

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FOURTIETH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY NOVEMBER 29 1897.

VOLUME XL. NO. 48

and \$10.

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& CO.,
ON STREET.

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THIS YEAR.

TH LIES IN UNION.

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Country Agricultural hall,
1st December, at 2 p.m.
At public hall, on Thursday,
at 7:30 p.m.
At city hall, on Friday, 3rd
8 p.m.
At agricultural hall, on Saturday,
at 11 p.m.

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ested in forming institu-
tions, and several petitions
prepared in accordance
visions of the act, and it is
believed that the example
followed by the majority of
of the province.

CHURCHMEN HOPEFUL.

MR. BLAKE'S DESIRE.

SPINNERS MAY STRIKE.

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POSER FOR GASCOIGNE.

Col. Strathby Puts on the Official Records the General's Remarkable Public Deliverance.

He But Followed His Superior Officer's Example in Talking Through the Press.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—(Special)—Major-General Gascoigne having exposed his head again Colonel Strathby has hit it. On the 23rd instant Colonel Strathby received a communication from the D. O. C., asking for the information of Major-General Gascoigne, for an answer to the following questions: "1. Is the alleged interview in the Montreal Daily Star of the 20th instant correct, or substantially correct? 2. If only partially correct, in what particulars is it incorrect or complete?" Paragraph 3 of the demand upon the Colonel intimated that "You will furnish a reply to the above within the least possible delay." He has done so, and the following is a copy of Colonel Strathby's answers:

MONTREAL, Nov. 26, 1897.
"From Lieutenant-Colonel Strathby 5th Royal Scots of Canada, Montreal, to the D. O. C., M. D. No. 5. Montreal:
"Sir,—I have the honor to state for the information of Major-General Gascoigne, in reply to your communication No. 65115 of the 22nd Nov., 1897, that on the 18th November instant there appeared in the Montreal Daily Star, a marked copy of which is herewith enclosed, a paragraph reading as follows:

"THE GENERAL'S STATEMENT.
"Major-General Gascoigne made the following statement to the Star this afternoon regarding the investigation into the Royal Scots trouble. He had reprimanded Lieutenant-Colonel Strathby for lack of tact and want of consideration towards his junior officers, and had reprimanded Major-Isobson for over-sensitiveness. Further than that he could not go as there had been no military offence, but if any further trouble of the same kind arose measures of a drastic kind will be taken to put a stop to the matter, and if that did not succeed the corps would be disbanded. The general, when he first arrived in the country, conferred with the two officers concerned, in the hope, as he expressed, that they would be able to come to a satisfactory agreement. They had been advised to sink their differences, and as they had not done so, he had to reprimand them. He had come to Montreal and reprimanded them both in the natural course of events. Lieutenant-Colonel Strathby would not be March next and Major Isobson would then be sent to the front. The general's remarks were not intended to be a rebuke, but they would be summarily dismissed from the service and the corps would be disbanded. The general added that the whole trouble was simply one such as might have arisen from a squabble of some common wash-tub, but if it had occurred in the imperial service drastic measures would have been taken long ere this to put an end to it.

"This statement was made by Major-General Gascoigne, for publication, to the Montreal Star, and the Montreal Star, and Montreal Gazette, from each of whom I have their verified personal statements. "My remarks are a reply to the above verified public statement of Major-General Gascoigne's and are correctly reported. "I would never have referred to the matter publicly if General Gascoigne had not departed from the judgment set to deliver his personal criticism for publication in the press. "I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
"L. STRATHBY, Lieut.-Col.,
Comd. 5th Royal Scots of Canada.

MR. BLAKE'S DESIRE.

He Looks for a Time When He May Return to Public Life in Canada.

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—(Special)—A full report of Mr. Blake's Strathby speech, which appears only this morning in the Globe and Mail, contains some sentences in which he says, speaking of his severance from Canadian public life, that he still looks and longs for the time when, perhaps, his duty may approximate closer with that pleasure. This is taken by many to be a statement that he will return to Canadian public life.

W. D. Macpherson, a prominent Toronto Conservative, speaking after Mr. Blake at Strathby, took this meaning from his remarks and expressed the pleasure with which all Canadians would welcome him back.

CHURCHMEN HOPEFUL.

The Advent of Archdeacon Pentreath Likely to Work for Good in the Mainland Diocese.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 26.—Great things are expected by the Churchmen of the diocese of New Westminster from the appointment of Rev. Canon Pentreath, late of Winnipeg, as archdeacon and diocesan missionary. The funds of the diocese are in an almost bankrupt condition and the zeal of the clergy and laity is, with some notable exceptions, at a very low ebb, as a result of the general despondency and grave personal differences on matters of church polity.

It is hoped that Archdeacon Pentreath will not only prove a capable conciliator, but also a very useful aid in encouraging church progress as to lessen materially the present grave difficulty of obtaining the funds absolutely necessary.

A Discredited Report.
PARIS, Nov. 26.—M. Lebon, the minister of colonies, has received no information of a collision between the British and French troops at Nikki, in the Niger region, and discredits the report of trouble.

A BOOM IN EXPORTS.

United States Buying Less From Abroad and Sending Out More Grain, Cotton and Manufactures.

New York, Nov. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: "The heavy exports of wheat with the renewed advance in prices, is the most interesting and important feature of the week's events. Since August 1, when the extent of the foreign deficiency became realized, exports have been larger than in the corresponding weeks for any previous year. The cotton exports also have become very heavy and average of corn falls but little below last year's unprecedented record, while in exports of manufacturing products, especially machinery, all records for the season have been surpassed. While the aggregate for November last year was over \$109,000,000 shipments from New York for three months have been but slightly smaller, with a fair prospect that the known increase in cotton and other products from other ports may make up the deficiency. Meanwhile imports are running behind last year's at New York nearly \$200,000,000 this month, so that another excess of exports over imports amounting to about \$40,000,000 is probable. This would make an excess of about \$25,000,000 in four months. Another shipment of \$1,357,000 gold from Australia is announced, making \$10,938,500 in four months, and the reserve exchange bills held by New York banks have increased to \$8,600,000, while it is believed large amounts are also held in the same way at other chief points. Foreign operations in securities have made no appreciable difference, but with Russia, Germany and France able to draw gold from London, while the rates of interest here are low because of net receipts of \$2,000,000 from the interior, and commercial loans restricted by unusually satisfactory payments, including large amounts of gold from England is not a matter of surprise or regret.

