

First

nd all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla... advertised as a blood purifier...

Always

es at the root of the disease and... nates every germ of impurity...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier... easy to buy, easy to take...

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Is on the Jump - Dairy Butter Advances - Farmers Are Busy.

erchants draw a long face when... to quote current prices on flour...

Table of market prices for various goods including flour, butter, and other commodities.

Table of market prices for various goods including eggs, fruit, and other commodities.

Table of market prices for various goods including oil, lead, and other commodities.

Dear Editor - Please inform your readers... that if written to confidentially...

If sick headache is misery, what are Carer's Little Liver Pills if they positively cure it?

RIDEAU MEET CLOSES.

Three Toronto Men Capture the Big Prizes in the Governor-General's Match.

Miller of British Columbia Has a Place in the Team for Bisley.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—(Special)—The Dominion rifleman had another grand day today at the Rideau ranges...

The Gillespie challenge cup team aggregate was won by the Ontario team...

The Military Rifle League held their annual meeting to-night. There was a large attendance...

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—(Special)—The contest at Rideau range today centred in the shooting off for the Governor-General's prize...

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—(Special)—Carlos Wardell is here to-day on business with the customs department...

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—(Special)—The Ontario team won the London Merchants cup...

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READY FOR THE PRAY.

British Troops are Getting in Position to Strike a Heavy Blow.

The Little Fighting Gourkhas Will Help Punish the Indian Tribesmen.

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.—The second regiment of Gourkhas, with Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs...

The Ontario team won the London Merchants cup. The British Columbia team, the only one furnished by a single regiment...

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THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

General Duffield Throws Cold Water on Heated Words of United States Marshall.

There is No Possibility of an Error in the Locating of the Meridian.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—General Duffield, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey...

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TROOPS MOBILIZED.

Germany Has a Vast Number Massed on the Frontiers of France.

Emperor William is Reviewing His Army and French Autumn Manoeuvres Begin.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Between the intervals of the universal shouting for peace, the heads of the various nations have been busy perfecting the effectiveness of their armies...

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PEACE SEEMS NEIGH.

General Sentiment Among Striking Coal Miners is to Accept the Compromise.

Next Week Delegates Will Be Chosen to Talk Over the Situation.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 2.—The miners at Van Wickles, Millville colliery, resumed work to-day. The strikers in the Auden-Reid district were surprised at this action...

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FRANCE FEELS STRONG.

Thinks Russia Will Compel the Restoration of Her Lost Provinces.

Paris Has the Roussemans and Will Re-Name Streets in Muscovite.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Public opinion still centres in the dual alliance, although it has been interrupted by the shonings of Emperor William of Germany...

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthiness. Assures the food against all and all forms of poisoning.

JACKSON HARMSWORTH. In Good Health and With Valuable Information They Reach Home Again.

Their Observations Will Make a Vast Change in Maps of Arctic Regions. LONDON, Sept. 3.—The British steamer Windward, having on board the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition...

DOWN FROM SKAGWAY. Flour Sells Cheap But Sacks Are Dear. PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 2.—The steamer Farrallon arrived last night from Dyea and Skagway...

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EX SHIP BALMORE. 60 bbls. English Linseed Oil. 65c. PER GALLON IN 4-GALLON LOTS. Elephant White Lead. Pure White Lead. Pure Mixed Paints. Root Paint. 5 Tons Barbed Wire. Mellor's Ready Mixed Carriage Paints. Sashes and Doors. J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort Street, above Douglas.

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THE YUKON BOUNDARY.

General Duffield, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, speaking of the boundary between the Alaskan and the Canadian Yukon country, says that when it is definitely settled there will be no appreciable change from what is laid down on the map at present. At Forty Mile Creek there is only 6 1/2 feet between the line as drawn by the two surveying parties representing the respective governments, the line marked by the Canadian party being that much further west than the line marked by the United States party. At the crossing of the Yukon, Ogilvie's line gives the Americans 300 feet more than their own line does. These are the only two points where the surveying parties have compared notes. It is very clear that a compromise meridian will be agreed upon in the end, and that its location is not likely to disturb any interests whatever.

General Duffield says the boundary of Southeastern Alaska "is a question that admits of considerable diversity of opinion." The first point to be settled in this regard is what is the meaning of the word "ocean" in the treaty of 1825. As Mr. J. W. Treadwell pointed out in his interesting paper, printed in the Colonist on August 22nd, it is contrary to all precedent to claim that the waters inside of the archipelago can be called the ocean. It would certainly be as absurd to call Lynn Canal, Behm Canal or Taku Inlet the ocean, as it would be to so designate Esquimaux harbor or the Arm. Mr. Treadwell, in a recent letter to the Colonist, takes the position that there has been no such user either by Russia or the United States as estops Great Britain from claiming that the treaty shall be interpreted as it would have been in 1825. This is, of course, a question of fact, and the Colonist only suggested that such might be the case, and did not say that it was. The admission of General Duffield, that the question is one on which there may be a diversity of opinion, will not be well received by the American press, which has treated the matter throughout as though the right of the United States to the country within the limits usually defined on their maps was unquestioned, and that Canada, or rather Great Britain, is simply wishing to grasp some territory that has lately been found to be valuable because of the discovery of gold. In point of fact the boundary has never been defined, except conventionally on the Stikine river, and there only for convenience in the administration of justice.

