Now Mr. Semlin has gone out seeking of the Common Law of England.

if Mr. Henderson is found unavailable, government is at hand, and his influence is likely to be chiefly exerted in the next few days to induce Mr. Semlin to recwe may say specifically that the attorwe may say specifically that the attorwe may say specifically that the attornize him, that is Mr. Cotton, in forming a new cabinet.

staggered by the offer to Mr. Helmcken. of Messrs. Semlin and Cotton in this gality of the acts of the government. direction, although a caucus of the party was held only a few days before the offer was made. They say that these gen- The Greenwood Miner thinks it is

37 members. With the Speaker in the good government. chair, this leaves 36 on the floor of the Elsewhere in the article from which house. Of these the government can the above extract is made, the Miner ity of two in the house, as it stands, reason of this is not far to seek. It lies they still have less than a majority.

# CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

One good result of the political unrest which has characterized this province would have done more if it had remained during the last year, is that people are in power, but even those who may deny being familiarized with some of the principles of constitutional government, and of standing idly by and letting things although much remains to be made pop-drift. To the extent that it endeavored fest in the public appreciation of the to give the province a policy of developsomething, because considerable misapprehension seems to prevail.

haps some of the misapprehension existing on this point is due to the Colonia. The people of British Columbia, who are ing on this point is due to the Colonist. The people of British Colonist. building so much on the future, naturciples of constitutional government, as ment of reactionaries. Hence the expire, we mentioned that the Constitution refers, an unpopularity which will find Act of this province did not require the attorney-general to be a lawyer or to ment lives to meet it. have a seat in the house, and therefore if we once took leave of the unwritten law of the realm and permitted a personal government to supplant responsible a condition of things, what does?" The

A needless piece of legislation, known Whether it was due to ignorance on the part of the person responsible for it, or This is uncertain. The Globe says: ready to assume large responsibilities, we shall express no opinion, but every which the new votes are \$4,593,175 and duty therein prescribed to be performed the re-votes \$1,647,120. The largest items are the grant for the Ontario & by the attorney-general is properly his items are the grant for the Ontario & under the British constitutional system. Rainy River railway, \$896,000, and for The act in question is of a class similar to those passed in some of the neighboring states, where legislation proceeds for an extension of the Canadian on the assumption that the members of the Executive Council have no powers except such as are specially delegated to them by legislation, which may be true in the United States, but it is not true in the Rritish Empire It is not way from Quebec to Port Simpson. This true in the British Empire. It is not even wholly true in the former country, but it is not necessary to discuss that point. In the British Empire every power necessary to carry on the government of the country is vested in the

can be no state. No possible emergency fill, up a large and important gap in system, and will, with the aid of can arise in a British country with Great Lakes, give communication of MONDAY. AUGUST 7, 1899.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A despatch received by the Colonist at 9 o'clock last night last evening from New Westminster said that the attorney-generalship had not yet been offered to Mr. Henderson. Mr. Semilin has been in that city all day. But presumably he has been unable to overcome the hostility to Mr. Henderson's appointment as expressed in the Columbian a few days ago.

The spectacle of the attorney-generalship band for the government must go on. This is charged with the obligation to advise the crown, that is, not only the sovereign for her representative, but every officer in every department of the government, unless the legislature steps in and declares the contrary, as is done in many places by the creation of the office of the didty may have been bargain counter in Victoria for several days, but no one appeared to want it. Now Mr. Semilin has gone out seeking the common Law of England.

Here we may add what many needs to will not be much less—than the pioneer rail-way of that character. The new line which the crown has not power to graphe. The which the crown has not provided the means for dealing with the country is graphe. If the legislature has not provided the means for dealing with the crown has not provided the means for dealing with the crown has not provided the means for dealing with the crown has not provided the means for dealing with the crown has not provided the means for dealing with the crown has not provided the means for dealing with the crown has not provided the means for dealing with the crown has not provided the means for dealing with the crown has not provided the means for dealing with the crown for the Swan river about 100 miles westward to Prince the subsidies relating to the same enterprise are for a railway of about 20 miles from Parry Sound toward Sudbury, for 59½ miles relating to the same enterprise are for a failway of a bout 20 miles from Parry Sound toward Sudbury, for 59½ miles relating to the same enterprise are for a failway of the Great

Now Mr. Semlin has gone out seeking some one who dare take it and face an indignant electorate.

