secure votes for their party at the next elections. To say that they have experienced a "frost" is putting it mildly.—Rossland Miner.

The World's Favorites for Dyeing Light, Medium and Heavy Goods.

Diamond Dyes do a range of work far beyond the possibilities of soap or other dyeing materials. The common dyes on composition; they are made to suit any age guaranteed satisfaction. The majority of the colors of soap greases and crude pack of dye are so weak that they hardly give as fast as a rock, and last as long as the goods hold together. Diamond Dyes give colors as fast as a rock, and last as long as the goods hold together. The Diamond Dyes do not attempt such work, because the colors do not, sufficiently penetrating and powerful.

If you desire success in the dyeing operation, use Diamond Dyes. The Diamond Dyes for home dyeing. The Diamond Dyes dealers sell Diamond Dyes and strongly recommend them.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

A SURPRISE IN STORE.

The Boundary District Will Produce It With the Greatest Camp on This Continent.

A Country Where Big Capitalists May Make Fortunes in Gold and Copper.

GREENWOOD CITY, B.C., Oct. 25.—Of all the branches of the Kettle River, Boundary Creek is best known. Its name is synonymous with that of the mining country which it drains, though why it should be called Boundary I fall to discover. The creek itself is a considerable river, and it drains a district that would make a good sized English county. The river runs almost due north for 40 miles to its source, and is fed by hundreds of tributary streams. At Greenwood, Copper creek joins it from the west; a few miles further up Eholt creek enters. Eholt and Copper creek are the main tributaries of Boundary creek.

The course of Boundary river lies between a series of lofty and noble mountains, but ever and anon valleys of great beauty are formed by encircling mountains, and through these the river flows sluggishly along. In one of these diminutive valleys, about 10 miles north of Greenwood, are the infant cities of Anaconda and Greenwood. They are about a mile apart, and both are bidding for future fame and prosperity. Anaconda was first-born, but Greenwood has far outstripped its rival. In fact, the Enterprise of Greenwood folks has made this town the trading centre of the Boundary country.

It dates two years back, and it has already a mayor and a board of aldermen. Robert Wood, the mayor of the town has led a life typical of the western pioneer. He landed at Victoria in 1862, and hastened thence to the Cariboo country in search of gold. He was merely a youth then, and though he spent ten years in the Cariboo, fortune did not smile on him. Then he tried ranching in the Fraser river valley. But after ten years' experience in ranching he moved his household goods to Vernon, and began the life of a trader and shopkeeper, coupled with farming. He did pretty well, built a four mill, but achieved no fortune. In 1886 he again sought rich fields and pastures new. Nearly 60 now, Mr. Wood found himself camped in the woods at the junction of Copper and Boundary creeks. Here he resolved, Alexander-like, to found a city and to see the fickle goddess of fortune smile on him. This time she smiled, for every trail leading from Greenwood connects it with a mining camp of promise. A few miles to the east and up the mountain is the famous Copper camp itself. To the west, as well as Copper camp, to the north, five miles away, are Long Lake and Pass creek camps, and to the south, the Smith camp.

Wood's care on first settling here was to transform the Indian trails that led to the mining camps into good country roads, including the Smith road, a travel over the Boundary country is rapid but unpleasant, for the roads are mud and the scenery is glorious. Every valley, mountain slope and hilltop is clothed with forests of fir, pine and tamarac, with cottonwood in its gorgeous autumn foliage along the creeks, unfolding a vista of enchanting mountain scenery. The snow shoe is under foot for 60 per cent of the distance. It is impossible to overstate the beauty of these rolling mountains, with their glorious forests and their narrow valleys and dells and glens. In fact it looks like a waste of physical beauty for for countless ages the unappreciative savage alone has enjoyed this glorious scenery. Yet it is melancholy to think that soon these mountains will be shorn of half their splendors, for the enterprise and the here will be a mining industry greater than any ever before seen in a district of equal extent.

At Deadwood I went over the Mother Lode, the famous tunnel pierces the ledge at right angles and cuts a vein 207 feet from the foot to the hanging wall. A mine 100 feet deep is sunk in the tunnel, and the best known and most enterprising of the mine, owns the Good Hope, and the Morrison, which has a fine ledge from 15 to 20 feet wide, is owned by the Spring-Crane syndicate. The surface indications in this camp are very fine, and the work in the Mother Lode indicates extraordinary possibilities. But Deadwood ores are low grade and need economical mining and treatment. They are ventures for large capital, but with capital they must become big and profitable producers of gold and copper.

Copper camp is but 2½ miles distant from Deadwood. The Big Copper is the great show camp of this district. It is a divide of about 100 feet of iron, iron pyrites, and a red oxide of copper. The ore on the surface runs 9 per cent in copper, but the vein has not been placed, and the ore body discovered. Mr. D. C. Corbin owns two very excellent prospects near the Big Copper. They are the King Solomon and the Enterprise. But he has postponed development till he builds his railroad. It is in this camp runs high in copper, and there is no doubt but that with the advent of railroads an army of industrious miners will be employed at Copper camp. At present, however, a little development work is being done.

