The Colonist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

MINES ON THE ISLAND.

The interesting statement printed in yesterday's Colonist, concerning the developments made so far on the mining claims on the San Juan river, is of the greatest importance to Victoria. Between San Juan and Nitinat there is a belt of country having an area of possibly two hundred square miles that is highly mineralized. Elsewhere in to-day's Colonist will be found a letter from P. A. O'Farrel showing what wonderful things follow from the courageous investment of a little money in mines. There is a risk about it, of course, but the prosperity of Rossland and its assured greatness are due to the fact that some one was found ready to take the necessary risk. The prospect is that Rossland in the course of the next five or six years will be as big as Victoria is now. Yet a few years ago it was one of the most dreary mountain wildernesses in North America. Already there is a city with all the appliances of modern civilization, and though it is perched far up in the air, rival railway lines are competing for its trade, and it is destined to become not only a great mining centre, but a commercial city of importance. A few mines lying within a small area are the cause of this wonderful transformation. There is no apparent reason why the case of Rossland should not be repeated upon the West Coast in certain particulars, that is, there is apparently no reason why the mines of San Juan and Nitinat may not become as great producers as any mine in Kootenay. If they should, there will not likely be a city in that neighborhood as large as Rossland promises to be, for it is too near Victoria; but there would be thousands of men employed; there would be speedy connection with this city and the trade and importance of Victoria would be greatly increased.

Not only is the district referred to valuable for its mines, but there is also a very considerable area of fine farming land awaiting occupation, especially towards the south of San Juan river. In fact the whole of what is called Renfrew district presents features that make its development well worthy the serious attention of the people of this city. It is only a little corner of the island, it is true, but its wealth is great and all that is needed is capital and population to make it a very important contributor to the general business of the city.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation was naturally the chief subject of talk upon the streets yesterday, and the opinion universally expressed was that it is unique. We do not think there is any exact precedent for it, but this is not very material so far as it affects the general character of the situation. Whatever may be the opinion of people upon the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, there is almost a complete unanimity upon the point that no public man in Canada ever occupied quite the same position as Hon. Mr. Beaven. That gentleman is no stranger to public life in this province, for he has been a member of every legislature since confederation except the last. He has also occupied every cabinet position except that of attorney-general and has been premier. But with all his varied experience he never was in just such a position as he is to-day, and it would puzzle him to find any other Canadian who ever was.

As to the course which Hon. Mr. Turner has seen proper to take since the election, there is no difficulty in justifying it. He has half the house supporting him, and had reason to believe that the result of some of the protests would be to give him a majority. He could not under such circumstances tender his resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor and advise him to call upon any other member elect to form a new ministry, because there was no one in the legislature-elect, who could command as many supporters as he. To have thrown up office under such circumstances would have been unjustifiable. Whether the situation thus created was one calling for the intervention of the Lieutenant-Governor is a question upon which there will be a difference of opinion; but in view of the fact that the Cassiar returns are now in, and that it would have been Mr. Turner's plain duty at once to wait upon the Lieutenant-Governor and advise him as to the standing of the government in the new house, it seems a pity that the Lieutenant-Governor did not delay taking any action for a few days. No interests could have greatly suffered by such delay, and there would have been less of a shock to public opinion. There is very properly a strong feeling in the community against anything like a needless interference with the regular course of political movements.

It is of course quite premature to express any opinion as to the outcome of the situation. Mr. Beaven feels that he can form a cabinet that will command the confidence of the house, but it will necessarily be a task of no slight difficulty. Whether or not there will be an appeal to the people is a matter upon which one person's opinion is as good as another's. There are many reasons in favor of a new election, and it seems hardly likely that any arrangement that can be made pending a general election can be at all permanent.

THE HON. MR. TURNER.

The Colonist feels it fitting to say this morning that British Columbia in the deposition of the Hon. John Herbert Turner from the premiership loses a public man of the highest character, and one who was ever mindful of the welfare of his province. He has been exposed to the most violent and unjust criticism ever directed against a public man, but he has never done anything in his whole official career which he need fear to have examined under the most microscopic searchlight. As finance minister he has the very great honor attaching to the fact that it was under his management that the finances of the province were put upon an excellent basis, and so administered that the provincial credit stands to-day on a par with the best of all the colonial governments. He is entitled also to the credit for having carried on great public works, and for having inaugurated a railway policy from which the province will one day derive enormous benefits. It was during his regime that the great mineral development of Kootenay took place, and the heavy responsiblities which this cast upon him were discharged faithfully. He has occupied a high position of trust and has discharged it well. We hope that his valuable services may again before long be at the disposal of the province. His personal popularity is as great as ever and the confidence of his friends and the public generally in his integrity is unshaken.