Here we may add what many people indignant electorate.

It is an open secret that the government itself is not quite as harmonious as might be desired by its friends over the contemplated offer to Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Cotton is alleged to have expressed by its and the surgess should colonize it under the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the much less—than the pioneer rail-way of that character. The new line will not be a mere paralleling of the present one. It will open up in Western Ontario a country rich in minerals and timber, in Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta lands eminently adapted for settlement. In British Columbia it will pass between the Cariboo gold fields and the Omineca gold fields, following for some distance the bed of the Fraser should colonize it under the protection of river, emerging on the coast at Port himself as opposed to it, and the sugges-tion is made that he would not regret if Mr. Henderson is found unavailable. Should colonize it under the protection of the flag, the Common Law of England of the States. Some distance the bed of the Fraser river, emerging on the coast at Port Simpson, just south of the strip of coast claimed by the United States. would at once be in force there. No even as a temporary expedient. Mr. legislation is needed in a British colony Cotton recognizes that the collapse of the to give effect to this great monument of human wisdom.

ommend the Lieutenant-Governor to call ney-general of British Columbia must in some one who will be likely to recog-be a lawyer, because he must advise the likely to recog-likely to recog-Lieutenant-Governor, the government and the legislature on the questions of alter its policy in certain respects if Mr. The government party was rather law; he must be a member of the legislature, because under the British system No one appears to have been consulted, of responsible government, there must and some of the government supporters be some one on the floor of parliament are naturally indignant that they were to explain to the representatives of the given no hint whatever of the intentions people, and defend, if necessary, the le-

### A BUSINESS GOVERNMENT.

tlemen must have had such a step in "quite possible to have a good, business, contemplation. It was clearly an act government administration imbued with of bad faith towards the supporters to a proper sense of the requirements of the attempt to make a coalition right on the country." 'This is very true, and it is heels of a caucus, which was claimed to exactly what the people of the province present an undivided front in support of want and will have. We do not pretend the government, and more than one to be able to forecast the immediate member, who voted with the government moves on the political checker-board, last session, will regard his obligation but we think it is possible to discern the to allegiance as no longer existent. trend of public opinion, and this appears Our advices from Vancouver are that to be clearly towards what the Miner Mr. Macpherson has decided to act with favors. In the long run, and in this Mr. Martin, and that they will work for part of the world not a very long run, the defeat of the government. Mr. Higgins has publicly announced his defectively want. They do not want party tion. The house was divided last year; government. They are not interested 22 government, 16 opposition. Mr. Pren- in the schemes of one set of politicians tice's right to a seat in the house is or another to get office. Like the Colodoubtful, so that, for practical purposes, nist, they care very little who gives the legislature now consists of only them good government, so that they get

only claim 17; that is, giving them ev- says that in its darkest days the late ery one who is not known to be against administration was never so impopular them. They are, therefore, in a minor- as that of Mr. Semlin is now. The and even counting Mr. Prentice as a immediately on the face of the facts. member, and as one of their supporters, Whatever may have been the faults of the Turner ministry-and doubtless it had its share of them-donothingism was not one of them. It attempted to do something for the province. We hold principles involved. There are a few points on which it seems desirable to say may dispute the wisdom of its plans, but they cannot deny that it had plans and Here is a question which has been endeavored to carry them into effect. propounded to the Colonist by several This cannot be said of the present adpeople: "Must the attorney-general of British Columbia be a lawyer, and must he have a seat in the legislature?" Periopen nothing but discord. Its progress cessity of adhering closely to the prin- ally resent being inflicted with a governunderstood elsewhere in the British Emexpression in the house, if the govern-

# THE RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The Toronto Globe prints a very intergovernment, all manner of anomalies esting statement in regard to the railway might arise. "But," said one person, to subsidies granted by parliament at the whom this answer was given, "if the present session. To Colonist readers whom this answer was given, "if the Constitution Act does not prevent such therein outlined will not be new, for we answer is: "Constitutional usage, which believe this paper was the first to anis as much a part of the law of British nounce that such a project was in conis as much a part of the law of British templation. We will let the Globe tell the story in its own way, merely premising that the matter dealt with is one of as the Attorney-General's Act, was pass- supreme importance to British Columbia. ed at the last session of the legislature. though we take leave to doubt if it is Whether it was due to ignorance on the quite right in the details as far as relates

> the St. Lawrence bridge \$1,000,000. In the grant to bridge at Queb

### THE END IN SIGHT.

how powerless he is to save himself, and promptly forthcoming, we imagine. Mr. Cotton must be convinced that further intriguing is hopeless. The country is tired of the whole outfit.

#### THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

It is nearly a month since Mr. Semlin made up his mind that he would have to get a new attorney-general, and the of- Yukon are not to be reduced. There is Court he should be paid by that city, statement:

We draw public attention to an extrasition to carry on the government, and reduced or entirely abolished. I must ask for your resignation." If Probably Mr. Sifton was not influpublic opinion, which has grown heartily refusing to reduce it now, but we subconstitutionality of such a course would the ministry and with the country. also be beyond all question, for there can be no greater proof of the weakness of a government than the inability of the Premier to fill all the portfolios.

Provincial interests imperatively demand that such a course shall be taken. Important public business is suspended while Mr. Cotton ransacks the roll of barristers to find some one willing to sacrifice himself to keep him and Mr. Semlin in power, although he well knows that his own constitu- ally marked for the length of the debates If there were fifty as bad, or even worse, ency stands ready to repudiate him on the first available opportunity. Not only is this the case, but it is an open secret that the government itself is badly divided, and the party which presented such a so-called solid front at the caucus is known to be split asunder.

The only concern of the Colonist at this juncture is that the present anoma- have reached its present advanced stage lous condition of things shall be speedily terminated. Whether the new "Japhet by that party when in power. The n search of a father" shall prove successful or not, the fate of the government is sealed. If the search fails, the end excellent opportunity, if the Conservawill come in a day or two. If it succeeds, the collapse will be postponed for a few weeks. What the province needs hour. Instead of this every effort was is that the Lieutenant-Governor shall made to strengthen his hands, and he select a new premier, and that some time will have the satisfaction of knowing, before the close of the present year there and what is more Great Britain and the shall be a new election. A new premier, United States will also know, that he a new policy and a new house are what has behind him a united Canada in any British Columbia requires, and the Lieu- steps that he may consider necessary to tenant-Governor can give them

THE CITY WATER.

It is a matter of profound satisfac on to be able to congratulate the peo ole of Victoria upon at last having a Dr. Montizambert with him, in order t apply of good, filtered water. To-day get an expert opinion as to whether o the mains will be full of the purer water not everything is being done that can and the greatest objection to the city, be done to safeguard this part of the from a householder's point of view, will Dominion from the incursion of the be removed. It can now be justly claim-bubonic plague and other Asiatic dis ed for Victoria that it has as good a eases. He then took up the claims of supply of water as any other city on the Victoria harbor for better treatment Coast. There is plenty of it, and what than it has received at the hands of the ever objection there was to it, on the government, making out what we think ground of quality, has now been remov-

fern for the long and successful fight he share of public expenditure, presenting has made for this improvement, and the the official figures on the subject, which last city council also deserves credit for leave no doubt as to the correctness of

#### THE BY-LAW CARRIED

When the project takes shape a be- Canada. ginning will be made towards city improvement on a large scale, and the effect will be far-reaching.