In three weeks of November have been for \$3,888,333, against \$3,269,946 last year. Failures for the week have been 236 in the United States against 187 last year, and 25 in Canada against 38 last year. The total of bank clearings at 85 cities for the week ending November 26, 1897, compared with the corresponding week of last year, was: Montreal, \$11,304,976, increase 23.3; Toronto, \$6,556,265, increase 25.4; Winnipeg, \$2,388,587, increase 63.1; Halifax, \$668,300, increase 3.8 per cent; Hamilton, \$670,672, decrease 7 per cent; St. John, \$544,177, increase 29.5 per cent.

SEALING SCHEME BLOCKED.

Canada Firm in the Refusal to Suspend Hunting While Negotiations Proceed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—No word of the reported refusal by the Canadian government of the proposition of the United States for a modus vivendi to stop the killing of seals while a commission is engaged in arranging the other issues between the United States and Canada has come to the attention of the British embassy here. There is, however, no disposition in official quarters to disavow the statement coming from Ottawa to that effect, and it is feared that the end of the negotiations is yet a long way removed.

The Canadian alternative proposal referred to in the dispatches is believed to be nothing more than a renewal of the original proposal to appoint a joint commission to allow the question of total suspension of sealing to go before it with other matters. This has proved unacceptable to the American government heretofore.

SPINNERS MAY STRIKE.

Prospective Paralysis of the Great Cotton Industry of Lancashire.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A count of ballots cast in the cotton spinning districts of Lancashire upon the question of the acceptance of the reduction of wages proposed by the employers, shows an overwhelming majority against the proposal of the manufacturers to submit the wage question to arbitration, and a general strike of employees in the cotton industry now seems inevitable. The employers a month ago stated that the emergency demanded a reduction of five per cent. in wages, as without reduction of expenses business could not be continued with profit. If the cotton masters remained firm there will likely be a general strike, involving 200,000 operatives, which will paralyze one of the greatest industries of the Empire.

CHANG NO BETTER OFF.

He Escaped the German Guns Only to Fall a Victim to the Chinese Executioner.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—It is reported that Chang Koyuan, the Chinese general who was in command of the fortifications at Kiao Chan Bay and who surrendered to the Germans without firing a shot, has been condemned to death by the Chinese war council.

The masters of Canton, Foo Choo and Nankin are trying to put the coast defences in a proper state of repair with the view of preventing possible further seizures of Chinese territory.

Corns Removed While You Sleep.
That's what Dr. Russell's Corn Cure will do. You apply it for three nights according to direction, and the Corn Cure will do the rest. At the end of the third day the corns can be removed roots and all without the slightest pain. Try it. All druggists 25 cents.

Bishop Sullivan Better.
TORONTO, Nov. 25.—Bishop Sullivan has recovered from his recent illness.

THOSE AFRICAN RAIDS.

Belief That Collision is Bound to Occur Between British and French Forces.

France Started the Game of Grab and Mr. Chamberlain Quickly Followed.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In spite of the cheery optimism of the colonial offices of both Great Britain and France, the rumor of a conflict at Nikki between French and British forces is a matter of the greatest gravity. The reasons for disbelieving the reports are far from convincing. Since the initiation of the policy of sending armed bands from Dahomey and Lagos, led by officers, to assert the authority of their respective governments, and grab anything in sight which might still be unoccupied, it has been obvious that collision has been bound to occur sooner or later. Both governments have repeatedly been warned to recall those roving expeditions and await the report of the delimitation commission now sitting at Paris. It is difficult to apportion the blame for the state of affairs.

That the French initiated the system of raiding the contested territory in West Africa is indisputable. The late Colonel Columbus, as Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, has nicknamed Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has made what some think a false statement following out. If a diplomatic protest on the subject had been promptly lodged in Paris and vigorously pushed, the whole question probably would have been amicably settled by this time; but instead of this, the French have been permitted boldly to invade the admitted limits of British Lagos territory, fight the natives and occupy the territory which is the subject of dispute. For this the country press, even Conservative newspapers, are demanding reprisals, for instance the seizure of the town of Bousa, lately seized by the French, though believed to be unmistakably within the British sphere; and also the breaking off of negotiations in Paris, until the acts of the Dahomey officials are formally disavowed. It is completely in favor of the forces in process of being despatched are joined to the troops already there Great Britain will have 250 officers and non-commissioned officers and 4,000 men in West Africa.

ECONOMIES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Civil Servants Removed and Loans to be Rearranged to Lessen Current Expense.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 26.—The government of Sir James Winter has appointed a civil service commission to inquire into and reorganize the various public departments. Dismissals are being made of unnecessary officials and the cabinet is confident of being able to do this. The total of colonial expenditures by \$100,000 a year. Sir James Winter intends also to begin negotiations for imperial assistance to convert the public debt into a long term interest, which would probably reduce the annual charge by \$150,000.

THE SMELTER BONUS.

Ratepayers and Promoters Alike Becoming Shy of the Proposition.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 26.—(Special)—The Vancouver city council's delay in submitting a smelter bonus "law is seriously endangering the prospect of its passing and of the early tabling in consequence, of a smelter and refinery on Burrard inlet. So-1 opinion, once strongly in favor of the proposal, is growing apathetic and many now state that they will vote against the bill, in the belief that Vancouver presents so many opportunities for smelting and refining, as to render the offer of a smelter bonus of \$65,000, unnecessary to attract such an institution. Many think the proposed smelter of great metal firm of the Vivians of Swansea, South Wales, to establish smelting works in Vancouver, means that that firm may in due course establish a coast copper and gold smelter and refinery, and for this reason those who so think are growing very cold in regard to the smelter bonus proposal, which somehow also seems to hang fire in London, Eng., the place of its promotion.

LIBERAL ALLIES.

Allegation That a Gang of Beaters Are Being Marched for Duty in Centre Toronto.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—(Special)—The Mail warns Conservatives that a gang of Brantford toughs and beaters and disreputable characters from Detroit and Buffalo are being got ready to bring to Toronto on Monday, and says the same crowd got possession of the polling booths in Brantford at the last election. The voters of the city, and a general strike of employees in the cotton industry now seems inevitable.

Sentenced to Hang.
NAPARKE, Nov. 23.—At the assize court this morning Judge Meredith sentenced John F. Tury to be hanged on JANUARY 14, 1898, for the murder of Angus McLeod in September, 1893. Tury some time ago confessed the murder.

The Lost Mr. Lewis.
MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—The mystery in connection with the disappearance of A. E. Lewis, real estate agent, is still unravelled.

THE TURBULENT REICHSBATH.

The People Won't Stand Much More and the Premier May Be Dismissed.

