

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

We are in receipt of a letter from San Francisco asking a number of questions, and stating that if they are answered through the columns of the Colonist, the writer knows that hundreds of people will be gratified.

The first question is as to whether everything necessary for a trip to the Yukon can be bought in Victoria, if a general variety of goods is carried in stock, and if our outfitters know how to pack the goods.

The second question is as to how Victoria prices compare with prices in San Francisco and Seattle. In most lines prices are lower here than in either of the cities mentioned, and in woollen goods very much lower.

The third question, which refers to the experience of Victoria merchants, is answered above.

The fourth question is as to the proper place to obtain licenses to mine in the Yukon. No license is needed in the Northwest Territory as the regulations now stand, but claims have to be recorded.

Replies to the fifth question, we may say that goods purchased at Victoria will not be subject to any duty on entering the Northwest by the Stickeen-Teslin route. In the case of single parties an escort will probably be needed for about a day's journey up the Stickeen, where it runs through territory in the possession of the United States.

Answering our correspondent's sixth question, we refer to our advertising columns for information as to transportation facilities. It would not be advisable to count upon making purchases of any kind at Wrangell or anywhere in the interior.

The seventh question is as to the best place to get boats and as to the facilities for getting down the Yukon from Lake Teslin. On this point we refer also to our advertising columns.

The eighth question refers to transportation companies, and for answer we refer to our advertising columns.

In reply to the ninth question we may say that there is no doubt that after January 15th, unless the winter is exceptionally mild, there will be no difficulty in transporting goods up the Stickeen river on sleds drawn by horses. There would be no feed obtainable on the way, and persons intending to use horses would have to carry provender with them from Victoria. Horses, sleds and harness could probably be got for \$200; but there would be some delay about getting sleds, as none are kept on hand.

In reply to question 10: The Stickeen usually breaks up during the last weeks in April.

Question 11: Dogs can be used on the Stickeen, but they are not necessary. Dogs cannot be obtained readily here or anywhere up the Coast; but they can be got, if sufficient notice is given, at a cost of about \$30 each.

Replying to question 12, we may say that it is yet too early for us to quote

steamer fares to Telegraph Creek. Last summer's figures would be no guide.

Question 13: The ice is said to go out of Teslin Lake during the latter part of May, but the date cannot be fixed with certainty.

Some of the points referred to in question 14 have been covered above. On other points mentioned in this question we may say: There will be pack horses on the trail between Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake in the spring.

The second question is as to how Victoria prices compare with prices in San Francisco and Seattle. In most lines prices are lower here than in either of the cities mentioned, and in woollen goods very much lower.

We cannot say definitely how many steamers will ply between Victoria and Wrangell this next spring and summer, but expect that there will be at least daily sailings.

In reply to the sixteenth and last question, we may say that the Stickeen-Teslin route has some special advantages. On of them is that after Telegraph Creek has been reached the prospector is in a region that will repay examination.

BRITAIN IN THE ORIENT.

Late dispatches from London say that the idea of an entente existing between Russia and Germany in regard to the occupation of Northern China is ridiculed in well-informed circles.

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novelty about it. Those rights are large, British interests in the Orient are more extensive than those of all other European nations combined. They are rendered more important because Canada occupies so large a part of one shore of the Pacific ocean and the Canadian ports are those in America that are most accessible from the Orient.

A STARTLING PROPOSITION.

Mr. Richard Shaw's statements contained in this morning's Colonist, as to the number of people who are getting, afford ground for some very serious thinking. A monthly pay-roll of \$1,250,000 means, one would suppose, an output of at least twice as much gold, or \$2,500,000 a month, which in its turn means \$30,000,000 a year.

It is to be borne in mind that there will be such a vast amount of gold produced in the new fields, nor do we. He simply relates the facts, as they come under his observation, and we add nothing to them. One man can judge of the correctness of the conclusion as well as another.

Whether the mine-owners are able or unable to make as much profit as the wages amount to may be an open question; but it is certain that what is paid in wages will have to come out of the country. It is not a case where the same money is handed over and over again.

SEALS IN HUDSON'S BAY.

A Washington despatch to the New York Herald, printed in the Colonist yesterday, spoke of the seal skins taken by the Hudson's Bay company in the bay from which the corporation takes its name, stating that the number of such skins is between 15,000 and 20,000.

The Toronto World is greatly disturbed by a fear lest there may be trouble on the Yukon next year with American citizens. There is not the least cause for anxiety.

