

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1900.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

A writer in Nature says that a sweet, sunny substance is exuding from the bamboo growth in Central India, where the famine is the most serious. This substance is good to eat, and the famished natives are consuming it in large quantities. This is extraordinary, because bamboo has not hitherto been known to exude any edible or, for the matter of that, anything whatever, so that the presence of this substance at this particular time has all the characteristics of the miraculous. Mr. Hooper, the writer referred to, says: "This is the first time in the history of these forests that they have exuded such a substance." There may be some scientific explanation for this phenomenon. Possibly the long continued drought may have something to do with it; but be this as it may, there is the fact, and it certainly is extraordinary.

POLITICAL APATHY.

The general apathy existing in this province in respect to federal politics is in striking contrast to the keen interest taken in local affairs. Apart from the very extensive group of people in each of the political parties, the public seem to think very little about what is going on in Canadian circles. In this regard the newspapers reflect public opinion. Until within a few months it was impossible to go out into the street without having a half-dozen phases of local politics brought under one's notice. We are speaking, of course, from the standpoint of the popular mind found expression in the press, and the one acting upon the other create something like feverish excitement. We are now within certainly not a long time of the federal election, but scarcely any one is talking about it. There is something in the explanation that people hereabouts have grown tired of politics, and for this there is good reason.

The local session of 1898 was an exciting one, because it was that preceding a general election. For two years there had been a determined attack upon the Turner ministry and the press had teamed with articles for and against that gentleman and his colleagues. The elections of 1898 were keenly fought, and before they were over, the clamor of Mr. Turner precipitated the hottest discussion which the province has witnessed in a long time. While this was yet at its height, the session of 1899 came on, and during that session we had by-elections in several constituencies, including Victoria. Immediately after the session a row broke out in the ranks of the Liberal government, and this kept the political fire in a fierce blaze, until the regular session of 1900. After a session of unusual interest, there came the formation of the Martin government and this led to an exciting discussion. After this came the general election of this year, the advent to power of Mr. Dunning, and with it, political rest. The rest did not come too soon. The people were growing very tired of political controversy, and they settled down to what they hoped would be a period of peace and quietness. Only those who went through the strain of the long drawn out controversy can have any idea of how wearying it became, and of how averse those who were foremost in it feel in regard to entering into another contest. Moreover, the minds of the people of British Columbia have not been very forcibly directed to federal affairs during the past three years, and it is difficult, in the absence of any clear-cut issue, coming home to them, to arouse interest.

But there is another reason for popular apathy in regard to federal affairs, and it is this: There is very little in the politics which appeals to the imagination of the people of British Columbia, and without something of this kind it is impossible to arouse even decent interest, not to speak of enthusiasm. The Laurier government has singularly failed to strike a key-note which would catch the ear of the people of the Pacific Coast. The East is far away. The things which stir the blood there scarcely touch us at all. Our minds are directed towards improvement and progress on a large scale and in a rapid manner. People here are conscious of the immense possibilities of the West, and they want to see something done that will turn these possibilities to good advantage. But so British Columbia no idea can be formed far as the Laurier policy goes, there of the exactions of the governing classes might as well have been no West at all. This is our great complaint against the ministry. We are not much disposed to inquire into charges of misgovernment, for we are without facilities for so doing. We do not propose to stir up personal strife and bitterness. It seems enough to ask how the reasonable demands of the West have been met. We do not mean demands for expenditure, but the means of the government for the West. What we mean is the demand for a policy as will give us the greatest possible advantage of the expanding mining activity, a policy that will promote still greater development, one that will give effect to the anticipation of our people as to the commerce to be built up on the Pacific Ocean—in short, a policy that will make the people of British Columbia feel that they have some other part in Confederation than that of taxpayers. Until such a policy is espoused by some political party, there will continue to be marked apathy as to federal politics.

It may be asked if the opposition is not equally blameable in this regard with the government; but we reply that it is not. The Conservative party showed its appreciation of the claims of the

West by giving this province cabinet representation, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell with his efforts to build up trans-Pacific trade. Based on the fact that conditions have greatly changed in the West, and it cannot be successfully claimed that the party in power, the party responsible for the policy of the country, have shown that they appreciate the duties arising out of these altered conditions.

THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, now in session at Ottawa, is a gathering of much importance. We feel sure that the object of the congress is one that deserves the most earnest sympathy of all who wish their country well. In Mr. Ralph Smith the congress has a president of good judgment, and one, who, while desiring to advance the interests of the workingmen, fully recognizes that capital and labor ought to go hand in hand, and that their interests are identical. We commend the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in approaching the Congress from a friendly attitude. It is to be desired above all things that the deliberations of labor organizations in this country should be conducted in a spirit of conciliation, and with full faith in the intention of the administrative and legislative bodies of the Dominion and the several provinces to accord a respectful hearing to all proper representations, and to carry them into effect, when this can be done consistently with the other interests entitled to consideration.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE.

There are already more than 100,000 miners out in the Pennsylvania anthracite region and reports are in circulation that several thousand more will strike. The demand of the strikers is for higher wages and the mine owners seem determined not to yield. A representative of one of the largest companies has said that he views the situation with a good deal of equanimity, for he feels satisfied that the strike will not last long. A recent statement shows, he says, that the unions have only \$71,000 in the treasury, and this is not enough to pay each man out on strike a dollar. When it is exhausted, it is not easy to see where more money is to come from. The wages earned by the miners in the regions affected amount to nearly \$3,000,000 a month, and even if we suppose that the strikers can manage to get along on half their normal pay, no one can foresee where the unions are going to get enough to pay that for any length of time. Meanwhile the companies are preparing to put new men into the mines, and the various detective agencies throughout the United States have been instructed to send in as many people as can be obtained. The new comers will necessarily not be skilled miners in possibly the greatest majority of cases. At this distance it is impossible to form an idea of the merits of the demand for higher wages, but the situation looks as if the miners were playing with fire.

SPREAD OF ANARCHISM.

European correspondents say that the anarchists are more busy than ever, and were growing very tired of political controversy, and they settled down to what they hoped would be a period of peace and quietness. Only those who went through the strain of the long drawn out controversy can have any idea of how wearying it became, and of how averse those who were foremost in it feel in regard to entering into another contest. Moreover, the minds of the people of British Columbia have not been very forcibly directed to federal affairs during the past three years, and it is difficult, in the absence of any clear-cut issue, coming home to them, to arouse interest.

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This is worse than France during the last century. There revolution preceded murder. The situation in Europe is described as extremely serious, and the public are warned to expect at any day news of another assassination.

A TOURIST ROUTE.

Tourists lately returned from Dawson say that the trip from Victoria to the Northern metropolis is one ever-changing panorama, of which it is difficult to choose the most delightful portion. The journey from here to Skagway has often been described, and most people are familiar with its character. The journey from here to the trip over the railway to White Horse, but those who have taken it say that it is unsurpassable. A gentleman, who is familiar with Switzerland, says that it surpasses anything to be seen in that much-famed country. The railway has been written up at all from the tourist's point of view. Along the lake the location of the road is such that new vistas of charming mountain and lake scenery are constantly opened up as the train speeds along. From the foot of Lake Bennett—that is, Caribou Crossing—to White Horse the road runs through a valley flanked by the most beautiful mountains, and here perhaps is the most beautiful part of the railway journey. Between White Horse and Dawson there is a series of delightful landscapes, the river winding among the mountains, and the rapid water giving a spice of adventure to the sail. Next year it is probable that hundreds of people will take this journey to the Atlin, where the combination of lakes and mountains is probably finer than in any other part of the known world. Capt. Jack Crawford, speaking of the Atlin country, said he had been told to expect something wonderfully beautiful, but having seen about everything else in America, was disposed to accept the stories with much reserve. He, however, had imagined anything finer than the Atlin country. A lady who has visited most parts of the world, declares Atlin to be unsurpassed for grand beauty. The time is not far distant when tourist travel to the Yukon will be a great source of revenue to transportation companies, and the business which it will develop will add much to the prosperity of the cities of Southern British Columbia.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Seventy thousand men are out on strike in the Pennsylvania coal mines. This is about one-half the total number of miners employed in Pennsylvania. It is impossible that the effects of this strike should not be serious. The supply of anthracite coal now on hand is estimated to be about equal to the consumption of New York City for forty-five days, and prices are already mounting upwards with a rapidity that bodes evil for the poor of that city. Twenty-two thousand go there was a miners' strike that resulted in a coal famine in New York, anthracite then going up to \$14 a ton. It is expected that this will be reached before a new supply is available.