And the Grand Mission of Canadian Ministers to Washington Ends in Nothing.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Dispatches which have been received to-day from members of the Austrian reichsrath say Emperor Francis Joseph intends to demand the resignation of Count Badeni, the Austrian premier, to dissolve the reichsrath, and to order new elections. Dr. Lesger, the anti-semitic burgo-master of Vienna, also visited the Emperor and reported to him the dangerous state of the temper of the population, pointing out that the people were becoming more and more excited and that something must be done if serious trouble was to be averted. After to-day's session the reichsrath will meet and will agree to a joint commission for the discussion of the subjects mentioned by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Washington with a view of arriving at an amicable understanding on which to proceed.

TONG HAKS UP AGAIN.

A Leading Feature of an Oriental Budget—A Japanese Wedding Notice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The steamer Gaelic, which arrived last night from Yokohama and Hongkong via Honolulu, brought the following Oriental advice: The Tong Haks have again risen in the Korean provinces of Ching-hong and Fatta Do. A detachment of Korean soldiers were despatched from Seoul to suppress them October 21. With reference to the marriage of Sir Edwin Arnold and a Japanese lady, in London recently, a Tokyo despatch says that the bride is probably Miss Tama, who while a pupil at a Tokyo seminary met the late Mr. Hasey who departed from Japan. She is said to be at least thirty years old. The latest addition to the Japanese army, the regiment Akashi-Kan, was successfully launched at the Yokosuka ship-building yard November 8.

MR. CHARLESON'S TRIP.

All the Way From Ottawa to Look at the Victoria Park Buildings.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 27.—(Special)—J. B. Charleson, supervisor of public works at Ottawa, is in the city on his way from the coast. Mr. Charleson went West to see the new Dominion government buildings at Victoria. He found the buildings excellently constructed, but some changes will have to be made to get in the heating pipes and gas fixtures. Mr. Charleson also visited Crow's Nest Pass to look into complaints of ill treatment of the men there. He found the reports greatly exaggerated and that the men were being well treated. Any difference in the matter, if any, adjusted on his return from the coast.

A LIBERAL REVERSE.

Turtle Mountain Returns an Opponent of the Greenway Government.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 27.—(Special)—The Greenway government received a reverse at the polls to-day. In the election for Turtle Mountain, Mr. Johnson, Conservative, was returned by 150 majority with two polls to hear from. The vacancy was caused by the death of Kettel, Liberal, who was elected last year by 23 majority. The Conservatives are jubilant over the victory as the government put forth every effort to carry the election.

SWAPPING GOVERNORSHIP.

Mr. Patterson May Have His Term Extended by Moving to Regina.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 27.—(Special)—A move is on foot to transfer Governor Patterson from Winnipeg to Regina. He is now on his way to Ottawa to discuss the matter with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If Mr. Patterson accepts he will be appointed for a full term in the Northwest.

A BRILLIANT FAILURE.

Mr. Flynn's Estimate of the Canadian Premier's Trip to England.

QUEBEC, Nov. 25.—The debate in the legislature on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was closed last night. Ex-Premier Flynn made a severe attack on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and on the reference in the speech from the throne to his visit to England, Sir Wilfrid's trip, he said, had been more brilliant than successful, and from the point of view of preferential trade had been a distinct failure.

TOLED SO AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Foster Definitely Refused to Entertain the Canadian Ministers' Plan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The state department declined to say anything to-day respecting the answer of the Canadian government on the sealing question further than that no communication on the subject had been received from either the British embassy or from Ottawa. The published report of the conference which took place between Mr. Foster and the British and Canadian representatives on the 16th instant shows that the proposition now reported from Ottawa as having been formulated by the Canadian government was proposed at that time and definitely declined by Mr. Foster. It was then distinctly stated that the government of the United States could not consent to make the seal question dependent upon the completion of legislation, reciprocity, revision of tariff, or other matters, unless there should be a suspension of the slaughter of the seals while the negotiations and the resulting legislation were pending. It is not likely that the President will reverse the decision of the government upon a renewal of the proposal.

FIRE AT SANDON.
SANDON, B. C., Nov. 26.—(Special)—The Stock News Company's building and store were partly burned to-night. The loss is about \$4,000, with no insurance.

SEAL BARGAINING OFF!

And the Grand Mission of Canadian Ministers to Washington Ends in Nothing.

The United States Will Not Involve the Sealing Question With Other Issues.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—The government has reached a decision in regard to the United States' proposal for the suspension of pelagic sealing, and a despatch has gone forward stating that Canada cannot consent to General Foster's proposition. It was thought that if Canadian sealers were prohibited from pelagic sealing during the season beginning January 1, the United States would stop the killing of seals on the Fribolyf islands, and would agree to a joint commission for the discussion of the subjects mentioned by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Washington with a view of arriving at an amicable understanding on which to proceed. The United States first proposed to pay the Canadian government a lump sum to extinguish pelagic sealing, but this Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused. The proposal that the killing of seals by ice-sealers of the United States on the Fribolyf islands should be suspended for the same period as the suspension of sealers from Japan. She is said to be at least thirty years old. The latest addition to the Japanese army, the regiment Akashi-Kan, was successfully launched at the Yokosuka ship-building yard November 8.

PRINCESS CHIMAY'S MOTHER.

There Can Be No Reconciliation With the Prince and Her Daughter Won't Marry Her Friend Rigo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Mrs. John Morrow, of Toronto, mother of the Princess of Chimay, arrived here on the steamer Paris to-day. She was accompanied by her husband, Captain Morrow, formerly an officer in the Canadian Grenadiers. Mrs. Morrow said that there was no possibility of a reconciliation between her daughter and Prince Chimay. Mrs. Morrow expressed her belief that the Princess Chimay had not married Rigo, the Hungarian musician, and had no intention of doing so. Mrs. Morrow and her husband are on their way to Chicago, and conclude the consideration of half a dozen questions to be submitted, such as the free exchange of certain commercial products, the extension of the sealers on the operation of the alien labor law, joint action as to protection of the lake fisheries and revision of the regulations respecting seals.

KAMLOOPS POLITICS.

Explanation of an Inland Paper's Faultfinding With the Present Representative.

KAMLOOPS, Nov. 23.—Disension is imminent in the provincial opposition ranks in this section. F. J. Deane, the editor of the Inland Sentinel, wants to be the candidate at the next election, and is puffing himself in the Bostock paper. But there are many who do not like Deane, and don't want the man. Other names mentioned are those of Messrs. Carrington, Lee, Dr. Wade and R. Macpherson, but Hon. G. B. Martin probably has a sure thing here.

GERMANY'S COSTLY AMBITION.