### ROYALTIES IN THE YUKON

fice became actually vacant six days of course a great deal of complaint about shows ill-feeling on the part of this ago. Under ordinary circumstances, the this. Colonist readers will remember paper against the Terminal City. Our post would have been filled immediately that this paper contended at the outset contemporary is quite astray, just as it declined. upon its becoming vacant, but so far as that the royalties were too high, but althe public knows Mr. Semlin has not the public knows Mr. Semlin has not ways spoke favorably of imposing a General's office pursues any different intimation that the government would alter its policy in certain respects if Mr. advised the Lieutenant-Governor to call reasonable charge. The government policy in this regard in Victoria to that any one to the position. We assume that claims that the present charge is reason- which obtains in Vancouver. The matno such recommendation has been made, able, and it can point to the large ter is worthy of a little more extended because if it had been the name of the amount collected in proof of the asser- consideration than has been given to it This is not denied. Mr. Cotton says gentleman would have been announced, tion that it has not seriously retarded either in the World or the Colonist, the government did not offer to make tenant-Governor to put an end to this aged. That district is making very salary of an officer to prosecute in pre- government would be altered in a state of things at once. We have de- satisfactory progress. Enormous values liminary examinations ought to be paid certain contingency. layed expressing this view, because we of gold are being won from the placers. by the municipality. In some of the The statement that Mr. Helmcken was desired to avoid being in too much of a Perhaps if no royalty were exacted more older provinces, this duty in each county intimidated by his friends does that zen of Chicago, who has extern hurry. We can imagine the Lieutenant- gold would be taken out during the next devolves upon an officer appointed by the gentlemen a great injustice. That he terests in Alaskan enterprises. The Cl saying to Mr. Semlin some few years, but if this were the case the government and paid by the county. It consulted with his friends on the offer thing as follows: "Some months ago I district would be likely to be quickly is proper that the appointment should being made to him is altogether probable. consented to the assumption by Mr. Cot- abandoned. On the other hand, what vest in the government, because the It was his duty to consult them. That ton of two portfolios, either of which is is now being done in the way of mining attorney-general, being responsible for they advised him not to accept is to be quite sufficient for one man. A month is sufficient to lead to the opening of his proper performance of duty, ought presumed from the fact that he did not ago you called upon your Attorney-Gen- good channels of communication and the to have something to say about filling accept. That they intimidated or ateral to vacate his office. You do not ap introduction into the Yukon valley of the the position. Our reason for thinking tempted to intimidate him is untrue, and pear to be able to suggest any one to appliances of civilization. This will that the salaries ought to be paid by the the Times has simply been guilty of a English and American corporation, ow take one of Mr. Cotton's portfolios, or make the working of poorer ground procities is that it is desirable to lighten coarse slander upon a gentleman whose to find a person willing to become attor- fitable, and after the very rich claims wherever it is possible the charges upon assistance its political friends sought. ney-general. Under these circumstances, have been exhausted, the latter will be the general revenue of the province. it is idle for you to claim to be in a po-

A PATRIOTIC COURSE. Two of the most important matters ary. It is worthy of note that on both the heartiest support from the opposition. In a session that has been especisubject, the position of the Conservative party was already very well known. for indeed the enterprise would never if it had not been for the action taken latter subject is a new one so far as parliament is concerned, and there was an tives had so desired, to give Sir Wilfrid Laurier an uncomfortable quarter of an protect our rights under the treaty of 1825

# COL. PRIOR'S SPEECH.

We reprint a portion of a speech de livered in parliament on the 21st ultimo by Col. Prior. It is worthy of very careful perusal, and we commend it as quately with many of the members abworth keeping by those who are interested in seeing full justice done this

when the Minister of Agriculture visits British Columbia this year, he will bring case. He then set forth the claims of Congratulations are due to Mayor Red the province as a whole to a larger having made the result possible this his contention. Following this he took up the subject of cabinet representation. We do not think it necessary to reprint this portion of his remarks, which would The Croft by-law, as it is popularly occupy more than a column of the Colocalled, was carried yesterday by a large nist, but it is worth mentioning that just majority in a small vote. We think the about the time he was delivering this of the government. Before commenting decision of those voting is to be com- speech in parliament, the Times of this mended. Mr. Croft's scheme is open to city was charging him with opposing some objections, as every project is, but such a step. Among the reasons adon the whole the balance of advantage is vanced by Col. Prior why this province ject, which were a little differently largely in favor of the city. Doubtless ought to have representation in the coast if the city itself could have seen its way cabinet may be mentioned its remoteness In its local account of the incident it clear to take the matter up it would from the Capital, which makes it impos- said: have been better, but as this seemed out sible for a non-resident to be closely in of the question, we are very glad that touch with its needs, the variety of the It is generally understood that the private enterprise is to take the matter interests centering in British Columbia, its large commercial interests, its ex- ernment and to repeal some of We understand that some legislation cessive contribution to the revenue of specessary to enable the city to give declined. It is also said that Mr. Cotton, is necessary to enable the city to give the Dominion, and the fact that all the who made the offer, coupled it with an full effect to the by-law, as the council other provinces have had portfolios given they were willing to sacrifice intimation that the government would does not now possess the power of grantto their representatives. It is proper to themselves in office.

