

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1900.

THE WARS.

There was not much news from the war in South Africa yesterday, but what little did come was very satisfactory. It appears as if a speedy return to settled conditions and the establishment of an orderly government under our flag could now be confidently expected. Ian Hamilton will join hands with Buller to-day or to-morrow and thus a complete chain of British troops will be established between the Boer force in the Orange River Colony and those in the Transvaal. In a day or two the railway from Durban ought to be opened for through trains to Pretoria. Regular communication between Capetown and Pretoria has already been established. It cannot be very long at the present rate of progress before Lord Roberts is able to announce that through trains are again running from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria. When this is the case the Boer opposition will speedily collapse, for it will be impossible for them long to hold out against an enemy in possession of all lines of communication. The Lydenburg district, to which it is alleged the Transvaal force will retreat, is a very difficult country, but there is no likelihood that they will remain hemmed in there very long without making overtures for peace. The Transvaal force must be very greatly reduced. Steyn may give some serious trouble yet, for his men seem to be better soldiers than the Transvaalers, and yet it can only be a question of a short time when he will have to give up. He has no place to retreat to, for on the east is Natal, and the southeast, Bechuanaland, both of which he will be anxious enough to avoid. Steyn must realize that his cause is hopeless.

A BETTER FEELING.

The feeling of the whole province is one of satisfaction over the fact that Mr. Dunsmuir has completed his cabinet and is now actively engaged in carrying on the business of the country. While it was imperative that Mr. T. R. McInnes should be removed from his position in deference to popular demand and in order to affirm the principles of Responsible Government, his selection of Mr. Dunsmuir as premier on the resignation of Mr. Martin is an act that will stand the test of time. Very much trouble might have been saved if this act had been performed at the time of the defeat of the Seimlin administration. The people of the province hungered after settled conditions. They saw the provincial credit impaired; they saw investors fighting shy of our business opportunities; they saw the value of many of their properties greatly depreciated. A few weeks ago there seemed to be no immediate relief in sight. All is now changed. A more buoyant and hopeful feeling prevails. There is a sense of security which for nearly two years had been altogether lacking. We are confident that this improved tone will continue as Mr. Dunsmuir becomes better known, and as his policy is developed. We are not advised as to any specific act of policy which he will be prepared to submit for the ratification of the house, and would suppose that during the session soon to be held no attempt will be made to do more than pass what legislation seems to be most needed for the present requirements of the province. Mr. Dunsmuir has a right to a reasonable length of time before bringing down a mature policy of provincial development. The people of British Columbia will be perfectly content to grant him. In the meantime private enterprise will be stimulated, and those who contemplate investment in the province will feel safe in placing their capital here, because they have a guarantee that the era of experimental legislation is at an end.

JUSTIFIABLE DISSATISFACTION.

There is undoubtedly a great deal of dissatisfaction over the selection of an Eastern man for the vacancy at Government House. We wish to refer to this matter now, because it is not a question that we would care to discuss after Sir Henri Joly arrives here. The people of British Columbia will be glad to feel very welcome and will be glad to have so excellent a gentleman as an addition to our growing population. The objection is not to the man, but to the principle, and the latter cannot be justified. There are men living in this province and long identified with it, who would have filled the gubernatorial chair with dignity and wisdom. If dissensions in the Liberal ranks rendered it injudicious, from a party point of view, to select a supporter of the Laurier ministry, there are gentlemen in the Conservative party who are in every way available. We do not intend to say much upon this subject, but desire to make our protest against the selection of Eastern men for positions in this province as positive as we can. The Colonist will extend to Sir Henri the most cordial welcome, but at the same time it wishes to make the point that his selection must not be construed into a precedent. The people of

this province are in all respects the equals of their fellow-Canadians elsewhere, and, while they are always glad to see new-comers, would prefer that they should not arrive with federal commissions in their pockets. For reasons that will be favorably appreciated, this paper feels that after this protest the appointment of Sir Henri ought not to be a matter of further discussion in its columns.

