# The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.


## THE YUKON BOUNDARY.

General Duffield, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, speaking of the boundary between the Alaskan and the Canadian Yukon country, says that when it is definitely settled there will be no appreciable change from what is laid down on the map at present. At Forty Mile Creek there is only 6¼ feet between the line as drawn by the two surveying parties representing the respective governments, the line marked by the Canadian party being that much further West than the line marked by the United States party. At the crossing of the Yukon, Ogilvie's line gives the Americans 300 feet more than their own line does. These are the only two points where the surveying parties have compared notes. It is very clear that a compromise meridian will be agreed upon in the end, and that its location is not likely to disturb any interests whatever.

General Duffield says the boundary of Southeastern Alaska "is a question that admits of considerable diversity of opinion." The first point to be settled in this regard is what is the meaning of the word "ocean" in the treaty of 1825. As Mr. J. W. Treadwell pointed out in his interesting paper, printed in the COLONIST on August 22nd, it is contrary to all precedent to claim that the waters inside of the archipelago can be called the ocean. It would certainly be as absurd to call Lynn Canal, Behm Canal or Taku Inlet the ocean, as it would be to so designate Esquimalt harbor or the Arm. Mr. Treadwell, in a recent letter to the COLONIST, takes the position that there has been no such user either by Russia or the United States as estops Great Britain from claiming that the treaty shall be interpreted as it would have been in 1825. This is, of course, a question of fact, and the COLONIST only suggested that such might be the case, and did not say that it was. The admission of General Duffield, that the question is one on which there may be a diversity of opinion, will not be well received by the American press, which has treated the matter throughout as though the right of the United States to the country within the limits usually defined on their maps was unquestioned, and that Canada, or rather Great Britain, is simply wishing to grasp some territory that has lately been found to be valuable because of the discovery of gold. In point of fact the boundary has never been defined, except conventionally on the Stickeen river, and there only for convenience in the administration of justice.

## ALIENS IN THE YUKON.

The Toronto Mail and Empire would like to see preferential royalties prescribed for the Yukon, the rate to be 25 per cent. more on aliens than on Canadians. We do not concur in this suggestion, because it would accomplish no good purpose, and would lead to all manner of complications and evasions. By complications we do not mean anything of an international character, but purely local and chiefly legal. Aliens and British subjects are in many cases interested in the same properties, and by and by there will be more cases of this kind. The better way to do is to close the Yukon placers to aliens. The object of putting aliens upon a different footing to that occupied by our own people is not for the sake of extorting money from them simply because they are aliens, but to secure the wealth of the country for our own people. It is a fact that, as yet, very little of the gold taken out in the Canadian Yukon has come or will come to Canada. Most of it has gone, and, speaking now of what is ready for shipment, will go to the United States. Not only is this the case, but the greater part of the supplies used in the Canadian Yukon were purchased in the United States, and it is quite true that if it had not been for the agitation in Victoria, none of the outfitting trade would have come to Canada, and not a dollar of duty on the foreign outfits would have reached the Canadian treasury. In the effort to secure to Canada the legitimate business of the Yukon, the Coast cities have received very scant assistance from the Eastern press. We do not say that no assistance has been rendered, for hundreds of papers printed the COLONIST'S appeal; but there has been little attempt to supplement that appeal. The leading papers, such as the Mail and Empire and the Globe, continue to print their Yukon news under Seattle dates, although the same news could in nine cases out of ten be got from six to eight hours earlier from Victoria. We have yet to see in either of these papers, or in the Montreal Gazette, the Hamilton Spectator, the Ottawa dailies, or any of the leading papers of the Maritime Provinces, with the solitary exception of the St. John Telegraph, a single editorial article intended to show that the Yukon gold fields being in Canada the proper place to outfit is in Canadian cities. The Yukon is being skinned by Americans, who will buy American goods when they can and shirk even the payment of duty. Meanwhile their papers abuse everything Canadian. To treat such people on an equality with our own citizens is to display a spirit of pusilanimity that is calculated to make the world think Canadians deserving of the insulting epithets bestowed upon them so freely by their neighbors.

