The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1900.

A WISE POLICY.

The firmness of the government in the matter of railways to the Yukon will meet with very general approval. Naturally the promoters of companies, which aim to make a connection with steamship navigation at points in possession of the United States, will feel aggrieved at the decision. But the policy can be easily supported by arguments. We do not intend to repeat these, but only to say that the action of the government may be fairly understood to indicate a determination to enter actively upon the development of a policy, which will secure at the earliest possible day the construction of a railway from a British Columbia port to the Yukon waters.

We feel safe in assuming that Mr. Dunsmuir has in mind the formulation of a plan, whereby the northern portion of British Columbia will be developed, and the trade of the Yukon valley will be brought to British Columbia cities. Such a course will call forth the heartiest expression of approval throughout the province. In order to make it a success there must be united action on the part of all provincial interests. We believe that this union will be in evidence and that the policy of the government will be a great success.

THE ELECTIONS.

Inquiry among those Liberals, who may be presumed to be in the secrets of the government, discloses the fact that they all appear to expect the federal elections to be brought on in October. No official announcement, nor anything that can be called even semi-official, has been made on the subject. As we have already pointed out, there are excellent reasons why, in the interests of the West, the elections should not be brought on before the redistribution after the census; but we have seen nothing to indicate that a desire to do justice to the West inspires the Laurier administration. Hence we dismiss any hope that this consideration will affect the date of the elections, which will undoubtedly be fixed according to what seems best in the interest of the government. Neither do we anticipate that any longer notice of the government's intention will be given than is absolutly necessary. If an opinion can be formed from the editorials in the Eastern papers supporting the government, we should say that they are preparing for a very early appeal to the people; but they did the same thing a year ago, and yet no elections were held. On the whole, however, we are inclined to think that the house will be dissolved before another session, but it is premature to say within a month or so what the date of the elections will be.

The people of British Columbia have a very serious responsibility resting upon them in view of the certainty that many months at most cannot pass before they will have to elect representatives to the House of Commons. In 1896 they selected four Liberals and two Conservatives. Hence during the present parliament they ought to have been in a position to secure the ear of the government. Have they done so? No one can honestly say that they have. Voices have been raised in parliament demanding that British Columbia shall demand fair treatment, but whose were they? Senator Macdonald's and Lieut.-Col. Prior's. The Liberal members have remained silent in their seats, and have never urged upon the government the consideration of the just claims of the province. It is true that at the last session the appropriations to this province were larger than usual, but there is no evidence that a word was spoken by a Liberal member to secure this. Certainly nothing was said in parliament by them. The presumption is that it was forced from the government by the irresistible claims for better treatment made out by Senator Macdonald two years ago and by Col. Prior this year. If certain representatives demand better treatment for their province and it is accorded, and all the others are silent, it is right to attribute the result to the men who urged the claim. In Messrs. Prior and Earle the city of Victoria has had representatives of standing and influence, men who have made their presence felt in parliament. They have been energetic in pressing upon the consideration of the government everything which their constituents asked, and although they were in opposition, and Col. Prior was one of the most prominent and aggressive members of the opposition, they were not without influence with the government. The people of Victoria have no reason to complain of the manner in which their interests were cared for at Ottawa by the gentlemen whom they elected in 1896.

So much for the past. What for the future? We have no hesitation in saying that if Messrs. Prior and Earle again offer for the suffrages of the Victoria electorate, they ought to receive hearty support. They deserve it because they have done their duty in the past, fearlessly and well. They deserve it because in the event of a change of ministry, Victoria, if it elects these gentlemen, will be sure of cabinet representation. They deserve it because they stand for those political principles which have made Canada prosperous. In due time the desire of these gentlemen on the subject of re-nomination will be made known, and the wishes of the Conservative party in that regard will be decided. Pending this it is not necessary to say anything further on this point than that in its present membership at Ottawa Victoria has representatives who have discharged their duty faithfully and well, who have gained the respect and esteem of political friends and opponents, and who, if again chosen to the seats they now occupy, can be relied upon to bring to bear upon the discharge of their duties an experience ripened by long familiarity with public affairs, and a feeling of unquestioned loyalty to British Columbia, in which they have each so large an interest.