The effect of this strike will be far-reaching. It will not only affect the residents and manufacturers of New York, but will also reduce the earnings of the railways dependent upon coal traffic, that their stocks will drop in price, and the whole money market may suffer if the difficulty is at all prolonged. The political effect will be serious. One of the strongest cards which the Republicans have to play is that the country is prospering under President McKinley. A strike is likely to strengthen the Bryanite forces. Coming on the top of the strike in the European supply of coal, this strike is peculiarly serious. No previous incident of the kind was felt directly across the Atlantic, but this will be.

The mine-owners will, of course, attempt to work their properties. Men will be imported from other states, and this happens. It is more than doubtful if the regular miners will stand by and see their places taken from them. Winter is not far away, and a hundred thousand men, for the strikers will doubtless reach that number, out of employment at any season of the year, present a very serious problem. Will President McKinley authorize the employment of United States troops to enable the mine owners to work their properties? Under the strike of the constitution he cannot do this, and the only resort will be the militia in case violence is resorted to. With the people of the United States agitated over what some firebrand call impending imperialism, the use of an armed force to protect non-union miners may lead to trouble of the gravest kind.

WHERE DO THE PEOPLE COME IN?

Referring to the claim that the great surplus revenue means so much needless taxation, the Times is good enough to assure the public that this will receive attention in the proper time and in the proper place. For this much, thanks. At the same time, may we be so bold as to suggest that, theoretically at least, the people are supposed to have something to say about the taxes they are called upon to pay, and that the time and place to say such matters lie at the polls? During the year, several millions, more than seven, in fact, of taxes above what the Laurier government expected to expend. That is what a surplus means. A finance minister estimates that a certain sum of money will be needed for the service, and he expects to realize it by revenue. Theoretically, his expenditure ought to be the aim usually is to have a margin in excess, not only for the sake of having something to go and come up

in case unexpected expenditures arise, but also because there is always a chance that some items of revenue may fall off. No one objects to a finance minister estimating upon a reasonable surplus. But when the surplus is very large, as the present surplus is, there is cause to complain. Over seven millions of surplus means at least seven millions of needless taxation. It is true that all the revenue is derived from taxes, such, for example, as the receipts from the Intercolonial railway, from the canal and from the post office. The government gives value received for what it gets from these sources. But the chief sources of revenue are taxes of one kind and another, and these ought to be reduced whenever it is possible.

Is it the intention of the Laurier ministry to continue to collect more than seven millions of needless taxation from the people of Canada? This is a question which concerns the people, and they have a right to an answer to it. If the tariff is to be readjusted so as to reduce the taxation to the requirements of the public service, how is it to be reduced? Is it proposed to reduce the revenue by lowering the rate of duties, and thus throw our markets open to competition from the United States? Is it proposed to increase the duties so that they will check importation and thus cut down the receipts from customs? Or have the government so little faith in the permanency of the prosperity of the country that they do not propose to deal with the matter in any way? What the policy of the government ought to address itself to is the question of how to deal with them. Let them be dealt with now, before the voters decide to whom they will entrust the management of the affairs of Canada for the next five years.

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

The suggestion has been made that the Canadian Patriotic Fund might be supplemented by the federal government by a grant of an equal amount, and that the fund be used to purchase bonds for the war and the navy, and that the balance should be invested and the interest paid to Canadian volunteers who served in South Africa, or, in case of the death in action or from sickness of any person leaving a widow or children, then to such widow or children. There would be some details to be arranged as to the relative amount of the pension payable to persons incapacitated wholly or partially by wounds or sickness, and as to what should be paid and to whom it should be paid, in cases where men who died in service left neither widows nor children; but it would not be difficult to settle these upon an equitable basis. Under any system that might be decided upon, the amount of the pension payable by a soldier who could be called upon to serve their country in the field, would be a permanent recognition of the service rendered to his country. As the recipients of the pension die the amount payable to them might be added to the principal, and in this way a foundation could be laid for a pension fund for use on any future occasion when Canadians may be called upon to serve their country in the field.

BRYAN ON FINANCE.