In this country there is too much of a disposition to keep an eye upon the jingo American press in what we say and do. It is worth while occasionally to remind Canadians that papers of the stamp of the New York Sun and the New York Journal do not represent the intelligent public opinion of the United States, but if they did, our duty as Canadians would be none the less to govern our country as it best for the interests of Canadians, and give aliens to understand that if they do not like our laws and institutions they can keep out.

## A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The COLONIST endeavors to tell the truth. When it makes an error and is so informed, it promptly corrects it. The COLONIST values its reputation. It believes that it is as dishonorable for a newspaper to state what is false as it is for a gentleman in private life. It has no use for liars, whether they use the tongue or printer's ink.

A short time ago the COLONIST reprinted from the Vancouver World the suggested cabinet, which appears in the third extract quoted below, but without saying that it was a piece of reprint. A number of its contemporaries having attributed the combination to the COLONIST, we said in explanation as follows:

The suggested cabinet did not originate in the COLONIST. The Vancouver World printed it, and said that Mr. Drury, an officer of the Liberal Association, or something of that kind, was responsible for it, and took him severely to task for his presumption in asking good Liberals to support such a combination.

To this the Vancouver World replied:

The World never said anything of the kind, or anything even approaching it. It is a pity our contempory will make statements of this kind without finding out their truthfulness.

Commenting on this, the Times of this city gives an exhibition of its customary coarseness.

In reply to the Vancouver World and the Times we reprint the following, which is from the Vancouver World of August 21, 1897, 4th page, 2nd column:

A CONSERVATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

It is stated that the following gentlemen, members of the local opposition, and loyal supporters of Sir Charles Tupper, will form the next cabinet should the Turner administration be defeated:

Premier, Minister of Finance and Agriculture—C. A. Semlin.

Attorney-General — Adolphus Williams.

Provincial Secretary, etc., etc.—F. C. Cotton.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—Donald Graham.

President of the Council—W. W. Walkem.

And Mr. R. L. Drury, of Victoria, secretary of the Liberal Association there, had the impudence to tell the Columbian that it is proposed to turn out the old Tories and put in new ones—with the aid of Liberals, if you please. We rather imagine that Liberals have minds of their own and do not propose to accept the dictation of Mr. Drury or of any particular city. Good reformers like Messrs. Booth, Huff, Kellie, Stoddart and Capt. Irving support Premier Turner and will continue to do so in the next house. The cool gall of some of these worthies who intend (in their minds) to burst the government machine is phenomenal. And the fun of it is they imagine they possess influence and have only got to speak and the thing is done.

If this article does not fully warrant the comment of the COLONIST above quoted, then we do not understand the meaning of English words. We maintain, and so will any man, that it more than bears out what the COLONIST said. And yet the World has the hardihood to assert the contrary, and the Times—well we do not know that we are particularly surprised at anything the Times may say.

Speaking for ourselves we have to say that it is painful in the extreme to have to discuss public questions with newspapers which display so gross a disregard of every instinct that makes social existence tolerable. We say that journalism is disgraced by papers which deliberately deny their words and by those that impute falsehood to others with the recklessness of a gutter-snipe. We are pained that an honorable profession should be so besmirched. If the World has an atom of decency left it will at once withdraw its denial, and if the Times—but again it is hopeless to ask anything of the Times. It long ago showed itself lost to every sense of honor and manliness.

## THE REBELLION IN BRAZIL.

Every now and then a small despatch appears in the papers announcing that the "Fanatics" have gained another victory in Brazil. Who the Fanatics are and what they hope to accomplish is a matter upon which there is a surprising lack of information. Their leader is named Conselheiro. He claims to have founded a new religion, but what its special tenets are no one has yet told the world. The Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Berlin Tagblatt thinks the religious aspect of the movement is only a cloak for its real object, which it believes is the restoration of the monarchy. He alleges that Conselheiro is known to be in communication with the Comte d'Eu, son-in-law of the late Emperor. This same correspondent states that the Fanatics number upwards of 13,000 fighting men. Hitherto they have been successful in every encounter with the government troops. While as yet no one seems to think the rebels can succeed in restoring the monarchy, there is a very great deal of uneasiness in Brazil as to the outcome. The disaffected districts are in the interior or rather in the country behind Bahia.