Government's Naval Bill Involves a Great Contribution for Each of Seven Years.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—A semi-official forecast of the government's naval bill was issued this evening. It endeavors to make it appear that the scheme gives scope to the Reichstag's judgment and provides for a total fleet of nineteen seagoing ironclads, eight coast defence ironclads and forty-two cruisers, an increase of five sea-going ironclads and ironclads spread over seven years, when the warships are to be completed, and the Reichstag is to decide yearly the number of vessels to be commenced and the amount of the naval bills. There is an increase in the budget from 118,000,000 marks to 150,000,000 marks, but the forecast declares that the additional expense will not necessitate the levying of any special taxes.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHARGE.'

A Strong Market With Larger Volume of Dealings Than for Some Time.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The stock market awoke from its lethargy to-day and did a lively business in second hour of the Saturday session. The volume of the dealings and the general movement of prices were greater than have been seen for several weeks past. Prices moved up strongly and the buying was aggressive and well distributed. The Evening's Post financial cable from London says: The stock markets here were lifeless to-day. Americans were steady to firm. The weak spot at the moment is Glasgow, which is still suffering from the fall in Cotes shares, and selling other stocks. The Consols settlement will begin on Monday. India treasury bills for \$2,500,000 will be sold on the same day, with heavy repayments are due to the Bank of England from the market during the week, thus involving considerable cash disbursement. Closing prices: B. & O., 94 1/2; C. G., 93 1/2; N. W., 122; U. S., 80 1/2; Lac. Gas, 41 1/2; L. S., 171; L. & N., 54 1/2; Man., 103 1/2; M. P., 29; N. F., 19 1/2; do. pd. 20 1/2; N. Y. C., 106 1/2; N. Y. O. & W., 109 1/2; Om., 78 1/2; Rdg., 21 1/2; T. Pac., 11 1/2; Bar silver, 58 1/2; Mexican dollars, 45 1/2; Silver certificates, 92 1/2.

Paraded in Pouring Rain.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—Pouring rain battle here to-day. General Gascoigne and the light postmen, who were the men decided to go on and marched out 738 strong. At the dinner to-night General Gascoigne spoke in strong terms of praise of Toronto's soldiers.

TO FORSTALL ENGLAND.

Emperor William Presents a Good Reason for the Recent Grab in China.

And the Grand Mission of Canadian Ministers to Washington Ends in Nothing.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The presence of Emperor William at Kiel, upon the occasion of swearing in the naval recruits, has had the effect of clearing the situation so far as Germany's attitude towards China and Hayti is concerned. Within two months a squadron of eight fine cruisers, having on board 3,500 men, will be assembled in Chinese waters, and the fact that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of his majesty, is to command this force, lends probability to the reports current in government circles that hot work is expected, as Prince Henry's great ambition for years past has been to win naval laurels. Furthermore, the correspondent here of the Associated Press has been told by a gentleman who was at Kiel upon the occasion referred to that Emperor William in conversation with Admiral Von Knorr, commander in chief of the imperial navy, and with Prince Henry, made use of the expression "We must forestall England." This remark was made while the Emperor was enlarging on the fact that the advantage gained by the quick action of the German naval force in Kiao Choo bay must be followed by an adequate strengthening of the squadron by the forces available. The German newspapers are almost unanimous in demanding that Germany seize the present opportunity to obtain adequate and tangible compensation for her support of China in the peace negotiations with Japan in 1896.

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Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

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AN AUTUMN EVENING.

Gray is the sky and gray the fading land... From the plowed upland to the rocky host dejectedly...

HER CONFESSION.

Long after the speaker's words had died away the listening people waited in hushed expectancy...

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

Oh, many a vision I've cherished, To brighten the days of my life...

AN AWKWARD FIX.

"Do you think two girls ought to be born so exactly alike?" said Charlie Dacre...

HANDS OFF THE BIRDS.

Time was when man made ready war And his covered feet Beaded his fellow's tooth and wore The trophies in his hair...

LONDON'S PAST PLEASURES.

How its inhabitants Amused themselves A century or two ago...

at first and then more and more. Well, things got worse and worse, and when she died I almost believed you were to blame in some way...

"I never laid it up against you," he answered. "I reckoned it was natural, and I knew ye wasn't well, so I tried to forget all about that part of our life, and I done it—almost."

"Do you think two girls ought to be born so exactly alike?" said Charlie Dacre, ruefully twisting up a cigarette.

"Perhaps they play tricks on you," said Ballantyne. "One of them is rather skittish."

"I hope I'm not too late to get a dance, Miss Dennison," he sought the other Isabel.

Some lovable traits of character in Proper Merimee, the famous French novelist, who has left to posterity the reputation of a misanthrope and a cynic...

THE MINISTER'S MISTAKE.

In a rural parish in the Meams an Aberdeen divine, who had driven over in a hired vehicle, occupied the pulpit.

that I marry the right girl. It would be awfully awkward if I didn't."

"The girls had stood still for a second, while Charlie raved on with his declaration, but she interrupted him hastily: "Indeed, Mr. Dacre, I'm afraid!"

"I'm so sorry about it," he began. "Which Miss Dennison do you intend to address, Mr. Dacre?" she demanded stiffly.

"I know very well when I can see them," murmured Charlie, nearly crushed. "Here goes for a light."

How He Became a Cynic. Some lovable traits of character in Proper Merimee, the famous French novelist, who has left to posterity the reputation of a misanthrope and a cynic...

The Little Prosper, already penitent, anxiously besought forgiveness through the closed door, expressing great contrition and promising good behavior...

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES READ AND SUPPORT AS MANY NEWSPAPERS AS ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY COMBINED.

General Gascoigne. TORONTO, Nov. 23.—General Gascoigne arrived to-night and will remain in town till after the Thanksgiving sham fight.

A Thanksgiving Dinner.



Oh, Had I Known the Value of Health—Why Did Not Some Friendly Hand Guide Me? "THIS IS THE CRY OF THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—victims of careless, reckless youth."

RESTORE HAPPY YOUTH

By using Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. Get back all the joy of youthful vigor. Feel the life bounding through your veins and carrying ambition to your brain.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 156 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

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 THE 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.

TO SMOKERS.

THE OLD RELIABLE T. & B. Myrtle Navy 3's

IS STILL BEING MANUFACTURED.

FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized 20 case of LUX U.S.A. the only toilet article in the world that will devitalize the bust or any part of the female form, remove wrinkles, etc.

Family Knitter

Will do all Knitting required in a family, homeseam or factory. SIMPLEST Knitting Machine on the MARKET.

HOME WORK FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our work is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished.

ANY person wishing to send the Victoria Klondike map and folder to their friends...

HOCKEY HONORS EVEN.

In the Inter-City Match Victoria and Vancouver Each Score a Goal.

Y.M.C.A. Win at Football From the Columbias—Intermediate Association Organized.

