The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

In the course of a very exhaustive discussion of the several questions to be submitted to the Quebec conference, the Toronto Globe takes up the Alaska boundary. The facts are stated with great accuracy, but the Globe omits one phase of the case, which it is to be hoped the government is not losing sight of. This is that the outer rim of the Alaskan archipelago ought to be considered "the ocean" under the terms of the treaty of 1825, and not the margin of the mainland. The distinction is even of greater importance than that as to whether the indentations of the coast are to be regarded in drawing a line following its sinuosities. This is really the crux of the whole matter, for it shall be decided that the channels between the Alaskan islands are not "the ocean," and we submit that in accordance with every principle of international law it must be so held, it is quite immaterial or very nearly so, where the line starts on the mainland, or how it is drawn as regards the indentations.

We suggest this question for the consideration of the government, and would like to have the views of the Globe upon it. The treaty stipulates that the whole of Prince of Wales island shall belong to Russia. Is not the inference from this that a line drawn from the starting point of the mainland might, except for this provision, cut across Prince of Wales island? In the ordinary interpretation of language this would be held to be reasonable; and if the map be taken, and a line be drawn a distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, that is from the outer rim of the archipelago, north to the 56th parallel, it will cut across Prince of Wales island. Why was the provision made in regard to Prince of Wales island? Is not the irresistible conclusion that the framers of the treaty knew what the map discloses?

Once settle this question and the rest is easy. The absurdity of contending that Portland Canal is the Portland Channel of the treaty becomes then self-evident. Such a claim can then be answered by a reductio ad absurdum. A line drawn ten marine leagues from the coast of the mainland and starting from the head of Portland Canal could not by any possibility touch Prince of Wales island. At its nearest point it would be sixty miles from the island. Three large islands and numerous small ones lie between Prince of Wales Island and the mainland north of the 56th parallel. Since the provision could not possibly have any meaning if the head of Portland Canal is to be the starting point on the mainland, the inference is that this is not the starting point intended. If, however, the starting point be taken to be the point where the channel on the east of Prince of Wales island reaches the mainland in latitude 56, we see at once what the provision means, for it saves the island to Russia; but leaves the other islands to be divided between the two powers, an intention inferrable from the treaty on the principle that "expressio unus est exclusio alterius."

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRST.

The population of this province consists of two elements, the old-timers and the new-comers. They do not always look at things from the same point of view. It would not be correct to say that there is any rivalry between them, but very naturally the man, who has been here for the best part of his life, has acquired property interests and formed personal and political associations of long-standing, does not regard things always in the same light as his neighbor, who has lately become a resident, who as yet possesses no very large stake, as the saying is, in the country and has yet to form life friendships and permanent political associations. To a certain extent this is true of all the Coast communities, but we suppose there is none of them in which the old-time element has so strong a hold as in British Columbia, and we think the reason is that the early settlers were, as a rule, superior to the general run of Pacific Coast pioneers. Their influence and confidence in themselves have been increased by intimate connection with the Mother Country, so that they enjoy a power quite out of proportion to their numerical strength. They have more present interest in the province than the new-comers. Whether their interest in its future is also greater remains to be demonstrated. The new-comers, like new-comers everywhere, are restless under the conditions which they have found here. Not having seen the province grow from a small beginning to its present importance, they are impatient for something to be done which will lead to progress of the most rapid kind. They are apt to form hasty judgments on questions of a public character. They are impatient of the more sober methods, which commend themselves to the older residents. Of course to this general characterization there are conspicuous exceptions.

