











The Colonist. THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1897.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The time has come when the relations between Canada and Japan must be considered seriously and from a broad standpoint of statesmanship not flippantly and from the narrow outlook of demagoguery. The forty millions of people who inhabit the Island Empire of the Orient constitute a political factor of prime importance to every country bordering on the Pacific ocean. On that great ocean mankind will win its greatest triumphs, and to disregard or attempt to legislate out of existence all the influences of the most aggressive of all the competitors for supremacy is blind folly. We say that the time has passed when flippant consideration of this great question can be tolerated. For illustration of what is meant by flippancy in this connection reference may be made to the discussion, if it can be dignified with that name, over Mr. McPherson's proposal to insert an anti-Oriental clause in the railway corporation bills. As originally proposed, the amendment was intended to prohibit the employment of Chinese, but some one moved to insert the word "Japanese," and it was inserted without one moment's thought. The mover of the section had come to the legislature full of the intention to exclude Chinese labor from the Province. A casual suggestion was made to exclude Japanese also, and the idea was accepted without a question, without an argument, and it would now be law, but for the action of the Lieutenant-Governor. For British Columbia to deal in this way with the people of a friendly nation of great resources and one whose trade may become of enormous advantage to us, is flippancy of the worst kind. It certainly does not exhibit such appreciation of the principles involved as ought to be possessed by those who attempt to deal with a far-reaching international question.

We say that it is time to discuss this subject without resort to the arts of the demagogue. There seems to be a fear upon the part of some people to handle it frankly lest the workmen shall be angered, and hence we see in print and hear in public speeches a lot of cheap talk about protecting our laboring men from ruinous competition. Nowhere is the demagogue so much in his element as when he appeals to workmen to vote him into power that he may legislate Oriental labor out of the country. He is often successful in his appeals because so few persons have the courage to present the other side of the case. Yet we venture to say that if the workmen of Canada as a whole, and of British Columbia in particular, could be got to understand the true nature of our relations with Japan and the true character of the Japanese people, they would be the first to demand that statesmanlike considerations should be given the first place in determining what those relations shall be.

Much confusion of thought results from classifying Japanese and Chinese in the same category. This is a great mistake. The people are widely separated in all essential characteristics. The Chinese are stolidly indifferent to the lessons of the past or the possibilities of the future; the Japanese are instinct with energy and an intelligent appreciation of Occidental civilization. We have no argument to make in favor of permitting an influx of Chinese labor. Chinese ideas and methods are incompatible with our social conditions. The Chinaman may learn to imitate Caucasian civilization, but it only takes the form of a veneer. Scratch the Americanized Chinaman and you will find the haughty, stolid and unchanging Mongolian underneath. One of the first and gravest errors generally made in estimating the Chinese character is to suppose that the Chinese mind is ingrained with a provincialism fostered by centuries of exclusiveness, and it takes the form of an unalterable conviction that the Chinaman stands in the forefront of humanity. The Japanese affects none of this superiority. He recognizes that he may learn many things from the Occident. Rightly or wrongly he has come to believe that the ways of the Occident are better than his ways. He desires nothing so much as to become Occidentalized. Hence he adopts the clothing of the Occident, eats the food of the Occident, and as English is the language of the commercial world he learns to speak it. Desiring to live as do the best grades of English or Americans in the same walks of life, he wants the same pay. His expenses are as great as theirs, so therefore must be his earnings. He is like an Englishman in that he adapts himself to his environment and becomes a good citizen of any land which he makes his adopted home. One of the leading Japanese in Honolulu said a short time ago that his fellow countrymen in Hawaii did not care anything about the annexation of the islands to Japan. "We are patriots when in Japan," he said, "but when we go abroad to improve our condition we cease to be Japanese and become loyal to the interests of our new homes." This same man said that in his opinion

the majority of the Japanese in Hawaii favor annexation to the United States for commercial reasons. This characteristic of the Japanese character must be kept in mind if we would properly appreciate our potential relations with them. In no respect, than this are they more fitly regarded as the Englishmen of the Orient.