The cold, high wind interfered somewhat with the inter-city hockey match played at Oak Bay yesterday, the first of the championship series between Victoria and Vancouver; still there was a good attendance and both sides played their level best.

The teams were very evenly matched, though Victoria was somewhat weakened by the absence of C. W. Gamble their centre man, who was unable to play.

From the bully of the play went to Vancouver's right wing, Marani and Orlin carrying the ball down in Victoria's twenty-five.

Victoria left wings by quick and clever play managed to relieve, and then with occasional lapses the ball stayed on the Vancouver side.

Soon after play was started again the Vancouver forwards took the ball into Victoria's twenty-five, where it went into touch.

On resuming the Vancouver forwards kept the play dangerously near Victoria's goal, Mahon doing very effective work.

From this till time was called neither side had an advantage, play being mostly confined to centre-field.

During the afternoon the lady friends of the players very kindly provided tea and refreshments for the team.

The ladies' practice match takes place in Vancouver on December 11.

Tomorrow afternoon the ladies' hockey club have their regular practice at the drill hall at half-past three sharp.

Association Football. Y.M.C.A. vs. Columbias. The second game between these clubs was played at Beacon Hill yesterday.

Boxing. There is going to be a smother with a live lion at the Victoria Hill Athletic Club rooms on Wednesday night.

THE BARONETS OF ENGLAND.

To THE EDITOR:—In the columns of the Victoria Times of 26th November, I observe some remarks on "the prevalence of English baronets," which for unqualified ignorance of the subject treated of "mooching balderdash."

Each of these nationalities here mentioned having to contend with their own peculiar troubles, we can easily understand their jealousy at the superior position of our beloved country.

Accidents in shafts. To THE EDITOR:—How often do we read of accidents happening to people who venture into shafts and old wells without first taking the precaution to ascertain whether the air in those places is pure or foul.

Wicked Jack. "I don't know—I almost think—I should like you better—if I possibly could." "You are just a little—ever such a tiny bit—wicked."

That Fire Inquiry. The blaze at the Sherritt House of incendiary origin. But No Evidence to Show the Guilty Person.

Allen-Smith. A Comical Matrimonial Event of interest to Many Victorians.

Foreign Nations' Disparagement of Our Country. To THE EDITOR:—The world seems to have a cruel pleasure in attempting to criticize John Bull, more especially as shown by foreign nations.

Boxing. There is going to be a smother with a live lion at the Victoria Hill Athletic Club rooms on Wednesday night.

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE WEATHER.

[A ditty for springtime or any other time of year.] In the morning when our eyes pop open early, and we creep and peep to watch the sun arise.

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A FEMINE IMPULSE.

The small number of people aware of the existence of Miss Dorothy Maxwell were divided into two sections.

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THE NATURAL BRIDGE OF TODAY.

The natural bridge is 215 feet in height 100 feet in width, with a span of 90 feet.

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THE CASE CLOTHIER.

The price you pay for clothes makes good clothes, that makes you better in the outfitting.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

FREE NAVIGATION.

By treaty, first with Russia in 1825 and later with the United States, British subjects have the right to the free navigation of the Yukon and the Stickeen. There appears to be some misapprehension as to what this means. To say that it means what the words imply is not definite enough. A very great deal of needed light is cast upon the question by the operation of the latter treaty in regard to the river St. John, New Brunswick, in which United States citizens have rights identical with those that British subjects enjoy in the Yukon and Stickeen. This is proved by the fact that the paragraph in the treaty of Washington covers all the rivers, the same language therefore applying to each.

The St. John rises in the State of Maine and flows entirely within that state for about 150 miles. Then it forms the international boundary for 75 miles, and after that its course for over 200 miles is through New Brunswick to the sea. Very extensive lumbering operations are carried on upon the head waters in Maine. The whole 75 miles where the river forms the boundary are thickly settled on both sides. About 148 miles from the sea and 12 miles from the river is the thriving town of Houlton, Maine; 20 miles further up the river and about nine miles from it is the town of Bridgewater, Maine; and 35 miles further up the river and about seven miles from it is the town of Fort Fairfield, Maine. Until railways were built, all the traffic of the portion of the State of Maine referred to was, during the summer season, carried on by way of the St. John, and then, as now, many millions of feet of lumber were driven down the river from the Maine forests. Thus it will be seen that the opportunities of interpreting the meaning of "free navigation" were many, and were such that United States citizens were the beneficiaries of the interpretation. It seems reasonable, therefore, to claim that where the treaty must be interpreted beneficially to British subjects, at least as favorable a construction will be put upon it. Precedents count for much in matters of this kind. They make the law, in point of fact. To the question: What is the meaning of the words "free navigation" in the treaty? the most appropriate answer is found by ascertaining how it was understood and acted upon for years.

It may be sufficient to say that not a single obstacle was placed in the way of the passage of United States goods up the St. John to the Maine towns. Frederick is the head of navigation for coasting schooners, and these came regularly from cities on the United States seaboard with goods destined for the state of Maine towns, which were transhipped at Fredericton at some stages of the water to steamers owned by United States citizens, and at others to towboats also owned by such citizens. When the freight arrived at Woodstock, Florenceville or Andover, which were the points on the river corresponding to Houlton, Bridgewater and Fort Fairfield in the interior, it was there loaded on wagons and without the least delay was sent forward to its destination. Of course the transfer was under the supervision of a Canadian customs officer, but there was actually no delay and practically no expense. No one ever dreamed of any such nonsense as requiring the shippers to pay the wages of a man to watch the stuff while it was in transit across Canadian territory. At 200 miles from the sea all merchandise intended for the portion of the state of Maine lying along the river, and everything sent into the woods at the head of the river had to be taken out of the steamers and towboats and be carried around the Grand Falls. This place is in Canada, but there was not the slightest obstacle put in the way of transshipping the goods, which went on up the river with Canadian territory on one shore for 75 miles, without anyone dreaming that a customs escort was necessary. Nor did it ever enter the minds of the United States customs authority that it was necessary to have officers watch the boats that carried Canadian merchandise along this part of the river. So much for goods that were taken into the country. The goods taken out in those days were principally cedar shingles and saw logs. These went through the Canadian portion of the St. John valley unmolested by troublesome customs house officers. The logs were driven down the river for fully 200 miles, and State of Maine lumbermen brought their horses, outfits and supplies into New Brunswick and used them without giving bonds or paying duties. In short, they had what the treaty was supposed to secure them, the free navigation of the river, that is they used it exactly the same as Canadians did, and no one raised the least objection. We fancy that this will be the spirit in which the treasury authorities at Washington will interpret the treaty when it comes to dealing with the navigation of the Yukon and the Stickeen.