There is one subject upon which both elements of the population can and ought to see alike, and that is the interests of this province should be the dominant note in the treatment of all public questions, whether they affect local politics or those of the federal arena. "British Columbia First" ought to be the motto of every British Columbian, whether he came here years ago and has acquired permanent interests, or is only a comparatively recent arrival with all his interests yet to make. This is not to claim that men should cease to be Conservatives or Liberals, supporters of the local government or adherents of the local opposition. As things are in Canada party government is likely to continue during the lifetime of this generation, and what is accomplished must be through the instrumentality of party government. It might be that as the result of an election the small British Columbian contingent in the House of Commons would have the balance of power, and by holding aloof from either party obtain concessions not procurable in any other way, but there is no use calculating upon anything so improbable as that. What we want to see developed is such a public sentiment that every representative at Ottawa, no matter which party he affiliates with, every member at Victoria, no matter upon which side of the Speaker's chair he sits, will be animated above all things else by a desire to promote the material advantages of the province.

The first step towards reaching this result must be the crushing out of the bitter partizanship now so manifest, a partizanship which has no hesitation in imputing any motives, no matter how base, to its opponents. We do not employ too strong language when we say that this partizanship is the curse of British Columbia to-day. There are not many people in this province all told. Our combined influence is not very great. Yet we weaken it by dividing upon such lines that co-operation is impossible, even when mutual interests are at stake. In view of this fact, the Colonist suggests to its contemporaries, as a first step towards organization on "British Columbia First" lines, that the bitterness which characterizes political controversy in this province should be dropped. There is no reason in the world why men should not disagree in politics and yet retain each other's personal friendship. There is no reason why, after a well-fought political fight, men should not stand shoulder to shoulder for the promotion of common interests. If the people of British Columbia unite on non-partizan questions they may reasonably hope to accomplish much. If they stand apart, they can accomplish little. "British Columbia First" might well be the rallying cry of men of all shades of politics.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE.

The Boundary Creek Times remarks that the British North America Act contains no machinery whereby a defeated ministry can be compelled to resign. That is very true. There is no written law anywhere under which a defeated ministry can be compelled to resign. A defeated ministry need not resign. Even after defeat on a vote of want of confidence in the house a ministry need not resign. The crown or the representative may grant a defeated ministry a dissolution and an opportunity to appeal to the people. In 1784, when William Pitt was premier of England, several votes of want of confidence were carried, but obedient to the wishes of the king, Pitt retained office. It is told that after the passage of one of the votes, the house echoed with cries of "Resign." For a time Pitt was in doubt what to do, but on receiving a personal message from the king, he informed the house that he would retain office. He managed to struggle along during the session against a parliamentary majority, then dissolved the house and came back with a lease of power that lasted for seventeen years. The idea possessed by some people, that there is a fixed and definite law to govern matters of this kind, is quite erroneous. The Crown or its representative can call upon a premier to resign, even if he has a parliamentary majority at his back, or may dismiss one of the ministers, without affecting the relations between the others. This was established by the Lord Loughborough incident. Loughborough was Lord Chancellor and declined to absent himself from Cabinet meetings after he had resigned the Great Seal. A letter was accordingly written him by the Premier, Mr. Addington, telling him that he had reason to believe that His Majesty did not desire him to be present at any further meetings of the Cabinet. In Lord Thurlow's case there was a direct request for his resignation. While the crown or its representative, as the case may be, may unquestionably dismiss the ministry at any time, the prerogative is rarely exercised, and it is a very recent idea that a ministry may be compelled by the crown to bow to what appears to be the verdict of the electors, without waiting for parliament to meet. Neither the law nor constitutional practice recognizes the existence of political parties. The crown or its representatives can take no cognizance of election cards or party platforms. Hence though the action of Lord Aberdeen, in the case of Sir Charles Tupper after the election of 1896, was within the prerogative, its propriety or the wisdom of accepting it as a precedent is very much open to doubt. The best traditions of responsible government support the contention that the crown ought to await the action of parliament before taking upon itself to exercise this prerogative.

While it is true that even after a parliamentary defeat the government need not resign, the rule in recent years has been to do so, and it is a salutary one, unless some principle is involved in the vote, upon which it may be desirable to have an expression of opinion from the people before a change in the ministry takes place. Instances of this kind are not very numerous, but there are enough of them to establish the rule. The reason why a ministry resigns after a vote of want of confidence, is that having lost control of the house, it is unable to carry on the government, by obtaining the necessary money votes. Hence a successful vote of want of confidence is usually followed by a motion by the leader of the opposition that the house do adjourn, he usually consulting the convenience of the leader of the government as to the time when it shall reassemble, at which time the resignation of the ministry and the calling in of the new premier is generally announced. The formation of the new cabinet may be announced later.