900 DROPS  
CASTORIA  
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of  
INFANTS CHILDREN  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mercuro-Bismuth.  
NOT NARCOTIC.  
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.  
Fac-Simile Signature of  
Dr. J. C. Sanden  
NEW YORK  
35 Doses—35 Cents  
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA  
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.  
The fac-simile signature is on every wrapper.

Drug Sick.  
Women who have ruined their stomachs with medicines are glad to adopt a better method.  
HOW MUCH NICER IS A GENTLE, GLOWING electric warmth as it enters the tired nerves and inspires them new life? How pleasant is to feel the old-time vigor coming back to the physical body, and the blood surging through the veins, carrying pleasure and renewed vitality?  
DR. SANDEN'S NEW METHOD.  
Now, after years of study, Dr. A. T. Sanden has constructed his famous Electric Belt so that it is adapted to female use, and offers free his book, entitled "Maiden, Wife and Mother," telling all about his new method of curing woman's weakness. Send for it to-day.  
DR. A. T. SANDEN,  
168 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

The claims are mostly owned by men without capital, and of course shipment to smelters is out of the question.

Most development work is now being done at Greenwood camp. Here also the ledges are of enormous size, and gold values are found equal to those of the Le Roi. The Parrott Company, of Butte, have purchased several claims here, including the Steadfast, and paid handsome prices for them. But they are doing no work, but merely waiting for railroads.

The Snow Shoe is under bond for \$50,000, and development work is being rapidly pushed. From surface indications the ledge must be fifty feet wide, and one is found that will run \$40 in gold to the ton. The ore in the Steadfast goes 7 per cent, copper, \$42.40 in gold, and some silver, and the Gold Drop runs still higher in gold. The Drop runs green still higher in gold. The Manitoba people, and expensive machinery is being put in to develop the property, which is a very promising one.

The Monarch and Tamarac are owned by R. E. Browne, the famous prospector African expert. These claims have a wonderful showing, and some of the ore runs \$40 in gold to the ton. These claims are to be soon extensively developed and can hardly fail to become permanent mines. The same is true of Ironsides, on which development work is being prosecuted. I found a splendid showing in the east of the Ironsides, for it is all in ore that will be highly remunerative when a railroad is built. The vein apparently is 30 or 40 feet wide. This property is owned in Montreal and Toronto, evidencing how widely scattered already is the ownership of Boundary properties. The Rawhide has another good vein, apparently 12 feet wide, and a sample assay gave 11.7 per cent copper, 2 oz. silver, and \$8 in gold. Indeed the Greenwood camp is of marvelous promise, and if developments justify that promise it is destined to surpass all other Canadian mining camps. This camp alone should produce 1,000 tons of ore a day within a very short time.

The camp can be reached from a railroad built through Pass creek, but the elevation of the camp is fully 1,800 feet above the railroad route to Greenwood City. This will necessitate a difficult feat of railroad building. The railroad must come up the North fork of the Kettle river and Pass creek, then over a divide to Eholt creek and along Eholt to Boundary creek. Greenwood camp nestles at the top of the mountains overlooking Eholt valley, and it is up the sides of these mountains the railroad must climb in order to reach that point. Undoubtedly the richest camp in Canada.

At the Summit camp, it is true, recent developments give immense promise. The B. C. is developing an ore body that bids fair to make it surpass the Le Roi. In the Wellington camp are a number of claims which look exceedingly well. Chief of these are the Winni-

peg, Keystone, Ora and the Columbia. The Winnipeg is now putting in big machinery in anticipation of shipping, and smelting facilities being afforded near year. Long Lake camp is about four miles north of Greenwood, but here, while there is an excellent surface showing, there has been but little genuine mining.

Captain Hall, the superintendent of the Boundary country a year ago, and estimated that 1,000 tons of ore would be shipped daily the moment a railroad reaches here. Since then the developments on such properties as the Mother Lode lead to the almost certain conclusion that the Boundary country will be the biggest producer of copper on the American continent within a very few years. To do this capital is needed to open up the north of Greenwood to the ore to smelters. I found that representatives of London syndicates investigating the resources of the country are now investing in claims. Most of the claims are now owned by poor men, and these as a rule are difficult to trade with. They buy the thought that their prospects are certain to make mines, and all that they are enormously wealthy, but they do not offer terms to justify conservative mining men in taking hold.

Moreover, this is not the country for poor men to grow rich by investing in mines. It is essentially a country for big capital and combination of capital. The mining industry will in time support a population of 100,000 people here, but that population will be hardy miners and their families. The miner cannot wash the gold out of the dirt, as he does in the Klondyke. No glittering nugget will ever reward his digging or constant employment, and he will live in a very healthy bracing climate. But capital will reap the big harvest of profits from this country.