Mr. Bryan, Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, says in his letter of acceptance that he stands for "an American system of finance for the American people." This is a good phrase as far as sound goes and may catch words, but like many other things that appeal to the masses, it is unsound in principle. The United States can to a certain extent have a system of finance of its own. Every country has that. There is nothing exactly resembling the British system, the Canadian system, the present system in force in the United States, or in fact that prevailing in any of the leading countries of the world. They all differ in details, and the measure of the standard by which they can be measured is the nearest to an ideal system. As has been said of systems of government, "What's best administered is best," so the system of finance which best meets the requirements of any community is the best for that community. If nations had no intercourse with each other, there would be no need for their several financial systems to have anything in common. Thus if Canadians bought nothing from or sold nothing to the United States, it would matter nothing to us whether the standard of value in that country was gold or turpentine; but as long as there is an interchange of commodities, so long must there be some standard of value to serve both countries.

It would be impossible ever to conclude commercial transactions. What is true of these true countries is true of commerce the world over. It is imperative that there shall be some standard of value upon which there is international agreement, either express or implied. The latter is just as good as the former.

The function of money in commercial transactions is two-fold. It serves as a convenient medium of exchange in the financial transactions of life, and it enables the balance to be adjusted. The greater part of the business of the world is not carried on with money, but with credits. For the most part, wages and retail purchases call for money—that is, either coin or its equivalent—but in larger transactions money is the last thing that changes hands. It is only needed when there are no more credits to exchange, and the exchange of credits results from the exchange of commodities. Yet all these transactions, whether in cash, commodities or credits, are carried on in terms of money. Everything is reduced to its money value. A certain number of superficial feet of lumber are sent to the United States every year from Canada, and Canada receives in exchange a certain number of bales of cotton. This is really what takes place, although the vendor of the lumber never sees the cotton, nor the vendor of the cotton the lumber, nor has either of them any direct connection with the other. Each of them individually transacts his business in terms of money; that is, he speaks of the lumber or the cotton in terms of money, and the banks come to balance their transactions, the price of the cotton goes against the price of the lumber, which is practically the same as though one commodity were off-set against the other. Hence it is important to have some understanding, real or implied, as to what the vendors of these articles mean when they talk of a dollar. So too, when financial houses in Canada and the United States, it is essential to know what is meant when a house in one country agrees to pay the house in another country a certain number of dollars.

In nearly all the commercial world the law has established that a certain quantity of gold when coined shall be called by a certain name. Value has nothing to do with the name. A certain number of sovereigns are worth a certain number of \$20 franc pieces or a certain number of 20-franc pieces, not because any law or agreement, international or otherwise, has declared that so many sovereigns, so many dollars and so many francs shall be equal, but because there is the same amount of gold of the same fineness in the several groups of coins. This is what the gold standard means, and this is the legal tender in extinguishment of debt. Some of the minor commercial nations have a silver standard, but their transactions are not large enough to materially affect the rest of the world.

When Mr. Bryan talks about an American system of finance for the American people, what he means is that the United States shall have a certain weight of gold or a certain weight of silver, at the option of the person paying it, sixteen ounces of silver to be declared by law to be equal in value to an ounce of gold. There are no other articles of human use the value of which is fixed by law in terms of the other, and as the amount of these two metals available depends upon the amount mined, it follows that to attempt to set up bimetalism in any single country is an attempt on the part of that country to maintain an equilibrium in value between two articles over the supply of which it has no control. If there were just sixteen times as much silver as gold in the world, and the annual output was at the ratio, 16 to 1 would be easily enough maintained; but the supply of both metals being an uncertain quantity, it is obvious that any attempt to give one or the other of them a value in terms of the other is certain to lead to financial dislocation. It ought here to be mentioned that the amount of silver in a United States dollar or in the fractional currency of this or any other country is a dollar, or its other value. We take a Canadian 50-cent piece for half a dollar, not because there is half a dollar's worth of silver in it, but because the law says we shall do so. The United States is a very great country, but it is not great enough to maintain two metal standards all over the world, and if it cannot do this, it will inevitably go to a silver basis, and all American securities and credits will be at once depreciated in proportion as the commercial value of silver is less than the artificial value fixed for it by the United States.

Such are a few of the reasons why we regard Mr. Bryan's chibboleth, "An American system of finance for the American people," as a delusion and a snare, and as calculated, if he should be elected president, to disturb the business of the world to its foundations, by leading to an immediate call upon United States debtors, individual, municipal, state and national, to liquidate their indebtedness. If this should take place, no one can measure the disaster that would follow.

Every day adds to the Galveston horror. The whole truth will never be told. We suppose that this must be the worst storm on record, so far as loss of life goes.