THE RIGHT TO DISMISS.

So much has been said of the right of a Lieutenant-Governor to dismiss his ministers, and such a misapprehension seems to exist on the subject, that it may be well to say that this prerogative is vested in the Crown, or its representative, but it may also be said, as has been remarked of the right to withhold assent from a bill passed by parliament, that it is enjoyed on the condition that it is never exercised. There have been some cases in Canada where the power has been acted on, but we have always been of the opinion that such precedents were better honored in the breach than in the observance. It is manifest that this power must be vested somewhere, because it is easy to imagine cases in which its exercise would be necessary for the public welfare. Usually, however, no occasion arises for employing it, because ministers of the Crown are, as a rule, men who desire to be governed by constitutional practice and precedent, and hence are ready to recognize their duty in any crisis.

There is no question as to "the right of the Crown to choose and change its servants," to quote words of Lord Brougham, but it must do so "on grounds capable of being stated and defended." This is the safeguard of the people against arbitrary acts. In the last hundred years there have been in Great Britain three dismissals of a ministry by the sovereign, which shows that the prerogative right remains in abeyance as a general thing. The incoming ministry take the responsibility of the grounds upon which the dismissal has been based, and the people have the opportunity of pronouncing upon them when the elections are held. As was stated in the Colonist yesterday, it would be premature to discuss this aspect of the case until the public have been put in possession of the facts. If there is a general election the facts will naturally come out then. If not, they will come out when the by-elections are held in consequence of the appointment of new ministers. They may come out even sooner. The question is of too great importance to be treated on hearsay.

THE PLEBISCITE.

The prohibition plebiscite is at best a mere time-saving expedient, and the federal government is entitled to the dubious credit of never having claimed that it would settle anything or was intended to settle anything. So far as any one can see, its only purpose is to enable the Liberal party to redeem an anti-election promise. It is a novelty in British parliamentary experience and is not in harmony with the principles governing such procedure. Prohibition was tried in New Brunswick in the early fifties; but it came before the people in the regular way at a general election. The question of confederation was submitted to the people of the original provinces at the polls at a general election, except in the case of Nova Scotia, where Sir Charles Tupper, then premier, took the position that there was no constitutional necessity for an appeal to the people. The school question, as it has arisen in the several provinces, has always been disposed of by a popular vote. This is, indeed, the good old British way of settling all great questions, and we fail to see any good reason for departing from it in the case of prohibition.

We are not now speaking of the merits of prohibition itself, or the expediency of passing a prohibitory law, but simply of the course of the government in submitting such a question to a vote. It is a novelty and an inexcusable innovation for a ministry to ask the opinion of the people upon an abstract proposition, upon what is after all a simple academic question. The government is playing with the matter. It has adopted this plan to square itself with the temperance party, for it has bound itself to nothing, and may easily find an excuse, if it so desires, to escape giving any effect whatever to an affirmative decision. This is an extraordinary course for a ministry to take, and like all would-be clever schemes, it is likely to involve its originators in a lot of trouble.

The despatches indicate that there are yet difficulties in the way of peace between the United States and Spain, arising out of the conditions upon which the Spanish government is willing to discuss the propositions of the United States.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

It is never a pleasant task to criticize the action of a representative of Her Majesty. He is constitutionally above political parties, and he ought, in consequence, to keep himself above political criticism. The only occasion when there should be a departure from the rule usually followed in this behalf is where the Crown or its representative departs from the beaten track along which the exercise of the prerogative generally travels. When any novel step is taken, it is not only the privilege, but it is the duty of the press to discuss it fully and fearlessly, because our constitution is made up of precedents, and when an act has been done, which is likely to be fraught with danger if allowed to pass into a precedent, and it is not challenged promptly, it may acquire the force of law. If acts of an arbitrary character are permitted, the people might find their rights one by one filched from them, and popular government in the provinces become a thing of the past. The Colonist had intended to wait until the public was put in possession of all the facts connected with the dismissal of the Turner ministry before making any further comment than has already appeared; but as there seems to be no immediate likelihood of the correspondence being published, and as the discussion would lose much of its value if deferred too long, we have decided to reconsider that conclusion.