### PROSECUTING OFFICERS.

cuting officer is to be appointed in Van-

# ELECTION FRAUDS.

brought before the attention of parlia- to be used freely in the purchase of votes ment during the present session were the and if ballot-box stuffing and other il-Pacific Cable and the Alaskan Bound- legal practices are to be tolerated in the slightest degree, it is time to despair of these questions the government received the future. There may have been other elections as had as that of West Huron. but we do not at this time recall any. and the sharpness of the criticisms, this that would be no excuse, and would not leader. In regard to the first-named law to punish the guilty and purge parliament of the presence of a member, who, whatever may be his personal qualities, is certainly representative of the tide of fraud and corruption may be age to the country.

making for their alleged losses in Atlin ertain to be a subject of diplomatie correspondence. Undoubtedly the province broke faith with the holders of those

the most important sections. It would hardly be possible to discuss these ade-

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It is amounced that the attorney-gen ralship has been offered to Mr. Hender on, having been declined by Mr Whether or not Mr. Hen-Helmcken. derson will accept remains to be seen and if he does accept the chances for his re-election are more than doubtful. In any event the defeat of the government is inevitable. If Mr. Henderson accept and is defeated that will precipitate the climax. If he accepts and is elected the government will be defeated in the house. The Colonist wishes to point out in this connection that it has all along claimed that Mr. Henderson was the government's only recourse. How he will regard the offer of the post to Mr. Helmeken, we do not know. Any other

man would resent it. The local government organ says that Mr. Helmcken was intimidated by his friends, and therefore refused the office. which it alleges he was willing to accept without any change of policy on the part upon this we wish to draw attention to just what the Times denies. The Colonist made two statements on this subworded, although substantially identical

They offered if Mr. Helmcken accept the welfare of the province, but which

ing a fifty-year lease, but the house will say that Col. Prior laid less stress upon This the Times categorically denies on one arm of the canal, or Helmcken would come in and bring over hardly hesitate to comply with the exwith him two or three members of the pressed wish of the taxpayers. Permisthe others, and in this we think he was referring expressly to this extract, which sion will have to be accorded by the wholly right. British Columbia asks was quoted, and that no mistake might The end of the crisis must now be Dominion government to pump out the for cabinet representation, not on secvery near. Mr. Semlin must realize silt from the harbor. This will be tional grounds, but because of the importance of this province as a part of first page of the Colonist. Ordinarily a newspaper in denying a statement made of the Senate's committee on foreign by another, does not feel called upon to lations; and they turned the specify the page on which the statement The Vancouver World thinks the sug- appeared. The reason for this explicitgestion of the Colonist, that if a prose- ness in the present case is obvious, for on page four of the Colonist of the same | declared that, even if it w It is announced that royalties in the conver to attend to eases in the Police date there was the following editorial

It is generally understood that the attorney-generalship was offered yester-day to Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken and mained to be done. Upor It is also said that Mr. Cotton.

if the Lieutenant-Governor had been mining. While we are not prepared to and applies to other parts of British Colany radical changes in policy and repeal willing to accept him, and if he had been agree with Mr. Sifton entirely in his umbia than Victoria and Vancouver. some of their obnoxious legislation if Mr. objectionable to His Honor, Mr. Semlin's view and believe the royalty might be Owing to the sparse population, Brit-Helmcken would accept; but he does resignation would have been forthcom- further modified with advantage, we are ish Columbia has thrown more work not deny that he intimated that the west Territory under the same conditions. unable to join in the chorus of those who upon the Attorney-General's office than government would be willing to alter its that American soldiers, war munitions want the percentage cut down as low as it ought to be obliged to attend to. One policy in certain respects if the desired ordinary state of things. There is no possible in order that the country may line in which this is the case is the pro- deal could be made. To "the man on attorney-general and the two most imbe developed. The word "developed" secution of criminals. It is proper that the street "there may be no difference tie up on one side and American vess
nortant portfolios in the cabinet are held is missipplied when need to signify the the supervision of this work should rest, but ween the two statements, but to a on the other. On one side was to be portant portfolios in the cabinet are held is misapplied when used to signify the the supervision of this work should rest between the two statements, but to a by one man. Mr. Semlin is apparently exploitation of placers. Exploitation, with the attorney-general, but it is not politician like Mr. Cotton there is a wide unable to get a man to accept office as which means to take and carry away, desirable that the expense should be difference between an offer of radical attorney-general, or to find anyone to is the proper term, and it is just a ques- borne by the provincial government. In changes and of the repeal of certain laws relieve Mr. Cotton of one of his port- tion if the more rapid exploitation of the larger cities, where the greater made by the government, and an intifolios. It is clearly the duty of the Lieu- wealth of the Yukon ought to be encour- number of the criminal cases arise, the mation by himself that the policy of the