But there is no fixed rule about these matters. The whole system of parliamentary government is made up of precedents, which establish certain principles. The application of these principles to any case that may arise is always governed by the peculiar circumstances of the case. We have gone into the matter in the above desultory way because the provincial press has contained some very remarkable deliverances on the subject of constitutional law, such as that of the Boundary Creek Times above referred to. The object is to correct the idea, which seems somewhat common, that somewhere there is to be found a law governing matters of the above character. There would be less misconception on the subject, if people would remember the Imperial Parliament is omnipotent and the colonial parliaments and legislatures equally so within their several jurisdictions. From what they do there is no appeal. It is also to be kept in mind that, so far as relates to purely provincial matters, the Lieutenant-Governor has all the prerogatives of the sovereign, and that whatever the Crown can do in respect to an imperial ministry, he can do in respect to a provincial ministry.

Just one other point may be mentioned in this connection. An impression was prevalent a year ago and may exist yet, that the Lieutenant-Governor attends meetings of the council. He does not. Up to the accession of George I., the practice was for the sovereign to attend such meetings; but George could neither speak nor understand English, and so he remained away, and a minute of what was done was sent to him. This practice has been invariably followed since that time in Great Britain and in all the self-governing colonies.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has reached the conclusion that Burke was a greater man than Gladstone. It is a little too soon for even a New York paper to forecast the verdict of posterity on such a question. It is hardly possible to compare the two men. Burke was a theorist; Gladstone a man of action. The New York paper doubts if what Gladstone wrote will be remembered by posterity. Possibly not; but as long as British Liberalism is remembered in history, just so long will the name of its founder, Gladstone, be recalled. Indeed impartial history will probably recognize what only comparatively few people realize now, namely, that there is no such thing as Liberalism in Great Britain now that Gladstone is gone. What he thought was best for the state was all of British Liberalism. His name is likely to be forever associated with the extension of democratic principles during the Victorian period.

What have our Victoria transportation companies been doing that they have made no effort to bring any of the Yukon gold to this city? It seems an unaccountable thing that they have allowed this trade to slip by. Possibly the answer may be that there was no money in it; but even if there was nothing in it directly, there was much in it indirectly. If the gold had been brought to Victoria and the news of its arrival had gone out to the world from here, the name of this city would have been identified with the Yukon in a manner that would never have been forgotten. If ever a golden chance has been allowed to slip by, this is one.

The Colonist suggests to the management of the Westminster exhibition that steps should be taken without delay to advertise that event. We do not mean that advertisements should be sent to the papers just yet, but that occasional news paragraphs in regard to it should be sent out to the press. Speaking for itself, the Colonist can say that they would be promptly published. At least once a week for the next thirty days, every daily paper should receive something of this sort for publication. We want to see the exhibition of 1898 a great success.

Great Britain is to build six more battleships, four cruisers and twelve torpedo boat destroyers. When the battleships are finished, Great Britain will have thirty-five of the first class and twenty-four of the second class. Even a Wisconsin press representative would admit that to be rather a tidy sort of fleet. It may also be mentioned that these ships are built for fighting and are armed with men who know how to handle big guns.

If peace is made between the United States and Spain a renewal of the Klondike excitement may be looked for. Fifteen millions of gold will prove a bait to many adventurers.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

·DR· PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

RECIPROCITY.