AN UNREASONABLE DEMAND.

The Skagway Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the President of the United States to abolish the bonding privileges at that port upon Canadian goods destined for the Canadian Yukon. The reason alleged is that the United States is rapidly losing all the trade of this part of Canada. We quote from the petition:

While the United States had controlled the whole trade of the Yukon valley up to near the close of 1897, under these liberal concessions 15,000 tons of Canadian merchandise passed through Skagway in bond in the year 1898. During the first half of the year 1899 the value of bonded goods passing through that port was \$1,304,719, and the actual value of the last half of the year \$2,851,340, making a total for 1899 of \$2,851,340, which does not include the value of goods bonded at Dyea.

The value of American goods exported into Canada from Skagway from July 1 to December 1, 1899, inclusive, was \$768,968, or less than 33 per cent. of the value of shipments over White Pass. In two years Canada has captured over 67 per cent. of the \$5,000,000 trade of the Upper Yukon, and this percentage is rapidly increasing.

The Chamber complains that Canada has not met the bonding privilege in a spirit of reciprocity, but is putting restrictions upon United States trade, and the British Columbia law excluding aliens from our placers is cited as the reason for the proposed change. The Skagway people are badly informed. The last-named measure is no longer law, and therefore any ground of complaint that may have existed on that score has been removed. The statement in regard to restrictions on United States goods in transit through Canada to points in interior Alaska is also incorrect. Every facility is given for the carriage of such goods in bond, and in point of fact the Canadian regulations are much simpler than those in force at the American ports.

There is no just ground for complaint of any kind, so far as the regulations are concerned. If the Canadian officials cause unnecessary trouble, as is alleged, that is an evil that will be set right very promptly on representations being made. The people of Skagway will find the press of Victoria ready to do their share to remove any cause of friction that may exist by reason of the conduct of officials.

The policy which the Skagway people wish to see followed, is of the kind that killed the goose that laid the golden egg. The only excuse for the existence of Skagway is that it is the entrepot of the Yukon Valley. The White Pass & Yukon railway made it what it is, and its future depends upon the business which that railway will do on its line to Bennett. If the company should act upon its chartered rights and build southward so as to connect with a line from a port in British Columbia, and the bonding of goods via Skagway would be stopped, that town would be deserted in about six weeks. If the Skagway people wish to have their town remain a working living in they will seek to assist, not to hinder, the development of trade between two parts of Canada, which now does, and may permanently find its way over its wharves. We do not for a moment imagine that the President of the United States will seriously entertain the petition. He knows, if the Skagway people do not, that it is perfectly natural for Canadians to control the trade of their own land, because by a lot of money and a great deal of misrepresentation, the trade of the Yukon was at the beginning in the hands of United States merchants, it must necessarily remain so. All others will regard what is taking place, as shown in the above extract from the Skagway petition, as anything but reasonable and natural.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican National Convention of the United States has promulgated its platform, which is of interest to the people of Canada, especially as that party is likely to remain in power for at least another four years. The first plank declares that a protective tariff and the gold standard are both necessary for the prosperity of the United States. An express declaration is made against the free coinage of silver, except with "the support of the leading commercial countries of the world." There is a general statement condemning trusts which tend to create monopolies, the immigration of cheap labor, and the employment of convict labor; a demand is also made for the raising of the age limit of child labor. Hope is expressed that a policy will be adopted that will restore the commercial marine of the country to its former place. The principle of the pension system is re-affirmed, and there is a demand for further improvements in the civil service. Equality of franchise is recommended, and the several states are urged to adopt a policy that will secure them. A policy of irrigation of the arid lands belonging to the general government is recommended. New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma are put forward for statehood. The convention is of the opinion that the time has come for a reduction of "war taxes." The following plank is worth quoting entire:

We favor the construction, ownership,

control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing supplies of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is urged to extend all trading and colonization nations to the policy of the open door in China.