It may be as well in this connection as in any other to refer to an editorial in the Post-Intelligencer of Thursday. That paper is alarmed at the point made by the Colonist about the permanent trade of the Yukon, that is of the Can-

adian Yukon, being in Canadian hands, no matter who may do the outfitting. It says that this cannot be done unless the Secretary of War grants Canadians the privilege of erecting trading posts on St. Michael's, and this it does not believe he will do unless the Canadian government grants some concession to United States merchants, which it thinks "as likely as not will be in the tariff." Has not our contemporary taken leave of its senses entirely? Was it ever heard that one government ever requested of another that it would open a part of its territories to foreign goods upon different terms to those exacted in other portions? We have seen some extraordinary diplomatic correspondence emanate from Washington, but never any quite so nonsensical as such a letter as this would be. It is true, we are asked to imagine the Washington government as saying, that Canadians and all other British subjects are entitled to the free navigation of the Yukon, but we refuse to let Seattle merchants sell goods in its Northwest Territories without paying duties. We do not believe that the United States politician has yet been born who would be willing to make such a phenomenal ass of himself. But this is not the silliest part of our contemporary's contention. Suppose the Secretary of War does in point of fact refuse to let any but United States citizens establish warehouses on St. Michael's, can our contemporary suppose for an instant that he would forbid such persons, as had warehouses there, to store Canadian goods? Is it so absurd as to suppose that United States merchants will not by Canadian goods to send to trading posts on the Upper Yukon, even if it were possible to induce the Secretary of War to become a party to a trick of Seattle merchants to increase their trade? The suggestion of the Seattle paper is grotesque in its absurdity. It is painful to see a newspaper of any pretensions to information make such an exhibition of itself. But our contemporary says that there is no reason to expect that "American supply concerns" will be driven out of Dawson. No one ever suggested that they should be. The people of Victoria have no desire to see them driven out of Dawson. The concerns referred to bought thousands of dollars worth of goods in Victoria this year and will buy thousands of dollars worth next year. These companies have disproved the whole contention of the Post-Intelligencer, for they have bought the bulk of their goods destined for Dawson City in Victoria or elsewhere in Canada, and they expect to pay duty on what they did not buy in Canada. The Post-Intelligencer is simply making daily exhibitions of phenomenal ignorance in its reference to this question. If the effect of its blunders was likely to be confined to itself, we do not know that anyone would care very much, but thousands of people are going to be misled by just such statements as that which we are now referring. It sends broadcast the statement that the only concerns that are making for Dawson City with goods are from the United States. This is a general proposition. The natural tendency of such a statement is to convey the impression that these "American concerns" are taking in United States goods free of duty. Now, as we have said, the fact is that they are taking in both Canadian and American goods and they know that they must pay the duty on the latter. If the Post-Intelligencer had told this, it would have destroyed the effect of its whole article, which was expressly or ignorantly so written as to create an impression that because large trading concerns from the United States are sending goods to Dawson City, they are necessarily sending goods from the United States only. Colonist readers may recall that this paper last summer, when the companies referred to were making large purchases in Victoria, pointed out how their action completely answered the contention of the Seattle papers as to that city being the best place to buy goods for the Yukon.

WASTED ENERGY.

The Inland Sentinel is agitating steadily for such action by the government as will lead to the opening of a road from Kamloops to Teelin Lake. We are afraid that this is a case of wasted energy. Our contemporary wants what is at present out of the question. What it asks for could not be done for much less than a million dollars, and when it was done it could not compete as a route to the Yukon against the routes from the Coast. There is no use in people deceiving themselves about a matter of this kind. No one will carry goods in a wagon on 800 miles when they can be carried for all but a little over a hundred miles towards the same point in a steamer. If the Sentinel will content itself with asking for the extension of highways northward, so as to develop the valuable country directly tributary to Kamloops it will have the support of every one; but it is asking what it cannot expect any government to undertake. We do not like to oppose any plan that aims at the opening of any part of the province, but there is no escaping the facts of geography. The government is not responsible for them either. Will the Sentinel suggest that it could induce the Dominion government to spend any money on such a wagon road? We are sure that it will not, for we are satisfied that the

view taken by Hon. Mr. Sifton was that it was useless to talk at present of an all land route from the Canadian Pacific to the Yukon. By and by there will be a railway through the district referred to, but until that is built traffic will go around by water. Much of it will go by water no matter if a railway is built.

We think we shall let the Columbian wrestle with the mortgage tax unmolessted. It persistently avoids the discussion of definite propositions and takes refuge in the vaguest generalities. There is not the least use in hammering over these. We are all agreed on its being a hardship that when a man borrows money on mortgage the lender makes him pay the personal property tax on the money secured by the mortgage. Not a man can be found in the province who disputes this proposition, except the man who lends the money. The point to be got at is how to remove this hardship from the mortgagors. We have said over and over again that we are prepared to support any feasible plan, and have asked our contemporary to suggest one. It has none to suggest. What, then, is the use of talking about it? No good can possibly result. We tell the Columbian in as plain words as we can use that we are as much opposed to the thing as it is, but we also add that, as we look upon the question, it is not a theoretical but a practical one, and we are unable to see how the law can be satisfactorily amended. We can suggest amendments, but none that is not open to objection. Why does not our contemporary try to deal with the question practically, if it can?

Some time ago a statement appeared in the Post-Intelligencer purporting to come from George Duncan, city passenger agent of the C.P.R., at Quebec, to the effect that miners could purchase goods as cheaply in Seattle as elsewhere, and that on some articles Seattle merchants can undersell those of Victoria and Vancouver with the duty added. A statement like this from a Canadian Pacific employee seemed very remarkable, and Mr. F. Elworth, Secretary of the Board of Trade, took occasion to make inquiries of Sir William Van Horne about it. Sir William replied by telegram that the matter had been fully investigated and he was satisfied that Mr. Duncan made no such statement as the Seattle reporter attributed to him. This adds one more to the long series of falsehoods of which the Post-Intelligencer has been guilty in this connection.

A CORRESPONDENT wants us to tell him how much longer the city council intend that people shall have to walk in the middle of the street when passing the new post office. Ask us something easy, good sir. We don't know. No one knows. The time when a city council will do what every reasonable man in the world sees ought to be done at once may be said to be, like the English judge said of the verdict of a petty jury, one of those things that Omnipotence itself cannot fashion. Yes, we agree with you that the thing is an outrage, but one outrage more or less in this lovely city of ours does not count for much. Instead of complaining, our correspondent should feel thankful that there is a middle of the street to walk on.