Most of the ore in this country contains lime in some form, hence it will flux itself more easily than the ores of smelters. I am satisfied that in time smelters will be built at Kettle river, and these as well as at Columbia river points for reducing this ore. Moreover, mixing with the ore Rosland ores will do away with the necessity of using limestone, hence it is of vast importance to Rosland to make railroad connection with the boundary.

The railroad problem is, of course, the great problem here. The mine-owners already shown why Mr. Corbin is likely to get here first, for it is almost certain that the Canadian Pacific will put every obstacle possible in Mr. Heinze's way to prevent him building into Boundary. Developments should be carefully watched by those Canadians interested in Rosland and Boundary.

P. A. O'FARRELL.

RESORTING TO

Intimation of Com Canada If She V render Her

United States Sharp stituting a Spe for a Sealing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—A treaty or convention between the United States, Russia, Germany, and Japan, signed and sealed department du carrying out the the Behring Sea Commission of pelagic represent the complete rence, and with the conference

no doubt has existed since the Russian can now be stated, Japanese government proposition. The essential the treaty or convention pension of pelagic sea period as will permit to live. The period of not disclosed. One rebe for one year, subje Another is that it will years.

The attitude which G assume towards the treaty which place is awaited with Thus far the British at been informed as to v ened propose doing. The British expert, Fro son, has had a great Mr. Foster and Mr. ha have been of such a sa that it is believed an standing world's read concerned if Canada ation to assent to the Canada still stands in the continued absence of t

It is believed that the British expert, Professor Macoun, has remained in the office named him with as an expert to come Prof. Thompson came Macoun has remained tawa government has ation of this action and obnoxious to all inquiri It is thought the Hamlin as the expert American meeting may Canada's inaction. Specifically stated in ac position, or a meeting of one of experts. To this expert, Professor Tho Canadian expert, Mr. named, it being a treaty the United States would n Professor Jordan. M named, however, and that this is a view of naming a counsel or d United States repress than an expert. While this has been remitt it is believed to account ada's delay in sending Washington.

No mention is made in of the killing of seals in ain and Canada did not is pointed out that R States alone. The C that unless Great Brit modifications in the seal a bill will be introduced authorizing the desig seal leads on the Pribyl said that this policy will be held over the heads of Canadian scientists is held In case of a refusal to wishes of the United States all that is desired will war on Canada.

FOOTBALL A Bills introduced in the G to Prohibit the

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 1—the fatal injuries receive mell, of the University team, in the game on St. will probably disband. In the house of repres a resolution was introduced in all other institutions in G said from the state. St introduced a bill in the 4 prohibit football in Georgia.

LESS YELLOW Weather Conditions (fuges Returning

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. fever situation is impro weather continues such physicians in stating th near at hand. Rain ha nearly twenty-four hou much colder weather is night. The record tod cases and one death. R turning by every train at re'acting very light trcily.

Cecil Rhod London, Nov. 1.—A Dr. Mail from Cape Dr. Cecil Rhodes, who is seriously ill in Longa, b few days ago. It is now ever, that he will rally a of danger.

SEE WHAT THE SMILE SIGNATURE OF... IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF STODIA

men who have ruined stomachs with medicine are glad to adopt a method.

SANDEN'S NEW METHOD. The famous Electric Belt... SANDEN, 100 St. Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

STONE, ORA and the Columbia... Mr. Stone, Ora and the Columbia... Mr. Stone, Ora and the Columbia...

FOOTBALL A CRIME. Bills introduced in the Georgia Legislature to prohibit the game.

LESS YELLOW FEVER. Weather conditions improving and refugees returning home.

RESORTING TO THREATS

Intimation of Commercial War on Canada If She Will Not Surrender Her Rights.

United States Sharp Practice in Substituting a Special Counsel for a Sealing Expert.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—It is expected a treaty of convention between the United States, Russia and Japan will be signed and executed at the department during the present carrying out the proposition before the Behring Sea conference for a nation of pelagic sealing. It will sent the completed efforts of the conference and the signing of the treaty will be adjourned.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. French Law Will Compel Payment of Wages for Injured Workmen.

A SORRY OUTLOOK. One English Paper's Dread Vision of War between the United States and Spain.

THE ROSSLAND MINES. Another Good Property in the South-West War Eagle Development—Progress of This Week.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS. Fix of a Vancouver Dealer Improperly Fined for Selling Them.

FAST TRAVELLERS. Torpedo Boat Destroyers Designed to Make Forty Knots an Hour.

TO LOOK FOR ANDREE. A Government Expedition to Start on a Six Months' Search.

THE RIVALS IN AFRICA.

