

peace; "Now there is peace, and although not the peace such as we longed for, yet let us abide where God has led us." This resignation evinces the deep religious feeling of the Boers. In Canada, after the conquest, religious feeling played a great part; the duty of submission to the new authority, which the subjects of French origin were told God had set over them, was enforced by the bishops and preached by the clergy; though among the flocks some other views were heard; in the case of South Africa, the Dutch leaders accept the situation, in which they acknowledge Divine guidance; "Let us abide where God has led us." The terms of peace have done much to remove from the hearts of a brave people, in the hour of conquest, the feelings of bitterness which the war nourished. The Boer leaders feel that respect is due to the Government with which they have concluded peace; and they call upon their followers to not merely obey, but also to respect that Government. The Boers are by the same authority asked to grasp one another's hands. There was need of this advice, for those of them who surrendered before the peace, and those who surrendered on the signature of peace, were far from entertaining towards one another fraternal feelings. They were totally estranged, and in spite of this advice may unfortunately remain so for an indefinite time. Everything indicates that the Boers will now unreservedly accept their new position and become faithful British subjects. Indeed, the outlook is much more cheerful than could have been expected, at any period since the great trecks into the wilderness began.

The discovery is reported at Rossland, that a low grade gold ore, which was previously put aside as of no value, is found by a new process to yield a profit of \$4.25 per ton. This ought to make an immense difference in the total output. This experience is quite in accord with that of South Africa, where most of the ore from which such astonishing results have been obtained is of low grade. The helpfulness of the new method of treatment comes to Rossland just at the time when it was seriously needed. The difference, in many cases, may be that between success and failure. In order to attain success there must be a steady supply of low grade ore.

Recounting, in the case of the Ontario elections, where the vote was close, has been actively going on, with no practical result that can affect the balance of parties. On Wednesday night, the Opposition had not gained a seat, though changes are always possible when the majority is little more than nominal. Irregularities are apt to be plentiful in all elections, where a multiplicity of minute forms have to be observed by deputy returning officers, little accustomed to read and still less to apply laws. In one case, each party applied to a judge to make the recount; one to the senior and the other to the junior county judge; and it seems that there are to be two recounts. Either judge might have been relied on to do the work impartially, but party is suspicious, and always on the lookout for a possible advantage, sometimes where none can be got. Whether a second recount is legal may be a question; but the temptation to ask it ought to be removed. If

there be two recounts, in this case, we shall see whether, in such process, different results may be reached; two persons may view the same facts differently, and experience shows that judges have not the gift of infallibility. The worst thing that has happened is that some ballots had the appearance of having been tampered with; but as they were not marked as having been objected to, the judge did not feel that he could reject them. It is too soon to see what will be the net result of the recounts; and after the recounts, appeals may be taken.

The deputation, which presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the resolutions of the recent conference of the Canadian Boards of Trade, were asked how far they thought the Canadian manufacturers would go, in support of Imperial preference, to which no one was strictly authorized to reply. Mr. Robert Monro, of Montreal, however, ventured the opinion that the manufacturers would be willing to concede a preference of 50 per cent. on the tariff, whatever it might be. Sir Wilfrid reminded the deputation of what he had said in Parliament on the subject of Imperial defence, and intimated that he still adhered to the opinion then expressed.

Various stories have been published in England about an alleged British-Canadian steamship combine, and figures have been given. If there be any agreements, they can only be provisional, for the part Canada is to take must await the presence in London of the Canadian Premier. A parliamentary committee in England is considering the question of subsidies to steamships. The opinion was expressed, on Wednesday, by more than one witness, that Government subsidies ran the risk of changing a question of commercial rivalry into rivalry between Governments.

#### ECHOES OF THE TRADE CONFERENCE.

That last week's conference at Toronto of delegates from Canadian Boards of Trade has done good is taken for granted. The interchange of trade facts and views there indulged in has had an educative effect; new light has come to many in conversation with men from a distance; not only this, but prejudices have been removed by the same means. And this is much. It was not to be expected that harmony could always prevail in a gathering of the kind. But although debate was sometimes warm, there was no unseemly violence of word or deed such as has been seen in legislative debates on even a larger scale. And the speaking was as a rule good, sometimes eloquent, nearly always intelligent.

The resolutions on the subject of a preference, which the Mother Country should give to her colonies, was one of the most difficult to handle; that of defence was another. It was made very evident that delegates from the province of Quebec—not including, however, those of the Montreal Board of Trade—did not like the idea of being made liable to send men or money to assist England in foreign wars in addition to paying for our own home defence. And one of them, Mr. J. X. Perrault, made a very loud argument for Canadian independence, which sounded out of place in the cir-