ALIENS IN THE YUKON.

The Toronto Mail and Empire would like to see preferential royalties prescribed for the Yukon, the rate to be 25 per cent. more on aliens than on Canadians. We do not concur in this suggestion, because it would accomplish no good purpose, and would lead to all manner of complications and evasions. By complications we do not mean anything of an international character, but purely local and chiefly legal. Aliens and British subjects are in many cases interested in the same property, and by any act there will be more cases of this kind. The better way to do is to close the Yukon aliens upon a different footing to that occupied by our own people is not for the sake of extorting money from them simply because they are aliens, but to secure the wealth of the country for our own people. It is a fact that, as yet, very little of the gold taken out in the Canadian Yukon has come or will come to Canada. Most of it has gone, and, speaking now of what is ready for shipment will go to the United States. Not only this case, but the greater part of the supplies used in the Canadian Yukon were purchased in the United States, and it is quite true that if it had not been for the agitation in Victoria, none of the outfitting trade would have come to Canada, and not a dollar of duty on the foreign outfits would have reached the Canadian treasury. In the effort to secure to Canada the legitimate business of the Yukon, the Coast cities have received very scant assistance from the Eastern press. We do not say that no assistance has been rendered, for hundreds of papers printed the Colonist's appeal; but there has been little attempt to supplement that appeal. The leading papers, such as the Mail and Empire and the Globe, continue to print their Yukon news under Seattle dates, although the same news could in nine cases out of ten be got from six to eight hours earlier from Victoria. We have yet to see in either of these papers, or in the Montreal Gazette, the Hamilton Spectator, the Ottawa Mail, or any of the leading papers of the Maritime Provinces, with the solitary exception of the St. John Telegraph, a single editorial article intended to show that the Yukon gold fields being in Canada the proper place to outfit is in Canadian cities. The Yukon is being skinned by Americans, who will buy American goods when they can. Meanwhile their papers are everywhere and elsewhere every-thing on an equality with our own citizens in displaying a spirit of puerility that is calculated to make the world think

restoring the monarchy, there is a very great deal of uneasiness in Brazil as to the outcome. The disaffected districts are in the interior or rather in the country behind Bahia.

In view of the fact that this portion of Brazil is in open rebellion, and that the province of Rio Grande do Sul has never been in sympathy with the so-called republic, the outlook for the stability of the present government is not very bright. Rio de Janeiro is thus between two disaffected districts and may at any time be cut off from the northern part of the country. It over there was a case where the overthrow of a monarchy was without justification it was in Brazil. Don Pedro was an enlightened, progressive and liberal ruler. Under his government the empire was very prosperous, and for a South American country remarkably peaceful. In his stead there is a dictator, who calls himself president, and a reactionary despotism masking as a republic. A restoration of the monarchy would be a distinct gain to Brazil, if the occupant of the throne were inspired by the same motives as those which swayed the late emperor.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The Colonist endeavors to tell the truth. When it makes an error and is so informed, it promptly corrects it. The Colonist values its reputation. It believes that it is as dishonorable for a newspaper to state what is false as it is for a gentleman in private life. It has no use for liars, whether they use the tongue or printer's ink.

A short time ago the Colonist reprinted from the Vancouver World the suggested cabinet, which appears in the third extract quoted below, but without saying that it was a piece of reprint. A number of its contemporaries having attributed the combination to the Colonist, we said in explanation as follows: The suggested cabinet did not originate in the Colonist. The Vancouver World printed it, and said that Mr. Drury, an officer of the Liberal Association, or something of that kind, was responsible for it, and took him severely to task for his presumption in asking good Liberals to support such a combination.

To this the Vancouver World replied: The World never said anything of the kind or anything of the sort. It is a pity our contemporary will make statements of this kind without finding out their truthfulness.

Commenting on this, the Times of this city gives an exhibition of its customary coarseness.

In reply to the Vancouver World and the Times we reprint the following, which is from the Vancouver World of August 21, 1897, 4th page, 2nd column:

A CONSERVATIVE ADMINISTRATION.
It is stated that the following gentlemen, members of the local opposition, and loyal supporters of Sir Charles Tupper, will form the next cabinet should the Turner administration be defeated. Premier, Minister of Finance and Agriculture—C. A. Semlin.
Attorney-General—Adolphus Williams.
Provincial Secretary, etc., etc.—F. C. Cotton.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—Donald Graham.
President of the Council—W. W. Walkem.