But it is not only important that Canadians should alter the manner in which they approach the consideration of their relations with Japan and learn also to properly appreciate the Japanese character. They must learn to inform themselves as to the facts which bear upon those relations. It ought not to be forgotten that "the most favored nation" clause in the last treaty made between Great Britain and Japan as well as in that made between the United States and Japan. No country in the world now makes any distinction between the treatment accorded Japanese and the inhabitants of any other civilized country. We are frequently told that the Australian colonies have prohibited Japanese immigration, but this, like many other things the demagogues tell us, is untrue. It ought also to be remembered that in the forty million people of the Japanese empire we have so many potential consumers of our products. Already a large export trade of lumber to Japan is carried on, and we learn of a prospect for a great increase. Japan will buy our surplus beef and fruit, if we have any. The prospect is that our wheat will steadily grow in favor there. The less than forty million people of the British Isles buy 100,000,000 bushels of American wheat every year and meats to the value of millions of dollars. If we choose to keep cattle and make butter and condensed milk Japan will buy vast quantities of them. In short, as any one can see on examination of the manifests of the steamers sailing from Seattle and Tacoma to Yokohama, there is hardly an article of American manufacture that does not find a market there.

Such are a few of the considerations which ought to be regarded when we enter upon the discussion of the relations between Canada and her aggressive neighbor across the ocean. Rightly presented they would be appreciated by all classes of the people. The great obstacle to their proper appreciation is the lack of adequate information on the subject, and it is therefore with much satisfaction that we learn of the intention of the federal ministry to consider the advisability of dispatching one or more commissioners to Japan with the view of collecting facts in regard to that country and its people that will aid in the solution of the very important questions certain to arise between them and us.

Under Mr. McKinley the duty on the lead contained in silver ore was a cent and a half a pound. The tariff now in force in the United States levies a tax of three fourths of a cent a pound. The Dingley bill proposed to raise this to one cent, but the amendments made in the Senate put it at the McKinley figure. It is probable that it will remain at a cent and a half. The house of representatives is not at all likely to accept all the Senate amendments to Dingley's schedule, and there will be a conference over them. So much depends upon the silver Senators as to the fate of the higher protection to which the McKinley administration is committed, that if they insist upon the higher duty on lead they are altogether likely to have their way, and that they will insist seems beyond a doubt. As a duty of a cent and a half a pound would mean from \$12 to \$15 a ton on silver-lead ore, it is clear that very few British Columbian mines could afford to ship to the United States. They would still be able to smelt in bond, but that is a costly and vexatious proceeding. The intention of the Senate amendment is to shut Canadian lead out of the United States market, and if it becomes law it will undoubtedly have that effect. Fortunately the United States is not only, nor by any means the most important market for lead, and if we can secure the erection of smelters at home, so as to avoid freight on the ore to get it into the United States and again on the lead to get it out again, and the charges and vexations incident to smelting in bond, our mineowners would make more money than they now do. The obstacle to the erection of smelters in Kootenay is the cost of fuel. This will be overcome by the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The future of the silver-lead deposits of Northern and Eastern Kootenay will depend in a considerable measure upon the construction of this road. That the road will be immediately built is, we are glad to think, beyond any reasonable doubt. Nevertheless there is much anxiety to hear the announcement of the ministerial policy as to this undertaking.

We reprint from the Imperial Institute Journal a very valuable article on the Timber Supply of the British Empire. This subject is of especial interest to British Columbia where there are to be found the most extensive forests of building timber in the world, if we except Siberia, about whose forests not very much is known, except that they are very extensive, in some places extremely valuable and almost wholly inaccessible at present. The most interesting statement in the article is that regarding the uncertainty as to the

future supply of Baltic timber. It is the Baltic article which competes with the Canadian output for the most part. The whole article shows that the day is not distant when our British Columbia forests will be worth vastly more than they are at present.

The Canadian Senate at the present time is very largely Conservative, and hence is theoretically opposed to the administration. In point of fact, there is not, so far as the public can see, the slightest intention on the part of the Senate majority to impede the ministry in carrying out any policy which it may adopt. The contrast in this respect between the Canadian body and the United States senate is very remarkable. When the Wilson tariff was sent up from the house of representatives it was altered so that it bore only a faint resemblance to the original. The Dingley bill bids fair to share the same fate. In fact, of the two legislative branches of the American congress, the senate is the more partisan in domestic affairs and the more mischievous in foreign politics. According to the theories of democracy, the United States senate ought to almost be an ideal body. It is chosen by the state legislatures. It is the culmination of the checks and balances, which form so prominent a feature in the American constitution. The time was when it was worthy of high praise, but of late years it has sadly fallen from its high estate. A few years ago it was said to be in danger of degenerating into a rich men's club. At present it seems in danger of becoming a hive of wasps, who will make the nation hated abroad and miserable at home. There is no vagary too monstrous, no species of partisanship too patriotic to find ardent supporters in the Senate chamber at Washington. Many of its members owe their seats to the most disgraceful political wire-pulling, a few, at least, to bribes, and each session's history shows only more clearly than the previous one how true it is that a stream can rise no higher than its fountain. There have been many complaints in Canada because our Senate is an appointive body, and probably with some cause. Our Senate is not a signally useful body. It was designed to hold the balance of power between the provinces, but in thirty years there has been no occasion for the exercise of its influence in this direction. One cannot honestly say that our Senate has ever proved itself to be a legislative balance-wheel or political check.