The Times says that the Colonist's questions regarding the redistribution plank are irrelevant. "The government in power will of course decide when and how a bill should be brought into effect." We suppose from this that the matter has been so settled by the platform builders. This being the case, we do not see why the Colonist should withhold its full endorsement and declare that it also is in favor of redistribution at such time and in such manner as the government in power shall decide. We do not know that we would not be willing to go farther than this, but having some idea of the government's intentions, think that this is enough for the present.

The Rossland Record thinks that the publication of the thing called platform will be an advantage to the government because it can shape its policy accordingly. In theory the Record is right; but when the character of the thing is taken into account the rule will not work. The thing is simply a section of Chaos. In the course of innumerable political ages it may evolve something not altogether without form and void, but at present a government might as well try to shape its policy according to the capers of a two-days' old colt as according to the thing.

THERE has been so many other matters to occupy public attention that the Pacific cable project has been allowed to sleep. We note with great pleasure that a number of our contemporaries are treating the question again and urging parliament to take action in regard to it at the coming session. We wish to add what influence the Colonist possesses to this effort and to say that we believe the people of Canada will most cordially support the Dominion ministry in any well considered plan for the immediate laying of the trans-Pacific cable.

We beg to correct the Columbian. The Colonist never said that a coal tax could not be enforced. We said it could, but that the mine owners could get money back from the local consumers. As to the royalty on the Crow's Nest

Pass coal, does any one suppose that the consumers will not pay that? Can any one suggest a tax on anything that the consumer in the end does not pay, except the tax on the precious metals?

In the Badminton Magazine for November is a capital paper by Olive Phillips-Wolley on "The Stikine River: The Route to the Klondike." The editor in a note says that the paper was written in 1895 and that no small degree of the interest attaching to it is from the fact that the writer foretold the great rush of gold-seekers that has taken place. Mr. Phillips-Wolley has by this article added one more service to the many he has already done for British Columbia.

It has remained for the Columbian to say that the development of the Yukon is of no benefit to this province. It proposes to say some things that may not be flattering to those who think otherwise. It has already said the most unflattering thing conceivable so far as it is itself concerned.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

THE PACIFIC CABLE. It is to be hoped that the question of a British Pacific cable will be taken up in the next session of the Dominion parliament, with a view to some action being taken. The premier of New South Wales said, when here a few months ago, it was Canada's wish, or indisposition which postponed such action on the matter when the colonial premiers were in London last summer. To the colonies of the Pacific coast province this cable is of great importance, and we cannot afford to let the matter rest while our southern neighbors are moving in a similar direction, and the powerful company which has been formed in Australia is urging that the alternative cable to Australia be laid by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and not by the Canadian Pacific route.—News-Advertiser.

THE OUTPUT OF KOOTENAY.

From time to time we have chronicled the output from the smelters and the mines which are shipped, showing conclusively that if the \$10,000,000 notch is not reached by the 30th of next December, the sum total as declared by the customs will not be far from a short of the amount which this journal named, as already the figures reported exceed by a considerable sum \$7,500,000.—Vancouver World.

A POINT WELL TAKEN.

The suggestion that the Northwest Mining Association send an exhibit of minerals to the Paris exposition of 1900 is a good one, but the advisability of West Kootenay or British Columbia joining with Washington is to be questioned. The ownership of the mines on Slocan and Quartz is gradually, but surely, passing from American into Canadian and British hands; in general the quality of the ore is different, and the district presented in the ore exhibit would lead to confusion in the minds of the spectators. Washington ores are not British Columbia ore, and the latter has little in common except proximity of situation, and there is no good reason why they should be exhibited together.—Rosslander.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

To THE EDITOR:—In your impression of the 8th inst. appeared a letter from Mr. Alex. Begg on the above subject, and which we read like a few words. He says "the province requires a large peasant population," a sentence which we consider it in all its bearings and in its very large meaning and is of greater importance to the country than all the wealth of the Yukon gold region, because a virtuous and industrious peasantry gives the moral and physical stamina upon which the life and progress of the race depends.

Let us look at the mother country. There is London with its vast population and whose science and philanthropy have done all that is possible to promote health and long life and yet it has no ability from within, and has been shown by an eminent authority if the stream of fresh blood which flows to it from the country were cut off, within three generations it would be a city without a future. The country that is the nursery that supplies it with men and women and also supplies the guardians of the Empire—the army and the navy—has done all that is possible for our safety and prestige amongst the nations of the earth. What then can be of greater importance to this great country than to increase the number of those upon whom must depend its progress and the realization of all its possibilities. Men coming to this country with their families, and their children, and their old people, and their Anglo Saxon race and with a love for the home in which they were reared and all the hallowed and endearing associations of early life, and one of such a class when he settles in his forest home finds much to remind him of all that was dear and precious in the past and so gives a charm to his surroundings and a love for his work, and that means untiring energy and well directed effort to be crowned sooner or later by success.

We see too the importance by contact with this wicked world or by the influence of his moral environment has feeling or sentiment ossified or obliterated, and that he is not only parted with a guardian angel next in power to religion itself but loses much of what gives life its chief charm and best selection.

By WAY OF VARIETY. Not a Music Box—He has come for her in a buggy and she objects to the turnout. "You are very particular; you put on more airs than a music box." "Well, I don't go with a crank, anyway!" A Thrust.—Miss Sears (an old rival)—You must feel very and when you think about your late husband. Mrs. Tears (with sarcasm)—Yes, but my husband was a music box. Why He Objected.—Adolphus Duddington (pleadingly)—Don't be cruel and hard-hearted, colonial. Give me your daughter's hand, and I promise she shall never be separated from her family. Col. Bluntly—That's precisely why I object to the marriage. The Water's Description.—Madame (entering a restaurant)—Do you know if Mr. Miller is here? Water—Mr. Miller! Isn't he an old man with a big red nose? Madame—Yes, that's he; but look here, I was not so stupid to understand that my husband is not old, nor is his nose big and red.

grows to a much larger extent; the human parasite does not seek his prey in the primeval forest, he knows that "God made the country and the devil made the town," and so as he is related to the architect of the latter he prefers the busy haunts of men, but even here, if there is a high moral tone and the principles of honour and honesty pervading the community, his depredations are less felt; and here I do not mean mere acts of fraud but that more subtle and dangerous form which seeks sinister ends in the guise of virtue.

From what I have stated, and as every reflecting mind will see, it is of surpassing importance that the men who reach our shores as settlers shall be men of the right stamp—men who shall raise and preserve the moral standard in the community in which they dwell, and shall have in themselves the elements of success and who will regard difficulties merely as the means of showing how they can be overcome.

