

The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1896.

THAT BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

A recent telegram from Ottawa, alluding to the fuss which some ignorant Americans are making about the Alaskan boundary, says: "The facts of the case are that after Mr. Ogilvie had run the boundary line in the district in question (Yukon) his work was checked by the United States Chief of Survey. The two surveys coincided almost identically. Where the line crossed the Yukon river there was a difference of but 600 feet between the two, and that difference was conceded to the Americans. At Forty Mile Creek the two surveys tallied to within six feet. As the running of the line depended upon the adjustment of the best instruments, skill in observation and accuracy in calculation it would be very surprising if the two surveys differed at all materially. Competent engineers may make mistakes and instruments may get out of order, but they very seldom indeed make very serious blunders."

COXEY ON TOP.

Cranks of all sorts and degrees of crankiness are coming to the front in the United States. Coxe, the man who two or three years ago took it into his head to form an army of the unemployed and to lead them to Washington for the purpose of impressing upon Congress the necessity of finding work for them, is to-day one of the leading spirits of the Populist party. In any other country than the United States the man who tried to carry such a crazy and mischievous idea into effect, and failed as Coxe failed, would never again be heard of—out of a lunatic asylum. But in the States he still finds followers and admirers and takes a high place in the party which proposes to make the country prosperous by flooding it with silver dollars worth fifty cents or so each. The one idea must seem to level-headed men almost, if not quite, as crazy as the other. To remedy industrial disorders by an army of tramps seems quite as practicable and as rational as to improve the financial condition of the country by debasing its currency to the extent of 50 per cent.

LI HUNG CHANG.

The New York Times, commenting on the anticipated visit of Li Hung Chang to the United States, says: "It is true that Li Hung Chang, as the most distinguished of living Chinamen, is most entitled to the courtesies that have been shown him in Europe, where he has been the guest of every nation that he has visited, and he is entitled on the same ground to any courtesy that can be shown him in this country. Indeed, he has a special claim upon us in that country which he showed to Gen. Grant in China, when the ex-President's position was something like his own at present. Li is on record how deeply the American and the Chinaman impressed each other. An American President has by no means so free a hand in entertaining distinguished strangers as a European monarch. The Administration may be trusted, however, to do what is civil by Li Hung Chang. It is quite true that this must be done with a certain sham-facedness. In the interest of the hoodlums of the Pacific coast we have scandalously broken our treaties with China and give a conspicuous example of national dishonor in bad faith. In the same interest we have virtually made outlaws of Chinamen within our borders, allowing whoever found them to slay them or to plunder them. There could not be a more preposterous farce than our sending missionaries to China to convince the countrymen of the people whom we have treated in this way of the superior quality of the religion professed by the American hoodlum over the 'morals' inculcated in the Flowery Kingdom."

A NOBLE ADDRESS.

Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, delivered an address in Saratoga on Thursday last on International Arbitration before the American Bar Association. The audience was a very large one, and it is needless to say that they were delighted with what they heard. Lord Russell is one of the most accomplished and most able of the orators of the English-speaking world, and from the accounts of his speech and of the manner in which it was received His Lordship did justice both to his subject and to his own reputation. He spoke strongly in favor of international arbitration and international mediation. He appeared before the American audience as a messenger of peace. He sets a very high value on arbitration, and he believes that it is recommending itself to the nations of the world. But Lord Russell is not of the opinion that the era of universal peace is at hand, neither is he an advocate of peace at any price. In the course of his remarks he said: "There are many instances, also, of the introduction of arbitration into treaties. Here again the United States appears in the van, but are we thence to conclude that the millennium of peace has arrived—that the dove has returned to the ark, a sure sign that the waters of international strife have permanently subsided? I am not sanguine enough to lay this flattering unction to my soul. Unbridled ambition, thirst for wide dominion, pride of power still hold sway, although with lessened force and in some sort under the restraint of the healthier opinion of the world. But further, friend as I am of peace, I would yet affirm that there may be even greater calamities than war—the dishonor of a nation, the triumph of an unrighteous cause, the perpetuation of hopeless and debasing tyranny. It be-

hooves, then, all who are friends of peace and advocates of arbitration to recognize the difficulties and to discriminate between the cases which friendly arbitration is and in which it may not be practically possible. It would be hard, we think, for the most inveterate Anglophobe while listening to this accomplished and eloquent British subject's message of peace and goodwill, to retain his hatred of the nation which he represents and for which he speaks. Lord Russell is, by the way, an Irishman, and the Irish-Americans, when they see a man of their own race and their own religion occupying one of the highest and most honorable positions in the British Empire, must see that the "Saxon" is not so intolerant as he is represented to be by patriotic orators, and that Irishmen in the old country are not despised and down-trodden by proud and ruthless tyrants.