The Post-Intelligencer informs the British government that it would consider it very dishonorable if it should refuse to accept the sealing award because there has been a change of ministers.

A testimonial is proposed to Harry Morton. Everyone who admires genuine pluck will be glad to contribute. Mr. Morton met with a severe loss lately by fire. It will be according to the fitness of things if he is put on his feet by water.

tion to do this, and the unique position of the Dominion in this regard ought not to remain unutilized. The policy we recommend would be a very popular one, and would attract the attention of the world.

RECIPROCAL COASTING PRIVILEGES.

Responding to our invitation the Post-Intelligencer discusses the subject of mutual concessions between Canada and the United States in regard to coasting and river navigation in the Pacific Northwest.

It will be very greatly to the advantage of the United States steamboat companies on the Yukon to be able to bill freight from St. Michael's to all Yukon points, without having to transfer to British bottoms at Dawson.

The Post-Intelligencer in its haste quite misunderstood what the Colonist said, or has a very poor appreciation of the West Coast of British Columbia. The Colonist did not suggest that the United States steamships might want to stop at Stickeen on their way to Dyea.

A successful operation.—Did you get back that five dollar gold piece your baby swallowed? "No; the doctor took it for his fee."

Free Trial To Any Honest Man
The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:— They will send their costly and magically effective medicine to a whole nation's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

The Post-Intelligencer informs the British government that it would consider it very dishonorable if it should refuse to accept the sealing award because there has been a change of ministers.

The Wise Men of the East are now cautioning people against the Yukon. We have nothing much to say about this. It is well that people should be cautioned. No one ought to start for the Yukon with the idea that he is going on a holiday trip, and that he will pick up a bushel of nuggets without any difficulty.

Some of the authorities in Washington, D.C., are considerably exercised over the alleged discovery of what they are pleased to call an "inland sea" in Alaska, said "sea" consisting of a lake 100 miles long.

We may remind the Times that after libel proceedings have been instituted against a paper, the publication of anything in that paper tending to direct attention to the alleged libel is regarded by the courts as greatly aggravating the original offence.

By Way of Variety.
A successful operation.—Did you get back that five dollar gold piece your baby swallowed? "No; the doctor took it for his fee."

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. 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 Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

A Peaceful Mind! A HEALTHY BODY! Good Digestion! Refreshing Sleep! Full of Ambition! DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. Restores nerve force and checks all waste of strength in 30 days.

A Picture of the Past. Cruikshank Lawn, in pig jugs. Greybeards, in pig jugs. Irish Whisky, in Imperial quarts. Claret, French. Claret, California. Port, Old English. Sherry, Dry.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. PRICE LISTS NOW READY. B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS and HATTERS, 97 and 99 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

LARGE FRUIT FARM TO LET OR SELL. A large Fruit Farm, close to Harrison Lake. Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the property. 70 acres in fruit, of which about 30 acres are bearing (8 years old), also about 4 acres of small fruits.

Imports From Great Britain. Fast Atlantic Seaside. Make Another Bingham. Ottawa, Dec. 27. For the past year the imports total against \$110,587,450 showed a decrease of \$175,000,000. The bulk of the imports from the States Canadian was \$43,971,485, or 40 per cent. of the total.

Manitoba and Ontario. Winnipeg, Dec. 26. Bishop Langevin has been in Ireland, to meet the papal delegate at Archbishop's residence, and expects to leave Monday to attend a conference.

Toronto News. Toronto, Dec. 27. Linton, councillor for the last two years, nominated this morning declared nomination of the arms of Council words "Hold me please almost instantly."

Wonders. Files Cured in 3 to 6 Days. Skin Diseases. Dr. Amey's Ointment. Cases of itching P. to six months. One comfort. Fur mild and peevish. Also cures eczema, barbers' itch, tinea, etc.

The Globe. Toronto, Dec. 26. The Pope's encyclical, the Globe federal action is contented and cannot be ecclesiastical decrees cyclical operates siren through the head members in Canada ever, have political importance of which.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30 1897. Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonial Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, postage free to any part of Canada. For week, if delivered, \$10.00. For month, if delivered, \$30.00. THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Published every other day except Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, postage free to any part of the Dominion of the United States, \$1.00 per month. Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character, is to be advertised in the Colonist, Government and Land Notices, published in the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the insertion of the first day, to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements: More than one insertion, and not more than one month, 50 cents. More than one week and not more than one month, 40 cents. More than one month, and not more than one year, 30 cents. For advertisement under this classification, inserted for less than 250, and accepted other than every day, 10 cents per line. For advertisement under this classification, inserted for less than 250, and accepted other than every day, 10 cents per line. For advertisement under this classification, inserted for less than 250, and accepted other than every day, 10 cents per line.