The re-organization of the consular system and the establishment of a department of commerce are mentioned as necessary acts of general interest.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to our farm people. In releasing us from the vexatious European alliance for the government of Samoa his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided the most important island group in the Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. We commend the part taken by our government in the conference at the Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine. The provisions of the friendly offices in the interest of peace between the United States and the South American republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by the Hague conference, we were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between the United States and the South American republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by the Hague conference, we were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between the United States and the South American republics.

But the curious point of the article is the solemn assertion that the government of the United States holds office at the pleasure of the Governor-General. Such an expression implies that at one time there was some doubt upon the point, but that some one having authority in the premises has looked the matter up and settled the question for all time to come. Now the fact of the business is that the British North America Act says in so many words that lieutenant-governors hold office at the pleasure of the Governor-General. That there may not be the least doubt in any one's mind on this subject, we give the law, which will be found in Section 59 of the British North America Act, 1867:

"A lieutenant-governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General; but any lieutenant-governor appointed after the commencement of the first session of the parliament of Canada shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated by him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated to the Senate and House of Commons within one week thereafter, if the parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next session of the parliament."

In view of our contemporary's ignorance of this plain statutory provision, it is hardly worth while discussing a constitutional question with it, more especially as it is still so badly out of sorts over the defeat of a certain gentleman. For a time, let us hope it will not be a very long time, nothing that can possibly happen in politics is likely to meet with the approval of the News-Advertiser. We again commend it to the practice of philosophy.

THE OFFICIAL OATH.

The Times cites what it says is the oath taken by the members of the Executive Council in order to prove that members of that body swear to be loyal and faithful to the Lieutenant-Governor. It is exactly as cited, for we have no copy of it at hand. Nevertheless we will accept the Times' version of it as correct. The Times says that "loyalty and fidelity to the Queen's Majesty in this case meant loyalty and fidelity to her representative." We must ask the Times to read the oath over again. The only connection in which the words "loyalty and fidelity" are used in the oath is the following: "And yet if any matter so propounded, treated and debated in any such Executive Council shall touch any particular person sworn of the same council upon any such matter as shall in any wise concern his loyalty and fidelity to the Queen's Majesty, you will in no wise open the same to him, but keep it secret from him as you would from any person until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known in that behalf." That is to say, if there is any debate at the council as to the loyalty of any one of its members, the act shall be kept secret from him until the Crown has determined how to deal with him. There is not a word in the oath of office about loyalty to the Lieutenant-Governor, nor do the ministers take an oath to serve the Lieutenant-Governor. They promise that they "will serve Her Majesty truly and faithfully."

We have not had time to search the precedents for cases where the advisers of a governor have taken action against him and yet retained office, but we recall one case which occurred in New Zealand in 1892, when the ministry of the day lodged a complaint with the Secretary of State for the Colonies against the Earl of Onslow, who was then governor. They did not ask for his dismissal, but effectively against his refusal to appoint certain persons to the legislative council. The Secretary of State directed the Governor to do as his council advised, and the incident ended. Now, there is manifestly no difference in principle between such a remonstrance and the resolution of the Vancouver caucus, so far as the relations between the Lieutenant-Governor and the ministers are concerned.

Mr. Wells has been a successful business man along lines that fit him especially to take charge of the department of lands and works. He ought especially to know what are the requirements of the more newly settled parts of the province.

Mr. McBride will bring to the department of mines the enthusiasm of youth, and considerable practical experience in the needs of miners.

The office of provincial secretary and minister of education will be well looked after by Mr. Prentice, who has many qualities for such a position.