MR. CURTIS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Curtis seeks to introduce into certain railway charters a provision giving the government power, on one year's notice, to purchase all the company's property rights and franchises at the fair market value of its corporeal property, with such a bonus, not exceeding ten per cent., in the discretion of the government. We think Mr. McPhillips was right when he said that no railway project could be financed under such conditions. There can be no reasonable objection to the insertion of a clause in railway charters providing for the acquisition of railways by the government. But when a provision is framed it ought to be a reasonable one Mr. Hunter pointed out that the clause proposed by Mr. Curtis was indefinite and objectionable because it did not provide for any means of arriving at the value of the property. Let us look at the matter in an unprejudiced way. A company constructs and equips a railway at a cost of, say, $30,000 a mile. In ten years' time the rails are growing old, the ties are wearing out, the bridges are beginning to show signs of wear, the equipment is not worth what it was when it was bought; but the line, as a commercial undertaking, may be worth five times as much as it was at the beginning. In other words, the government says to the company: "Go on and build your railway, and develop the business, and when you have got it on a nicely paying basis, we will compel you to sell out to us at the value of your worn-out equipment and right of way." A clause might be devised, which would meet what is reasonable in a matter of this kind, but Mr. Curtis did not succeed in framing one.

GRAMMAR.

A lady was heard to remark the other day: "One finds one's traps so much in one's way in one's carriage. Doesn't one?" There is no doubt that the observation is strictly grammatical and in perfectly good English "as she is spoke" in the dialogues in English novels of alleged high life. Yet a person hearing such and similar phrasology is inclined to sympathize with the inhabitants of Rheims who, on sight of the famous jackdaw,

"Regardless of grammar, exclaimed,
'That's him!'"

"Are these those?" asked the very good boy in the old story book, and the flippant young girl replied, "Yes; them's 'em." Possibly it is the innate wickedness of mankind which makes the average individual think he would rather know the girl than the boy. Of course, "Between you and I" is villainous grammar, and yet we think more of the boy who, when asked if it was incorrect and why, said: "Incorrect. The lamp post is omitted," than we would if he had used the objective case of the pronoun. The truth of the matter is that grammar is a humbug, just as spelling is. It was Artemus Ward who protested that he "had no use for a man who was so blamed prejudiced that he always spelt a word the same way." No well-regulated typewriter (the machine, not the girl, is meant) is tied by hide-bound precedent in this regard, and will spell just as it likes, and the linotype machine is developing a spirit of independence along the same lines. In MSS. of the early part of the last century there is a delicious freedom as to grammar and spelling that is as refreshing to the soul as a breeze from the sea. The English-speaking world would have remained in the same happy freedom as our ancestors were two centuries ago, if it had not occurred to some one about one hundred and fifty years ago that he had a heaven-born mission to compile a dictionary. What the world has suffered through his misguided zeal will never be known. Grammar is just as bad. Some fellow laid down the rule that: "The verb 'to be' takes the same case after it as it does before it." The statement is a bald libel on the useful little verb. Long before anybody ever thought of making such a rule, people said, "It's me," and lived long and died happily. Why did not the fellow make a lot of other rules, which would have been just about as correct? A poet of more or less fame has asked:

"'Tis said that the plural of ox is oxen;
Then why is the plural of fox not foxen?"

And, when you come to think of it, why not? The same poet, after giving a lot of other examples equally inexplicable, concludes by saying:

"All these go to show that grammar a farce is,
For what is the plural of rum and molasses?"

With this unanswerable conundrum we take leave of this perplexing subject.

If all the copies of "May" and all the Rules and Orders were lost, the business of the house would be got through with much more expedition and quite as regularly as it is when thirty-eight gentlemen discuss the construction of rules and precedents.

Congratulations to Grand Forks. The Granby smelter has begun operations. May its career be prosperous, and the city, which it will assist with its industry, prosper and grow in importance.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Our Vancouver correspondent writes that the Trades and Labor Council of that city have resolved to dismiss from their membership any person who may belong to or may join the militia. If this is the case, it is time for an expression of public opinion on the subject. There is no excuse for the press and for public men to keep silent, if there is any organization in the community that is striking at the foundations of Canadian patriotism. There appears to be a notion among politicians to the effect that anything, which agitators can get endorsed by a labor organization, must be treated gingerly, lest votes may be lost. Against such a cowardly course the Colonist proposes to protest, and it believes the time to protest is when the movement referred to is in its infancy. If there are any agitators in this province, who believe they can set themselves up against Queen, Country and Flag, and the traditions of British patriotism, the sooner they are exposed the better, the sooner some voice is raised to point out the mischief, which will be wrought by such men, the better for every one.