SENSITIVE.

The sensitiveness of the British stock market was exemplified a few days ago in a very striking way. After the Populists gained their victory in Chicago and succeeded in getting their nominee for President chosen by the Convention, American securities began to go down. They continued to go down as long as the Bryan boom lasted. But after the "boy orator" failed so signally in New York and the prospect of his becoming President was less bright, United States securities began to recover. Here is what Harold Frederic says about the movement, in his letter to the New York Times of the 15th instant: "It is reported here that Bryan's failure to capture the imagination of New York has gravely disconcerted those about him. It certainly caused deep disappointment to speculative citizens in London. When Monday's sudden flurry sent down American prices here, in many cases below the level touched in last winter's Venezuelan panic, thousands of buyers were restrained from investing by a rumor that everything was going to be still cheaper on Thursday. It was said that Bryan's reception on Wednesday would 'stand Wall Street on its head,' so that American securities could be picked up in the streets next day, when New York quotations reached London, and this obtained on Wednesday. When Thursday passed without a convulsion, word went round that it was to take place on Friday. Now, with prices rising and a note of confidence reflected from America which has not been heard before for a month, people abandon with a sigh the idea that American properties are going to be had for nothing this year, and blame the evil luck which kept them from rushing in on Monday."

There comes a sound in the morning grey, When a few faint gleams are heralds of day, And it calls the bosoms by ears opprest, Back from the peace-giving country of rest; Calling them back to the workshop's heat, To the benches long and the engine's beat, Where the brow of the worker must ever be wet. In the dew of his streaming, honest sweat, As the factory bell—the morning bell; Hard are the notes of its factory band, Calling them back from the dreamland fair, Calling them back to the world of care, The loud-clanging factory bell.

A BOY POET.

A new poet has been discovered in Silvertown, England. His name is Edmund Curtis. He is a mere boy, only fifteen years of age. He has been working in a factory since he was eleven years old, consequently he could not take an ordinary common school education. Yet the verses he has written have attracted attention and gained him powerful friends. They were published in "London." The reader of the following little poem will be surprised to find the author has waked up to find himself famous:

THE FACTORY BELL. There comes a sound in the morning grey, When a few faint gleams are heralds of day, And it calls the bosoms by ears opprest, Back from the peace-giving country of rest; Calling them back to the workshop's heat, To the benches long and the engine's beat, Where the brow of the worker must ever be wet. In the dew of his streaming, honest sweat, As the factory bell—the morning bell; Hard are the notes of its factory band, Calling them back from the dreamland fair, Calling them back to the world of care, The loud-clanging factory bell.

But when the great engine is laboring loud, And the last few sunbeams with gold are become dry, When the heart is content and the brows become dry, And evening is drawing her veil o'er the sky, The bike is all over, the tools laid away, All bright for the use of the soon coming day. Hark! All of a sudden a rush and a bound to the ear comes the new well-known sound Of the factory bell—the evening bell; Welcome its tones in the evening swell; Calling them back to the fireside bright, And a pleasant meal in the grey twilight, The welcome factory bell.

REHABILITATED. As many hoped and believed, the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour before the prorogation of Parliament recovered the ground he had lost. The education bill had been unsuccessful chiefly, it was said, through his mismanagement, and there was a probability of the Irish land bill meeting a similar fate. The credit of Mr. Balfour as leader of the House of Commons had fallen to a low ebb and his retirement from the leadership was confidently predicted. But when the Irish land bill came back from the House of Lords badly mutilated Mr. Balfour took so determined an attitude and fought for the Government's measure so pluckily, yet so judiciously, that he won the admiration of his party and extorted approval from his opponents. The bill went back to the Lords in very nearly its original form, and the Irish landlords finding that discretion was the better part of valor, withdrew their opposition and the bill was carried by a fair majority. The brothers Balfour got credit for this victory and they now stand as high in the esteem of their party as ever they did. They are able men, honest men, and plucky men. Such men may be under a cloud for a while, but they are nearly always sure to emerge from its shadow more highly esteemed and appreciated than before it covered them.

AMERICAN SILVER.

We find that Canadians in the East are getting shy of American silver. The banks refuse to take it and dealers will not accept it except at a discount. Some Americans are annoyed at this, and declare that the cause of the reluctance to accept American silver is unfriendliness to the United States. This is quite a mistake. Sentiment-national or other—has very little to do with the transaction of business. A dealer will take the money of his bitterest enemy, provided he knows it to be good, quite as readily as he will that of his dearest friend. More than that, he will promptly reject the money of his dearest

friend if he has any suspicion of its genuineness, while he will take the money of his enemy, which he knows to be good, without a word.