YANCOUVER. Branch Office of The Colonist, 609 Hastings Street, A. Goodman, Agent.

THE UNITED STATES WAKING UP.

Senator Morgan, of the United States committee on foreign relations, has drawn the attention of the American people to the fact that their interests in China are likely to be put in peril by the action of Germany and Russia. Every body else saw this long ago; but, with all their alleged shrewdness, it seems to require something like a thunderbolt to make United States politicians realize that they have any interests abroad to be protected.

Great Britain, Japan and the United States have an identical concern in the Orient. Great Britain's interest is that there shall be a fair field and no favor for the commerce of the world. Japan's interest is that she shall not be completely overhauled by European powers, which would soon reduce her to the position of a dependency. The United States wants the Oriental field open to the enterprise of its people. In the end these three interests are one, and will be best served by united action, and between the three powers.

If the three nations act in concert they will be able to prevent anything being accomplished that will be prejudicial to them, and may be able to avert difficulty of any kind. We do not think that Germany will go very far in her pretensions. She is not in a position to do so. She dare not weaken herself in Europe by undertaking to oppose the suggested triple alliance. She is hardly able to undertake extensive operations against China alone. She has never yet engaged in operations beyond sea, and has neither the experience nor the men necessary for such work. Moreover, her domestic conditions are not such as warrant her in taking the risk of embroiling the country in a war so foreign to German instincts in its objects and the manner in which it would have to be carried on.

Russia, on the other hand, can undertake the occupation of Corea and Northern China with some chance of success, and some such step seems the logical consequence of her recent Oriental policy. Yet the Siberian railway is not nearly finished, so that the transport of troops from Europe would be attended with enormous risk, expense and delay. It would have to be by land, for the sea would be closed to her in the event of war with Great Britain or Japan. At the same time we can see no explanation of the course attributed to the Czar's government, if it is to go no farther than it now has gone. We are at a great disadvantage at this distance from the scene of operations in attempting to form any opinion, for the reason that it is next to impossible to learn the facts. There seems, however, to be ground for believing that Russia contemplates a coup of some kind, and that Great Britain and Japan will unite in opposing it.

turn. Of course the senator does not represent the administration. He is a Democrat. At the same time what he says will meet with a response from the people, and the administration will have to heed it. The contemplated annexation of Hawaii will be of no service, if China is to pass under the control of such powers as Germany and Russia, which would proceed forthwith to erect around it a wall more difficult to penetrate than that which grew up during the long centuries of exclusiveness which lately closed. It will be a somewhat remarkable thing if difficulties in the Orient should be the cause of a rapprochement between the two great English speaking nations.

WHY SUCH DELAY?

Every day the Colonist is besieged with inquiries as to what steps the Canadian government is taking to secure a removal of the obstructions thrown by the custom house officer at Dyea in the way of the entry of Canadian goods into the Yukon. We are told that arrangements have been made whereby United States goods may be carried through the Canadian Yukon under a system that will be convenient to miners destined for points in Alaska. These arrangements are such as the Colonist has advocated and are perfectly fair. But it is a very much one-sided sort of reciprocity that grants this concession to people from the United States and leaves the transit of Canadian goods substantially blocked at Dyea.

We have not been disposed to find fault with the government in the premises, for we have recognized that it takes time to bring even the simplest arrangement into operation; but patience ceases after a certain time to be a virtue and we think the time has come in this instance.

The people of Victoria, who were led to expect much by Hon. Mr. Sifton, and without regard to party lines gave him the fullest credit for his efforts to acquire knowledge of the situation, are beginning to think that their interests are being sacrificed, and not only their interests, but those of the rest of the province. They cannot understand why it was possible for the United States to obtain a concession from Canada without a corresponding favor being obtained for Canadians. This is a matter that calls for immediate explanation. Victoria has asked that an arrangement similar to that made for the carriage of United States goods down the Yukon shall be made for the carriage of Canadian goods across the little strip at the head of Lynn Canal in the possession of the United States. The time to get such a concession from the United States was when the United States was obtaining the favor referred to from Canada. If it was not obtained, the person having the negotiations in charge made a singular mess of the business. If it was obtained, why has the fact been kept secret?