And Mr. R. L. Drury, of Victoria, secretary of the Liberal Association there, had the impudence to tell the Columbian that it is proposed to turn out the old cabinet, and to put in a cabinet of Liberals, if you please. We rather imagine that Liberals have minds of their own and do not propose to accept the dictation of any party or particular city. Good reformers like Messrs. Booth, Huff, Kellie, Stoddart and Capt. Irving support Premier Turner and will continue to do so in the next house. The cool gall of some of these worthies who intend (in their minds) to burst the government machine is phenomenal. And the fact that they imagine they possess influence and have only got to speak and the thing is done.

If this article does not fully warrant the comment of the Colonist above quoted, then we do not understand the meaning of English words. We maintain, and so will any man, that it more than bears out what the Colonist said. And yet the World has the hardihood to assert the contrary, and the Times—well we do not know that we are particularly surprised at anything the Times may say.

Speaking for ourselves we have to say that it is painful in the extreme to have to discuss public questions with newspapers which display so gross a disregard of every instinct that makes social existence tolerable. We say that journalism is disgraced by papers which deliberately deny their words and by those that impute falsehood to others with the recklessness of a gutter-snipe. We are pained that an honorable profession should be so besmirched. If the World has an atom of decency left it will at once withdraw its denial, and if the Times—well again it is hopeless to ask anything of the Times. It long ago showed itself lost to every sense of honor and manliness.

THE REBELLION IN BRAZIL.

Every now and then a small despatch appears in the papers announcing that the "Fanatics" have gained another victory in Brazil. Who the Fanatics are and what they hope to accomplish is a matter upon which there is a surprising lack of information. Their leader is named Conselheiro. He claims to have founded a new religion, but what its special tenets are no one has yet told the world. The Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Berlin Tagblatt thinks the religious aspect of the movement is only a cloak for its real object, which it believes is the restoration of the monarchy. He alleges that Conselheiro is known to be in communication with the Comte d'Eu, son-in-law of the late Emperor. This same correspondent states that the Fanatics number upwards of 13,000 fighting men. Hitherto they have been successful in every encounter with the government troops. While as yet no one dares to think the rebels can succeed in

turning the Jews to Palestine. Two years ago some colonies were established in Palestine and though they have had rather an uncomfortable time of it with the Bedouin Arabs, they have been on the whole about as successful as was expected and are now nearly self-supporting. The Jews of Central Europe under favorable circumstances make very good colonists. Those who were sent by Baron Hirsch to South America are said to have done very well. We know the Jew in this country chiefly as a trader, but the great majority of the race are engaged in husbandry, and, when they are free to follow that pursuit without hindrance, almost invariably make a success of it.

We are not at all surprised that the condition of the Jews of Central Europe and Asia Minor appeals to the sympathy of the more prosperous members of the race elsewhere. The wonder is that Zionism is not more strongly supported than it is. It would be in the interest of civilization and the progress of the world to see the Jews of this nation established in Palestine. There would then cease to be any Eastern question, which would be itself an enormous gain. The influence of such a nation would always be on the side of peace, and its presence at the eastern end of the Mediterranean would completely change the material as well as the political complexion of Southwestern Asia. The movement is one of intense interest and, while very many doubt its success, everyone in America and Great Britain, at least, would be glad to see it succeed.

A REASONABLE REQUEST REFUSED.

The people up at Skagway, the majority of whom are American citizens, sent the following communication to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. The officers in charge of the Canadian Customs and the Northwest Mounted Police have informed us that clothing in use, blankets and a reasonable amount of food would go through free of duty, and also horses. In the face of this considerate arrangement the United States Customs officers are collecting duties on the goods shipped from Canadian ports. This will work an incalculable hardship on the American people going into the Yukon, as the Canadian government intends to restore the duty on all American horses crossing the line at the summit, which is about half the distance to the lakes, and for every Canadian going through there are more than fifty Americans. We request that the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle intend to take action in having this matter rectified, believing in its so doing that it will be benefiting the American public principle of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce will be from fifty to one hundred to one.

This request would, we imagine, be thought reasonable by any one; but the Seattle Chamber of Commerce resolved, after consideration, that the matter was one in which it could not very well interfere. To those who know what Seattle once was and with what alacrity her people responded to every claim upon their humanity, this refusal of the Chamber of Commerce seems almost incredible. The request was made by American citizens, a very large number of whom were residents of Seattle. It was made in a spirit of international comity and in the name of humanity. The straits of the people at Skagway are serious. If the Canadian customs officials extend to Americans the same treatment as American customs officials are extending to Canadians, the inevitable suffering on the Passes will be intensified beyond measure. But Seattle, as represented by her Chamber of Commerce, cares nothing for this. To be able to advertise to the world that duty must be paid at Skagway on Canadian horses is a more important matter in the eyes of this, we believe, non-representative body than the welfare of hundreds of former neighbors and friends in whose behalf the request is preferred.

We think that we voice the sentiment of the people of Victoria when we express the hope that the Canadian customs officials will not retaliate in the manner dreaded by the people at Skagway, but will facilitate in every way in their power the alleviation of the difficulties encountered by the gold-seekers. We have all the right and can afford to be generous. Let it be shown to the world that while Canadian laws must be respected alike by citizen and alien, the Canadian heart is ready to respond to the dictates of humanity, and will visit upon those who went North in good faith the consequences of their errors as to what would be required of them or those of the hoggishness of American officials. For the future—that is next season—let the law be enforced as rigorously as at Tagish lake, as at Victoria. No one can any longer plead lack of notice, but just now, in the emergency that has arisen in the Passes, let the instincts of friendship and humanity prevail on the part of Canadians at least.