The moment any organization sets up the doctrine that its dictates are to be superior to the law of the land and undertakes to place a penalty upon patriotism, it loses all claims to consideration from loyal citizens; it becomes a menace to the welfare of the state; and it is the duty of those in authority to consider if the time has not arrived when it must be suppressed. This is plainer talk than is usually indulged in on topics of this nature, but when treason masks itself under the thin guise of a labor organization, the time has come for plain speech. If a man is to be dismissed from the Trades and Labor Council because he is a member of the militia, the next step, logically, will be to declare that he shall not be employed in his trade or calling; the next to boycott those who employ him. Liberty will become a mockery and settled government impossible, if men are to be interfered with in the discharge of their patriotic duties, and are to be subjected to pains and penalties at the hands of irresponsible organizations. We wish to say a word of warning to the agitators, responsible for this disloyal step, and that is, that if they undertake to set themselves up against Canadian patriotism, they will evoke a storm of wrath against which they will be powerless to stand.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. Hayward's resolution, suggesting an amendment to the naturalization law compelling persons wishing to become British subjects to be identified before a judge, is prompted by the current report that a great many people from Japan and the United States have fraudulently obtained naturalization papers. Possibly the language of the resolution is inartificial and would not be sufficient in an act of parliament; but what is meant by it is very clear. The idea is that no person shall be naturalized until he has personally appeared in court with evidence that he is entitled to the privilege.

A question arises in this connection as to the propriety of the legislature passing resolutions dealing with subjects not within the jurisdiction of the legislature. The Colonist has always deprecated the passage of academic resolutions with the view of influencing legislation in parliament; at the same time we are fully in accord with the proposition that the house may very properly express its views upon questions having a specially local bearing and non-partizan in their character. Certain general matters, such as Oriental immigration, the provision of means for securing the Yukon trade for our own cities by the establishment of assay offices and otherwise, the representation of the province in the federal cabinet, the claims of the province to greater consideration at the hands of the government and parliament of the Dominion, may very properly be dealt with by resolution in the house. Certain local matters, such as the Songhees Reserve, with which we are all familiar, may also be urged upon the federal authorities, especially when the action of parliament may have to be supplemented by action on the part of our legislature.

The assurance given by the Attorney-General, that he proposes to initiate an inquiry into the cases of alleged fraudulent naturalization, will be received with general satisfaction, and we think the public will sustain the government, if it decides to punish any persons who may be found guilty of aiding and abetting such wrongs.

ANOTHER THREAT.

The Skagway Alaskan in its issue of the 6th instant speaks of the increasing trade of the Lower Yukon—that is, the portion of the river valley lying in Alaska, and in the course of its remarks says that the bonding of United States goods through Canadian territory cannot be "much longer prevented." It is not now prevented, for the bonding privilege is freely accorded to every one through our territory. If there are any obstacles needlessly placed in the way of traffic across Canada from one part of Alaska to another, they ought to be removed. We favor perfect reciprocity in matters of this nature.

The Alaskan is not content with justice. It wants something very much more. It wants a privilege, the like of which is accorded nowhere else in the world, namely, the right to trade in Canada in exactly the same manner as its merchants would enjoy, if they were living in Canada. If this is not granted, they threaten reprisals. The Alaskan says: "And Canadians should be made to know that if the concessions are not made, they will be shut out entirely of the Klondike trade and traffic." In the same paper the people of Juneau are told that the people of Skagway "may be asking them to take the branch customs house off our hands, if Canadians do not treat us better across the line."

And yet there are some people in Victoria who are furious against the Colonist for claiming that nothing shall be done to make Skagway the great railway headquarters of the North, a city of importance built up by Canadian trade.

A SUGGESTION.