In view of the fact that this portion of Brazil is in open rebellion, and that the province of Rio Grande do Sul has never been in sympathy with the so-called republic, the outlook for the stability of the present government is not very bright. Rio de Janerio is thus between two disaffected districts and may at any time be cut off from the northern part of the country. If ever there was a case where the overthrow of a monarchy was without justification it was in Brazil. Don Pedro was an enlightened, progressive and liberal ruler. Under his government the empire was very prosperous, and for a South American country remarkably peaceful. In his stead there is a dictator, who calls himself president, and a reactionary despotism masking as a republic. A restoration of the monarchy would be a distinct gain to Brazil, if the occupant of the throne were inspired by the same motives as those which swayed the late emperor.

Whatever may be the result of the rebellion, it is unlikely that Brazil will long remain in its present condition. With an area as large as Canada, and untold wealth of natural resources, it presents a field for exploitation unsurpassed in the world. Germans have made more progress in Brazil than any other power, and it is an open secret that Germany looks on Southern Brazil as a proper field for colonization. It is not impossible that, if the monarchist movement gains strength, the Kaiser may give it his assistance in exchange for one of the southern provinces.

## ZIONISM.

A dispatch in yesterday's COLONIST told of the growth of the movement known as Zionism, which may be described as a scheme for the repatriation of the Jews. We do not know that the movement has made much progress in America, where the Jews stand upon precisely the same footing as the people of other nationalities; and hence there is only an ethical incentive to look forward to the restoration of Palestine to its ancient rulers and the setting up of a new nation, or more correctly speaking the re-establishment of an ancient one. In Europe things are very different. Max Nordau, the distinguished writer and himself a Jew, speaking of the condition of the Jews in Europe, says: "Figuratively speaking he is constantly holding his hand in front of his nose to hide its peculiar aquilinity, which peculiarity, by the way, he shares with the all-conquering Romans of Old." He says the Rabbis of Germany and the United States "may not be aware that at this moment hundreds of thousands of their co-religionists are living in the most awful squalor and misery within the confines of the Jewish pale of Russia or among the Wild Kurdish tribes of Asia Minor." He says the race in these countries is threatened with physical and moral degeneration, and adds that if the present state of things continues for a few years the salvation of the Jews of Russia will be hopeless. While admitting that the material condition of the Jews in Germany and Austria is better than in the other countries above named, he says they are held in deep aversion even there. He cites a case in court where the credibility of a witness was impeached because he could not swear that his family had not been "free from Jewish taint" before the period—five generations—through which the witness could trace his genealogy. He speaks of a young Austrian officer who was refused the right of challenge to a duel on the ground that there was Jewish blood in his veins, although there was very little of it. Nordau says that this anti-Semitism is increasing, that the Jew is living in a hostile camp the world over, that the time has come when he should no longer be called upon to efface his nationality, and he urges the wealthy Jews, who have not felt the pangs of this horrible oppression, to come to the rescue of their less fortunate fellows before it is too late.

The Zionist congress of which our telegram spoke has been looked forward to with great interest by the promoters of the movement. There are not wanting, however, those who say that the movement must fail for the present at least. Dr. Emil Reich is one of these. He says that there is among educated Jews a decided hostility to the movement and intimates that most of that class take very little account of the prophecies, which foretell a new Jewish nation. Moreover he says that Dr. Herzl and Dr. Nordau, who are the chief promoters of Zionism make the mistake of disregarding religion. "The exodus of the Jews of to-day from Europe" he says, "can only be made in a manner in no way different from that in which was achieved the exodus from Egypt some 3,000 years ago. A Moses is required; a man full of divine inspiration and an energy fraught with religious zeal. Religion is not, like feuldalism or guilds, a mere phenomenon of the Middle Ages; it is an historic category, an indistructable factor in all national life, and, with the Jews, the factor of all factors." Certainly one must admit that Max Nordau, if we may judge from his famous book "Degeneration," is a poor substitute for Moses.