We are satisfied also that it grossly mis- by an overhead tramway, which carries represents Mr. Helmcken when it says that he was willing to accept the port-The disclosures in connection with the folio without a radical change of policy. His Honor should take such a course, he enced by these considerations in placing West Huron election are alarming. It We do not believe he would have acceptwould be cordially supported in it by on the royalty in the first place, or in is true that the Liberal press is able to ed it under any circumstances, and we resort to the tu quoque argument and that refuse to admit for a single moment that sick of the present state of affairs. The mit that they may well have weight with no very conclusive defence can be made he would think about it unless he had other railroad. The effect of this railroad. against it; but this does not lessen, but some guarantee that the policy, which he rather increases, the danger to the coun- had opposed, would be changed so as try which will certainly follow from cor- to conform to the wishes of his constirupt practices at elections. If money is tuents and the requirements of the province.

# THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Senator Mills has been talking out of school. In other words he has given the Record presents statements which parently are just. It says that as public an idea of the reasons why the parently we think redounds to the credit of the government in declining to take the the true reason was that they knew they and 10 of the treaty of 1825, as throw- nation is ing light upon the whole question. These sections provide that the vessels of Russia and Great Britain shall have the submit that it is the bounden duty of Sir by each nation respectively for the pur-Wilfrid Laurier to make an example of pose of trading with the natives or to West Huron, so that, if possible, the refit in case of damage by storm. From this the Senator argues very properly checked before it does irreparable dam- that the treaty must have contemplated that some of the ports would belong to Of course the claim which the alien whereas, if the contention of the United land under holders of free miners' certificates are States is correct, Great Britain would have no right whatever to any of the cannot be sustained, but the matter is ports. The crux of the American contention is that the boundary line goes around the head of all the inlets. Manifestly, if it does, not one of the inlets certificates, but it had the legal right to would belong to Great Britain, and hence the provision that Russia should have free access to them would be absurd. The very late day at which the Rail- On the other hand, if the line is drawn way Act was introduced is the true ex- in accordance with the plain and ordiplanation of the withdrawal of two of nary meaning of the language used, and Mr. Semlin. Suppose he should have not been willing. It is as kind as the in accordance with the rules of international law, Great Britain would have sovereignty over some, at least, of the harbors on the mainland of the contisent and every one else anxious to go harbors on the mainland of the continent, Senator Mills distinctly save that

the reason arbitration was rejected was ecause the United States comr knew that under the language of the treaty Lynn canal belonged wholly to This interview is printed in the New York Herald, and may be expected to have an important effect upon public opinion in the United States, which will not sustain the government in taking a distinctly untenable ground against a friendly state, even though a few people on the Pacific coast may

otherwise demand. An interview with Sir Charles Tupper in the same paper gave a few facts relating to the history of the dispute. He says that Joseph Chamberlain and he were directed to discuss the matter with the representatives of the United States in 1887, Secretary Bayard, Joseph Put. nam and Prof. Angel representing that government, Mr. Bayard suggested that the commission needed further information than was at present in their possession. and the result was that each government sent out parties to examine the ground. Sir Charles believes that arbitration is the only proper way to settle

The Chicago Record professes to give an authoritative statement in regard the negotiations. The Oregonian thus summarizes the Record's statemen It is known that at one time contention about right of passage from Lynn cana into the Canadian territory just h the mountain range. Canada aske water at or near the Haines m through Chilkat pass. This is the ernmost pass of those reached thro Lynn canal. Either Pyramid harbor on another, would have the port. But the commiss part of the United States refused tation with Senator Davis, the lead in this action. He was phatic in assertion by the commissioners, the Senate would not ratify it. At the time of this refusal to grant the the American commissioners, the Car dian commission was no use going further. fered the Canadians an alternative proposition, which was that the Whit Pass & Yukon railway, now completed to Lake Bennett, but then at the summit of White pass should be or munitions of war or Canadian good might be shipped inland to the Nort and goods were shippe constructed that British vessels

