

Dominion to include the vast region included in what may be geographically described as western and northwestern Canada. The development of this vast territory of illimitable distances and great and varied resources, has inspired a national feeling which could not otherwise have originated. The second cause for the marked growth of national sentiment in Canada of late years, is undoubtedly due to the unfriendly action of the United States towards this country. The unwarranted seizure of our sealers upon the high seas, the repeated threatenings of congress in the passage of what were termed "retaliatory" measures, the placing of a prohibitory tariff upon our exports, have all combined to more firmly establish the Dominion. This feeling has gained such headway in Canada that, outside of certain political circles, the passage of the McKinley bill, instead of staggering the Dominion as was no doubt expected, was looked upon with complacency. While it was recognised that the measure would injure this country, Canadians did not wince, but philosophically decided to endeavor to make up in other directions for what they had lost in being shut out of United States markets.—*The Commercial* (Winnipeg).

ECHOES.

ALASKA is said to be rich in minerals, on the principle that far away cows have long horns, but so far there is nothing discovered in it but desolately sublime scenery and a fine aurora borealis. Canadian territory behind it, on the contrary, is rich and fertile for a considerable extent. Captain Tom Carroll, a leading Alaskan, is now in Washington with an ultimatum to the President which he, with terse alliteration worthy of Julius Cæsar, couches in the words—"Treat, Trade or Travel." Thus the plot thickens, for the people of Alaska—there are people there, it seems—are discontented with the way they are governed, without representation or right of appeal to United States courts, and threaten secession.—*Daily Star*.

THE Dominion of Canada pays to its senators and members of Parliament a good round sum yearly as an indemnity for the private loss their public services may entail upon them, and as no general complaints are heard as to the insufficiency of this indemnity, and there seems to be no trouble in filling all these positions, it is to be presumed that the sum is large enough. Why, then, should these same indemnified legislators get petty John Footman perquisites in the shape of trunks, brushes, mother-of-pearl handled pen-knives and penholders, stationery by the boxful, franking privileges, and other little presents and privileges innumerable. Is it dignified or honorable for men holding such positions to take tips like waiters when they do no worse? These perquisites beget and develop a taste for other and greater pickings, if not stealings.—*Weekly Witness*.

In official circles a new idea has recently been broached to enable the advocates of reciprocity with the British West

Indies to carry out their views without complicating the most favored nation's clause in two or three treaties Great Britain has formed with other nations. This idea embraces the proposal that the British Government should give to Canada the hegemony of all her possessions in North America, exclusive of Newfoundland. This would enable the British Government to cease dealing with each of the West India Islands directly, and would transfer the general management of public affairs from Downing Street to Ottawa. The British Government would thus be relieved of many troublesome questions, which could be relegated to the Canadian Cabinet. In this way closer trade relations would spring up without involving a reference to Great Britain and it would simplify the entire trade question very greatly. This proposition, in view of the large interests of England in Africa constantly requiring attention, is considered to be highly feasible.—*Daily Star*.

SPEAKING of the Canadians, Major Edmond Malet remarked that they made the best soldiers physically that he ever saw. In his company of the 81st New York volunteer infantry, in the late war, he said he had 45 of them, and no hardships could dampen their gay spirits nor toil exhaust their hardy frames. In those terrible forced marches of the Army of Potomac in the Peninsula, with the thermometer far up in the nineties and the dust a foot deep, when thousands of men fell out by the roadside, many of them never to march again, these Canadians trudged along cheerily, beguiling the weary way with joke and song. They could not understand the wastefulness of their American comrades, who would hurl aside overcoats, blankets; and other implements on a hard march without a thought, so they would carefully gather them up, add them to their own load and bring them into camp. "One evening I remember," said the major, "a Canadian soldier came into bivouac, after a fearful march from early dawn, with twelve overcoats piled on his knapsack, which he had carried nearly all day. He sold them back to their original owners for \$1 each."—*N. Y. Sun*

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