We can, however, fairly claim for it that it has never been grossly partisan and that in an academic way it has been of some public service. While not many of us know just how to go to work to make an argument for a Senate if we had none, quite as few are prepared to contend for its abolition or a change in the manner of filling the seats in it.

We claim to have the best fruit lands in the world, yet we buy apples in Ontario and Tasmania. We claim the best sheep pastures to be found anywhere, and send to Oregon and Australia for our mutton. We claim the greatest cattle ranges, and buy our beef in Manitoba and Washington. We have an ideal dairy country, and send to California for our butter. Why are these things so?

There is a prospect of our coast mines coming to the front. It is to be hoped that prospectors and others will avoid the mistake made in some other places of holding their discoveries and properties at prohibitory prices. The man who finds the capital to develop a property must see that there is something in it for him, or he will not touch it.

The Colonist can assure the Vancouver World that it has no desire to take away from the Terminal City any of the credit attaching to its share of Central American trade or to its advocacy of the further extension thereof.

The New York Journal speaks of the limitless range of American invention. This is another American claim which is not borne out by the facts. Germany leads the world in inventive genius, so statistics show.

The Vancouver World says it is well known "drowning rats will catch at a straw." Now, will our esteemed collaborator in the cause of good government kindly quote its authority for this novel proposition?

BY WAY OF VAMPIREY. "Is Miss Strallice circumspect?" asked Miss Pert. "Circumspect?" cried Miss Gaustic; "why, she won't accompany a young man on the piano without a chaperon." "Tit-Bits. Fogg-Henry, run out and get me a magazine. Hear-Yes, sir; which one? Fogg-Oh, it doesn't matter. The same pictures of bicycles, kodaks and typewriters are in all of them. Any one will do."-Boston Transcript.

Where All the Trouble Started-She-Do you think, at the rate woman is progressing, she'll ever get to the moon? "I don't know, but I'll bet she'll get there first."-Cincinnati Enquirer. He-I hope not. That was what got the whole human race into trouble-Eve's setting of the apples to Adam.-Cincinnati Enquirer. A man went to a local boxing instructor to see if he could get him how much he would charge for twenty-five lessons. The instructor told him in terms, and the man who was somewhat of a worrier, remarked to the professor: "You see, I wanted to take nono, but you see, I could learn enough about the man to art to lick a man. I guess I will send the fellow to take the rest of the lessons."-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

A TIMELY CAUTION. Prospectors who have made more or less promising finds and taken up locations often hinder their chances of getting their land into the market by demanding extravagant prices. At present, unless considerable development by pits has been made, capital is slow to make investments. This attitude is not likely to decrease but rather to increase as time goes on.-Canadian Miner.

ALBERTA SHORT OF CATTLE. One of the most crying needs of Northern Alberta at the present time is a greater supply of cattle, both for beef and dairy purposes. One hundred times as many as there are now in the district could be handled just as profitably as those that are here.-Alberta Plaindealer.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA. THE COLONIST, in taking to Victoria all the credit, besides forgetting that this port has long traded with the isthmus, also prefers to forget that the Vancouver authorities at Ottawa, as to the district operated with the Victoria board of trade in recommending the Dominion government to give this matter their serious consideration. Let credit be given where credit is due.-Vancouver World.

NAVIGATING HUDSON'S STRAITS. Captain John J. Berry, who during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 acted as sailing master on expeditions made by the steamers Albatross and Neptune under the command of Lieutenant Gordon, has something to say in regard to the controversy at present engaging the authorities at Ottawa, as to the navigability of Hudson's straits and Hudson's bay. It has been conclusively proven by Lt. A. R. Gordon, he says, that the route is navigable, and this assertion he claims to be able to prove out of his thirty-three years' experience in sail and steam navigation in the sealing industry on the Newfoundland coast. He says that he can vouch for the truth of every word contained in the reports of that competent navigator, Lieutenant Gordon, now dead some three or four years.