complete Canadian custom ho tween the merits of the Canadians' d Skagway internationa proposition of the United States con

adds, what is well understood, there are but few feasible routes from the Lynn canal through Lynn canal passes, one, the White pass, beginning at Skagway, is controlled by ed by Englishmen. Another is Chil koot pass, which is reached by landing at Dyea. Chilkoot pass is monopolized passengers and freight. The Yukon & White Pass railroad has becomes the owner of the tramway. While it, perhaps, will not use the tramway, the railroad is in position to prevent the utilization of the pass by any road's tactics have been to build Skagway and depopulate Dyea. The ef fort of the Canadians to buy a port pro ably will not be considered. eading from these towns being already controlled by British capitalists, they would not be wanted, because passes could not be utilized by the syn In its editorial comment the Chic

United States commissioners were afraid general proposition, there is no good to leave the Alaskan boundary question an outlet to the Lynn canal. and the sharpness of the criticisms, this that would be no excuse, and would be no excused and the normal part of the contract arises in one country and flows the Conservative party and its patriotic strongest action permissable under the would lose, and he refers to sections 7 another country to hampered navigation of such river lower waters of the St. Lawrence through Canadian territory, and by worst possible practices at elections. We right of free access to the ports owned Treaty of Washington they were theory made open merchant vessels. In the Anglo-Free Fashoda affair, England yielded France the right of access to the through British territory. It is also principle of law that where one per owns land that cept by going over the land of anot Great Britain and some to Russia, such owner is entitled to access land under certain conditions and strictions. That Canada should be mitted to pass through strip to tidewater is evidently not of harmony with the accepted princip governing in such matters. any American enterprise The Times quotes Premier Semlin as saying that "he is quite willing to I outsiders speculate to their hearts' con tent." This is, indeed, very kind o

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Domi

Investigati

shortly hold an inque of the loss of the Brit which left Honolulu on the 19th of last which nothing has si cept possibly in wreck in the Colonist some seen on the West Coa Cape Scott, and was the Dominion from were carved lettering the fragment of the has since been forwa writers in the old coupected, will be produ the Board of Trade semblance of the le to the letters in the sels overdue at the theory that the Dom the ones which had it will be remembered it wreck was first report Hughes of the stea weather was too rou approach the locality continued so for sol of the vessel seen w of the stern, and the sufficiently educated did the next best thi representation of it. C he could, also, to find wreck on later voyag to learn anything fur search was, however pieces of shipwreck, ble that evidences of yet obtainable on the least, this is the opin ested parties, and o an investigation wi not only along the Island, but along t Charlotte Islands, vents from the As known to cast up wre carried it for hundre steamer Willapa wh on the 20th inst., wi plans, have so conduct the coast of this Island Charlotte islands to any wreckage which found there. The D lulu in a perfectly She was well balls and was coming to

GRAND WORDS From the Montreal S If Sir Wilfrid La

the skilful operation which has so magni to "the sweep of vict sweep of v turned up the officia wa convention and p pleasure his eloque necessity of an ho 'It is not, perha of human nat page of the history people's history will blots when you find thy public opinion crime and outrage. possible condition grandeur of a peop offences should be crimes shall be do we should endeavo public mind, and and honest expression As Sir Wilfrid is g for never saying who meaning what he so dexterously point to revelations of the

AN IMPORTANT Writ of Summons Donald Dismiss tice Wa

and proudly claim in promise has been in

promise has been ful Liberal principle has even if it had to tak

In the Supreme c Justice Walkem del Wilson Bros. vs. Dorspecting the steamer I the writ of summons

"This is a motion vice of a writ out and to discharge the service. The plaint of themselves and al pehalf of the sheriff being the owner of registered here, mor 27th of August, 1898 John A. Donald, to him of \$15,000. Afte executed, and before plaintiffs severally re here against Mort o them, princi the ship, and placed in the sheriff's hand as I understand, to s of redemption in the Morton having failed gage, Donald, under in it, sold the ship cember, 1898, to H New York, for \$20,0 for about \$5,000 ove him. The bill of sal registered at the cus 16th of January

this port some time Notwithstanding contended on iffs that the equity the shares had been held by the sheriff. are thus, in effect, isdiction of this cou redemption could n procedure, have be mon law process;