In respect to geographical distribution the cabinet has been well selected. Mr. Dunsmuir has interests in almost every part of Vancouver Island and in more than one place on the Mainland. Mr. Turner, a long resident and doing business in Victoria, has large commercial interests in Kootenay as well. Mr. Eberts is a Vancouver Island man, but he is favorably known in all parts of the province and is familiar with its needs, especially as relate to the administration of justice. Mr. Wells comes from an extreme east of the province and from a mining and lumbering region, and is known chiefly in business way by reason of his large interest in stock-raising and in connection with financial matters. Mr. McBride is from the Lower Fraser, one of the most important portions of the province. He has the very great ad-

vantage of having spent a season in Atlin, which is the one part of the province calling for immediate treatment at the hands of the Minister of Mines.

A BLIND CRITIC.

The News-Advertiser deals at some length with the responsibility of Mr. Dunsmuir and his colleagues for the action of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. The value of our contemporary's opinion on a constitutional point may be gathered from the fact that it seriously says: "Competent authorities have decided that a lieutenant-governor holds office at the pleasure of the Governor-General and requires no action by parliament antecedent to his dismissal." This is a somewhat curious sentence in more than one particular. It is fearfully and wonderfully constructed, that is if it means what we suppose it does. No one has ever asserted that a lieutenant-governor requires parliamentary action before his dismissal, but this is probably not what the News-Advertiser meant to say. Our contemporary is still angry and rattled by the result of the elections, and we are not even a little bit surprised.

But the curious point of the article is the solemn assertion that the government of the United States holds office at the pleasure of the Governor-General. Such an expression implies that at one time there was some doubt upon the point, but that some one having authority in the premises has looked the matter up and settled the question for all time to come. Now the fact of the business is that the British North America Act says in so many words that lieutenant-governors hold office at the pleasure of the Governor-General. That there may not be the least doubt in any one's mind on this subject, we give the law, which will be found in Section 59 of the British North America Act, 1867:

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MR. DUNSMUIR'S SEAT.

It will be a matter of some surprise to the public to learn that Mr. Dunsmuir will offer for re-election in South Nanaimo. This is not intended as a piece of gallery play, but is a statement of fact. It is a necessary result of the strict interpretation of the Constitution Act. That act provides that no person holding any office or commission or employment to which any salary, fee or allowance out of the provincial treasury is attached shall be competent to sit or vote in the legislature unless he shall have been elected while holding such office. By the estimates passed in 1899 the sum of \$1,000 was set apart as an allowance to the Premier up to June 30, 1900. Possibly, in extremely strict construction, Mr. Dunsmuir cannot be held to have either an office, commission or employment, for the post of Premier is not known to the law. In fact, all British precedents declare that there is no such office, but the position of First Minister is only one which a certain minister holds by reason of his individual prominence. In the case of Mr. Dunsmuir, the allowance which he may draw as Premier under the appropriation in question cannot be more than \$30, and he has not the least intention of taking that, but this is not the point. When he accepted the duty of forming a government, there was an allowance attached to the position of Premier, a position which the legislature recognized by making such an appropriation. Therefore, to avoid all possible question, Mr. Dunsmuir has decided to once more submit himself to the voters of his constituency. We think his course will meet with universal approval. It is a recognition of the binding nature of the Constitution, even in its smallest details.

COLONIALS.

General Buller has issued a general order enjoining the work done by Strathcona's Horse, and H. H. Pearce, special correspondent of the Daily News, in his "Four Months Besieged," which is the story of Ladysmith, shows by uncontroverted testimony that the Colonial ranks at least with the best fighting material of the Empire. The story of the war in other parts of the same kind. Indeed, it may be fairly said that the young men of the Colonies, fresh from the stores, the offices, the counting rooms and the workshops, have in all respects shown themselves worthy of a place beside the great historic regiments of the British army, and in adaptability to the varying demands of an arduous campaign probably without superiors in the world. Not long ago there were some who felt called upon to apologize for being colonial. It has become a title of honor.

The reason of this is not far to seek. The causes which led to the emigration to the colonies of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom were many, but we may, without attempting to analyze them, conclude that the emigrants were men of more energetic and courageous spirit in their respective classes. The simple fact that they were not content with life at home and were prepared to risk their future in lands of which they knew little, shows that they were in some par-

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BRITISH COLUMBIA POLITICS.