There can be no doubt the government of the country is desirous of doing everything possible to encourage such a class of settlers, and we as a large number of us sometimes does towards his sons. As a father his feelings would prompt him to spend part of his fortune in promoting the success of his sons, but is deterred by the fear which he has reason for, that such aid would lessen their motive and power for individual effort, and by which alone he made his own position in society. Still I think there are various ways, as your correspondent points out, in which settlers could be benefited and encouraged by the government without in any way lessening their independence and capacity for individual efforts, and I will mention one of those which I have not seen noticed by any writer on this subject.

The greatest difficulty in the way of the settler is the long time it takes before he can get anything from the soil, taking generally from three to four years before a ten-acre holding can keep him and his family, and as a rule the most suitable men as settlers have not the means to carry them over this time. A man may get occasional work, and the only help many at present have, but when he is so employed it takes him of course away from his holding, where he would need to be every day in the year when weather permits. If therefore there was any means whereby the time of clearing a holding could be shortened, and the means of enabling a large number of settlers to come in which at present cannot be furnished by the use of powder in removing the stumps of the trees cut down.

A man single handed can fell a tree; he can burn it and can clear the ground of all but the big stump, which defies his strength. If a man can dig out all the small roots around it and pile them on with other wood to burn it where it stands, but some of the largest stumps will take a man a whole week to accomplish this, while a charge of powder costing about a dollar will do the same thing with half an hour's work. Those stumps remaining in the ground will not enable a man to dig out the rest with them—a serious loss of ground besides great obstacles in the way of cultivation. Now, opposing the government, which would grant a settler with limited means sufficient powder to clear his place, this would at least enable him to accomplish as much in one year as he can do by hand labor in three, and the cost to the government would not be great, say from \$50 to \$60 for a ten-acre holding, and an officer appointed in each district could inspect such holdings and issue a certificate for what was required, and thus such government aid would not only serve the very purpose for which it was intended, but would stimulate and encourage the settler to renewed effort. G. S.

THOSE SMALL HOLDINGS.

To THE EDITOR:—Your correspondent "G.S." in this morning's paper, by the advocacy of "small holdings," struck the true key-note of the march towards the increased population required and the prosperity of British Columbia. He lays down his premises calmly and wisely when he claims that "a virtuous and industrious peasantry gives the moral and physical stamina upon which life and progress of the race depend." It will require many plans and details to secure and locate such settlers; without them, however, the population required to make this province prosperous cannot be obtained. Unfortunately, under the present provincial colonization policy, there appears to be little hope of making the necessary progress.

It was in order to advance or introduce this mode of settlement that I applied for a temporary reserve along a portion of the land granted to the Stickeen & Teelin Railway Company, so that the colonization branch of that company might assist settlers by granting free to them alternate small holdings, and if necessary, assist them by making a start in their new homes by aiding in the erection of dwellings, etc. The chief objection to this plan, as far as I know, ever, put a veto on my good intentions, and refused to grant any reserve; thus shutting off this rare opportunity from a probable large number of valuable settlers and leaving the door open for a host of speculators, who grabbed each from 640 acres of land downward. It will be interesting to analyse the names of those applicants to see how many of them are likely to become bona fide settlers or add to the prosperity of the province by entering the open door—which will be locked "when the steed is stolen." ALEXANDER BEGG.

23rd November, 1897.

Not a Music Box—He has come for her in a buggy and she objects to the turnout. "You are very particular; you put on more airs than a music box." "Well, I don't go with a crank, anyway!"

A Thrust.—Miss Sears (an old rival)—You must feel very and when you think about your late husband. Mrs. Tears (with sarcasm)—Yes, but my husband was a music box. Why He Objected.—Adolphus Duddington (pleadingly)—Don't be cruel and hard-hearted, colonial. Give me your daughter's hand, and I promise she shall never be separated from her family. Col. Bluntly—That's precisely why I object to the marriage.

The Water's Description.—Madame (entering a restaurant)—Do you know if Mr. Miller is here? Water—Mr. Miller! Isn't he an old man with a big red nose? Madame—Yes, that's he; but look here, I was not so stupid to understand that my husband is not old, nor is his nose big and red.

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CHEAPE

Three Cents an O Within Em... Important Annou... of the C... Cam... Toronto, Nov. 2... about 2000 people... meeting in Massey... held in the interest... date for Centre... speakers were Sir L... W. Paterson, Sir... Drummond County... crating it as an ex... scription for the pu... Intercolonial railw... Mr. Paterson de... Next Pass underta... an important annou... pcal rate changes, ... the government has... cents shall in future... mail matter to any... Empire. At present... to take half an on... Kingdom and a h... other parts of the E... NEWS OF THE... Survey for Overlan... Vacant Judgesh... Pres... (From Our Own... OTTAWA, Nov. 26... returns to Ottawa... and the Minist... question of the trou... sixth Battalion. I... regulations provide... ing a grant of some... Mr. Justice McCre... Frank M. Pebbles... arrived here to pain... the Premier. It is understood... Victoria, was the ch... Mowat for the long... on the Supreme cou... Mr. Justice McCre... the chances are he... will shortly be anno... Mr. Sifton has ord... D.L.S., who recent... trail for the gov... survey of the overla... kon from Edmonton... A CURIOUS O... Recently Develop... Justice in New... The theory of the... police that the kill... White—found dead... with a bullet w... was the work of an... appears in find con... far coincidence... finding of the body... now transpires, was... identical spot where... gomery was murde... and White was the... crime. The jury co... White was acquitt... he shot in the exact... afterwards, is not y... WORK AT G... United States Cons... Three Thousand M... WASHINGTON, No... report to the state... Sprague at Gibraltar... to work in progress... is not generally kn... "3,000 men daily cal... labor on the exten... now go on in the... and other governme... Steam Head... PADUCAH, Ky., N... ger treat on the E... the Illinois Centra... DeKoven, Ky., with... heater in a crowd... scattering pieces of... directions. Railroa... is extremely dan... occupant was more... jured. Another Klond... DES MOINES, Ia.,... dyke company has... with State Auditor... Cummings, of the... committee, among o... is said the company... ing valuable concess... dian government. To Join De... PITTSBURG, Pa. N... and Belgian glass... Pa., met last night... Washington and... Democracy. In M... men will leave, and... the entire colony o... will follow. Justifiab... WACO, Tex., Nov... yesterday of the c... Gerald, who wou... killed the Harris b... very arising out of... trouble. It was show... was justified, and h... the court. It was... did not draw his... self was under a... Harris brother. Civil Marri... LIMA, Nov. 17—T... tants of Arequipa, ... ment of the same n... meetings to protest... alizing civil marr... congress last week... in this city an... signing an address... the attitude of Dr... dent of the senate... dilatory tactics of... senate by entertain... ure.