The question divides itself into two parts. The dismissal of Hon. Mr. Turner and the calling in of Hon. Mr. Beaven. The latter does not appear to call for any remarks just now. We observe that Hon. Joseph Martin, while justifying the former, finds great fault with the latter; but if either of the two is justifiable under constitutional usage it is the latter and not the former. It is with the Lieutenant-Governor's action towards Mr. Turner that we have to do this morning, and this we submit is not sanctioned by constitutional usage. There is a marked distinction between the abstract prerogative rights of the Crown and constitutional usage. Theoretically the Crown can do many things which are never done and the doing of which would not be tolerated for a moment. Usage has limited the exercise of the prerogative, leaving, however, a residue of power in the sovereign to be employed in grave emegencies. Did such an emergency exist in British Columbia on Monday last as justified the Lieutenant-Governor in departing from established usage and exercising a power, which the sovereigns of the United Kingdom have only felt called upon to employ three times since ministerial responsibility was understood, and which has not been exercised in the Mother Country in the last sixty-three years? It is very clear from the facts stated in this question that only exceedingly grave crises ever were thought sufficient to warrant the sovereign in an arbitrary dismissal of his ministry, and the absence of any precedent during the whole Victorian era, when responsible government has come to be better understood than ever before, shows that to all practical purposes, the Crown has abandoned the exercise of the prerogative of dismissal.

What were the facts in regard to the political situation as they existed on Monday last. In a few words they were that the result of the elections had left the legislature evenly divided, so far as appeared on the face of the newspaper reports. While the Lieutenant-Governor no doubt reads the papers, we submit that it was clearly his duty to have awaited a notification from the Premier as to the result of the elections. The Premier of the day has a right to ask that he shall be treated as though he were willing to be governed by constitutional usage, and we may assume that the Lieutenant-Governor had no reason to expect that Mr. Turner would not be. Mr. Turner's duty was clearly to advise His Honor as to his position in relation to the new house, but he could not in reason be asked to do so until after the Cassiar election. It is quite true that we all knew on Monday how Cassiar was going, but until word was received from the polls, the Premier could hardly assure the Lieutenant-Governor that government supporters had been elected. Seeing then that his chief adviser was not in a position to advise His Honor as to the complexion of the new house, does it not seem an extraordinary thing, is it not an unprecedented stretch of the prerogative, for the Lieutenant-Governor to undertake to say that his advisers were not in a position to carry on the government? The constitutional principle is that the Crown must always act upon the advice of some responsible minister. There is no gainsaying this proposition. But what responsible minister advised His Honor in this matter? Mr. Turner certainly did not. Mr. Beaven did not, for His Honor had already asked Mr. Turner to resign before he had spoken to Mr. Beaven. We think, therefore, it is very clear that His Honor has violated the well-understood principles of the constitution by undertaking to do of his own mere motion what every precedent shows can only be done on the advice of some one, who must answer for it to the people. Mr. Beaven can say that he is not responsible for the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, because he did not advise it. He may say that he found a certain position existing, that is, he found the Lieutenant-Governor without advisers and on being asked to form a ministry, consented to do so; but that he declines to take the responsibility of the acts which led up to this condition. In such a case there is no remedy left to the people if they disapprove of the course taken, but impeachment, and in the case of the sovereign, the only remedy would be a revolution. This argument shows how utterly without justification the action of the Lieutenant-Governor has been.

The present crisis is without precedent in the political history of this or any other country, and no one can deny that it is wholly due to the ill-considered action of the Lieutenant-Governor. No emergency existed, which warranted him in taking any action whatever. It is true that the government desired to expend the appropriations passed last winter, but surely as between a ministry, which has been in power for years, and a new set of men, none of whom might have seats in the house and whose leader had just been defeated at the polls, the Lieutenant-Governor could hardly justify the choice of the latter as an instrument for giving effect to the wishes of the legislature. Mr. Turner and his colleagues could certainly claim that they had been commissioned by the last house to expend the appropriations. No claim can be made that Mr. Beaven had any such commission. He certainly had not. So far as the voice of the people was expressed in regard to him, it was expressed against him. There was no evidence before the Lieutenant-Governor warranting the assumption that the people had withdrawn from Mr. Turner the confidence which the last house had reposed in him. Why then should this needless and extremely embarrassing crisis have been precipitated? It cannot be justified.