The New York Times refers to the approaching meeting of the joint commission at Quebec to discuss the differences concerning several important subjects now existing between Canada and the United States. It is pleasing to note that the leading exponent of public opinion referred to is able to anticipate that the commission will have no difficulty in reaching a substantial agreement on all matters at issue. But when it comes to the consideration of another subject not in "dispute" exactly, but yet of prime importance—reciprocity—the Times is far from being so hopeful. It seems to fear that neither the American commissioners, or the American congress, will abandon the shortsighted and narrow prejudices which, in commercial matters, have dominated the public mind in past days. It is altogether likely that a good deal of opposition to a complete scheme of reciprocal trade will be exhibited in congress. The Times fears that that body, even if the commission entertained broader views, would contend that no advantage to American trade would arise from the projected change, basing their plea in the fact that for five years under the protective tariff the United States exported to Canada goods to the value of $204,000,000, while the Dominion exported to the United States to the value of $184,000,000. The question whether under the proposed changed conditions any greater advantage would arise for the States, is what would probably be answered negatively by congress, in the opinion of the Times. But it is hard to think that even that body is not open to conviction and common sense, to say nothing of the evidences afforded by trade records, and cannot fail after a very slight consideration of the subject to demonstrate the advantages which would arise from the reciprocal trade sought. It is conceded that a reduction of duties on such articles as fish, barley, hay, coal, lumber and many others, might with great advantage be removed, and this concession is at least a loosening of the bolts if it is not an opening of the door. The nation, can, however, only be hopeful. The conditions seem most favorable and one of the most hopeful signs is the very general opinion expressed by the leading trade corporations and influential representatives of commerce in favor of extended trade relations between the two countries. The chambers of commerce in all the great centres of the union have declared in favor of a change. We cannot but think that such an evidence of opinion must very sensibly affect the future trade policy of the republic. It is awakening to the fact that it is a commercial country. Its present policy of national expansion is an assertion of this, and neither commercial or national expansion can be accomplished under a narrow policy such as the Times seems to fear may have sway in congress—Ottawa Free Press.

ELECTION TALK.

The passage of a franchise act which is generally regarded as a reason for renewing parliament, and the probable success of the Anglo-American conference for the settlement of disputes between Canada and the United States, would furnish excuses for an appeal to the people. We think the excuses will be regarded as insufficient. The franchise act has not considerably changed the electorate, which has for years been practically on a basis of manhood suffrage, so that there is no reason to suppose that the present parliament does not represent the present electorate. As to the Quebec convention, if it results in reciprocity, there is no need of the Liberals to appeal on that question to a people who gave them a mandate only two years ago to secure it if possible, together with a settlement of all the questions in dispute on the basis of the freest possible commercial connections and the most friendly relations. If the conference fails there will be nothing to refer to the people. It is only two years since the general election, and there is no need for another in the near future. The people have had too much of politics and too little of business for some years. Now they are happily engaged in profitable business, and it is to be hoped their attention will not be called away to politics until the approach at least of the expiry of the five years' term of the present parliament, which is yet three years off, when it will be time to consider further reductions in the tariff. We have had too much opportunism in the holding of our elections; let us return to the proper procedure of holding the elections at the appointed time unless there are really good reasons for appealing to the people earlier.—Montreal Witness.

REWARDING THE M. P'S.

Theoretically, there stands a safeguard between the public and any serious outrage by the appointment of members of parliament to government office, in the fact that the vacancies in the house thus created must be filled by popular election. But, as party politics go, this safeguard is not a very real one. The members who are picked out for preferment in this way, are usually chosen from among those who have what are known as reasonably "safe constituencies;" and then the prestige of a government by-election is something enormous. It is the custom of the government organs of both parties when their friends are in power, to harrow up the feelings of their opponents from time to time by publishing the list of bye-elections which have been held during the current parliament; and which invariably show tremendous gains for the party in office. This is a delightfully pleasing custom, but it is not without its instructive side. It displays in startling colors the influence of the party that holds the purse-strings of a bye-election. The party that can build wharves, dredge rivers, put up post offices, and distribute the "plums" generally, is fairly certain of a walk-over when the general elections are still a little way off.