There was considerable talk in the newspapers lately about an alleged project for the manufacture of gold from the baser metals, and stress was laid upon the fact that a test was made by the director of the United States mint. It may, therefore, be interesting to mention that such a test was made, not because the director of the mint thought there was anything in the process, but for the following reason: The inventor applied for a patent, which was refused

because no proof was afforded that the process was workable. He demanded to be allowed to prove that it was, and the patent office had not the necessary appliances, the mint was asked to undertake the experiments. The result is that what might have been expected, and yet something has been gained, for it has been ascertained that in all the available samples of so-called pure anti-silver is to be found. The inventor had been recovering this gold and silver by a very expensive process, and all that he was able to do, and more besides, was accomplished by the chemists of the mint by other processes.

The great delay, the immense inconvenience and the serious suffering which will be experienced by the gold-seekers at the Passes do not in any sense reflect upon the representations made earlier in the season as to the condition of those routes to the Yukon. No one has been deceived in respect to the difficulties of the route. The White Pass, for example, was declared to be open, and it was stated that the journey over it and the Fur had been made on horseback in three days. It did not follow from that that five or six thousand people with five or six thousand tons of goods could get over it in a few days. It was said that lumber was available at the lakes for boat building, but no one said that everybody who came could get lumber as quickly as he needed it. Perhaps we all were somewhat mistaken as to the way things would turn out, for no one expected quite so bad a block as has taken place; but Colonist readers may recall that when Mr. Escombe, of the British Columbia Development Association first came down from Skagway, he qualified what he said about people getting in by stating in the distinctest manner that they could only do so if the trail did not become blocked by the volume of traffic over it. The block has occurred, and the only people to blame are those who rushed in utterly regardless of the limitations of a narrow trail over rough mountains. Put a score of men in a theatre and they will get out. Put in a hundred score and they will move out very slowly, and if any slight interruption in the free movement of the crowd occurs, the delay is general. This is how things have been at the passes. If a few hundred men only had gone up North they would have all been on their way down the river long ago, but thousands have gone and they have been in each other's way.

THE TACOMA LEDGER DEVOTES A LEADING ARTICLE TO SHOWING WHY THERE IS NOT LIKELY TO BE WAR ABOUT THE KLONDIKE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

These pictures are being reproduced, a prominent instance being that of the Illustrated London News, which, in its issue of August 21st, has a half-page reproduction of the photograph.

The letters which Joachim Miller is sending the San Francisco Examiner from the North are prose poems. The rugged old poet seems to have got very close to Nature in the Yukon wilderness, and has discovered how short a step it is "from Nature up to Nature's God."

The Toronto Telegram thinks that not a dollar of the public money of Canada could be spent in erecting a telegraph line or in making roads into the Yukon, which the United States can close against us. The correctness of this proposition can hardly be questioned.

The Boundary Creek Times alleges that the Colonist prints columns of abuse of its political opponents. Let the Times prove what it says by the quotation of a single sentence, or stand contented before the public as a base slanderer.

We are promised a bill at the next session of the Dominion parliament to prevent Americans from holding lands or mines in the Dominion. It is not likely to become law.

The Columbian has a trick of going off at half-cock, which is very amusing to those who watch its political antics, and must be embarrassing to those who take it seriously.

What would Richard Cobden do if he were alive to-day? asks a contemporary. Can anyone tell us what use there is in asking insoluble conundrums like that?

Our esteemed friend the Columbian continues to "pause for a reply." We hope it finds the operation pleasant.

The question between Greece and Turkey seems almost as far away from a settlement as ever.

THE GOLDEN KLONDIKE.

High o'er Yukon's ice-bound banks Elias lifts its glacier's crown; Where slowly, rippling down its breast, Is ever gurgling golden foam.

The ledge ribbed hills every side To feast of ore invite mankind, Nor Chilkoot Pass may bar the way To golden courses milled and mined.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

WANTED—AN OPPOSITION.
We have all heard of the evils created by "party politics," but the Victoria legislature as now constituted cannot be described as a successful new party organization. The government, while entitled to support, will be none the worse for a credible opposition, while the province will gain something it now sorely needs.—Richard Minner.

WHY NOT LEAVE HIM THERE?
We are unhesitatingly convinced that Mr. Bostock is satisfied to remain in the Ottawa parliament as one of the rank to be of no interest and no preference, demanding no portfolio.—Nelson Minner.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

At this time the chief commissioner enters into a discussion of the policy of the government of which Mr. Martin is a member, but we believe in giving credit through the Fourth Reg. through the previous encounters of St. John's in Northern Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Virginians under the command of Lieut. Ewell.

PLAIN COMMON SENSE.