The matter can hardly be allowed to rest here. Some step must be taken to vindicate the right of the people to have constitutional usage respected. What those steps will be, we do not desire to suggest to-day. Somewhere there must be put on record the strongest protest against such a line of action on the part of a lieutenant-governor, for if this is allowed to pass, we do not know what we may not expect next. We are especially anxious that the action of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes shall not pass into a precedent, because while he is the representative of the Crown, a lieutenant-governor owes his appointment to the Governor-General, that is, to the federal ministry of the day. If therefore a lieutenant-governor can dismiss his ministers at pleasure and with impunity, so long as his action meets the approval of the ministry which appoints him, we may as well ring down the curtain on popular government in the provinces. We do not suggest that in this matter the Lieutenant-Governor acted with the advice or knowledge of the federal cabinet, but are only carrying the recent act to its logical conclusion. We think it would be a most desirable thing on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor to reconsider his whole action in this matter. He can recede with much less loss of dignity than he can retain his present unjustifiable position.

FARMING ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

A few days ago Professor Saunders, of the experimental farms, said that it would be a difficult matter to develop farming on Vancouver Island, or elsewhere on the Coast, because so many other opportunties offered to make money more quickly. Of the truth of this every one who has watched the progress of agriculture in the Coast sections has seen only too much evidence. Few men come to the Coast for the purpose of tilling the soil. They want to make money quickly, and although they realize that a large proportion of those who manage to do that, lose it just as quickly, they feel that they will keep what they make. That in the long run intelligent farming will pay, and ensure a moderate competency more certainly than any other business, is as true of the Coast as of any other part of the Dominion; but it is also true that success can only be achieved by hard work and that the beginning is necessarily slow. This holds good of all parts of this country, and of the United States as well, so much so that, while every year thousands of young Canadians leave the farms on which they were born, they do not seek the prairies, but Galicians are brought in from Europe to take places which Canadians could far better fill, while in the United States emigrants from the continent of Europe are filling up every vacant corner.

Notwithstanding these conditions, it is of the utmost importance that everything possible should be done to promote agriculture on this Island, for there is entirely too much money sent abroad for produce. Money paid out at home for food products usually remains in the country, and goes to build up general trade. If the farmer in the vicinity of the city supplies the city market, he will spend what he gets in the city. On the other hand, when we buy foreign farm produce we are contributing to building up the trade of the communities where it is raised. Many people, while conceding the force of all this, will ask what can be done to remedy the matter. We confess to knowing no other plan than to keep the subject before the public by occasional references to it. There is not much that any government can do. Individual effort alone can accomplish anything worth speaking of, and this will only be made when individuals become convinced that it will pay. Efforts have been made to stimulate the domestic production of articles by organizing the consumers into associations for the patronage of home producers. But these things are of very little value. They create a temporary interest and then die out. We hope for good results by reason of the co-operative organizations established among the farmers themselves. These can do a great deal.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

The disquieting reports from the Orient, brought by the steamers, must be taken with considerable allowance. They indicate rather the sentiment of the people, based upon the facts as they see them, than the actual diplomatic status. We can readily see at this distance that Great Britain and Russia are drifting towards war, but what we do not see is the diplomatic discussion carried on between London and St. Petersburg. While it is not easy to discover how the two countries can hold to their present lines of policy without coming into collision, and while Russia has the reputation of being immovable, we are strongly of the opinion that at the last the Czar will be found willing to yield. Russia is not in a position to begin a campaign in the Orient at the present time. Her fleet on the Asiatic station is no match for ours and it cannot be reinforced. So far as operations on land go, Russia has available a very considerable force, but this is a long distance from the base of supply and cannot be readily strengthened, because the Siberian railway is yet incomplete, and it would be impossible to move any large body of troops across that region during the winter. In the event of hostilities in the Orient, the command of the sea would be in the hands of Great Britain, and it would be possible to bring up from India a strong force of troops. Troops could also be sent across Canada, if needed. As long as her naval supremacy is unbroken Great Britain can move soldiers to any point in the world. We have seen in the war between the United States and Spain that military and naval operations are not likely to be isolated or confined to the particular piece of country occasioning the dispute. That war arose over Cuba, but most of the operations have been in the Philippines and Porto Rico. So if war should break out between Great Britain and Russia over the Oriental question, the fighting would not be confined to the Chinese coast. Yet as it woud be essentially a territorial war, it would be the great object of Russia to occupy as much territory as possible so as to retain something worth while after peace. Is Russia in a position to carry on a campaign in the Orient, occupy territory at the expense of China and Corea and hold it? We do not think so. The moment that anything like that is attempted, the governments of the countries named will take alarm, and backed by Great Britain would be more than a match for the invader. For these reasons we do not look for war, and believe that, if Lord Salisbury is as firm as he now seems likely to be, the crisis will be postponed, until at least the Siberian railway is completed, by which time many other things will have happened.