It is not necessary to ask that a searching investigation shall be made into Saturday's disaster on the E. & N. railway. We are sure that the president and officers of the company will be as anxious as any one can be to find out how so lamentable an accident occurred.

The Nelson Tribune seems to object to the Colonist's standing up for what it regards as proper representation for Vancouver Island in the legislature. But why should we not do so, provided we are ready to do full justice to every other part of the province?

The Duke and Duchess of York are to go to Australia to open the first parliament of the new Commonwealth. Doubtless the distinguished travellers will either go or return by way of Canada.

Mr. H. P. Bell writes us an interesting letter regarding the possibility of developing trade with South America. This is a subject of very great interest to Victoria, which ought to be the home port of a small fleet of steamers plying to the countries to the south of us.

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the city and province, and gained a deserved reputation for integrity and honorable dealing.

The Chinese are said to be very active in the West River district. This is in the southern part of the empire and adjoins the French possessions in Tonquin. The West River flows through one of the most valuable portions of China.

There is talk of the French cabinet resigning. The reason is not that the cabinet is weak, but because it is strong, and it is thought advisable to get out now, in view of the certainty that after the Exposition closes, there will be a general row. The new cabinet, it is thought, can meet this by disclaiming any responsibility for the Exposition.

The Times joins the Colonist in urging that every possible effort shall be made to secure to the Coast cities of British Columbia their proper share of the trade of the Interior. This is one of the questions upon which our shoulders to shoulder ourselves can work shoulder to shoulder, and possibly there is no kind of business which feels to a greater degree than newspapers the effect of expanding trade.

The Times hastens to tell the Colonist that the surprise is to be applied to paying off a part of the public debt. We hardly needed this information, but it is welcome, coming from such a source. Any information from the Times is welcome, because we hope in time it will tell us whether it is a part of the Laurier ministry to continue to tax the people several millions a year more than is necessary to meet the public expenditure, even when they are on so lavish a scale as they are under the Liberal "policy of retrenchment."

The Galveston storm was followed a few days later by a heavy gale in the Northern States and Ontario. On Friday last the coast of Newfoundland was swept by fierce winds, causing many shipwrecks and considerable loss of life. Whether the storm continued northeastward along the coast of Greenland or was deflected a little easterly so as to strike upon the coast of Scotland and Norway, can only be told after a few days have passed. Possibly the Bermuda hurricane may be due to a deflection of the storm southward by air currents from the polar regions.

Excellent news comes from the West Coast. We have a news item this morning, telling that the Dewdney Syndicate have made the second payment on the Sidney Inlet copper mine. This would hardly be done unless Mr. Dewdney felt certain that the property is worth what it is to be paid for it, and he would certainly not agree to take it at any price unless satisfied that it would be a profitable investment for his syndicate. This other news received from the West Coast makes us feel that a very bright era is near for that part of the province.

A correspondent directs attention to the sanitary condition of James Bay and the steps necessary to improve it. This matter ought to be taken hold of in earnest by the city council. One can never tell how much harm may result from the continuance of existing conditions, not to speak of the disagreeable impression it creates upon visitors. People contemplating a lengthy stay in Victoria would be prevented from making it, if they once got a whiff of the frightful stench given off by the tide flats at certain stages of the tide.

The latest European rumor is that Great Britain, Germany and Japan will act together in China. Opposed to them will be Russia and France. Unless Russia concludes it to be wiser to withdraw from her scheme of territorial aggrandizement, the United States can hardly be expected to take a very active part. President McKinley's hands are tied to a large extent by political exigencies. It is quite certain, however, that the United States will not take an attitude hostile to the expected triple alliance.

The Imperial parliament is to be dissolved on September 25. The election that will ensue will be very interesting. The South African policy of the administration will be the great bone of contention. We believe that Lord Salisbury will be sustained. It is not the habit of the British people to change horses in the middle of a job, and although the war is practically at an end, there is an immense amount of work yet to be done before peace has been placed on a permanent basis.

The Vancouver World is enthusiastic over the advantage which will result to Vancouver if the water power of Stave river is employed to develop electrical force, to be used in the city for manufacturing purposes. The potentiality of the water-powers of British Columbia is only imperfectly appreciated. Electrical power is being used for so many purposes and improvements in electrical machinery are rendering this force so economical, that one of these days the country controlling the best water-powers will be manufacturing headquarters of the world.