Canada does not want to invade foreign territory or destroy foreign cities, or trample on the rights of other people. What she will do with the timber of Ontario, what she will do with the gold of the Klondike, are not "international questions," but purely domestic concerns, to be decided solely with reference to the interests and the rights of her people. The more closely we attend to our own business, the less we worry about our neighbors either by way of credit or by way of irritating them. The less talk there will be about war.—Toronto Globe.

A VALUABLE MARKET.

Our fruit is second to none, and if it be placed on the market in good condition its presence there will be an advantage to us, and to our friends across the Atlantic. It is obvious that there is a large market in Great Britain.—Mail and Empire.

WEY INDEFINITE?

Meanwhile the somewhat indefinite announcement is made that a surveying party will start from Victoria near the end of next month, to survey a route for a railway on Canadian soil, leading towards the interior.—Monetary Times.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

We may fairly anticipate a steady improvement in trade during the coming fall and winter, and that the progress manifested in the bank statements for July will be even more marked during the months roll on.—Canadian Trade Review.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"May I ask," said the stranger, "what that party of men is?" "Certainly," replied Derringer Dan, "it's a Vigilance Committee. If you happen to think of it you might ask me again in fifteen or twenty minutes." "Will it be something else then?" "Yeep. Coroner's jury."—Washington Star.

Sloucher—My wife nearly drives me crazy, she's so fondly fond of me. She's the most particular person I ever saw. "Wigger—I suppose you never dreamed your offer of marriage.—Boston Transcript.

"Did you complete the story you were at work on?" "I applied the litterateur." "You were in doubt as to its conclusion. Did it have a happy or unhappy ending?" "I don't know. I don't know. I don't know."—Boston Traveller.

Oklahoma Belle—I think pap's appoint' for favor ye. He over all the other fellows. I've been a talkin' to him about ye, and he never said nothin', but I know he likes ye.

Squatter Bill—How'd yer know, Nance? Oklahoma Belle—I told ain't ye was comin' round here, and I loaded up my gun with squirrel shot instead of buck.—Detroit Free Press.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

A Larger Percentage of People Traveled With Catarrh in British Columbia Than in Any Other Part of Canada.

WITH ROBERTS.

A Chapter of Unwary the Fighting and So

Events Which Led render at A Court H

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MOVING TO PETERS On the morning of the 1866, the enemy comment of movements which resulted Petersburg. At dawn ers drawn up in s- advanced pickets. At developed it became app- of the enemy was as to render vain all his progress with our tments. Yet we tried, infantry forces, and advanced, brushing up enveloped our flanks, and each closed up on the stubbornly contented. men, so that they had to and after losing many saw coming up the two brigades of Wiese and most gallant we had encountered. Gen- up and requested General tory, his cavalry as he was had been useless to charge- man from his rear endea- him that the enemy were his one in front. He thou-

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WITH ROBERTS BRIGADE

A Chapter of Unwritten History of the Fighting Between North and South.

Events Which Led Up to the Surrender at Appomattox Court House.

General Roberts, who has just retired from the U.S. consulate at Victoria, was one of the distinguished officers on the Confederate side during the war between the North and South. The following account of the fighting about Petersburg...

CANADIAN PRESS.

ALL HEARD OF THE EVILS created "politics" but the Victoria as now constructed cannot be a successful new party...

STUD-AN OPPOSITION.

ALL HEARD OF THE EVILS created "politics" but the Victoria as now constructed cannot be a successful new party...

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

WE HAVE NO DESIRE to encumbrance of the policy of the Chief Commissioner...

VALUABLE MARKET.

IT IS SECOND TO NONE, and if it is in the British market in good faith its presence there will be an asset to us...

WAY OF VARIETY.

ASK" said the stranger, "what of men is it?" replied Derringer Dan, "something else than?"

MOVING TO PETERSBURG.

ON THE MORNING OF THE 29th of March, 1865, the enemy commenced a series of movements which resulted in the fall of Petersburg...

PORTANT STATISTICS.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE Troubled with Catarrh in British Columbia than in any other part of Canada.

the enemy dashed gallantly forward in column of fours at a gallop. But the eagerness of the infantry to fire upon the cause of the miscarriage of the whole plan...

A BRILLIANT CHARGE.

LOOKING FROM OUR POSITION on the plain road we observed a strong skirmish line advance from the pines...

TO THE RELIEF OF SHERIDAN.

ON APRIL 1, 1865, General Roberts was on his old line at dawn, about half-past five o'clock...

A RECOGNITION.

EARLY ON THE MORNING OF THE 30th of March General Roberts received orders from army headquarters to make a reconnaissance towards the Boydton plank road...

PETERSBURG EVACUATED.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, the startling intelligence reached us that Petersburg was evacuated...

MORE FIGHTING.

WE RAPIDLY UNCOVERED the front, and the enemy dashed gallantly forward in column of fours at a gallop.

shot. The bullet entered one side of the throat under the chin and passed out the other side of the head across the throat...

A PANIC.