Complications Arising Out of Conflicting Claims of French and British.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The African situation has been yesterday by the French semi-official note made public on Tuesday last and already published. The situation was further aggravated by the report of the British colonial office issued the same day, declaring that there did not seem to be any reasonable fear of complications arising out of the Congo territory, provided the French government behaved reasonably.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. A Boy on Trial for Murder—Guilty of Perjury—Fighting Pictures.

AN EXPENSIVE SOLDIER. It Has Cost the United States Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars to Convict Him of Crime.

BAD FOR THE FRENCH. A Congo Expedition Surprised and Many Members Killed by Natives.

RAID UPON DAWSON. A Juneau Inventor's Story for the Entertainment of New York.

BOUGHT THE SOUDAN. An English Syndicate Has Obtained Control by Bargain With Egyptian Government.

REALLY A MINE. Surprise for the Owners of a Property in Kaslo District.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Canadian Sealing Delegates About to Leave for the Conference at Washington.

The Montreal Harbor Improvements Sanctioned—Canadian Bankers and the New Loan.

From Our Own Correspondent. OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies leave for Washington next Monday. They will be accompanied by Mr. Macoun, the geological survey, and Mr. Vanning, chief clerk of the fisheries branch.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 1.—The Wh. general election has been defeated in the general legislative election and will probably resign by the end of the month. At the time this despatch is sent this afternoon the full returns have not yet been received, but there is no doubt that the opposition has secured nineteen out of the thirty-six seats.

UNION PACIFIC SOLD. The Sale a Tame Affair Though the Price Was Fifty-Seven Millions.

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WHITEWAY DEFEATED.

The General Elections in Newfoundland Prove Very Disastrous for the Ministry.

Only Two Members of the Cabinet Retain Their Seats—Resignation Impending.

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LADY HELEN SOMERSET.

On the Issues in Which She Has Been Involved.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—In an interview yesterday, Miss Frances Williams, speaking of the Lady Somerset controversy, said that Lady Somerset's election was by the executive committee of the World's W. C. T. U., which elected all the other officers and which was the executive branch of the society. Nothing untoward was done, the society being constituted on the same basis as the National Women's Council, so as to represent different countries equally and not to allow the country in which the convention had been held to hold the balance of power.

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A VIOLENT ARCHBISHOP.

Pierce Denunciation of a Catholic Lady for Attendance Upon a Protestant Bride.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 25.—Considerable comment has been caused by the promulgation of a mandate by Archbishop Cleary relating to Protestant marriages and funeral ceremonies and the duty of Catholics in regard to them. The mandate reads: "We have been much grieved and shocked by a gross scandal which took place in this, our metropolitan city, quite recently, and which indeed was the occasion of our addressing you this past week in relation to the sacred sacrament of matrimony as a sacrament of the sanctification of the family and the perpetuation of society. A marriage was performed on a certain day, the contracting parties are non-Catholics, members of a little sect. The place where the contract was to be celebrated is, however, the church of that sect. The preacher who pronounced the words of the sacrament is likewise an adherent of that sect, and the majority of the spectators, at the beginning of the ceremony, were of the same persuasion. Whatever the sacrament of matrimony is, it is likewise an adherent of that sect, and the majority of the spectators, at the beginning of the ceremony, were of the same persuasion. Whatever the sacrament of matrimony is, it is likewise an adherent of that sect, and the majority of the spectators, at the beginning of the ceremony, were of the same persuasion."

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dead; which all non-Catholics, as well as Catholics in these countries, know and proclaim to be of no service to the dead. Here again we attribute no blame to those who through ignorance of the Christian religion disbelieve the revealed doctrines of purgatory and intercessory prayer and the communion of saints. We must, however, repent with all authority those Catholics who show so little respect for themselves and their religion as to participate in a performance of this kind, directly at variance with fundamental Christian dogmas.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

The Colonial Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Publishers.

W. H. ELLIS, MANAGER.

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Per year, postage free to any part of Canada

Per week, if delivered.

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

Per week, if delivered.