WHERE GOLD GOES TO.

It is estimated the yield of gold during the present year will very closely approximate $300,000,000, which is an increase of $100,000,000 per annum since 1895. The prospects are that the gain in the future will be very great, because not only are new fields being discovered, but new processes are being brought into use. Since 1873 the output of gold has increased nearly, if not quite, $200,000,000. It may appear a matter of surprise to many persons that such a vast amount of gold should disappear from sight. There does not appear to be any more in circulation now than there was in 1873, yet it is probably safe to estimate that during the last quarter of a century gold to the value of $2,500,000,000 has been produced. Where has it gone to? A very considerable amount is used annually in the arts. Thus gold leaf is used to a degree unheard of by the past generation. In dentistry a very large amount is consumed every year, and this demand is increasing. Gold ornaments of all kinds call for many thousands of ounces. There is a steady abrasion of coin in circulation, which in a quarter of a century would mount up to a considerable sum. These demands will account for a very large fraction of the yield of the mines, but not for the most of it. The great body of the new gold has gone into the exchequers of the various nations. They need it, first as a basis for currency, and secondly as war funds. In the United States the banks hold very much more gold than they did in 1873, and the same is true of most of the banks in European countries. Since that year, which was the date of the demonetization of silver, the hoarding of gold has been going on all over the world, and there is not the slightest sign of its abatement, as was shown by the fact that Russia was paying a premium for gold bars in London a few weeks ago, if she is not doing so now. Unless bi-metallism is adopted, and there appears to be very little prospect of that, the South American nations, which have not already done so, will begin to accumulate gold bullion so as to place their coinage on a gold basis, and the country next in order to do that will be China. For these reasons there is no likelihood that the increase in the output of gold, even if it increase at the rate of $100,000,000 a year for some years, will appreciably affect the purchasing value of the yellow metal. If an era of prolonged peace could be assured, so that nations like France, Russia and Germany would not feel obliged to keep up their war reserve, the output of the mines would find its way into circulation, prices would advance and there would be greater prosperity.

Sir Thomas Lipton proposes to have a try for the America's cup. It is to be hoped that the result will be more pleasing to the friends of true sport than was Lord Dunraven's experience.

The stock market indicates that peace may be yet remote. Who is backing Spain?

Current Comment

THE POLITICAL MIX-UP IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The strange bedfellowship for which politics is sometimes responsible is well exemplified by the present state of affairs in New Brunswick.

At the recent Moncton convention the Conservatives declared in favor of Dominion party lines in provincial matters. The gathering was a representative one, amongst those present being several members in the legislature who are supporters of the coalition government which is in power. The declaration, at first carried by an overwhelming vote, was finally made unanimous.

None of the Conservative members of the local government were present, and Surveyor-General Tweedie, the leading Conservative in the cabinet, proclaims his intention of ignoring the convention's determination, remaining in office, while Premier Emerson, who is a Liberal, says he wants some of that Conservative support whose opinion was voted at Moncton.

Before Mr. Blair transformed himself from a big toad in a little puddle into a little toad in a big puddle, there was presumably a coalition government of which the present one is a legitimate successor. In reality, however, it was neither Grit nor Tory, nor a combination of both but a simply Blair administration pure and simple. He dominated the whole government and government following. And while many of the members may have innocently imagined themselves either Grits or Tories, they were actually mere Blairites. When Mr. Blair transferred his services to Otawa, the local government threw its entire influence to secure his election, and his triumphant return was the occasion of a warm congratulatory telegram from his old colleague, Mr. Tweedie. There was no mistaking the genuineness of Mr. Tweedie's joy at Mr. Blair's victory, nor, for that matter, the wide-spread disgust of the Conservatives upon ascertaining that one of their leaders had assisted in the election of a political opponent and rejoiced at the defeat of his own party. It had been contended before that, notwithstanding its pretensions of neutrality on Dominion affairs, the local government, except during a short interval under Mr. Mitchell's premiership, was in reality a donkey-engine for the Grit party.