As a matter of fact a beginning has already been made in the direction of returning the Jews to Palestine. Two years ago some colonies were established in Palestine and though they have had rather an uncomfortable time of it with the Bedouin Arabs, they have been on the whole about as successful as was expected and are now nearly self supporting. The Jews of Central Europe under favorable circumstances make very good colonists. Those who were sent by Baron Hirsch to South America are said to have done very well. We know the Jew in this country chiefly as a trader, but the great majority of the race are engaged in husbandry, and, when they are free to follow that pursuit without hindrance, almost invariably make a success of it.

We are not at all surprised that the condition of the Jews of Central Europe and Asia Minor appeals to the sympathy of the more prosperous members of the race elsewhere. The wonder is that Zionism is not more strongly supported than it is. It would be in the interest of civilization and the peace of the world to have a strong Jewish nation established in Palestine. There would then cease to be any Eastern question, which would be itself an enormous gain. The influence of such a nation would always be on the side of peace, and its presence at the eastern end of the Mediterranean would completely change the material as well as the political complexion of Southwestern Asia. The movement is one of intense interest and, while very many doubt its success, everyone in America and Great Britain, at least, would be glad to see it succeed.

## A REASONABLE REQUEST REFUSED.

The people up at Skagway, the majority of whom are American citizens, sent the following communication to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce:

The officers in charge of the Canadian Customs and the Northwest Mounted Police have informed us that clothing in use, blankets and a reasonable amount of food would go through free of duty, as would also horses. In the face of this considerate arrangement the United States Customs officers are collecting $30 per head on every horse shipped from Canadian ports. This will work an incalculable hardship on the American people going into the Yukon, as the Canadian government intends retaliating by restoring the duty on all American horses crossing the line at the summit, which is about half the distance to the lakes, and for every Canadian going through there are more than fifty Americans. We request that the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle take some immediate action in having this matter rectified, believing in its so doing that it will be benefitting the American public principally, as the proportion will be from fifty to one hundred to one.

This request would, we imagine, be thought reasonable by any one; but the Seattle Chamber of Commerce resolved, after consideration, that the matter was one in which it could not very well interfere.

To those who know what Seattle once was and with what alacrity her people responded to every claim upon their humanity, this refusal of the Chamber of Commerce seems almost incredible. The request was made by American citizens, a very large number of whom were residents of Seattle. It was made in a spirit of international comity and in the name of humanity. The straits of the people at Skagway are serious. If the Canadian customs officials extend to Americans the same treatment as American customs officials are extending to Canadians, the inevitable suffering on the Passes will be intensified beyond measure. But Seattle, as represented by her Chamber of Commerce, cares nothing for this. To be able to advertise to the world that duty must be paid at Skagway on Canadian horses is a more important matter in the eyes of this, we believe, non-representative body than the welfare of hundreds of former neighbors and friends in whose behalf the request is preferred.

We think that we voice the sentiment of the people of Victoria when we express the hope that the Canadian customs officials will not retaliate in the manner dreaded by the people at Skagway, but will facilitate in every way in their power the alleviation of the difficulties encountered by the gold-seekers. We have all the right and most of the advantage on our side and can afford to be generous. Let it be shown to the world that while Canadian laws must be respected alike by citizen and alien, the Canadian heart is ready to respond to the dictates of humanity, and will not visit upon those who went North in good faith the consequences of their errors as to what would be required of them or those of the hoggishness of American officials. For the future—that is next season—let the law be enforced as rigorously at Tagish lake as at Victoria. No one can any longer plead lack of notice, but just now, in the emergency that has arisen in the Passes, let the instincts of friendship and humanity prevail on the part of Canadians at least.

THERE was considerable talk in the newspapers lately about an alleged process for the manufacture of gold from the baser metals, and stress was laid upon the fact that a test was made by the director of the United States mint. It may, therefore, be interesting to mention that such a test was made, not because the director of the mint thought there was anything in the process, but for the following reason: The inventor applied for a patent, which was refused because no proof was afforded that the process was workable. He demanded to be allowed to prove that it was, and the patent office not having the necessary appliances, the mint was asked to undertake the experiments. The result is what might have been expected, and yet something has been gained, for it has been ascertained that in all the available samples of so-called pure antimony an appreciable amount of gold and silver is to be found. The inventor had been recovering this gold and silver by a very expensive process, and all that he was able to do, and more besides, was accomplished by the chemists of the mint by other processes.