Advertisements, as distinguished from everything of a transient character

Advertisements under this classification

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These topics. There is no politics in this matter. There is hardly a difference of opinion upon a single point. This thing touches all our pockets and it also in a sense touches our national pride. Particularly is the latter true of the rights of aliens in the Yukon. Our people feel very strongly on this point. They do not wish to exclude American citizens; but they do think it utterly unreasonable that while any man may come into Canada and take up what mineral claims he wishes, no Canadian can cross over into Alaska and so much as lift a shovel full of dirt legally. It cheapens Canadians in their own eyes that this should be so. If the United States government will throw open Alaska to British subjects, there might be some reason in continuing to throw Canada open to United States citizens; but if this is not done, we may most emphatically say every instance of national pride and every consideration of national interests ought to lead the Canadian government to close the Yukon placers to any one but British subjects.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S PLAN. In a memoir of Canada's great premier, the Marquess Macdonald makes the statement, which is thus brought under public notice for the first time, that Sir John Macdonald desired to build the Canadian Pacific as a public work, to be owned and controlled by the government of Canada. This is very interesting, and will greatly encourage those who believe in the government ownership of railways. Whether or not his plan would have been better than that adopted, it is impossible now to say. Looking back one seems justified from present conditions in supposing that it would have been; but ex post facto wisdom is the cheapest variety of that commodity. It would be a mistake to suppose that because the Canadian Pacific has been such a remarkable success, it would have been equally so as a government road. Indeed there are reasons why it might not have been. Its United States connections have played an important part in the development of its business, and it would hardly have been possible for the government of Canada to have made or maintained such connections. Moreover, it is not very clear what the effect of such an undertaking would have been upon the financial standing of Canada. Undoubtedly if the road had not been a success under government management, considerable injury would have been done to the position of Canada in the eyes of the financial world. The latter is an aspect of government ownership that the advocates of such a plan do not take into account. However, we have no intention of discussing the merits of Sir John Macdonald's plan, and only make this reference to it as a matter of interesting history, which to most people will have the charm of perfect novelty. We quote from the Marquess:

"Undoubtedly, however, the first to realize the great necessity for and the first to grapple with the immense difficulties connected with this great work was Sir John Macdonald. Although only partially recovered from a long and dangerous illness, the effects of which lasted for more than two years, no sooner had he returned from a three months' visit to Washington on friendly business than Sir John took up the subject of the railway with his usual earnestness and prepared for battle. It was battle indeed. A strong opposition, men to whom the difficulties of the scheme came as a golden opportunity for embarrassing the government, rose to the occasion and did their worst. During Sir John's absence in Washington the government had pledged itself to build the road through the agency of an incorporated company, supplemented by government aid. Sir John regretted this, and would have had the railway constructed as a government work; but his boldness was not to be commended, and these in the charge of the ship in his absence had judged the concession best so as not to endanger the union with British Columbia."

TAMMANY. The success of Tammany Hall in carrying the first election in Greater New York brings that political organization into greater prominence than ever. Powerful as Tammany has been hitherto in United States politics, its strength will be tremendously augmented. A short review of its history will therefore be opportune. The word Tammany is a corruption of the name of the Indian chief who sold a portion of Pennsylvania to William Penn. The old chief was a very decent sort of fellow, his name being equivalent to the English word "affable." Before the revolution there were a good many societies in Pennsylvania and Delaware, calling themselves after "St. Tammany," but one by one they all dropped out of prominence, and only the New York organization was left to perpetuate the fame of the chief and establish a new reputation for itself, as the greatest political club in America and one of the most remarkable organizations of its kind in the world. The Tammany Society of the Columbia Order, to give it its full name, was organized in 1789 for fraternal and benevolent purposes. For a time it maintained its original character, but in the election of 1800 it was found fighting on the side of the Republicans, the predecessors of what is now called the Democratic party in national politics. Thomas Jefferson was its candidate for the presidency, and he was triumphant. In 1811 the first Tammany Hall was built, and shortly after a

There will be a great deal of public satisfaction if the deal now on in London for the sale of the Le Roi mine to English capitalists is brought off successfully. The great success value of the Le Roi and its splendid showing of dividends would attract British capital to Kootenay in greater volume than ever. The merely local aspect of the case, referring to a paragraph printed this morning from the Roseland Miner, is of more than common interest and importance.

Have you yet seen a man from the Yukon, or the Passes, or St. Michael's, or anywhere else on the route to the Golden North, who is not "going back"? Have you ever seen a man who came back because he had to? The Colonist has seen one. He honestly said that he gave it up; but all the rest of them came back simply because they forgot to lock the back door, or to wind the clock, or something of that kind.

A CORRESPONDENT asks to be told the exact meaning of the word "astonied," used once in the Bible, but so far as he knows nowhere else in literature. Astonied seems to be an Anglicization of the French "estonner," which may be translated "thunderstruck," stunned, rendered rigid by amazement. Probably the resemblance between the French word and the English word is responsible for its corruption.

THE San Francisco Bulletin says that Salisbury has been checkmated at Washington. Salisbury has been checkmated so often of late, his enemies being the judges, that it is surprising how he manages to stay in the game at all. He was checkmated on the last occasion in Greece, so they said; but somehow he managed to win. Funny kind of a checkmate.

THE British Columbia News is terribly shocked because Lord Aberdeen has accepted a degree from the same university that conferred one upon Grover Cleveland. And yet there are those who say that when the later history of the United States comes to be written, the name of Cleveland will occupy a place among the greatest of the presidents.

SOME of the papers have discovered that after all the day of the horse is not over. One would suppose that in these latter days such a suggestion would never have found credence. We all ought to have learned by this time that inventions only increase the number of our necessities and do not terminate any of our old ones.