We would not like to be forced to the conclusion that the reason why the recommendations of Victoria receive so little attention is that the city did not see fit to elect Liberals at the last election; but if that view of the case obtains credence the government will have only itself to blame. We have not observed that the Times, whose manager has been recognized by his party in a conspicuous way, although thrice rejected by the people, has anything to say either in explanation of the government's delay or in advocacy of immediate action. If our Liberal representatives in the House of Commons have made themselves heard on this question they have managed to keep the fact a pretty close secret; and it would not be like them to do that if they had done anything worth telling.

We have throughout this whole matter carefully avoided anything having the least resemblance to party politics, and do not wish to introduce party politics into it now; but the time seems to have come when it is necessary to bring home to those who have charge of this question that there is a political side to it.

THE SEALING AWARD.

The Times is badly cornered over the sealing award. It is between the devil and the deep sea. Like everyone else in Victoria, it does not think the award sufficiently large in amount; but it is trying to make the sealers believe that somebody to do something that will secure some further amount from some quarter. We again ask it why it does not join the Colonist in demanding that the sealers who the commission ought to have awarded them, but did not? Somebody is going to lose a quarter of a million dollars or so in order that this dispute with the United States may be amicably settled. We can see no reason why the whole loss should fall upon the sealers, but believe the country should bear it. Individually, the sealers cannot make claims against the United States. They must look to their own government. That the award of the commission will be repudiated by the Canadian government we do not imagine for a single moment. Neither does the Times. So far as the international aspect of the case goes, it is ended. If it were not, then we might as well say farewell to arbitration. The Canadian government will take the sum when it is paid over by the United States, and proceed to settle with the sealers.

When that time comes it will be perfectly proper for the sealers to submit to the Canadian government their claims as presented to the commission, and ask that they be recognized in full. All that the commissioners have decided is as to the amount which the United States government can be properly asked to pay the Canadian government. They have not said how much each sealer ought to receive and we submit that when the settlement of this matter comes up it will be quite within the right of the sealers to insist upon the actual amount of loss sustained by them being paid, and if the amount paid by the United States is not sufficient, then that the Dominion shall make up the deficiency.

We again ask the Times to say if it is opposed to this view of the case. By the grace of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the manager of the Times will have an opportunity of trying the claims of the sealers to full justice from his place in the senate. It would be very interesting, therefore, if he would let them and the public generally know through his paper if he proposes to take such a course, or if not, what course he will take. By so doing he would enable those who agree with his view of the matter to strengthen his hands, and those who think his ideas not quite what they ought to be, to make suggestions as to the line he should take.

Retrospective negotiations have been resumed between the United States commissioner and Sir Julian Pauncefote. It is very interesting to note in this connection that some of the leading economists in the United States say that their fiscal system is about to break down. The McKinley tariff failed to produce sufficient revenue. The Denno cratic tariff met the same fate, and now the Dingley tariff seems fated to be futile in its results. It is claimed that the next presidential election will be run strictly upon the lines of free trade and protection, and that free trade will win. Hitherto the old soldier vote has been strongly protective, but the fact that \$141,000,000 (not \$164,000,000, as the Colonist said the other day) goes in pensions is largely responsible for the deficits. The pensioners must get their money, and as it will be proposed to raise it by an income tax, they will stand by the party advocating it. High protection and a huge surplus in the treasury are the two methods of securing the granting of increased pensions in the first instance. Then in their turn the pensioners rendered high protection necessary in order to secure a revenue. Then the pensions caused deficits, which no tariff can overcome. The next step will be for the pensioners to cause an abandonment of protection and a resort to direct taxation in the shape of an income tax. This is the war of secession still a dominant factor in United States politics. All this has a very great deal of interest to Canada, in view of the resumption of reciprocity negotiations. It may be mentioned that there has always been a strong party in the New England States favorable to reciprocity with us. The Southern States never took much interest in the matter, and the Western States, being mostly settled by farmers, were easily persuaded that they ought to let their influence towards keeping out Canadian products. Canada will be glad to make a fair trade with her neighbors, but there must be no discrimination against Great Britain.