Our neighbors know that there is an agitation going on in the States which, if successful, will make the silver money of the country worth only its value as bullion. As soon as it is certain that a free coinage act is to be passed in the United States, so soon will United States silver money on this side of the line be weighed and not counted. Those who will take United States silver coin at all will take it as a commodity at so much an ounce. On the other side of the line silver money will be counted, but its purchasing power will be decreased. A man wanting gold—and gold will still be wanted—will not be able to buy an ounce of it with sixteen ounces of silver, or with thirty ounces. And so with all other commodities. Gold in spite of the law will still be the standard of value.

Canadians know that this will be the case if the silver party is successful. There is said to be in the Dominion some \$8,000,000 in American silver coin. As soon as it is certain that the unrestricted coinage law will be passed by the United States Congress, that eight millions of dollars, if it is kept in Canada, will not be worth more than four millions of Canadian money, all of which is as good as gold and is likely to remain so. Sensible Americans must see that Canadians are only prudent when they refuse to add to their stock of American silver coin. It is to be hoped that the precaution which the business men in the East may take will be unnecessary; but it is, as the proverb says, "better to be sure than sorry."

THE FRASER RIVER.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 21.—(Special)—A meeting of the ranchers of the Fraser valley and others interested took place at Westminster yesterday to consider the question of organized action in regard to petitioning the Federal government and the Provincial government to undertake permanent improvements on the Fraser. Mr. Cunningham, the first speaker, urged the necessity of improving the channel, and declared that if prompt action were not taken the farmers would have to abandon their holdings.

Mr. Marani, of the Canada Permanent Loan Association, suggested that all express their views so as to enable a committee to intelligently draft resolutions to be passed at the meeting. Mr. McGillivray suggested that a central committee be appointed to deal with the question. He stated that the river was filling up; that a first necessity was a preliminary examination of the river, and that it was the duty of the government to see that the land was reclaimed. All the work of the provincial government thus far had been of no practical benefit. The money should be borrowed at the lowest rate obtainable by the provincial government and loaned to the dyking commissioners. Mr. Hamersley said that he had interviewed members of the Provincial and Dominion governments in reference to permanent dyking, all admitting that something should be done. He thought both governments should be approached simultaneously on the question of deepening the river, a work that should be kept separately from that of dyking. The Dominion government should undertake the former and the Provincial government the latter.

Mr. Hyde thought the Dominion government should protect the river banks. Mr. J. Cunningham said that it ought to be ascertained whether or not the silting in the river was caused by hydraulic mining. Capt. Thompson thought it wise not to antagonize the hydraulic miners unnecessarily. Mr. Thompson, Nicomen, said that dyking was out of the question with the Fraser river.

Mr. Kitchen said hydraulic miners should be prevented from dumping refuse into the river. Mr. Sword said that they should not jump at the conclusion that hydraulic mining was the cause of the trouble. Judge Bole considered it necessary to take up the question now before the meeting. The Fraser river was the artery of the lower part of the province and matters connected with it were of great importance. If old settlers were driven away others could not be found to take their places. The two great questions were navigation and dyking and pressure should be brought to bear to secure prompt attention to them. A delegation should be sent to Ottawa. Mr. Armstrong urged prompt and united action.

Mr. Ladner thought there was no fear of the agitation dying out. It was suggested by Mr. Hyde that the balance of the relief fund, \$900, be used to pay the actual expenses of a delegation to Ottawa, and that the C.P.R. be asked for transportation. The following were appointed to act: Judge Bole, Messrs. Balfour, J. Cunningham, Hamersley, Harris, McGillivray, Marani and Page. Mr. Marani to act as secretary. J. C. McLagan will also be asked to interest the government while in Ottawa. The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas it is a fact that the Lower Fraser is every year becoming broader and broader, and the waters of the river are becoming annually more widespread and divided into numerous small channels, and as a consequence thereof, wash into, destroy and overflow large quantities of valuable land and portions of improved farms on both sides of the river, etc., etc.

Be it therefore resolved: That the Dominion government be respectfully requested to appoint, as soon as possible, a competent hydraulic engineer, and to instruct him to, at once take such steps as he shall deem advisable to remedy the evils complained of; and that the provincial government be respectfully requested to, as the enabling session of parliament, initiate and give support to legislation that will enable the government to furnish money at as cheap a rate as it can be obtained on provincial credit, such money to be expended in dyking lands against the overflow of the Fraser in such localities as it shall be found practicable to dyke; and that, in view of the fact that many farmers have already left their farms, and others are preparing to leave them, unless assured that some remedy for the evil will be provided, the government be urgently requested to carry into effect this resolution as early a date as possible;