The Montreal Star, which stands for personal politics more than any other newspaper in Canada, congratulates Mr. Mackintosh upon his defeat in Roseland, and says he is much too large a man for the "village politics of British Columbia." British Columbia will not go to the Star for an opinion as to the merits of the issues upon which her people have to pronounce. Mr. Mackintosh may be a very large man. He has never posed as a political colossus, but only as a practical business man who knows what British Columbia needs at the present juncture. Being such, the Colonist hoped for his selection, and is sorry for his defeat; but it does not admit that the arena of British Columbia politics is too small for the talents of Mr. Mackintosh or any other man in the Dominion. The Star simply writes Canada down a cad when it makes such a claim.

British Columbia politics have certainly been much mixed, but, for all that, the questions before the people have been of a high order, of quite as high an order as the sort of stuff which the Star has been instrumental in forcing upon the attention of the people of Canada as the real issues of federal politics. The rights of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province in the exercise of the prerogative of government ownership of railways, the eight-hour question, Oriental exclusion, the development of one of the richest and most extensive unoccupied districts in the world—these are some of the matters which the people of British Columbia have been considering, and they stand at least on a par with those which have occupied the attention of the people of Canada at any time during the last decade. We are very sure that Mr. Mackintosh would have been glad to have done his share in the legislature towards carrying into effect the declared wishes of the people, and would have found the task quite equal to his undoubted abilities. If the Star knew a little more about British Columbia, if it was a little less fresh in its criticisms, if it knew some other side to politics than the purely personal side, the Conservative party in Canada, for which it professes to speak with authority, would stand much better before the public. The people of Canada are heartily sick of the methods which the Star favors. They demand real issues in politics, and will not be content with the personalities which the Montreal paper is so fond of indulging in. The Star's criticism of Mr. Mackintosh will be more disgusted than he at the Star's observation.

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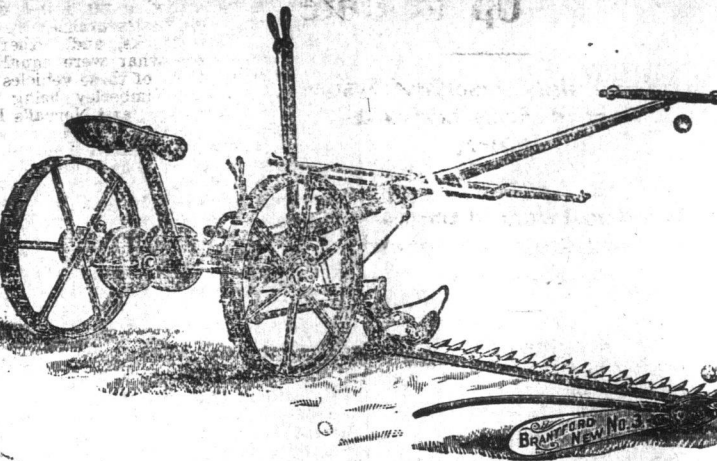
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Particulars different from the rest. It is inevitable that the descendants of such people, bred in the broader life of Canada, Australia and South Africa, should develop along new lines, or, perhaps, be more correct to say that the innate reasonableness of the Anglo-Saxon should become strengthened. Whatever else may be said of the emigrants from the United Kingdom, this much may be claimed, that they were representative of the best class of British manhood and womanhood, and although the privations of life in new lands may have worn off the veneer of an artificial civilization, it has left untouched the solid fabric beneath. This outflow of good British blood has gone on for many years. "He was of United Empire Loyalist stock," writes the biographer of Capt. Blanchard. "It is worth while stopping to think what this means. The men of U. E. Loyalist descent are Colonials of Colonials. Their ancestors were in America in many cases two and a half centuries ago. They were men of the same stamp as Raleigh, Drake and the other adventurers of the Elizabethan age, who laid broad and deep the foundations of our Empire. Patents of nobility and orders of knighthood did not find their way readily across the water a hundred and fifty years ago, but none the less there were colonists in those days who were exhibiting the very highest type of British manhood in the cause of their king and country."