A SHANGHAI despatch of yesterday announces that the British fleet has anchored at Port Hamilton and that the Japanese fleet has also rendezvoused there. Port Hamilton is an island at the southern extremity of Corea. A despatch of the 26th inst., which did not reach Victoria in consequence of the interruption of telegraphic communication, said that seventeen British warships were off Chemulpo, Corea, and had compelled the king to replace Mr. Brown at the head of the customs department, from which position he was ousted not long ago at the alleged instigation of Russia. It was added that thirty Japanese warships were in close proximity to the British fleet and would co-operate with the latter in a demonstration. Things look as if John Bull had made up his mind to take a hand in the Oriental game.

The dark and mysterious insinuations of the evening paper as to the sealers would be the better for some explanation. Does our contemporary propose that the Canadian government shall repudiate the award? If it does not, why does it persist in insinuating that the sealers have yet to be heard from, and that the matter is not yet settled. We do not suppose that what it says will have any influence one way or the other, but it would be very much wiser if, instead of endeavoring to convince the sealers that the award may be set aside, it would join the Colonist in demanding that the Dominion government shall take into consideration their claims to compensation either in the way of interest or an allowance to cover legal expenses.

We quote from the Roseland Miner the concluding paragraph of a long article on the Boundary railway which indicates how the wind blows in a certain section of Kootenay.

It 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 strong demand is being made in the United States for the publication of the pension list. Although thirty-two years have elapsed since the conclusion of the war, \$164,000,000 is being paid out in pensions every year, and nearly a quarter of a million claims remain to be passed upon. The statement is freely made that the list is stuffed full of fraud, and it is claimed that its publication would enable this to be detected. It is a startling thing that after a third of a century of peace the war of secession should cost the United States annually very considerably more than it costs France to keep up her vast army. It seems likely that before the last evening, the United States will have paid on account of them \$5,000,000,000, or one thousand times as much as it would have cost to have purchased the freedom of the slaves.

This caution given by the Colonist to the Times last evening, in regard to the legal effect of the publication of matters calculated to aggravate a libel, was given in good faith, and with the hope that the somewhat fresh person, who is responsible for the vagaries of our contemporary's editorial matter, would keep from getting himself into needless trouble. It does not appear to have been appreciated, which shows that when certain people are concerned it is always a waste of kindness to tender sensible advice.

This is how it is done in Japan. The editor of the Tohoku Shinbun, published in Niigata, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and ten yen fine, and the publisher to one month's imprisonment and five yen fine on Friday last at the local court, on a charge of libelling government officials. Certain publications in Victoria, which might be supposed to be interested in the above, will discover in it another reason for hostility to the Japanese.

The announcement that Hon. Mr. Dewdney has gone to Wrangell in the interest of the Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation will be welcome news to Victorians, as it shows that this corporation is actively in the field. Victoria has the credit of being the pioneer city in respect to this route. The York party went in last fall to get ready for the spring's rush, and now this company is getting ready for winter transportation.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

NO TWO OF THE KIND. We are surprised that the Canadian Gazette can be so very unreasonable. Speaking of the proposed commercial treaty, it says: "It is not to do to appoint a mere politician to the head of it, but a keen, active man of business." In fact, another Professor Robertson says of the colony: "The large as the Dominion, could produce two Professor Robertsons!—Winnipeg Free Press."

VICTORIA ADVERTISEMENTS. The Globe, which we are referring to, knows of no other city than Victoria from which to take the Klondyke or Yukon gold fields can either outfit or take their departure.—Vancouver World.

THE BOUNDARY RAILWAY. The Y. V. & E. people are solely responsible for the absence of a railway in the Boundary country to-day. But for their chattering and obstruction methods British Columbia would now be enjoying the benefits of the expenditure of \$8,000,000 for every mile of the line from Robson to Pentiction. And the worst of it is that their blockading methods continue as a curse on the prosperity of Southern British Columbia. The information from Victoria to the effect that Mr. Mann is endeavoring to secure a portion of the \$4,000,000 subsidy, in order to again blockade the Columbia and Western, shows plainly that they are at their old tricks again. It is, however, fairly safe to presume that this time the administration at Victoria will not be hoodwinked by the sophistries of Dr. Mann or anyone else representing either the V. V. & E. or the C.P.R.—Roseland Miner.

AS TO MR. KELLIE. Politically Mr. Kellie is as unstable as water. He has made no permanent impression. The opposition should leave him severely alone.—Kootenayan.