MEN WHO HAVE WITNESSED such a scene as this, fortunately of rare occurrence on a battle-field during our war...

A CONSTANT SKIRMISH.

THE NEXT MORNING, APRIL 7, found us still acting as the rear guard, and from the High Bridge on to Farmville there were constant skirmishes...

THE SUFFERING OF THE MEN.

NOTHING HAS BEEN SAID during all this time of the severe toils and privations to which the men had now been exposed...

THE SILVERITES.

THE POST THINKS AMERICAN SILVER MEN DO Wisely to Lie Low.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

UNITED STATES GETTING Posters From Canada on How to Run Them.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

LORD LISTER LAYS THE Corner-Stone of a Nurses' Home.

DECLARED A DIVIDEND.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The Dominion Developing and Mining Co., declared a dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share...

ORDER A HEAVY FIRE. The next morning, April 6th, after marching and counter-marching and repeated skirmishes with the enemy...

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DR CHASE'S OINTMENT. D. S. Dean, of Clinton, says: "DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum when all else has failed..."

DR CHASE'S OINTMENT. Mrs. F. Pearson, Inglewood, Ont., says: "My baby, five months old, had eczema very bad on his face and head..."

DR CHASE'S OINTMENT. Large Pots 1/25 each (English Rate). Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly applying to our family..."

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.
Published Every Monday and Thursday by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
W. H. ELLIS, MANAGER.

TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST.
Published Every Day except Monday
For year, postage free to any part of Canada.
For a year at the same rate.
For week, if delivered, 20
THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
For year, postage free to any part of the Dominion of the United States, \$1.50
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
RETAIL COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to Retail Merchandise and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid matter, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering.
More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents.
More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.
Not more than one week, 40 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every day insertion.
Special advertising, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted in full order out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted in full order out.

Funeral Advertisements.—Ten cents a line solid matter, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.50.
Transient Advertisements.—For line solid matter: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.
Where cuts are inserted they must be 1 1/2 inches—not mounted on wood.

WELCOME TO VICTORIA.
The Colonist, on behalf of the citizens of Victoria, extends a hearty welcome to the members of the British Association. They are a long way from home, but they are close to friends, for wherever the name of this great organization is known its membership is honored. May their stay with us be pleasant, and when they turn their faces eastward again, may they carry with them only grateful recollections of this visit to the Ultima Thule of Canada.

OUR VISITORS.
Victoria has the honor of entertaining a number of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, an organization which occupies a foremost place in the progress of the age. It is too much to expect that all of these distinguished gentlemen have found time to make a study of British Columbia, its advantages, its possibilities and its scientific interests. Those of us who have lived years in the province are scarcely likely to appreciate these things fully; and to the majority of strangers—British Columbia is little more than a name. Regular readers of the Colonist will pardon us, therefore, if we take this opportunity of saying some things to our visitors which to others may seem somewhat trite.

It has been said that America is only another name for Opportunity, and of no part of the continent is this more true than of this province, which looks out from its mountain tops upon the greatest of the oceans, across whose waters lie fields for energy and enterprise greater than any that have been exploited in modern times. Nature has fitted British Columbia to be the stepping stone, from which the world-conquering race of Anglo-Saxons shall stride forward to the conquest of Asia. Its development has come late, but it has come in time to be ready to be utilized in the next advance of Caucasian civilization. Its resources, hitherto undreamed of, will all be needed in the titanic struggle now imminent between the Occident and the Orient.

British Columbia, we may mention, has an area, which may be stated in round numbers at 390,000 square miles, that is it is upwards of three times as large as the United Kingdom. Its resources are varied and extensive; its geographical position commanding; its climate highly favorable to industrial pursuits. There are no greater forests of timber suitable for building purposes than those of British Columbia, if we except the great Siberian forest belt, which is not likely to be available to commerce for some time to come, owing to the fact that the rivers draining it flow into the Arctic ocean. The deep sea and river fisheries of the Province are unsurpassed. Its mineral wealth, including gold, silver, copper, iron and coal is widely diffused, so much so that no one can say of any section of the province that within it there may not be opened paying deposits of economic minerals. Its area of pasture land is very great; and it contains many millions of acres of very fine farming land. Indeed the province is one of imperial possibilities, if we have regard only to the development of its resources; and its potentiality, in a commercial sense, is equally noteworthy.