THE great delay, the immense inconvenience and the serious suffering which will be experienced by the gold-seekers at the Passes do not in any sense reflect upon the representations made earlier in the season as to the condition of those routes to the Yukon. No one has been deceived in respect to the difficulties of the route. The White Pass, for example, was declared to be open, and it was stated that the journey over it and return had been made on horseback in three days. It did not follow from this that five or six thousand people with five or six thousand tons of goods could get over it in a few days. It was said that lumber was available at the lakes for boat building, but no one said that everybody who came could get lumber as quickly as he needed it. Perhaps we all were somewhat mistaken as to the way things would turn out, for no one expected quite so bad a block as has taken place; but COLONIST readers may recall that when Mr. Escolme, of the British Columbia Development Association first came down from Skagway, he qualified what he said about people getting in by stating in the distinctest manner that they could only do so if the trail did not become blocked by the volume of traffic over it. The block has occurred, and the only people to blame are those who rushed in utterly regardless of the limitations of a narrow trail over rough mountains. Put a score of men in a theatre and they will get out in about the same time as one would. Put in a hundred score and they will move out very slowly, and if any slight interruption in the free movement of the crowd occurs, the delay is general. This is how things have been at the passes. If a few hundred men only had gone up North they would have all been on their way down the river long ago, but thousands have gone and they have been in each other's way.

IT gives the COLONIST much pleasure to announce, on the authority of the gentleman himself, albeit it comes second-hand, that Hugh O'Neil, formerly of Victoria, is not dead, and that he did not die of starvation in the Kootenay mountains, as has been alleged, but is on the contrary as well and hearty as ever he was in his life. It is too bad that, as our correspondent says, Mr. O'Neil had to come in from the mountains to deny that he was dead, but everyone is glad to know that he was in a position to do so. We are very sorry to have caused his friends any distress of mind by printing the statement which has been so satisfactorily disproved.

THE Tacoma Ledger devotes a leading article to showing why there is not likely to be war about the Klondyke between Great Britain and the United States. Things must be duller than usual in Tacoma, when no better topics than this suggest themselves for editorial discussion. The only interesting thing about the article is the fact that the editorial writer refers to the British premier as Mr. Salisbury, and speaks of the mounted police being as safe in Yukon as "at 'ome." Evidently the Ledger man thinks the mounted police are sent out from London by Mr. Salisbury.

MR. FRED C. MOFFAT is the new editor and manager of the Rossland Miner. He has the reputation of being a very competent and reliable man, and such of his work as we have seen leads us to regard the name he has made for himself as well deserved. If we may judge from the few copies of the paper issued under his management, the Miner will be friendly to both the federal and provincial ministries.

THE London Financial Guide says: "There is no reason to doubt—nay, it is almost an absolute certainty—that the history of the past in California, in Australia and in South Africa will be the history of the future of British Columbia." In another article it says: "The mines of South Africa, Australia and even California will be dwarfed into insignificence by the auriferous regions of British Columbia."

A SEATTLE mining periodical charges the editor of the COLONIST personally and by name with having secured the passage of legislation in British Columbia designed to prevent American capital from being invested in this province. We mention this to show the sort of nonsense which the reading people across the border are obliged to take for the truth.

IT may perhaps be well to say once and for all that, under no circumstances whatever, will the editor of the COLONIST discuss his personal affairs in the columns of this paper.

WE DO not know just what the Hon. Mr. Martin said at Kamloops in regard to the Bute Inlet-Quesnelle railway subsidy, but if he stated, as the News-Advertiser understands he did, that it had nothing to do with the British Pacific railway scheme, he said what was literally correct. As we understood the matter during the session of the legislature, the scheme known as the British Pacific railway was before the government, and Mr. Martin is said to have promised not to support it. The scheme was rejected by the government and has been abandoned. We do not understand that Mr. Martin is charged with ever having given a pledge that he would oppose aid to any railway from the Coast to Cariboo. It is quite true that the $4,000 a mile provided for at the last session can only be drawn as the law of the Province now stands, by the Canada Western Central Railway Company, which is popularly known as the British Pacific; but it is not alleged that Mr. Martin ever promised to vote against aid being given to that company. Mr. Martin fulfilled any promise he ever made in regard to the British Pacific, and it is literally true that the subsidy of $4,000 per mile has nothing to do with the British Pacific scheme.