There is a very serious state of things existing in the Orient, and no one can see the outcome of it. Conspicuous in the work that is being done for civilization and for the protection of the lives and honor of British and other European men, women and children are the soldiers of Japan. These brave fellows are ready to go to the front under any and all circumstances. Side by side with our own troops and those of the United States, they have faced the hordes of the enemy. When Tien Tsin was captured, it was a Japanese engineer who sacrificed his life to blow up the gate, thereby emulating the immortal achievement of the men who opened the way for our troops into Delhi. The comrades of the Japanese hero cheered him by exclaiming that his memory would be preserved for ten thousand years. No one can tell what other deeds of a similar nature may not transpire during the next few months, or how closely interwoven the interests of Japan and our Empire may be.

Under these circumstances, we submit for the consideration of the legislature if it would not be a graceful act to withhold for this session any anti-Japanese legislation. At present Japanese immigration into this country is forbidden. It is not likely to be again permitted until the wishes of Canada and the Imperial government have been fully ascertained. Action must ultimately be taken, but no great harm can be done if the whole question is held over until the January session of the legislature. Not a single interest will be jeopardized thereby, and the omission to deal with the question now will be a courteous act towards a brave ally. Let us, like true Britons, give honor where honor is due, and not put a needless insult on the men who are facing death with our soldiers in China.

SKAGWAY AGAIN.

News comes from Skagway that the city council of that city propose to place a special tax upon foreign vessels entering that port. The object of this is to drive Canadian ships out of the northern trade and thus secure a monopoly of it for United States vessels, and, it is doubtless hoped, the bulk of the trade for United States cities. Without having at hand the laws governing Alaska, and hence being unable to form any opinion as to the power of the Skagway city council in the premises, we are not ready to admit that such a municipal regulation will have any force. It can be enacted by the city council, of course, and the special tax can be collected by summary process; but whether it will stand the test of an appeal to the United States court is something upon which we do not care to express an opinion.

In view of this proposed action, which whether legal or otherwise, will put Canadian ship-owners to a very great deal of inconvenience, the duty of the British Columbia government is to take up at once with the federal government the question of an all-Canadian line to the Yukon is more apparent than ever. We must have an all-Canadian line. We do not believe that the Dominion government, when the matter is fully explained, will stand by and see our trade with our own country interfered with by a lot of unreasonable people, but will come forward with a sufficient amount of aid to secure the proposed line. Upon this great question there ought to be complete harmony of action. Canada must secure an avenue to the Yukon that cannot be interrupted by unfriendly foreigners. The all-Canadian route is long, but it will open a vast and rich region. Substantial aid will have to be given to secure the construction of the line; but we believe a scheme can be arranged whereby the cost of such aid to the taxpayers of Canada will not be heavy.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the United States, including $144,000,000 for pensions, the expenses of the operations of armed forces beyond seas, and the administration of the affairs of Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and some outlays in Cuba, averaged, according to the appropriations made at the last session of Congress, $7.50 per head on an estimated population of 75,000,000. The appropriations made by the Canadian parliament at the last session averaged $11.12 per head on an estimated population of 5,400,000. This is a sample of retrenchment and economy as understood by the Laurier ministry. We have again to say that the Colonist never did, and never will, object to reasonable expenditure, where the best interests of the country demand it. It favored liberality in the public outlay when the Conservatives were in power, and it does not object to it now. But it is very hard to believe that a per capita expenditure more than 50 per cent. greater than that of the United States can be reasonable for a country like Canada, especially as the expenditure of the former country includes heavy exceptional items, the like of which do not have to be provided for by our government. It is also to be remembered that governments have no source of income except the pockets of the taxpayers. Both the government of the United States and that of Canada get the money which they expend from the people. Seeing that the government of the Dominion is expending 50 per cent. more per capita than the government of the Republic, it follows that the people of Canada are being taxed 50 per cent. more per capita than are the people of the United States. There may be some way of juggling with figures that will make this inference appear incorrect, but the fact remains just the same.

ABOUT EDITORIALS.