As yet British Columbia is an almost unexplored field from the standpoint of science. Superficial observation suggests that geologists would find some things here very well worthy of investigation, and it may be that ethnology and geology might work in this

field hand in hand. The mass of legendary lore preserved by the Indians of the Northwest Coast is remarkable. Some attempts have been made to collate it. The Smithsonian Institution has done some work in this direction, but very much more has been done by individuals, whose work is yet in manuscript form. A gentleman named Morse, who lives in the State of Washington, has a collection of hundreds of legends that have never been printed. A feature of most of the legends is that they nearly all relate to a great catastrophe; they seem, in fact, to be descriptions of some terrible convulsion of nature, which completely altered the condition of the people and was the forerunner of a period of prolonged cold. The legend of Snouquim, for example, tells of the time when the sun, moon and stars were lost, and the great winter wrapped the world, and how, Sibow, son of the Supreme God, restored the warmth and light to mankind and caused vegetation to grow again. There is the legend of the Kicketik Indians which tells of the time the mountains were thrown up from the earth and all the fish in the rivers were poisoned by the ashes carried by the waters. There is the Claycoot legend of the time when the Great Spirit was angry at all created things and killed with fire and frost nearly every living creature; the Bella Coola legend of the bird with the eye of fire that sat upon the mountains and burned up all mankind save one, which event took place before the great winter came. There are legends of other kinds. The Skagitte tell that their ancestors were made from the sea weed, that is that they were found one morning on the beach, where the night before there had been heaps of seaweed which had disappeared; the Haida claim that their ancestors came up out of the ocean. There are tribes in Alaska that say their ancestors came out of the furthest North; others say that their ancestors came from beyond the Sunrise. And so it goes. There is an unexplored mine of legend here, and, speaking of course merely from superficial investigation, the great majority of the legends appear to relate to the geological era, which we call the Ice Age, although some of them apparently antedate it.

Whether we look at British Columbia from the standpoint of the practical business man, or from that of the investigator into the secrets of nature, past and present, it possesses great interest. The development of our mineral possibilities which we hope that the visit of the British Association may lead to, in fuller examination at an early of these features of our province, which are peculiarly within the domain of science. Speaking particularly of the legends, it may be worth while adding that if these are collated now they can be got in a much more perfect form than at a future date. Reasons, which need not here be specified, can easily be given for this; but they will readily suggest themselves when we say that many of the tribes yet remain almost in a primitive condition and there are yet living men whose intercourse with them has been of the most intimate kind. The conditions which rendered it possible for white people to learn the secret thoughts and beliefs of the Indians are fast passing away.

LIABILITY OF CORPORATIONS.

In the Victoria Times of September 2, page 4, column 1, and beginning at the Attorney-General (we are particular to designate exactly where the statement is to be found because certain of our contemporaries have a trick of denying their own language), occurs the following, alleged to be a dictum of the COLONIST: "There can be no liability on the part of a company or a corporation for loss of life or property or any other injury sustained through the negligence of a company's servants." Since December 11, 1858, when the first issue of the COLONIST appeared, there has never been in this paper any statement of opinion that by any possible construction of language can be made to mean what is above quoted, or anything resembling it. The only language used by the COLONIST warranting the statement that it ever expressed any opinion as to the liability of corporations for the acts of their servants will be found in the issue of September 1st, page 4, second column, where, referring to two cases where death resulted from accident on the Canadian Pacific, the opinion is expressed that no jury would find the Canadian Pacific directors or chief officers guilty of malice in the cases in question. In the same paragraph there is a distinct statement that the liability of corporations to indictment exists, and, in fact, the whole reference to the subject was to show that while corporations are subject to precisely the same treatment in the courts as private individuals, the chief Crown officer must exercise his discretion as to when a prosecution ought to be instituted. On a former occasion the COLONIST referred to the same question, and was careful then to say that the difficulty in prosecuting such indictments was to make out a case for a jury. We do not remember ever to have heard it suggested in Canada that corporations are not liable in the same manner as private individuals for every illegal act. The COLONIST has never so much as referred that it is within a year or so, the liability of corporations for loss of property or personal or other injuries not resulting in death. There has been no occasion to discuss such questions, except in connection with the Point Ellice disaster, and that matter having been in court, we have deemed it proper to avoid discussion of the legal questions involved.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Roseland Record makes the startling statement that the provincial government has given nearly all the valuable lands to railroads. It is possible that the Record believes this. It may be that it only gives a new illustration of the carelessness which characterizes the assertions of the opponents of the government. We may state the facts briefly as they are. Because the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Company have a land grant which they have earned, and the Columbia & Western has one that it may earn, our contemporary jumps at the conclusion that most of the province has been given away. The area of British Columbia is close to 390,000,000 acres. Of this vast area we venture to say that nearly 225,000,000 yet remain the property of the Crown, and that after every railway subsidy contemplated by existing legislation has been provided for there will remain at least 200,000,000 acres of land yet to be taken up, all of which will average in value quite high as the land that has been alienated to private individuals or railways, or is likely to be alienated to railway companies under any existing subsidies. We are, indeed, of the opinion that the portion of the province which is as yet untouched by any of the subsidy acts, except that in aid of the Canada Western Central, popularly called the British Pacific, is more valuable from the standpoint of the actual settler than those portions in which railway subsidies have been granted. The Record ought to be more careful in making assertions as to what the government of the province has done.

THE NEED OF THE DAY.