There is a season of probably two months' duration when a steamer can make a voyage to Fort Churchill, but that season comes not more frequently than once in four years. On such occasions a vessel of any dimensions could ply on the route with comparative safety. As for the bay itself, no ice or other obstructions to the operation of the proposed steamship line would be encountered during the summer months, but in the winter, the ice contains navigation is impossible, the bay itself being frozen over for at least six months of the year.

This information, although not derived from personal observation, was obtained from residents of Churchill and York Factory. Lieutenant Gordon, on his different expeditions established five observation stations in Hudson's straits, five on the north side and three on the south, with an additional one to the south of Cape Chudley on the Labrador coast. These were all gained during the summer months, but in the winter, the line contains navigation is impossible, the bay itself being frozen over for at least six months of the year.

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Two New Bridges. Orders were sent out yesterday from the offices of Lands and Works to the government agent to begin at once the preliminary work for the bridges over the Trent Table rivers on the Nanaimo-Comox trunk road. The appropriation in the estimates for these two bridges is \$3,500. As soon as the necessary measurements have been made plans and specifications will be prepared and tenders will probably be invited for the construction of the bridges.

SUNDAY CARS. TORONTO, May 17.-(Special)-Official figures reduce the Sunday car majority to 321. The by-law necessary on the part of the council before cars can be run on Sunday cannot be passed for six months, during which time the votes will be scrutinized carefully by opponents. The by-law must, however, be passed within a month. Street railway stock flattered this morning at a lively rate on account of the result of the Sunday car vote.

HEALTHY STOMACH. Happy Man-Nothing Experimental About Using the Great South American Nerve.-What it has done for thousands it can do for you. Here are Strong Words from a Reliable Business Man-Read Them. I have been a great sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia. I tried many remedies, but obtained very little relief. I saw South American Nerve advertised, and concluded to give it a trial, and I must say I consider it the very best medicine I have ever used. I obtained great relief from the first few doses, and am now happy to say I am a new man of me. I strongly recommend it to all who suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, etc. C. E. ARCE, Dry Goods Merchant, Forest, Ont. Sold by Dean & Hicocks and Hall & Co.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. CASTORIA. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. Fac-Simile Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER, NEW YORK. 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

"A Weak Man Is Only Half a Man." TO HIM THE JOYS AND PLEASURES OF THIS world are dull pastime. His sense of enjoyment is dulled by a weak, depressed nervous system; his intellect is slow, his memory poor. It is evident that he lacks vital force, which is electricity. He is easily subject to disease, because his stimulation is weak and his body cannot throw off the impurities which gather in the kidneys and stomach. DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. In Nature's cure for weak men. It saturates the body every day with a volume of animal magnetism and restores the power of the nerves and all vital parts. Its cures - why, there is not a man in this state which knows not a cure by this famous belt. "The Belt" received from you I must say has done me a great deal of good. I feel stronger to-day than I did three or four years ago. My flesh is firm and strength increasing. The pain in my chest has not returned since I commenced wearing your "Belt," writes JAMES ISBISTER, Esq., Equimait, Vancouver Island, B.C., March 8, 1897. TO WEAK MEN. Why will you overlook such absolute proof of the fact that here is a cure for you. Surely no man enjoys being deprived of the most precious element of strength. Every man should be strong in this respect as long as he has a fair constitution physically. Regain your health. Try this remedy. It will not fail. Read the celebrated book by Dr. Sanden, "Three Classes of Men." It will be sent by mail, closely sealed from observation, free. Address: DR. A. T. SANDEN, 265 Washington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon. Dr. Sanden pays the duty on all goods shipped to this Province.