THE CALAMITY HOWLERS. It seems that the securing of a charter to build a railway into Yukon by the Dominion Government is an offence nearly criminal in its character. "Charter Monger" has an exceptionally savage tongue, and may have by this time whose nerves are not very strong at any time, but the average mind of self-control will probably investigate before he begins jumping on his hat, as a preliminary to a life and death struggle with some imaginary enemy.—Grand Forks Miner.

THE COUNTRY CAN STAND IT. There is no doubt that a new era of prosperity is about to dawn on the inter-colonial.—St. John Telegraph.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

He Explains in Winnipeg the Features of His Klondyke Company. WINNIPEG, Dec. 27.—Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., having been asked here "What is the feeling in England as to Yukon and Canadian mining matters generally?" replied that the greatest possible interest is shown not only in England but all over Europe in the Klondyke, Lake of the Woods, British Columbia and Nova Scotia mines. Financial and mining circles all over the world are looking into our resources, with the result that a very large number of persons and a great deal of capital will come into Canada next spring and will consequently give a still greater impetus to the country's general prosperity. Sir Charles's principal company, the Klondyke Mining, Trading & Transportation Co., with headquarters in London, and of which he is the London chairman, and the Hon. Edgar Dewdney the provincial chairman, are instituting an expedition which will be accompanied by eighty teams of pack animals and three trains of dogs. It will be in charge of Hon. Edgar Dewdney, ex-minister of the interior of Canada and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and will be accompanied by Mr. Caldwell Ashworth, of London, a director of the corporation. The expedition will proceed to Fort Wrangell on its own splendid ocean steamer the "Amur," or by some other suitable vessel, leaving Victoria about the 15th of February. It is proposed to transfer to the Stickeen River and continue the journey on the ice via the Stickeen River, past the villages of Glenora and Telegraph Creek, and thence by snow route to Teslin Lake. From Teslin Lake boats and sleds will be used to convey the party and their outfit to Dawson City, as soon as the Kootenay opens, that is the expedition will follow the ice down the dangerous White Horse rapids, and arrive at Dawson City at the earliest date thereafter in the spring.

The plan of the corporation is to provide shelter and good substantial food for the party accompanying the expedition from the day they leave Victoria until they reach their destination. The price of the ticket covering the accommodations above mentioned is \$500, one-half of which must be paid into the Bank of Montreal at the time of signing the contract for transportation, the balance to be paid before the sailing of the steamer from Victoria. As the number of persons by this route will be limited, applications should be made at once, and to secure a ticket, each applicant must, with his application forward a Post Office order for \$20.00 payable to the Bank of Montreal at Victoria. The Corporation reserves the right to select members of the expedition and will return all payments made to unsuccessful applicants.

SPECIAL RATES ON EXCESS BAGGAGE. The provisions included in the 400 pounds of personal baggage can be purchased from the Company before leaving Victoria. The Corporation will, at a later date, be prepared to transport passengers in their own ocean and river steamboats to the Stickeen, Yukon and Teslin Lake waters. The Corporation is agent for Shackland & Co's specially constructed Klondyke Peterborough canoes.

ADDRESS: The Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, 30 Broad St., VICTORIA, B.C. This corporation must be confused with a company of exactly the same name, having its headquarters in Spokane.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Any spy features in the new play?" "Well, the lady answered, "John had his mouth full of spies." "Good Argument: Yabaley—Mudge, what makes you laugh at your own stories?" "Mudge—Why shouldn't I? If they were not worth laughing at I would not tell them." "Not His Only Fault: Uncle Ezra—The paper says this candidate for the legislature has great personal magnetism." "Uncle Abner: Yes, and there's other charges against him." "Quite a Difference: "I saw a bonnet that just suited me, George. It was \$35." "But you did pay that infernal price for it, did you?" "No, no, George; I didn't. I had it charged at a Klondyke resort—Quick, give me a gun!" "Host—Great Scott! what's the matter?" "Uncle Abner: I want to dispatch him before he escapes." "I have all the world before me!" shouted the young politician who was addressing an audience in the northeastern part of Seventh Ward, when he was interrupted by "shouted an enthusiastic listener; "and Tuckabah at your back!"

Mr. J. C. GERRARD TARKER has decided at the request of numerous ratepayers to become a candidate for alderman in South Ward, which he represented in the city council in 1896.