Consequently this necessity of sooner or later filling the place of a government supporter in the house, who is tucked away "for services rendered" in a snug berth by the government (he supported,) is not really much of a safe-guard. It would have to be a pretty shameless case which would lead a constituency to vote against the government it had voted for at the general election, when it could do no more than make an ineffective protest against the action, the appointment having been signed, sealed and delivered, of course, before the seat became vacant at all. The best of constituencies under such circumstances are very apt to say —"Let the dead past bury its dead" have we not our own wharves and post offices and civil service berths to look after. Then, moreover, the elevation of a man to a comfortable office under doubtful circumstances never appears in so bad a light to his friends and old supporters as it does to the disinterested public.

The meaning of this is that the public has no effective safeguard against the wholesale pensioning of its supporters by a daring government until the time comes around for the general elections. And even then the opportunities for punishing such a government are slight; indeed they are not very great, because of the fact that the opposition party is generally produced by the unfortunate records of the rival parties.

The glib "tu quoque" is no defence at all from a moral point of view, but when the two parties confront each other and we are asked to vote against one for a sin of which both have been guilty, the position is not one which lends itself to sturdy moral campaigning. It is at all events difficult to get the man of fair independence but with a dash of prejudice in favor of his old party, to leave that party and vote for his life long opponents because his party leaders have been guilty of conduct undeniably bad but not conspicuously worse than that of their opponents.

The weakness of our defences against this kind of attack does not, however, lessen its danger. It tends to increase rather the boldness of a government which feels the expediency of buying up a cheerful and not too squeamish support from its followers in the house. Persuaded that the country will let its dislike of this kind of thing pass off in sorrow and not in anger, it will live up to its opportunities and batter down the public conscience by asking the people if they think they can get better served at the rival shop. Our only remedy is, of course, a more alert public opinion. Governments who do this kind of thing should be rebuked by defeat at the consequent bye-elections; and it ought always to be remembered when the general elections come on that it is the government then in power and not one already dead and buried which is on trial. An opposition has a right to make a new platform for itself; a government must stand or fall upon its record.—Montreal Star.

THE STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

What is the strength of England, and her pride
Among the nations, when she makes her boast?
Has the East heard it, where her far-flung host
Hangs like a javelin in India's side?
Does the sea know it, where her navies ride,
Like towers of stars, about the silver coast,
Or from the great Capes to the uttermost
Parts of the North like ocean meteors glide?

Answer, O South, if yet where Gordon sank,
Spent arrow of the far and lone Soudan,
There comes a whisper out of wasted death!
O, every ocean, every land, that drank
The blood of England, answer, if ye can,
What is it that giveth her immortal breath?

"Because above her people and her throne
She hath erected reason's sovereignty:
Because wherever human speech is known
The touch of English breath doth make thought free:
First of mankind we bid our eagles pause
Before the pure tribunal of the mind,
Where swordless justice shall the sentence find,
And righteous reason arbitrate the cause.
First of mankind, whom yet no power o'erawes,
One kin would we confederate and bind:
Let the great instrument be made and signed,
The mold and pattern of earth's mightier laws!

Crown with this act the thousand years of thought,
O Mother-Queen, and wheresoever roams
Thy sea-flown brood, and bulwarked states hath wrought
Far as the lonellest wave of ocean foams,
Thy children's love with veneration brought
Shall warm thy hearthstone from their million homes.

—G. E. Woodberry in the Century.

UPPER YUKON NAVIGATION.

More River Steamers Ready to Be Launched For Service on the Upper River.

The most potent contributing reason for the rush of Klondikers outward has been the inauguration of successful steamer navigation on the upper Yukon river, says the Daily Alaskan of July 23. It has always been a mooted question whether the upper Yukon could be navigated by steamers, and not until the enterprising men who have put in steamer lines from Lake Bennett to Dawson have demonstrated the practicability of the route, has the public believed in the success of the route. A hundred river boats have been constructed for the lower Yukon, against eight or ten for the upper river. Yet all the eight steamers will in all probability do more business than the hundred, because the hundred will do well if they make one round trip each between Dawson and St. Michael, and the eight are already making five-day journeys from the coast to Dawson by way of the upper river.