Mr. Curtis thought the government ought to either affirm or deny an expression of editorial opinion by the Colonist. We were not aware that a part of the government's duty is to examine Colonist editorials and tell the house what it thinks about them. Mr. Curtis and some other members of the house have queer ideas of the duty of an editor. They seem to suppose that an editor never says anything without being told to do so. For his and their information, we may say that it is a part of the duty of an editor to watch current events and draw inferences from them. The aim of the Colonist is to keep the public informed, not only of what has happened, but of what it thinks is the trend of events. We have tried to do this in regard to the war in South Africa, with some measure of success. We have tried to do so in regard to the prospects of federal elections, and once or twice were right, although government organs took an opposite view. We tried to do so in regard to the fate of the government, of which Mr. Curtis was a conspicuous ornament, and succeeded to a dot. We are trying to do so in reference to the governmental policy for the development of the northern part of this province, and hope that we are on the right track. And we are not going to rest content with expressing opinions in this matter. We propose to hammer away at what we regard as the true policy to be pursued in this regard, so that if we have not correctly diagnosed the policy of the government, we may be able to persuade them that our view is correct. Mr. Curtis and the other gentlemen referred to will save themselves a great deal of trouble if they will accept in good faith our assurance that no member of the government is counselled as to what the Colonist shall say on any subject, and none of the ministers know what the Colonist proposes to say in any issue any more than Mr. Curtis does himself. When we are uncertain as to facts we ask members of the government or private members of the house, or any one else that can give any information about them, and we always find persons so consulted most courteous and obliging, and no one more so than Mr. Curtis was during his incumbency of the Department of Mines.

RAIL TO THE NORTH.

The member for North Nanaimo attacked the White Pass & Yukon railway yesterday and the policy of the government in connection with northern railway construction. His arguments (?) were exceedingly hollow. They were based upon false premises. In the first place he endeavored to make it appear that the proposed railway is to be wholly within the province. He knows that this is not true; but a little thing like this does not trouble the member in question to any great extent. He knows perfectly well that the intention of the company is to make a connection with a line running from Skagway through the disputed territory. Indeed he based his whole speech upon the proposition that relief must be given to the people of the Yukon and this relief would not be possible if the proposed railway did not come to the Coast. He took the further position that an all-Canadian line is practically an impossibility. This is just what would have been looked for from the member from North Nanaimo. When he occupied a seat in parliament he opposed the government proposition to secure an all-Canadian line. Last session as a member of parliament he declined to give his assistance to the railway to Cape Scott, and attempted to thwart it in every way.

Mr. Martin, as far as he went in his speech, took the right position in saying that no charter ought to be granted to railway companies which will in any way interfere with a favorable determination of our territorial claims in the North. This is a very potent consideration, and the member from Vancouver is fully justified in acting upon such an opinion.

The reasons advanced by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Rogers for opposing the granting of the charter, namely, that it would interfere with the construction of an all-Canadian route, will carry conviction with them, wherever they are known. Mr. McPhillips was quite right, when he declared that the construction of an all-Canadian line is a patriotic duty.

The general grounds advanced by the Finance Minister in favor of the government policy, for which we refer to the report of his speech on the subject, go as far as could reasonably be expected at this juncture. It is not to be expected that the government would be prepared at this session to present to the house any matured scheme for railway construction in the North. The enterprise is a weighty one and will call for great consideration and for consultation with the Dominion government.

Why were names called for in Mr. Hayward's resolution? No one was opposed to the principle involved.

THE ROSS BAY CEMETERY.

The Colonist has been requested to mention a matter which is of interest to quite a large number of persons, and may deeply concern many more. In some Eastern cities the trustees in charge of cemeteries have an arrangement whereby persons, who have lots, can have them cared for by the trustees on payment of a small sum annually, or, we presume, by the payment of a lump sum in advance. It is suggested that such a plan ought to be adopted in regard to the Ross Bay Cemetery. Very many persons who were buried there left no friends living in the city and consequently their graves are not cared for as well as might be desired, whereas if it were possible to arrange for the caretakers to keep them properly, no doubt in the very great majority of cases such an arrangement would be made.

We commend the suggestion to the attention of the members of the city council. It involves no expense. The only thing necessary is that some plan shall be formulated, and its nature shall be made public.

Referring to the early arrival in Victoria of two members of the First Canadian Contingent, the Times asks: "What are we going to do to them?" In reply we say: "We won't do a thing to them."

An hour and a half were wasted in the house yesterday because the members of the Opposition on moving resolutions and making statements which they must know were clearly out of order. Bye and bye these gentlemen will be crying out again at the manner in which the time of the house is being wasted.