The Conservative party consequently assembled at Moncton and determined that they should no longer be handicapped in their way.

It is among the possibilities that Mr. Blair who is now in England may be shortly retired from the Laurier cabinet, and if he is not Listered or Cameroned or Choquetted will probably return to New Brunswick politics, in which, it is admitted, he was somewhat more successful than he was at Ottawa. With Mr. Blair again at Fredericton, there would be no plausible excuse for any Conservative to vote confidence in a government which would include him; and the presence of so staunch an old-time Liberal as the son of the lamented Sir Albert Smith, at the Moncton convention is evidence that some honest Liberals, too, cannot see their way to support such a hybrid combination, either with or witout Mr. Blair.—Montreal Witness.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

In an address recently delivered before the New York State Bankers' Association, the Hon. A. B. Hepburn directed attention to the fact that "the days of 6 per cent. interest are fast vanishing, only to return at troubled intervals, when normal conditions are disturbed. He showed that property is steadily receiving less and labor more in the general division of revenue. People who have lived comfortably on their incomes from 6, 7 and 8 per cent. investments find themselves compelled to reinvest at 3½ and 4 per cent. and are obliged to resort to economics or to supplement their incomes with labor. As proof of his assertion he showed that in one of the large banks of the metropolis the average salary paid from the president down to messenger boy, was $1,508, the earning power of this average employee thus equalling that of $54,473 invested in government bonds at present prices."

In Canada the tendency is in the same direction, the fall of the rate being especially noticeable in the law interest paid upon loans for which the highest security is given. During the last half dozen years the rate upon deposits with the government or in the chartered banks has steadily dropped, until now it is practically down to 2½ per cent. for that is the rate which the government has given notice will hereafter be paid upon deposits in the government and post office savings banks. A similar reduction on the part of the banks will immediately follow, with the result that the incomes derived by these investors upon what, in the majority of cases, are the fruits of small savings, will be further cut down.

The rate of interest like the rate of wages or the price of goods is principally regulated by the law of supply and demand; and the falling of the rate generally during the past ten years is due to changed conditions. However, when the government last spring announced the further reduction of the rate on the people's savings, a special reason was assigned. It was stated that the purpose was to enable the banks and financial institutions to lower the rate all around, and so give cheaper capital to the commerce and manufacturing of the country. No doubt this desirable end will to some extent be furthered thereby, but this reason seems to be based upon the assumption, that to enable the banks to charge borrowers less they must compel lenders to take less also; that is the benefit extended to the commercial borrower, must be at the expense of the depositor. When one looks over the banks, and finds that they range from eight up to twelve per cent. it would appear that the banks could well have afforded to loan at a lower rate, and still earned a fair profit for the shareholders.—Montreal Star.

TURNED IN A BLANKET.

Pain Too Severe From Rheumatism to Have Even the Nurse's Trained Hand Touch Him—South American Rheumatic Cure Got Him Out of Bed in 24 Hours.

"Some time ago I was attacked with very severe rheumatic pains. My joints swelled and stiffened. I had to be turned in bed on a blanket. I had best doctors and best nurses, but could not get relief. Death would have been welcome. A friend called and recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. I procured it and in 24 hours after taking it there was a wonderful change. I was able to get out of my bed into a chair without assistance. I have continued using it and although 88 years of age, I do not feel within twenty years of it. I am my natural self again, free from pain. I trust you will use the testimony as you think best for suffering humanity's sake." Samuel Haight, Sparta, Ont.

For sale by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

VICTORIA'S REIGN.

An American Tribute to the Queen of England.

(Suggested by the dawn of the new era of fraternal love and friendship between the United Kingdom and the United States.)

Hail! Sovereign of the world-wide mother-land!
To thee thy New-World Kinsmen greetings send,
While—See!—Columbia clasps Britannia's hand
In love and friendship nevermore to end.

God save the Queen! and hail Columbia! too—
America and Britain hand in hand:
And God protect and glorify the two,
And make them pure, as well as great and grand.

Hail! Queen of England, thou Victoria, hail!
Whose life has added lustre to its crown,
Before whose splendors other splendors pale,
And for thyself won infinite renown!

Hail, Queen of England's vast and grand domain,
On which the circling sun doth ever shine!
How matchless is the grandeur of thy reign,
A grandeur, though of earth, so near divine.

Hail! Queen of England's lands beyond the sea—
The vast Colonial Empire thou dost sway!—
A rule that leaves thy people great and free,
Lo! zone on zone its splendid fruits display.