THE provincial government will read some news in our Ottawa despatch this morning. It is needless to say that the report of Mr. W. W. E. McInnes' entry into the provincial cabinet had its origin at Ottawa. There is no vacancy in the provincial cabinet and no prospect of any.

JOAQUIN MILLER says that the Yukon is like the Mounted Police. No one will be surprised. The Canadians have inherited the British faculty of government. The iron hand of the law is covered with the velvet glove of commonsense.

THE Columbia wishes the COLONIST to understand that it is not yet convinced of its error about the provincial loan. "A man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still."

THE observations of the government expedition in Hudson's straits are not very favorable to the hopes of those who expected to see the products of the prairies go to Europe by that route.

EXCEPTING from our friend the Columbian, there has been no echo of the frenzy of our friend the Times over the Lieutenant-Governor's occupancy of the rooms in the new building.

WHEN that Toronto man gets his new ship going it will be in order to change the familiar song so as to make it read: A life on the ocean wave, A home on the rolling ship.

THE Board of Trade is to be congratulated upon the really excellent memorial which it submitted to the Minister of the Interior.

HON. MR. SIFTON does not "interview" wall. His is a case of "just tell them that you saw me."

BY WAY OF VARIETY. "We could adduce a hundred illustrations to prove the advantages of shorthand and the number of small silver coins by a franc per head of their population using the existing five franc pieces to supply the necessary silver."

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Five powers of the Latin Union, on the initiative of Switzerland, have signed a convention to increase the number of small silver coins by a franc per head of their population using the existing five franc pieces to supply the necessary silver.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times publishes a despatch from Seoul, capital of Corea, which says that the Russian minister has forced the Korean government to dismiss its English financial adviser and chief of customs and to put a Russian in his place.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

TRUE OF THEM ALL. From what we have seen of His Lordship's discharge of his duties at the last two sessions of the Supreme court at Donald we feel sure that in his appointment, although a recent one, the Supreme bench of British Columbia has secured a judge of great ability, and of the strictest integrity in his desire to administer justice with an impartial hand.—Golden Era.

OUR HELPLESS NEGRO. Without Halifax as a station at which United States mail can have his warships repaired, the state of efficiency of his navy would be decidedly doubtful.—Mail and Empire.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER. Great interest is manifested in Kootenay concerning the outcome of the Le Roi deal now pending in London. If Englishmen buy the mine we may expect good times in Kootenay, as the construction of the railway works on this side of the international boundary would naturally be the result. If London capital is invested in the Le Roi, it is almost certain that no duty on the import of a general custom smelter in Kootenay, provided the C.P.R. can be induced to deliver silver-lead ores at Columbia Island, will then have a market, the mine owners of the Slovan will not be forced to pay freight rates for a 2,000-mile haul, and they will not be mulct by the United States import duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound on lead.—Roseland Miner.

FRIVOLOUS IN THE SLOAN. A Worcester, Mass., woman died recently from the effects of eating wax candles, a habit indulged in for the imaginary benefit of her complexion. She probably wanted to make her complexion light.—Slovan Pioneer.

THEY FIND OUT THE FACTS. Trips to the Coast seem to be quite numerous among some of the Kootenay newspaper men these days. There is nothing very strange about that, but there is something rather curious about the fact that they all come home convinced that the coast is a very safe place. There must be something in the climate of the Coast that accounts for it.—Kootenian.

UNJUSTIFIABLE COMMENT. The Nor'wester's premature consideration of a Case Invites Judicial Censure.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 3.—The Nor'wester newspaper was roundly scored by Chief Justice Taylor this morning for comments on a case tending to influence the minds of the jury. He had read one of the articles and could only say that it was perfectly scandalous and calculated to thoroughly prejudice the case. If any authority for so doing could be shown, he was ready to have the paper attached at once.

PREMIER GREENWAY, who is not feeling in the best of health, left to-day for his home at Crystal City to enjoy a few days' rest. It is likely that the consideration of the Winnipeg and Duluth railway project will be resumed by the cabinet until his return.

MOODY, the evangelist, opens his meetings here to-morrow.

COMING TO CANADA. Our Sig Neighbor Disposed to Offer Terms for Mutual Advantages.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The United States government is now favorably considering the question of returning to the system of reciprocity for encouraging commercial relations with Canada. It is known that Mr. Kasson, who has been in special charge with the arrangement of reciprocity plans under the new tariff act, is friendly to such a course. The last reciprocity treaty which governed the relations of the two countries was terminated by an act of congress, on the assumption that the benefits were not equally divided between them, and that Canada had an advantage.