THE PASTIME. LAWN MOWERS. THE FIRST GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN 20 YEARS. "The Pastime" cuts grass within 1/2 of an inch of a tree or fence. The old style mowers will not cut within 3/4 inches, and thus necessitates trimming. "The Pastime" drive wheels are inside line of the cutting knives, therefore they NEVER GO OVER UNMOWN GRASS. "The Pastime" is the only mower that can be sharpened by a novice. There is no need to employ an expert. It is built of the very best materials and has oiling holes covered with brass, thus keeping out all grit and dirt. Sizes made, 12, 14 and 16 inch. NO BICYCLE at same price CAN COMPETE WITH THE PASTIME. E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld. Ly. SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

B.C. IRON WORKS CO., LTD. Mining Machinery a Specialty. Mining Machinery a Specialty. General Founders, Engineers, Roller Makers and Manufacturers of all classes of Machinery. Keep in stock a full supply of Engineers' and Mill Supplies, Pipes and Fittings, Brass Goods, Steam Fittings, Wood-Split Pulleys, Oak Tanned Leather Belting, etc. Estimates for Boilers and Engines on application. Corner Alexander Street and Westminster Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. P.O. Drawer 754. Telephone 316. Cable address, "Coco."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

THE SULTAN

He Tells the Powers of the East. Apparently He is a Man of Power Behind the Scenes.

ATHENS, May 15. - been bombarding the city of Trevis and that name since early Five hundred G twenty officers arrive the island of Crete, ovation from the pe PARIS, May 15. - delay of the Sultan of the direct advice of liam of Germany, who not to grant an armistice have again retreated. LONDON, May 15. - to the note of the astantinople, offering he would be ready after the greater la ends on Sunday night that the powers have of the war, and that to get him back. All is cool almost to the It is that of a soviet army behind him, a treat the power can Articles published press of the contincrease in the presti the chief concern of and the prospects of ment of general ref Empire are thereb very distant future. The postponement ply until another val is interpreted s val's army to torious advance point on the Otr in the hands of the then will Edhem stop fighting. The Turkish side is as a foolish move, Turkey with a plat fusing an armistice progress of peace n

Domokos, May 17. - attack on the Greek 2 o'clock this after attacks are consid it is believed the Turks will be made tre, where Crown in command. Two doing Greek prinpal Turkey is advancing the Turkish infantry a contact with the Greeks that the attack on near Almyros is on, and that the to cut between the occupying the road mountains and the of the Crown. The A ATHENS, May excitement prevail ministers have b noon at the minis report reports that read. The gravity not be over-estima

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LONDON, May graph's special co Turkish forces at late last night, say moved on from p sustained a criti A despatch to Berlin says it is a plot to murder discovered at Ath rests have been u LONDON, May 15. - news from the e that the battlie 9 o'clock in the probability it will ing. Thus far the side has been re side. It is evid count that the s serious defeat at given way, as at retreat and to seek at Smyrna. This is Edhem H ish attempt of a victory in Epivent. Manos' card of a gam perhaps ceased. He is in full pos the powers w the ing Greece more The dispatch of the populace a new of the fig hoped to the la prevent Turkey report reports that threatening to t ate steps unless grees of the inv A despatch to says that the been received Constantine. Col. Mastris retreat. It still find it neces serve in order lacks of the en been sent to the army was to Press at Pion

THE SULTAN IS COOL.

He Tells the Powers He Will Discuss the Armistice By and By.

Apparently He Feels Pretty Content With a Big Army Behind Him.

ATHENS, May 15.—The Greeks have been bombarding Nikopolis, north of the city of Preveza, on the peninsula of that name since early this morning.

Five hundred Greek soldiers and twenty officers arrived here to-day from the island of Crete. They received an ovation from the people.

PARIS, May 15.—It is stated that the delay of the Sultan in arranging for cessation of hostilities is due to the direct advice of the Emperor William of Germany, who told Abdul Hamid not to grant an armistice until the Greeks have again retreated.

LONDON, May 15.—The Sultan's reply to the note of the ambassadors at Constantinople, offering mediation, saying he would be ready to discuss the matter after the greater bairam festival, which ends on Sunday night, justifies the fears that the powers have drawn a goal out of the war, and that it will not be so long to get him back.

Articles published in the semi-official press of the continent show that this is the chief concern of European cabinets, and the prospects of an effective enforcement of general reforms for the Turkish Empire are thereby relegated to the very distant future.

The postponement of the Sultan's reply until after the greater bairam festival is interpreted as meaning that he intends his army to continue in its victorious advance until every strategic point on the Othrys mountain ranges is in the hands of the Turks, and that only then will Edhem Pasha give orders to stop fighting.

DOMOKOS, May 17, 4 p.m., headquarters of the Greek army.—The Turkish attack on the Greek right wing began at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but the flank attacks are considered to be feints, and it is believed the main attack of the Turks will be made upon the Greek centre, where Crown Prince Constantine is in command.