WORD comes from Nicaragua that Japan is intriguing for the annulling of such rights as the United States has in the proposed canal and is seeking to acquire them for herself. The status of the rights of the United States is somewhat peculiar. Such concessions as exist were granted by Nicaragua and Costa Rica independently, and it is understood that they have expired, if the United States were held to the strict letter of the agreement. Not long ago Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador formed what is known as the Greater Repulic of Central America. This republic is said to be determined to insist upon the forfeiture of the American concessions, and it is in fact alleged that the principal reason for its formation was to free Nicaragua from any implied obligation to renew them. Meanwhile it is alleged, on what appears to be good authority, that Japan is engaged in active though secret negotiations with the President of the Greater Republic, and the officers of the canal company view the prospect with considerable uneasiness.

THE Columbian has devoted about three columns, though not all on the same day, to what might have been stated in a sentence as follows: In reply to its challenge to the COLONIST to a discussion of the redistribution plan of 1890, the COLONIST says in the most distinct language possible that it declines to discuss the subject, for the reason that it is not now a live issue in provincial politics. We may add that new questions have come to the front since 1890 and the public are not concerned with the particular question which our contemporary naively says caused it to give up its share of "pap." Doubtless this was an all important question with the Columbian, which, though its supply of pap was cut short seven years ago, was clearly weaned in the wrong time of the moon, for it cannot get its mind away from the occurrence.

THE action of the board of trade in sending to the illustrated papers photographs of the sailing of the Islander on her first trip is bringing forth good results. These pictures are being reproduced, a prominent instance being that of the Illustrated London News, which, in its issue of August 21st, has a half-page reproduction of the photograph.

THE letters which Joachin Miller is sending the San Francisco Examiner from the North are prose poems. The rugged old poet seems to have got very close to Nature in the Yukon wilderness, and has discovered how short a step it is "from Nature up to Nature's God."

THE Toronto Telegram thinks that not a dollar of the public money of Canada should be spent in erecting a telegraph line or in making roads into the Yukon, which the United States can close against us. The correctness of this proposition can hardly be questioned.

THE Boundary Creek Times alleges that the COLONIST prints columns of abuse of its political opponents. Let the Times prove what it says by the quotation of a single sentence, or stand convicted before the public as a base slanderer.

WE are promised a bill at the next session of the Dominion parliament to prevent Americans from holding lands or mines in the Dominion. It is not likely to become law.

THE Columbian has a trick of going off at half-cock, which is very amusing to those who watch its political antics, and must be embarrassing to those who take it seriously.

WHAT would Richard Cobden do if he were alive to-day? asks a contemporary. Can anyone tell us what use there is in asking insoluble conundrums like that?

OUR esteemed friend the Columbian continues to "pause for a reply." We hope it finds the operation pleasant.

THE question between Greece and Turkey seems almost as far away from a settlement as ever.

## THE GOLDEN KLONDYKE.

High o'er Yukon's ice-bound banks
Elias lifts its glacier'd crown;
Where Klondyke, ripling down its breast,
Is ever garbed in golden gown.

Here Nature, lavish with her store
To those of nerve and strong of hand,
Outpours a glittering stream of wealth
To all the miners of the land.

The ledge ribbed hills ev'ry side
To feasts of ore invite mankind,
Nor Chilcoot Pass may bar the way
To golden courses milled and mined.

The freshening zephers of the Pole
Bear far the miners' joyous cry,
As point of pick turns back the sod
Neath which the glistening treasures lie.

Here may the rover of the hills
Find fickle fortune's long sought stream,
And revel in the boundless wealth
That's ever been his life-long dream.

O, lavish Klondyke! gold lined stream!
Mankind thy wealth stands most in need.
So may thy generous breasts still yield
Their golden streams the world to feed.

T. F. KANE.

## THE CANADIAN PRESS.

WANTED—AN OPPOSITION.