"CHICKEN-FEED" IN DEMAND. Five of the European Powers decide to increase their Supply of Small Change.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Five powers of the Latin Union, on the initiative of Switzerland, have signed a convention to increase the number of small silver coins by a franc per head of their population using the existing five franc pieces to supply the necessary silver.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times publishes a despatch from Seoul, capital of Corea, which says that the Russian minister has forced the Korean government to dismiss its English financial adviser and chief of customs and to put a Russian in his place.

As the ingredients of Hall's Hair Renewer are mixed with the best glycerine, unshaken, it makes the finest dressing for the hair, and keeps it soft and of even hue.

A C.P.R. OPERATOR INJURED. Mr. O. L. Enlay, of Vancouver says: "Some days ago I mashed the index finger of my right hand in the jam of a very heavy door, causing a very painful injury, the member swelling almost instantly up to twice its natural size. My position as telegraph operator necessitates the continual use of a pen, and it looked as though I would be incapacitated from duty for quite a length of time. I had, however, heard of the wonderful Magic Liniment, and resolved to put it to the test. I applied it with a bandage over one night, which resulted in taking out all the swelling and pain, enabling me to resume my duty the next morning. Too much praise cannot be given Magic Liniment as it certainly is a wonder, and it gives me much pleasure in attesting my appreciation of anything so worthy."

Magic Liniment the great Pain Reliever is sold in Victoria, by John Cochran and D. E. Campbell. No home should be without it.

Miners' Companies' office stationary & specialties at the Colonist's office.



ARE YOU ALIVE

To the fact that Victoria MUST come to the front? Help to advertise: use envelopes with a map printed on its back, and write your friends about Klondyke. First buy some of our offering: Fishman's Compressed Yeast, all the same home made.

Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. - 25c. Raisins, 3 lbs. for - 25c. Peel, - - - - - 20c. New Figs at - - - - - 15c.

MORGAN'S FRESH FROZEN OYSTERS. ALWAYS RELIABLE.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

SEVEN COLUMNS. EIGHT PAGES. Contains all the News INCLUDING FULL REPORTS OF ALL THE LATEST INFORMATION FROM YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

If you want to keep your friends informed, you cannot do better than send them THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. PRICE 5 CENTS PER COPY. PER ANNUM \$1.50.

RETAIL MARKETS.

No Change of Importance to Be Noted Since Last Week. City retail market prices show no change practically since last week, the variations in quotations being very slight and confined to a few articles.

The retail prices at the Vancouver Island Produce Society, Ltd., successors to the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association stall in the city market are:

Apples, per box 1.00. Pears, 75c to 1.00. Potatoes, per cwt 75. Cabbages, per lb 12. Carrots, per sack 1.50. Beans, per bush 2.00. Onions, per lb 2.00. Marrows, each 10 to 20. Squash, each 15 to 20. Citrons, per lb 20 to 25. Pumpkins, each 20 to 25.

DAIRY PRODUCE: Eggs, fresh (guaranteed), 45. Butter, creamery, 30. Fresh butter, 25 to 30. Cream, fresh, per pint or jar, 25. Preserves (home made), per pint, 20 to 25.

THE current city retail prices are as follows: Oatmeal (Hungarian) per bush 65.00. Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 65.00. Victoria XXX, 55.00. Lion, 55.00. Snowflake, 55.00 to 65.00. Premier, 6.00. Three Star, 7.00 to 8.00. Superfine, 4.50. Hungarian (Armstrong), 6.25. XXX, 6.25. Strong Bakers, 6.00. Graham, per 10 lbs, 35. Wheat, per ton, 50 to 75. Buckwheat, per 10 lbs, 35. Straw, per bale, 25.00. Onions, per lb, 25.00. Oats, per ton, 23.00 to 25.00. Barley, per ton, 20.00 to 22.00. Middlings, per ton, 20.00 to 22.00. Bran, per ton, 17.00 to 20.00. Ground feed, per ton, 25.00. Potatoes, per ton, 25.00 to 30.00. Corn, whole, per ton, 28.00 to 30.00. Cracked, per ton, 28.00 to 30.00. Cornmeal, per 10 lbs, 25.00. Oatmeal per 10 lbs, 25.00. Rolled oats, per 10 lbs, 25.00. Cabbages, per lb, 12. Hay, baled, per ton, 15.00. Cheese, per lb, 15.00 to 20.00. Eggs, American, per doz, 40 to 50. Eggs, Island, per doz, 20 to 25. Butter, fresh, per lb, 27.00 to 30.00. Creamery (Eastern) per lb, 27.00 to 30.00. B. C. Creamery, per lb, 30 to 35. Hams, American, per lb, 18 to 20. Canadian, 18. Boneless, 18. Bacon, American, per lb, 18 to 20. Rolled, 18. Canadian, 18. Shoulders, hams, per lb, 12 to 15. Lard, per lb, 12 to 15. Golden Cotonole, per lb, 12. Maple-Syrup, per lb, 5.00 to 6.00. Sides, per lb, 8.00 to 10.00. Veal, 10 to 15. Mutton, 10 to 15. Carcasses, per lb, 10 to 15. Pork, fresh, per lb, 10 to 15. Apples, Island, per lb, 20 to 25. Crab, 5 lbs, 25. Lemons, California, per doz, 20 to 25. Bananas, per doz, 20 to 25. Pineapples, 20 to 25. Peaches, per lb, 8.00. Cranberries, per lb (local), 10.00. Fruit-Salmon, sockeye, per lb, 8.00 to 12.00. Salmon, smoked, 12.00. Halibut, per lb, 10.00 to 12.00. Rock Cod, per lb, 8.00 to 10.00. Smelts, per lb, 8.00 to 10.00. Trout, per lb, 8.00 to 10.00. Founders, per lb, 8.00 to 10.00. Fish Cod, 8.00 to 10.00. GAME-Grouse, per pair, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Venison, 10c to 12 1/2c.