From E. W. Pollock, who has just returned from a week's stay at Lake Bennett, is learned late particulars of the movements of the river craft at and below Lake Bennett. Said Mr. Pollock:

"There will be Klondikers coming out this way every two or three days hereafter, for the through service from Dawson will be that frequent for two or three months at least, and probably all winter. The Upper Yukon company's fleet of steamers, the F. H. Kilbourne and the A. J. Goddard, has just been added to by the purchase of the inn river steamer Joseph Clossett, which was being built by a Portland concern, but which, owing to the fact that its two other river steamers could not be completed in time for this season's traffic, has been put on to run with the two steel steamers of the Upper Yukon company. The Kilbourne has been running from Bennett to White Horse every other day. The Goddard, which has been running from White Horse to Dawson, will be confined to that part of the route between White Horse and the foot of Thirty-Mile river, and the Clossett will take the run from Thirty-Mile to Dawson. This will give a connecting service from Bennett to Dawson, with a through time of five days either way, and at least twice a week. The Clossett is to be launched to-day at Lake Bennett. It will be commanded by Captain E. C. Smith, recently of the U. S. hotel, in Skagway.

The Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation company also launches its third steamer at Bennett to-day or to-morrow. Its steamers were all built at the lower end of Lake Bennett, and they are fine boats. The Ora runs from Dawson to White Horse, and the Flora has been plying from the latter point to Bennett. With the completion of the Nora, the Flora will be put on the lower end, to run alternately with the Ora, and the Nora will ply between Bennett and the rapids. This company will also have from to-day a twice-a-week through service to Dawson, requiring about four days to go down and six to return.

Both the B. L. & K. N. Co. and the U. Y. Co. are responsible concerns, and they are already handling an immense business, both freight and passenger

When such old and experienced freighters as the Bartlett Brothers forsake the scow method of getting in freight and adopt the steamer service, as they have done, it is certain that the old method has been superseded.

Besides these six steamers, the Willie Irving, built by Captain Spencer and recently sold at Dawson, is running from that port to White Horse regularly. Carroll, Johnson & Co. also have a steamer about ready to launch at Bennett, and two others are to be built at once."

Almost every man in America has some digestive trouble. When men meet, the greeting usually is, "Well, how are you?" That develops health talk. The man who has no bowel or stomach trouble is almost a curiosity. The trouble is, men take no care of themselves. They eat as though they had copper stomachs and bowels of brass. By and by, overworked nature rebels. Then come headaches, nervousness, bad blood, liver and kidney troubles. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets furnish help for constipation and torpid liver, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, indigestion or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Accept no substitute.

TRADE REVIEWS.

Canadian Reports Encouraging—Peace Prospects and New Markets Affect American Outlook.

New York, July 29.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: While as yet showing little effect upon distributive trade, there is evidence that improved prospects for peace, with probable wider markets for American products, have given a more hopeful tinge to the trade outlook. As for some time past, however, reports of solid business returns come mainly from the western part of the country and in the markets of this section are reported signs of the groundswell of fall demand. Sings of cumulative improvement come from the iron and steel industry more particularly from west of the Alleghenies, where slight advances in prices are accompanying a large volume of business. Expected activity in ship building is reflected in the demand for plates at Eastern points. The situation in cereals is hardly as satisfactory as could be wished, cash prices being lower for the week in the face of probable record breaking small world's supplies on August 1 and good exports from this country, while futures are less depressed, but exhibit the pressure of expected liberal supplies at home and heavier crops abroad. The textile manufacturing situation is as yet a very muddled one, the shut-down of print cloth mills being regarded as probable in an effort to restore the lost balance of this trade. Woollen goods are still slow of sale, while the relatively low range of prices at Eastern markets and the improved inquiry by manufacturers has stiffened values with the effect of discouraging sales. Raw cotton is firmer on reports of excessive rains affecting crops. Business failures in the United States remain at a normal low point, aggregating for the week 189 against 188 last week and compared with 259 in this week a year ago, 234 in 1896, 221 in 1895 and 220 in 1894.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada as telegraphed to Bradstreet's for the week ending July 28 were: Montreal, $13,686,642, increase 15.4 per cent. Toronto, $7,186,846, increase 7.4 per cent.; Winnipeg, $1,197,012, decrease 7.2 per cent.; Halifax, $1,106,864, increase 2.2 per cent.; Hamilton, $705,414; St. John, $652,931, increase 14 per cent. Totals, $24,535,109, increase, 10.6 per cent.