The Sultan of Sulu is giving the United States a peck of trouble. In the first place he believes in matrimony on an extensive scale, and polygamy is a part of the system of his territory. It behooves Uncle Sam a little to absorb a polygamous potentate, but after a pretty violent gulf he managed to get him down. Now, in pursuance of the McKinley policy in the Philippines, a tariff has been applied to the ports of the Sultan's territory. Hitherto these have been free ports, and they enjoyed considerable prosperity on that account, but all this has vanished under the more or less benevolent rule of Uncle Sam. The Sultan threatens no end of trouble. Of course he will have

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The Times joins the Colonist in urging that every possible effort shall be made to secure to the Coast cities of British Columbia their proper share of the trade of the Interior. This is one of the questions upon which our shoulders to shoulder ourselves can work shoulder to shoulder, and possibly there is no kind of business which feels to a greater degree than newspapers the effect of expanding trade.

The Times hastens to tell the Colonist that the surprise is to be applied to paying off a part of the public debt. We hardly needed this information, but it is welcome, coming from such a source. Any information from the Times is welcome, because we hope in time it will tell us whether it is a part of the Laurier ministry to continue to tax the people several millions a year more than is necessary to meet the public expenditure, even when they are on so lavish a scale as they are under the Liberal "policy of retrenchment."

The Galveston storm was followed a few days later by a heavy gale in the Northern States and Ontario. On Friday last the coast of Newfoundland was swept by fierce winds, causing many shipwrecks and considerable loss of life. Whether the storm continued northeastward along the coast of Greenland or was deflected a little easterly so as to strike upon the coast of Scotland and Norway, can only be told after a few days have passed. Possibly the Bermuda hurricane may be due to a deflection of the storm southward by air currents from the polar regions.

Excellent news comes from the West Coast. We have a news item this morning, telling that the Dewdney Syndicate have made the second payment on the Sidney Inlet copper mine. This would hardly be done unless Mr. Dewdney felt certain that the property is worth what it is to be paid for it, and he would certainly not agree to take it at any price unless satisfied that it would be a profitable investment for his syndicate. This other news received from the West Coast makes us feel that a very bright era is near for that part of the province.

A correspondent directs attention to the sanitary condition of James Bay and the steps necessary to improve it. This matter ought to be taken hold of in earnest by the city council. One can never tell how much harm may result from the continuance of existing conditions, not to speak of the disagreeable impression it creates upon visitors. People contemplating a lengthy stay in Victoria would be prevented from making it, if they once got a whiff of the frightful stench given off by the tide flats at certain stages of the tide.

The latest European rumor is that Great Britain, Germany and Japan will act together in China. Opposed to them will be Russia and France. Unless Russia concludes it to be wiser to withdraw from her scheme of territorial aggrandizement, the United States can hardly be expected to take a very active part. President McKinley's hands are tied to a large extent by political exigencies. It is quite certain, however, that the United States will not take an attitude hostile to the expected triple alliance.

The Imperial parliament is to be dissolved on September 25. The election that will ensue will be very interesting. The South African policy of the administration will be the great bone of contention. We believe that Lord Salisbury will be sustained. It is not the habit of the British people to change horses in the middle of a job, and although the war is practically at an end, there is an immense amount of work yet to be done before peace has been placed on a permanent basis.

The Vancouver World is enthusiastic over the advantage which will result to Vancouver if the water power of Stave river is employed to develop electrical force, to be used in the city for manufacturing purposes. The potentiality of the water-powers of British Columbia is only imperfectly appreciated. Electrical power is being used for so many purposes and improvements in electrical machinery are rendering this force so economical, that one of these days the country controlling the best water-powers will be manufacturing headquarters of the world.

The Sultan of Sulu is giving the United States a peck of trouble. In the first place he believes in matrimony on an extensive scale, and polygamy is a part of the system of his territory. It behooves Uncle Sam a little to absorb a polygamous potentate, but after a pretty violent gulf he managed to get him down. Now, in pursuance of the McKinley policy in the Philippines, a tariff has been applied to the ports of the Sultan's territory. Hitherto these have been free ports, and they enjoyed considerable prosperity on that account, but all this has vanished under the more or less benevolent rule of Uncle Sam. The Sultan threatens no end of trouble. Of course he will have

the death of Mr. Joseph Wilson removes from the community one of its best known and most highly respected members. Mr. Wilson has long been identified with the business interests of

the city and province, and gained a deserved reputation for integrity and honorable dealing.

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