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have aches and pains, poor memory, shy, dependent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks. Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure is "HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES. LOST MANHOOD. FAILING POWERS. NERVOUS DEBILITY. HORRIBLE DREAMS. CONSTIPATION. LOSS OF POWER. LOSS OF CAPACITY. LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for Circulars and Testimonials. Blood Poison. First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood diseases are manifested by copper-colored spots, itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in the mouth, falling hair, and get cured. The 30-day cure is what you need. Call or write for Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, Cal. Public meetings will be held at Parsons Bridge Hotel, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 8 p.m. Saanich Agricultural Hall, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 2 p.m. Colquhoun Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 2 p.m. Cedar Hill School House, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 8 p.m. Agricultural Hall, DUNCAN, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1:30 p.m. Cobble Hill, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 8 p.m.

For the purpose of giving information as to the benefits which will accrue to agriculturists by availing themselves of the provisions of the Farmers' Institutes and Cooperation Act, the meetings will be addressed by Mr. T. F. Paterson, B.S.A., who has had considerable experience in working of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario. J. R. ANDERSON, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Acting Supr. of Farmers' Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, 29th Oct., 1897. Old Gotrox-Am I, with all my millions, too old for you? Miss Mabel-Oh, no. That would be impossible.-Life. "A unique gavel was presented to our literary club after dinner. "What was unique about it?" "It wasn't made of historic wood."

FOR THE Y ARBITRATION

An English Member of Bearing a Huge Petition United States Se

Authorities of Both Countries Proposed to Re-open Negotiations A Church Union

New York, Nov. 5.—Reverend A. Berry, pastor of the Church, Waverly, a member of the English Congregational, was a passenger on the T. day. Mr. Berry's purpose America is to seek to bring arbitration treaty between and England, and also to movement for church union progress among non-conflicting will address a mass meeting in London, December 6, on the arbitration treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Paucaforte, British archbishop has just returned from London and has had an opportunity of the foreign office of the state of British feeling. All the tendencies side are favorable to arbitration though there is a general reluctance to take up the matter, but no negotiations were in a chance that it would be a result of that treaty a league has been formed in England, its aim being to peace compact between the two.

While Sir Julian was called upon by Mr. member of parliament who forewent in advocating arbitration, the state of British feeling. Mr. Cremer is ever that arbitration between countries will be secured.

For New York on Saturday the American liner St. Paulmar says he will be the will present to every senator of the United States, and being an officer of a trade representative, although the brother workingmen are continuing, Mr. Cremer a previous visit to the United States and Great Britain, stated from the Marquis of the privileged classes of the with the view of distributing United States, but proof of the feeling on the part shown by the fact that half a dozen refusals of the state address to the senate urging the conclusion of a treaty between the two.

PORTLAND ENTERPRISE. U. S. Government Importation Klondyke Expedition That City.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 3. Mason, of the Portland chamber, has sent a telegram Alger at Washington, denouncing and death confront in the Yukon. The failure of the trading companies supplies into the interior of navigation on the Yukon of commerce of Fort Yukon to relieve the distress appear before the supply release the icy straits this purpose will donate supplies. The chamber asks the co-operation of the in transporting relief of Portland to the most of the Alaskan coast. Iron re-jection may carry imprisoned gold miners. Offering humanity demands that may be necessary this end. Will you cooperate in this undertaking?"

A BODY RECOVERED. Victim of the New York Found Four Miles Down River.

HAVERTHAW, N.Y., Nov. of Algeon W. McKay, life in the New York City disaster at Garrison's, wing in the middle of the island, four miles below wreck, at 9:30 o'clock this body was in an advanced composition. In the presence of the coroner, a chain, railroad passes and was a confusion on the left and the clothing was off the right side. The stopped at 5:50. McKay three years of age and had died six months. He was secretary of the State and was riding on the boat made its frightful plunge