Colonists in other portions of the Empire cannot claim as long a pedigree as such as the majority of Canadians, but, nevertheless, they represent the same strain of blood, and their up-bringing has been amid surroundings that have developed the same type of men. It is they who have made possible the realization of Greater Britain, which Sir Charles Dillie first introduced to the British public about thirty years ago. There was a time, and it is not so very long ago, that the term "colonial" was looked upon as one implying inferiority by a certain element; to-day there is no prouder title. Colonial blood is, perhaps, not as is said of Basque descent, a patent of nobility; but it represents all that is best in the great world-conquering race, which we call Anglo-Saxon.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

There was really no news from China yesterday that cast any light upon the state of things existing there, and speculation as to what will happen can only be the purest guess-work. It may be doubted if the best informed European diplomats really understand the case better than any one else. We are all alike in the dark as to the actual meaning and magnitude of the Boxer movement. We do not know whether there is any official sanction or not. We do not know if it has any connection with the risings reported elsewhere in the country. We do not know what reliance to place upon a single prominent Chinaman in office, from the Emperor down. It is said that in business affairs the Chinese are conspicuously honest, but in their dealings with one another they are not. Rules which would be of some value in determining upon the course likely to be taken by a European power in any given emergency are simply useless in connection with China. All that any one can do is to watch events, and all that the statesmen of Europe can do is to steer their course by the light of what is transpiring from day to day. An impression has existed that Russia is very greatly doubt it. At China, but we very greatly doubt it. Originally, it has got far beyond her control. Much anxiety is naturally felt as to the fate of the European residents in Peking and Tien Tsin, and it would be a relief to get some definite news as to the safety of Admiral Seymour and his venturesome little force.

A GREAT SUMMER RESORT.

Sufficient has not been made of the attractions of Vancouver Island as a summer resort. There are good enough reasons for it, for hitherto the conditions prevailing in British Columbia have not been such as to afford time or inclination for the proper investigation and advertisement of this feature of the Island. And yet among the many sources of wealth and prosperity, which this part of the province possesses, there are few, if any, which will yield more than the scenic and other attractions which go to make up an ideal summer resort.

Foremost among the attractions is the climate. Only those who have lived in Canada can form an adequate idea of how favorable our summer climate compares with such localities. We speak often of hot weather, but there is little or no really hot weather anywhere on Vancouver Island, and if any one recalls what would be called elsewhere a warm night his memory must run back to prehistoric times. This one feature is of itself a commendation that cannot be overestimated in the consideration of persons who are seeking a summer outing.

In point of scenery, they must be difficult to please, who cannot find on this Island sufficient to delight the eye. The surroundings of our own city are unsurpassed. This seems like a strong statement, but it is literally true. When the British Association visited the province three years ago that was the universal verdict. It is the opinion expressed by all visitors. It is corroborated by those of our people who have had the privilege of seeing some of the most famous scenery in the world. Elsewhere on the Island there are landscapes to which no language can do justice. Take for example, the highway road between Nanaimo and Alberni. A range of snow-capped peaks forming the backbone of the Island is to be seen on one hand, and on the other across the waters and islands of the Gulf of Georgia, rise a hundred snow-peaks. There is, perhaps, no finer drive in point of mountain scenery to be found anywhere.

The lakes of the Island are numerous and beautiful beyond description. Take for example, Comox lake, which, like great water crescent, penetrates mountains, from whose slopes a great glacier comes down in the sunlight. In this lake there is some of the finest possible trout fishing. Comox is only one of a dozen such lakes.

Among the inland waters of the sea, Spanish Arm is almost peerless. If it has a superior it must be sought in some of the other wonderful indentures of the Island or Mainland coasts. Whether the tourist travels by water or by land, he will find in and around Vancouver Island natural attractions of the highest order.