Science by searching has not found God. He hides from the telescope. The microscope cannot find Him. The balance cannot weigh Him. The chemist's test tube cannot detect Him. The question of Job centuries ago must be answered in the negative to-day: "Canst thou by searching find out God?" Can we find Him in history? It is hard to say. We tell ourselves that we do; but another sees nothing but a curse. We will make a bold attempt if we try to discover Him in history. Can He be found at all? In all this Universe, which stretches further than the arrows of light have ever penetrated, has He any abiding place? Must not the honest answer be that in the Universe of matter there is no place for Him? Would it not be well if the churches would recognize this and seek to lead the world to an appreciation of the great truth that "God is a spirit" and can only be discerned spiritually? Herein, it seems to us, consists the superiority of Christianity over all other religious systems. There are systems of ethics quite as pure as those of Christianity inculcates, but in none of them is the idea of a spiritual God of love brought out. Is not this the true nature of the Gospel of Jesus Christ? We have seen how in other systems God, the Creator, is to be found; but in none of them is there held out to mankind a Deity who is capable of saving man from the consequences of his errors, and whose relation towards His creatures is that of a loving Father.

"GAZETTE" ANNOUNCEMENTS.

According to the British Columbia Gazette, assizes will be held at Nelson on October 18, and at Donald on October 25th. The newly framed rules and regulations for Farmers' Institutes are published in extenso, and also the limits and boundaries of the newly created districts and parishes. The Fratrite school district and the Spring Brook school district have been re-defined. The Lexington Mining and Milling Company, with registered office at Kamloops, B.C., and capital stock of \$100,000, divided into one million shares, of five hundred shares, of a par value of \$10 each, are the only new mining companies incorporated during the week. The Silver Tip is another promising shaft, where sixteen men are employed. It is down 120 feet and is on a lode containing galena and silver. Researches here promise well. The proprietors seem determined to thoroughly examine the ground judging by the number of men engaged in sinking, etc. A very good showing has been made at the Victoria, owned by Mr. A. Raper at N. Shaft down about 130 feet, drift the distance of 40 feet. The ore is reported a good grade, and its appearance would seem to confirm all that is said about it. A considerable quantity is sacked ready for further shipment. Mr. Raper, whose local knowledge of Texas is well known, has unbounded confidence in the value of his own section, as well as in the great mineral wealth of the island generally. The Nutcracker has turned out some precious looking rock, holding gold and silver. This property is owned by Nanaimites who are satisfied they have a good thing.

BOLD BUCCANERS.

To the EDITOR.—I am glad to see you are again calling attention to the illegal fishing and smuggling that has been going on for years at Queen Charlotte island and other places on our Northern boundaries. Having lived for a number of years on Prince of Wales Island I was enabled to inform Sir Louis Davies when he was in Victoria last year exactly how matters stood in that district, in consequence the Quadra was sent up to report. The reports, I believe, substantiated all my statements. As a result the Dominion government set aside the handsome sum of \$50 a month for an officer to be stationed at Port Simpson, 100 miles away, to stop it. As far as the Quadra is concerned, it is practically in American hands, and the Indians have complained bitterly that they are allowed to be robbed by American pirates, yet if they take any oil, grease or other merchandise to sell to Alaska Indians they have to pay duty. Surely, in justice to the Indians, it would be better to hand the islands with their undeveloped riches, mineral, timber, etc., to the United States government, when the natives and sealer would at least have no taxes and protection against foreign goods. The Eastern idea is if Victoria and the Coast cities don't care a fig, why should we? C. WESTWOOD SABEL.

GOLD SEEKERS' TRIALS.

Hundreds of Horses Killed in the Attempt to Get Through the Passes.
A Letter From a Victorian Telling How He Fares in the Hills.
The following interesting extracts are from a letter received from Thyrworthy Harrop, one of the several tramway employees who left here for the upper Yukon some weeks ago:
"We have made good progress so far. Two of our horses are no good, being played out. Kingsley's is nearly dead from the sore he had on his shoulder, and Norman's fell over a bluff and bruised itself inwardly so it cannot work; mine is the only one left. Johnston tried to buy one, he offered \$300 for it, but the owner was refused. He thinks when the steamer comes in he will be able to get one cheaper, as the duty is 30 per cent on every horse, and some of the men have not money enough to pay for any new arrivals. It is so hard on horses; five were killed yesterday. I helped to throw two over the bluffs within half an hour, so you can guess what kind of a trail this is. We are over the worst of it now—that is the muddy part; but if it rains it will be impassable, the water from the streams makes it so muddy. There are over 800 horses going over every day cutting it up badly. In some places the horses sink down to their bellies, and in others if a horse slips he will go about 500 feet down the mountain into the river. It rained last night and the trail was awful. We have had a great deal of trouble since I came, but four of us cannot get to the lake in six months with one horse, so hope Johnston will get a horse soon. In any case I am afraid I will not get in by water. I think we will be frozen in and have to go down in sleighs. Don't worry about me, I will get out somehow. I am not afraid to attempt. I don't turn back now I have started, but it wants an iron heart. Lots of big strong men are turning back. They worked themselves nearly to death over the worst part of the trail, and had not strength to go any farther. It is a fine country up here, but it takes the sweat of a farmer to pack a sack of flour up those hills. The sweat runs off one in streams. The fellows don't get the right kind of grub to do such hard work. 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