Queen 'neath Australian and Canadian skies,
And Africa's and India's burning suns,
Where the protecting flag of England flies,
And Liberty and Justice bless her sons!

Queen of a Navy ranging every zone,
Thy rule is felt where'er that flag is borne
From clime to clime, the emblem of the throne!
And ne'er that flag of its glory shorn.

Hail! Queen of England through an era grand—
The grandest era that the world has seen—
With England leading progress by the hand,
And Virtue led by thee, O! Peerless Queen!

God fill thy cup of happiness anew!
And give thy mighty empire endless peace,
And all thy path with England's roses strew;
And ne'er let freedom wane or progress cease.

Hail! Sovereign of a great historic line
And fairest flower of thy royal race,
To evermore in England's annals shine,
The type of England's majesty and grace!

Hail! Queen of England, thou to duty true,
As Sovereign, Wife and Mother! hail! to thee,
Whose good example good made millions do—
The great and lowly swayed by Purity.

Hail, Queen of England, hail O! Gracious Queen,
Whose lengthy reign has blorified thy realm;
For ne'er the world has purer monarch seen,
Nor grander figure at a nation's helm.

Hail! England's Queen and India's Empress! thou
Whose rule is based on Freedom and on right,
And at whose throne we saw the nations bow,
And, in thy honor, all the world unite.

O! Glorious Monarch of a glorious land,
Thy regal Jubilee has passed away,
But mem'ry pictures it superbly grand,
And long may thou the British sceptre sway!

Hail! England school of nations, great in might,
That in the world's advancement heads the line,
May God protect thee with His guiding light,
The welfare of the world is linked with thine!

Hail! England, home of Literature and Art,
Of Science, Learning, Commerce, and the Loom,
With splendid annals, dear to England's heart—
That England which first sealed the slaver's doom!

Yes, long o'er England may Victoria reign!
And, Great Jehovah! bless her to the end,
To greater good with greater years attain;
And Peace and Plenty to her people send.

All hail! America's proud Mother-land!
Both in religion, race and language one,
Forever may they prosper hand in hand,
In peace and friendship ever speeding on.

The giants of the Old World and the new,
Forgiving and forgetting what is gone,
Have, through the world, a holy work to do,
Linked in the van of Progress, e'en as one.

Behold them civilize where'er they go!
Behold them bring more happiness to man,
And by the light of knowledge raise the low,
While Wrong alone is crushed beneath their ban!

Yes, may Columbia and Britannia be
In closer bonds united evermore,—
United, still to be forever free,
And sway the world, for good, on sea and shore—

Uniting all the English-speaking race,—
Uniting all the forces of our life
That speed aright the world's progressive pace,
And making Arbitration banish strife.

But now, while war is thundering in the air,
God to Columbia grant entire success,
And let her proudly warlike honors wear,
And, o'er her foes, her great achievements bless.

God bless Old England and her noble Queen!
And England in her reign is blest indeed.
The New World sings with her "God Save the Queen!"
Still England long to God and glory lead.

Long o'er her vast dominions may she reign,
And, through the world, her bright example shine,
And swell the measure of her country's gain,
And lustre add to her illustrious line.

—Kinahan Cornwallis.

New York, 1898.

BROKEN DOWN MAN.

Stomach Rebellious—Digestion Gone Wrong—Nerves Shattered—But South American Nervine Made a New Man Out of a Broken Down One.

When the system is all run down nature needs help to bring it back to a good healthy normal condition. Whether in springtime, summer-time, autumn or winter, South American Nervine is a power in restoring wasted nerve force, in toning up the digestive organs; dispelling the impurities from the blood which are accountable for so much disease and suffering. H. H. Darrock, of Mount Forest, Ont., says he was all run down, weak, languid, had no appetite, nerves shattered; he took South American Nervine, and to use his own words: "I am O. K. again; my appetite is big and hearty. I think it the best medicine in the world to make a new man out of a broken-down one."

For sale by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s traffic receipts for the week ending August 7 were $468,000; for the same week last year, $487,000.

The salmon run in the Fraser has been falling off steadily since Sunday's spurt. The boats on Wednesday night averaged about twenty and cannerymen are again becoming anxious.

Capt. Constantine, of the Mounted Police, who recently returned from Yukon, has written an official letter repudiating statements attributed to him in alleged interviews published by the Pacific Coast papers upon his arrival from St. Michael.