ATHENS (4 p.m.).—M. Balli, when he called at the legation, was protested to the ministers against the Turkish attack on Domokos and Almyros when Greece, at the instance of the powers, was acting purely on the defensive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—Oman Pasha telegraphs to the Sultan, saying that after a desperate battle near Arta with a loss of 2,000 men killed, the Turks had 240 killed and 700 wounded.

LONDON, May 17.—The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent with the Turkish forces in the Thessaly, telegraphs late last night, saying Edhem Pasha has moved on from point to point and finally occupied Domokos. The Greeks have sustained a crushing defeat.

LONDON, May 18.—(1 a.m.).—The latest news from the seat of hostilities shows that the battle yesterday ceased about 9 o'clock in the evening, but with the probability it will be resumed this morning. Thus far the account of the fighting has been received from the Turkish side. It is evident from the Greek account that the Greeks have suffered a serious defeat and if the left wing has given way, as appears probable, Edhem Pasha may be able to cut off the Greek retreat and to separate General Smolenski at Sotiroi, from the main army.

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PROHIBITION BILL.

It Will Be Introduced at the End of the Week at Ottawa.

Another Attempt by the Well-Meaning but Mistaken to Stop Sunday Newspapers.

OTTAWA, May 17.—(Special)—Hon. Oliver Mowat has introduced a bill in the Senate preventing the collection of extortionate rates of interest.

YACHTING AND FISHERIES. LONDON, May 17.—At the conclusion of the levee held by the Prince of Wales in behalf of the Queen, at St. James Palace to-day, the Prince and Princess of Wales drove to the Imperial Institute and opened the yachting and fisheries exhibition, which has been arranged as one of the features of the celebration.

THE CHAMPION FOUR. WINNIPEG, May 18.—(Special)—The four-oared racing shell which Winnipeg Club ordered and which was shipped back to the maker, it was found that the shell was not seated right and consequently did not trim, the bow being submerged when the men were in their places.

ANOTHER IRISH ROW. LONDON, May 15.—There is a chorus of denunciation from the Liberal and Nationalist press at the announcement made yesterday evening by the chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Balfour, that a royal commission will be appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish land commission.

WINNIPEG AND DULUTH. MONTREAL, May 18.—(Special)—The Winnipeg and Duluth railway is as good as an accomplished fact.

ROME APPOINTS COADJUTORS. WINNIPEG, May 17.—(Special)—A letter from Rome announces that coadjutors have been granted, with future succession, to Mr. Grandin, bishop of St. Albert, and Mr. Durien, bishop of Westminster.

GREAT RUSSIAN FIRE. ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—Seventy houses in the best part of Dorogobouh in the province of Smolensk, two churches and the government buildings have been destroyed by fire.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has decided to offer it to the public, and to send it free of charge to all who desire to relieve human suffering.

WOMAN, WHY? Why Have Sallow Skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Discolorations. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Regulate the System, and Restore to the Face the Healthy Rosy Bloom and Fresh Flush of Youth.

Disorders which arise from sluggish liver. From one to two pills a dose, will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, with directions for their use, will be sent you free of charge. Write for them to the Associated Press at Domokos, telegraphing at one o'clock this morning, says: "The Turks having occupied Nikiti, the Greek troops are retreating to the Othrys range, on the old frontier."

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GRAND FORKS FUTURE.

A Washington State Political Light Speaks With Admiration of the District.

Rival Railways Are Sure to Race for the Trade That Will Come.

GRAND FORKS, May 12.—A gentleman who has been very prominent in politics in the state of Washington, and who was a recent visitor to Grand Forks was asked: "What do you think of this country?"

THE CUBAN FOOTBALL. WASHINGTON, May 17.—The house confronted the Cuban question to-day, made a party question of it and adjourned without taking any action.

A GERMAN TRAITOR. BERLIN, May 15.—A high treason trial in the imperial court at Leipzig, this week, brought out a number of startling revelations.

METHODIST CONFERENCE. VANCOUVER, May 17.—(Special)—To-day's Methodist conference in this city, which was opened by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and Chang Ling Ke being continued as probationers on trial, as recommended from Victoria.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY. TORONTO, May 17.—(Special)—The senate of Toronto University has decided to confer the degree of LL.D. on Right Hon. Dr. Lister, Right Hon. Lord Kelvin, Sir John Evans, Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, Hon. Wilfred Laurier and Hon. A. E. Hardy.