The Dipper or the Dropper? There are cough medicines that are taken as freely as a drink of water from a dipper. They are cheap medicines. Quantity does not make up for quality. It's the quality that cures. There's one medicine that's dropped, not dipped—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. There's more power in drops of this remedy than in dipperful of cheap cough syrups and elixirs. It cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Colds, Coughs, and affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Write to our doctor on any disease in confidence. Address, Medical Department, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE KLONDYKE

Great THROUGH WINTER ROUTE From VICTORIA TO DAWSON CITY

Under the Direction of the Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, Limited, of London. Capital, £250,000.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., CHAIRMAN, LONDON, ENGL. HON. E. DEWDNEY, CHAIRMAN VICTORIA J. C. BETHUNE, LOCAL BOARD. C. H. LUGRIN, LONDON DIRECTOR. C. ASHWORTH, LONDON DIRECTOR.

The expedition, which will be accompanied by eighty teams of horses, sleds, and three trains of dogs, will be in charge of Hon. Edgar Dewdney, ex-minister of the interior of Canada and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and will be accompanied by Mr. Caldwell Ashworth, of London, a Director of the Corporation. The expedition will proceed to Fort Wrangell on its own X 100 A 1 screw ocean steamer "Amur," or by some other suitable vessel, leaving Victoria about the 15th of February. At Wrangell it is proposed to transfer to the Stickeen River and continue the journey on the ice via the Stickeen River and the villages of Glenora and Telegraph Creek, thence by snow road to Teslin Lake. At Teslin Lake boats and sleds will be used to convey the party and their outfit to Dawson City as soon as the Kootenay opens, that is, the expedition will follow the ice down the dangerous White Horse rapids, and arrive at Dawson City at the earliest possible date thereafter in the spring. The plan of the Corporation is to provide shelter and good substantial food for the parties accompanying the Expedition from the day they leave Victoria until they reach their destination. The price of a ticket covering the accommodations above mentioned is \$500, one-half of which must be paid into the Bank of Montreal at the time of signing the contract for transportation, the balance to be paid before the sailing of the steamer from Victoria. As the number of persons by this route will be limited, applications should be made at once, and to secure a ticket, each applicant must, with his application forward a Post Office order for \$20.00 payable to the Bank of Montreal at Victoria. The Corporation reserves the right to select members of the expedition and will return all payments made to unsuccessful applicants.

SPECIAL RATES ON EXCESS BAGGAGE.

The provisions included in the 400 pounds of personal baggage can be purchased from the Company before leaving Victoria. The Corporation will, at a later date, be prepared to transport passengers in their own ocean and river steamboats to the Stickeen, Yukon and Teslin Lake waters. The Corporation is agent for Shackland & Co's specially constructed Klondyke Peterborough canoes.

ADDRESS: The Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, 30 Broad St., VICTORIA, B.C. This corporation must be confused with a company of exactly the same name, having its headquarters in Spokane.

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins is in BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Ollman generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

RETAIL MARKETS. A Shortage of Turkeys for Christmas but a Splendid New Year Supply. Those who were too late in obtaining their Christmas turkeys had a less sufficient supply to select from than there is at present available for the New Year season. The reason was that all the Eastern consignments did not arrive in time and consequently did not get here until after the heaviest demand on the market. There are comparatively few changes in the retail quotations this week, a slight advance in wheat being the only one of note. The current city retail prices are as follows: Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl \$6.75; Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 6.75; Premier 6.00; Snowflake 6.25; Three Star 6.25; Superfine 6.25; Hungary (Aurstrong) 6.50; XXXX 6.50; Strong Bakers 6.25; Graham, per 10 lbs. 40.40; Wheat, per ton 40.40; Buckwheat, per 10 lbs. 40; Straw, per bale 60.75; Onions, per lb. 2.50; Cans, per ton 20.00; Barley, per ton 20.00; Middlings, per ton 20.00; Bran, per ton 20.00; Ground feed, per ton 25.00; Corn, whole, per ton 25.00; Cornmeal, per 10 lbs. 40.45; Oatmeal, per 10 lbs. 30.85; Boiled oats, per 7 lbs. 30.85; Beans, per lb. 5; Hay, baled, per ton 16.20; Cheese, per lb. 16.20; Eggs Island, per doz. strictly fresh 40; Imported, per doz. 25.

W. D. McDUGALL has reported to the police that some time on Tuesday evening a snark thief broke into his home at Henry street and stole a gold watch, locket and chain.