Dun's trade review to-morrow will say of Canadian business: Reports of Canadian trade for the week are on the whole encouraging although important changes appear. Montreal reports some falling off in the demand for sugar. Dry goods are moving freely. Cheese and butter exports are good. Money is abundant with rates easy. Toronto reports fair trade in hardware and metals with sugar in good demand. Crops in Ontario are very heavy with bright business outlook. Trade is reasonably quiet at Winnipeg in groceries and dry goods and fairly active in hardware, with good trade in lumber, but collections are only fair. Wholesale trade is more satisfactory at Victoria but retail trade only fair. The outlook for fall business is regarded as good.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

United States Can Have Anything Else in Sight if Spain Is Not Pressed for Indemnity Money.

Washington, July 29.—The answer to the Spanish note to be communicated by the government, now make up for submission to the cabinet, makes the following general terms as to the conditions of peace: Absolute cession of the island of Porto Rico, relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, cession of several small islands adjacent to Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States, leaving the disposition of the Philippines and other islands in that quarter subject to future negotiations. The present aim, it is further authoritatively stated, is to establish and maintain coaling stations in the Philippines, with a full adequate land area, etc., in connection therewith, and to build up there an American city, possibly at Manila itself.

San Francisco, July 29.—The Merchants' Association has adopted a resolution petitioning the President to hold and retain the Philippine islands. Similar action will probably be taken within the next day or two by the chamber of commerce and other business organizations.

New York, July 29.—A despatch to the World from Madrid says: President McKinley can get peace within 24 hours, including the surrender of Manila and Porto Rico, if he will waive indemnity money and not be too hard in his terms respecting the Philippines. The Spanish people are gloomily resigned to peace, having lost all confidence in political parties, their statesmen and their generals. Even the press has sadly lost prestige because it has systematically led the people to believe in castles in the air, both before and during the war. So now all classes only care for their material interests, and are anxious to escape from crippling the country's finances by a heavy war indemnity. A remarkable majority of the nation seems to regard it as a foregone conclusion that the Queen Regent and the cabinet will accept almost any conditions in order to secure peace. Ministers and generals have come to the conclusion that they have little to fear now in the way of military resistance and discontent, which would have been formidable only if led by Weyler or assuming the form of a revolution.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Bountiful Returns From Farming Operations—Laborer Killed—Notable Travellers.

Winnipeg, July 29.— (Special.)—Crop reports received to-night from all parts of the West are almost unanimous in asserting that bountiful returns are assured from Manitoba and Northwest farmers this year. The showers of the past week have made a great change in the looks of the fields and with warm weather and favorable conditions harvesting should be general the second week in August. In Southwestern Manitoba farmers will begin cutting next week. There was slight damage by hail on Wednesday in McGregor district.

John Uscher, a laborer, was struck by a work train at Grenfell station last night and killed. The body was horribly mangled.

Hon. T. Hoshi, Japanese minister to the United States, passed through to the West on the C. P. R. regular train. He is on the way to Japan on a four months' leave of absence, after a residence of nearly three years at Washington.

Major General Hogg, of the Imperial army, arrived by this morning's trail. He will spend a short time in the mountains, fishing.

W. E. Sackville West, a relative of the British minister to Washington, accompanied by Miss Sackville West, is here en route West.

FOUND NO PRIVATEER.

The Torpedo Chaser Sparrowhawk Completes Her Unique Cruise of Investigation.