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HONEST BOTTOMLEY.

Devotes a Fortune to Clearing Off the Debts of the Hansard Union.

Though Legally Not Obligated, He Hands Over Two Millions and a Quarter.

LONDON, May 17.—The commercial world has been startled by a remarkable occurrence in which Horatio Bottomley, for many years president of the Hansard union, is the central figure.

THE CUBAN FOOTBALL. WASHINGTON, May 17.—The house confronted the Cuban question to-day, made a party question of it and adjourned without taking any action.

A GERMAN TRAITOR. BERLIN, May 15.—A high treason trial in the imperial court at Leipzig, this week, brought out a number of startling revelations.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. PLITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF GASTORIA

Gastoria is put up in one-half bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plan or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

"A Weak Man Is Only Half a Man."

TO HIM THE JOYS AND PLEASURES OF this world are dull pastime. His sense of enjoyment is dulled by a weak, depressed nervous system; his intellect is slow, his memory poor. It is evident that he lacks vital force, which is electricity. He is easily excited, and his body cannot throw off the impurities which gather in the kidneys and stomach.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT will be every day with a volume of animal magnetism and vital parts. It cures—why, there is not a this famous belt.

has done me a great deal of good. I feel stronger, and I am a great deal stronger. The pain in wearing your Belt," writes

KUMMEN, Vancouver Island, B.C., March 9, 1897.

SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

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The Colonist.

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TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday. Per year, postage free to any part of Canada...

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. An insertion of 10 lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion...

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

Under the guise of preventing Sabbath desecration some well-meaning but very much mistaken people are asking parliament to prohibit the publication of Sunday newspapers. It is not intended to prevent the publication of newspapers on Monday morning.

where make their Saturday night paper larger and more varied in its contents than their issues on other days. People demand something new to read on Sunday, and all the Charltons, and others, who strain at gnat's and make a steady diet of camels, may as well make up their minds that they cannot prevent it.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. E. E. Sheppard, who is to visit Central America with the view of seeing what can be done to develop trade between that part of the country and Canada, will be in the city in the course of a week to discuss with our manufacturers and others matters and things connected with his very important mission.

THE SUPPLY OF THE HOME MARKET.

A paragraph in the COLONIST of a few days ago has brought out a letter from a gentleman who prefers to hide his identity under the signature "Wild Land."

THE TRADE OF THE YUKON.

Elsewhere will be found a description of the route to the Yukon via the Stikine river and Teslin lake, which the Provincial government proposes to open this summer.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE.

We print an interview to-day with Captain Yates, who is interested in promoting a line of steamers from British Columbia to Central and South America. The facts which he brings out are of vast importance, and we feel confident that he can count upon the active co-operation of every citizen of British Columbia in the work in which he is engaged.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

THE QUEBEC ELECTION. It had been supposed for some time back that the parties would run pretty close together in the final heat. But an overwhelming disaster, even though the Liberals predicted large gains, as a result of either side.

WHY WE IMPORT.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your issue of the 18th instant you ask why it is that we have to import apples, peaches, and pears, and why we claim that we can produce all these articles of superior quality within our own borders.

CANADIAN INVENTORS.

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BY WAY OF VARIETY.

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CRYSPEL'S CURD.

GENTLEMEN:—In the spring of 1883 I was taken with cryspelis in the face, which left me in a very bad state of health, but having taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters I can truly say that it cured me.

THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE.

Blindness of vision, spots before the eyes, loss of sight, weakness, loss of strength, loss of vitality, loss of energy, loss of power, loss of ability, loss of skill, loss of knowledge, loss of wisdom, loss of judgment, loss of memory, loss of reason, loss of conscience, loss of honor, loss of respect, loss of esteem, loss of reputation, loss of credit, loss of confidence, loss of trust, loss of friendship, loss of love, loss of affection, loss of sympathy, loss of pity, loss of compassion, loss of mercy, loss of kindness, loss of generosity, loss of nobility, loss of grandeur, loss of magnificence, loss of splendor, loss of glory, loss of fame, loss of honor, loss of glory, loss of fame, loss of honor.

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THIRTY-NINE THE WEEK IN Motives of the Sultan sion—The Powers M Greek Finan

Government's Relief

LONDON, May 22.—The Government has now fairly diplomatic bargaining negotiations are expected to be settled and the Sultan may be counted upon to bring out the latent power. His prompt ex-

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