We have all heard of the evils created by "party politics," but the Victoria legislature as now constructed cannot be described as a successful new party organization. The government, while entitled to support, will be none the worse for a creditable opposition, while the province will gain something it now sorely needs.—Rossland Miner,

WHY NOT LEAVE HIM THERE?

We are unhesitatingly convinced that Mr. Bostock is satisfied to remain in the Ottawa parliament as one of the rank and file of his party, asking no preference, demanding no portfolio.—Nelson Miner.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

At this time we have no desire to enter into a discussion of the policy of the government of which Mr. Martin is a member, but we believe in giving credit where credit is due, and during his visit to Grand Forks he used every effort possible in securing information regarding the needs of the district, and while he was careful in making promises, he certainly showed no disposition to slight the claims of our people.—Grand Forks Miner.

PLAIN COMMON SENSE.

Canada does not want to invade foreign territory or destroy foreign cities, or trample on the rights of other people. What she will do with the timber of Ontario, what she will do with the gold of the Klondyke, are not "international questions," but purely domestic concerns, to be decided solely with reference to her own interests and to the rights of her people. The more closely we attend to our own business, the less we worry about our neighbors either by way of pleasing them or irritating them, the less talk there will be about war.—Toronto Globe.

A VALUABLE MARKET.

Our fruit is second to none, and if it be placed on the British market in good condition its presence there will be an advantage to us, and to our friends across the Atlantic. It is obvious that there is a large market in Great Britain.—Mail and Empire.

WHY INDEFINITE?

Meanwhile the somewhat indefinite announcement is made that a surveying party will start from Victoria, near the end of next month, to survey a route for a railway on Canadian soil, leading towards the interior.—Monetary Times.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

We may fairly anticipate a steady improvement in trade during the coming fall and winter, and that the progress manifested in the bank statements for July will be even more marked as the months roll on.—Canadian Trade Review.

## BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"May I ask," said the stranger, "what that party of men is?"

"Certainly," replied Derringer Dan, "It's a Vigilance Committee. If you happen to think of it you might ask me again in fifteen or twenty minutes."

"Will it be something else then?"

"Yep. Coroner's jury."—Washington Star.

Sloucher—My wife nearly drives me crazy, she's so confoundly neat. She's the most particular person you ever saw.

Wigger—I suppose you never dreamed she was so particular when she accepted your offer of marriage.—Boston Transcript.

"Did you complete the story you were at work on?"

"Yes," replied the litterateur.

"You were in doubt as to its conclusion. Did it have a happy or unhappy ending?"

"Unhappy. The editor refused to print it."—Boston Traveller.

Oklahoma Belle—I think pap's a-goin' ter favor ye, Bill, over all the other fellers. I've been a talkin' to him about ye, and he neveh said nothin', but I know he likes ye.

Squatter Bill—How d'yer know, Nance?

Oklahoma Belle—I told him ye was comin' round ternight, and he loaded up his gun with squirrel shot instead ov buck—Detroit Free Press.

Mamma (severely)—Daisy, you have been at my workbox again. I'm afraid that everything I tell you goes in at one ear and out of the other.

Daisy (aetat 5)—Well, mamma, why don't you 'top one of zem up?—Life.

Miss Emily (aged 40, or thereabouts, to Lord Harry Shaver)—Oh, how I should love to be a jubilee bride!

Lord Harry—Well, cheer up! You won't have to wait very long.—Punch.

Mrs. Caughtout—Oh, I'm sure this storm is going to be a violent one, and I fear this old building in which we have taken shelter is unsafe.

Mr. Caughtout—Never mind; it will soon blow over.—Up-to-date.

## IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

A Larger Percentage of People Troubled With Catarrh in British Columbia Than any Other Part of Canada.

It is a singular fact that in the Province of British Columbia mostly due to the dampness of the climate, that nearly 90 per cent. of the population is more or less troubled with catarrh, and no doubt in the face of these facts the remedy which has been known to cure so many cases permanently in British Columbia will be heartily received. Japanese Catarrh Cure has received hundreds of testimonials from British Columbia citizens who experienced only temporary relief from other remedies. It relieves catarrh or cold in the head in five minutes, and will cure the worst case of catarrh in from three to five weeks. Sold by John Cochrane and Campbell, the druggist. x