Be it also resolved, that a committee be appointed to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to all the different settlements of the Fraser river, and cause meetings to be called at an early date to endorse the same; and after such meetings have been held, the resolutions passed thereat be immediately forwarded to the central committee, and by them to be sent on to the Governor-General-in-Council of the Dominion and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province, the representatives of British Columbia in the Senate and House of Commons, and the members of the Provincial Legislature representing the Fraser Valley districts; and that copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the boards of trade of New Westminster, Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo, and the municipal council of the cities and districts affected, asking their hearty co-operation and support. That the committee take such steps as may be considered advisable with the object of obtaining the appointment of a board of commissioners to take charge of the work of deepening the channel and increasing the facilities for the navigation of the Fraser; and to request the Dominion government to endeavor to enact such legislation as may be found necessary to this end; And that the various municipalities, the boards of Trade, relief committee of 1894, and others interested, be requested to subscribe towards a fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a delegation to wait upon the Dominion and provincial governments to endeavor to obtain the assistance needed.

Irish prisoners have been subjected to indignities and punishment that the vilest criminals of Her Majesty's prisons escape."

A GOOD SAMARITAN.

HAVING FOUND HEALTH HE POINTS THE WAY TO OTHERS.

His Advice Was Acted Upon by Mr. Miles Pettit, of Wellington, Who, as a Result, Now Rejoices in Renewed Health and Strength.

(From the Picton Times.) Mr. Miles Pettit of Wellington, was a recent caller at the Times office. He is an old subscriber to the paper, and has for years been one of the most respected business men of Wellington. He is also possessed of considerable inventive genius, and is the holder of several patents for his own inventions. The Times was aware of Mr. Pettit's serious and long continued illness, and was delighted to see that he had been restored to health. In answer to enquiries as to how this had been brought about, Mr. Pettit promptly and emphatically replied "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it." Being further interrogated as to whether he was willing that the facts should be made public, he cheerfully consented to give a statement for that purpose, which in substance is as follows:—He was first attacked in the fall of 1892, after assisting in digging a cellar. The first symptom was lameness in the right hip, which continued for

nearly two years. It then gradually extended to the other leg and to both feet. The sensations were a numbness and pricking, which continued to get worse and worse, until he practically lost control of his feet. He could walk but a short distance before his limbs would give out, and he would be obliged to rest. He felt that if he could walk forty rods without resting he was accomplishing a great deal. He had the best of medical attendance and tried many medicines without any beneficial results. He remained in this condition for about two years, when he unexpectedly got relief. One day he was in Picton and was returning to Wellington by train. Mr. John Soby, of Picton was also a passenger on the train. Mr. Soby, it will be remembered, was one of the many who had found benefit from Pink Pills, and had given a testimonial that was published extensively. Having been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he has ever since been a staunch friend of the medicine, and noticing Mr. Pettit's condition made enquiry as to who he was. Having been informed, Mr. Soby trapped him on the shoulder and said, "Friend, you look a sick man." Mr. Pettit described his case, and Mr. Soby replied, "Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I know from experience what virtue there is in them and I am satisfied they will cure you." Mr. Pettit had tried so many things and failed to get relief that he was somewhat skeptical, but the advice was so disinterested, and given so earnestly that he concluded to give Pink Pills a trial. The rest is shortly summed up. He bought the Pink Pills, used them according to the directions that accompany each box, and was cured. His cure he believes to be permanent, for it is now fully a year since he discontinued the use of the pills. Mr. Pettit says he believes he would have become utterly helpless had it not been for this wonderful, health restoring medicine.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, which, for the sake of extra profit to himself, he may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, and cure when other medicines fail.

The Annandale having discharged her freight for Victoria proceeded to Tacoma yesterday morning.

OTTAWA. The eighth opened with rainy forebodings. The Commons a few minutes before the Senate by colley read as follows: Hon. Gentlemen, The necessity of the public summons you inconvenient lay before you counts for the reports, ment, (and view of the re-assemble, does not attract attention to the subject of the measure and to any interests of the settlement of the controversy factually. Gentlemen of The estimate be laid by Hon. Gentlemen of the House. I hope that necessary at the year's end, believe you from any other position. Sir Charles



Mr. Miles Pettit of Wellington, who, as a result, now rejoices in renewed health and strength.

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NOTICE. STOCK CERTIFICATES, STOCK LEDGERS, STOCK JOURNALS, MINERS' PAY SHEETS, MINERS' CASH ABSTRACTS, MINING REPORTS, MINING MAPS AND PLANS, SEALS.

THE COLONIST, VICTORIA. WANTED—Old established wholesale house wants one or two honest and industrious representatives for this section. Can pay a hustler about \$12 a week to start with. Drawer 29, Brantford, Ont. jyll