To the fisherman and sportsman the Island has much to offer. For lake and river fishing it is hopeless to look for anything superior elsewhere. Of game, that is of the larger kind, such as elk, deer and bear, there is no lack. Of course, it must be looked for; but where there is a part of the world where big game must not be looked for?

Now we suggest that it is time to advertise these things to the world more generally than has been the case hitherto. In the past what has been said about the Island from a tourist point of view, has usually been hidden among a lot of statistical matter. This is all very well, but tourist travel must be catered to directly. This is the course pursued elsewhere. It pays the tourist to pay the hotel; it pays the merchant; it pays the farmer. We are confident that nothing will bring speedier returns to the people of Vancouver Island than money spent in judiciously advertising its attractions, provided always that a provision is made for the proper accommodation of tourist visitors. These form a class that asks for good accommodation, but they are ready, as a rule, to pay for it.

We note in an exchange some speculation as to the meaning of the name Acadia, sometimes applied to Nova Scotia. There is no such word as "Acadia." The name is Acadia, and an Acadian pronounces the second syllable very broadly, and hardly sounds the initial "A." The accent is strongly on the second syllable. The pronunciation is almost as if the word were written "Cahdye." Now, Cahdye or Quoddy is millicote of haddock, a fine fish found in the Bay of Fundy. Hence Acadia probably means the haddock coast, and Acadia is an attempted Anglicization of it.

Magic Carpet

Up to

Julian Ralph Describes
port of Army in
Africa.

Wonderful Work of the
and Praise of Col.
Girouard.

"Prince Housain took and carpet, and as soon as he had wish, he and his officer with brought with him were trans caravansary at which he and were to meet."—Arabian Nights.

Now that we appear to see the war and its trials and to almost confidently say of our casualties that it has been w able; that it will be recorded as an almost perfect feat, dertaking otherwise too much blunders, flaws, and unani stacles.

I refer to the Cape govt ay system, by means of which fought a war in which obliged, as it were, to land supplies at Gibraltar, and the Pyrenees at first and Paris.

As this is literally a feat British army, and as it is of double interest, to Capetown is 600 miles from the Pyrenees at Gibraltar, and Pretoria are, respectively, 1,000 miles town and Gibraltar.

To move 200,000 troops a can be landed, and hurry after tents and guns, horses and men, and food, would strain sources of a standard gauge trunk line in England; yet occur in the performance by the narrow gauge single-track which we practically comm South Africa.

Which we practically comm as you shall see, and yet will to discharge all its needs, at there was no way to sources. How this was do wonderful tale of British pa thurs and guns, and the worth the telling.

The Cape government raised a system of rail, miles which consists of three one from Port Elizabeth, at East London. These con v three terminus at the way, and at Johannesburg in the other, with a means tion with Natal and Dea

The war crippled these rail point of junction with the the Boer republics, whose kept forcing the backbone of the further down into the col one time the junctions at Nauvanport were threat ened by the coming of the the other two main lines destroyed. That was wh

looked upon as the most serious that was that the coal supply only from the South Africa out, and the nearest coal brought from Europe—a d thing, because, in the first cause, the coal was not all had to be carried in the tion as the troops and suppli ing greatly to the difficul portion problem. But, h hand, whatever southward Boers made still left the r the frontiers of the Cape came and remained one of the important factors in the tion.

The railway is presided railway department of the government, whose head a commissionaire, nominat ly for Great Britain, the was in control of the gove the war broke out, and the needed the assistance of the government at odds with th willing to subject itself to common feeling, and when these nearly twenty years engag dground conspiracy to dri out of South Africa.

To say the least, the Co railways did not facilit ance given by this railwa perial forces. But, rough the working force of the the executives downward different—Volkskrijg.

Have the English ever of one fact in connection Boer supremacy. South have they duly congratula upon it? The fact I mea the wretched solitude of Boer has seen his coun against his will and will boration.