The torpedo destroyer Sparrowhawk, Capt. V. de Satge, which has been in search of the alleged Spanish privateer reported to be awaiting the coming of the Yukon treasure returned to Esquimalt yesterday. A week ago last Monday morning, at about 4 o'clock, the swift little engine of war started on her mission, and the trip has been no pleasure cruise for it rained almost incessantly through the eleven days, and some of the officers put in 14 and 15 hours a day on deck. Not a bay or inlet this side of Metlakatla where such a vessel as a privateer could enter, was overlooked, the search being made systematically and with every precaution, with but negative result. The cruise was taken on instructions from the admiralty received only the day previous to the Sparrowhawk's departure. According to these she was to overhaul and capture the mysterious pirate, taking the prize to Esquimalt. The Sparrowhawk made between twenty-two and twenty-three knots to the hour during the cruise. She could have put on eight or nine more knots to the speed had occasion demanded it, but there was no cause for extreme speed, although at times when a steamer could be seen by means of the vessel's modern appliances probably twenty or more miles away the run grew swifter. The chase only lasted a few hours each time, before the object was overtaken. From here the Sparrowhawk went to Duncan Bay, then to Alert Bay, Namu harbor, Nimpkish, Carter Bay, Howe Inlet, Metlakatla, McLaughlin Bay and Knox Bay, all navigable waters being searched en route. About 150 miles to the south of Metlakatla a schooner had got lost in the fog and was given her bearings. A lookout was kept for a British sailing vessel en route to Mont Rose and reported overdue, but on their return the destroyer's officers learned of that vessel's safe arrival. H.M.S. Icarus and Pheasant, which preceded the Sparrowhawk out of port, will complete investigations for the privateer while on their way to Ounalaska.

A TRAGEDY OF THE WAR.

True Story of a Brave Girl Who Followed Her Lover to Battle.

A true love story of the last war comes from Chattanooga, Tenn., says an exchange. Among the papers of "Henry Armstrong," an old settler of Junto, who died a few days ago at the age of 55, was found a diary containing the story of the life of Myra Lawrence, who was no other than "Henry Armstrong," the heroine of a battlefield.

When the war broke out Myra was a country girl, who had a lover a few years older than herself. This was in 1862. For a few months Myra Lawrence went about her usual duties, but her brain and heart were planning all the while. Suddenly she disappeared from her home in Kansas, and no trace of her could be found. Finally the search was abandoned.

Far away in the South a smoothfaced youth applied for admission to John Grant's army, and, as men were sorely needed, all volunteers were accepted. The disguised girl was enlisted, and was assigned to the company in which her lover was marching, her closely cut hair and her altered dress so thoroughly hiding her identity that the young man did not recognize his sweetheart. He grew fond of the new recruit, and they became congenial comrades. When the hardships of a war's romance were closing the young woman often told the boy stories of his home and the "girl he left behind him." A few days later came an order in the midst of one of the wildest battles of the war for the Kansas regiment to charge. The two comrades shouted and rushed on, when suddenly the elder one fell. The orders against aiding a fallen comrade during a charge are most severe, but the soldier boy dropped down beside his friend and the ranks closed up and moved on. The dying soldier unclosed his eyes to see bending tenderly over him his comrade, who whispered: "I am Myra." The soldier smiled and seemed to understand. When those who were left of the regiment after the battle returned to the field the boy was tenderly holding his dead comrade. The captain sharply proved him, but the look on the sad, tearless face must have checked and affected him; he said no more. This faithful "boy" soldier some time before the close of the war was made orderly sergeant.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Leaving for Europe. One of the most beautiful homes in Vancouver Island. Dr. Dickson's place on the Quamichan Lake, two miles from railway. Sixty-nine, or hundred and eighteen acres, as preferred (nearly half cleared). Large double barn, and other buildings. Hot and cold water. Adjacent to first-class fishing, both trout and salmon, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to Major Mutter, Somenos, Vancouver Island, B. C.