We submit that the expresion "it is inexpedient" is reason enough for any proposition. Mr. Martin says a reason is something said in answer to the question "Why?" Now let use try the question out. Why are you opposed to a certain thing? Because it is inexpedient. Why is it inexpedient? Because such and such a thing is the case. Why do you think that this makes it inexpedient? Because I do. Why do you? And so on in a circle for ever and ever.

Since Japhet set out on his immortal pilgrimage in search of a father, there has never been anything which so much appealed to the sympathies of mankind as the effort of Mr. McInnes, M. P. P., to gain information in regard to "A. W. Walkley, Esq." Mr. Walkley is a gentleman of retiring disposition, and it is open to doubt if he greatly cares for the publicity which is obtaining at the hands of the member from North Nanaimo.

Did it ever strike members of the house that if the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company are the grasping monopoly that it is alleged to be, they would very soon acquire any rival charter? Have they any proof, have they the slightest reason to suppose that the promoters of the proposed Chilcoot railway are actuated by philanthropic motives? An amusing feature of the case is that if the charter applied for were granted, these same firebrands would next session be howling against the promoters as monopolists.

Mr. Curtis had a grievance yesterday. He thought he had been made appear ridiculous, idiotic and things like that. It is right to tell him that the error of which he complained was not made by the report, but was a mechanical omission. We are sorry to have the member from Rossland think that there was an intention to place him in a false light, for such was not the case. We wish always to have the reports of proceedings in these columns as accurate as possible in the limited space available.

What would the constituents of a certain member say if they could sit in the galleries these fine summer days and see to what extent he was impressing himself upon the legislature. During the election campaign he used to tell that what the public wanted in the house was men. He was fairly pining for the opportunity to show that he was the man, for whom the province had been waiting. To his mind's eye the whole province was directing its gaze towards Nanaimo and sighing for the time when the man should arrive. Well he has arrived, and as yet the house has refused to take him seriously. Like the traditional prophet he is without honor in his own country. The impress of his gigantic intellect has not yet been felt, although the cover of his desk doubtless bears the marks of his fist.

The Times is incorrect when it says that Col. Prior paired against the Mackenzie-Mann Yukon charter. Col. Prior was in Victoria when this matter came up, and he most distinctly stated to the Colonist that if he had been in Ottawa at the time he would have voted for it, although he considered the terms extravagant. He was so much impressed with the urgent need for the road that he was prepared to sanction what seemed on the face of it to be a rather extravagant proposition. His views were published in the Colonist at the time. This was precisely the position which this paper took. Mr. Earle voted against the charter. In so doing he exercised his best judgment, and although we did not feel able at the time to endorse his act, we recognized that he has been too long a resident of British Columbia and has too great interests here to do anything which would, in his opinion, be calculated to interfere with the welfare of the province.

Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
August 8 to 14, 1900.

During the first portion of this week the weather remained unsettled in Cariboo and Kootenay districts, due to the continued low barometric pressure over the mountains. To the westward of the Cascade ranges the weather remained fine and not unpleasantly warm, caused by the hovering of the summer type of a high barometer area along the Coast, and the prevalence of south and southwest winds over the Straits of Fuca and Gulf of Georgia. Towards the close of the week the Pacific high area spread inland over the province to the Rockies. This movement caused finer and warmer weather in the interior, and by the 13th it had also spread to the Territories, where the almost constant showery weather gave place to bright sunshine.

With the exception of thunderstorms in Eastern Washington and Oregon, little or no rain has fallen throughout the American Pacific Slope. The winds have been chiefly moderate to fresh along the coasts of Vancouver Island and the North Pacific States, while off California (as is customary during the summer months) the winds have been strong and sometimes reached the force of a gale from the westward. This phenomenon is caused by the cooler and heavier air off the Coast tending to move inland to the Sacramento Valley, where the air is excessively heated and consequntly much lighter than that surrounding it.

Victoria reports over 67 hours of bright sunshine, which means an average of nine and a half hours per day. No rain fell. The highest temperature (70) ocurred on the 8th and the lowest (51) on the 13th and 14th.

At New Westminster .02 inch of rain fell. The highest temperature was 74, on the 14th, and the lowest, 48, on the 8th.

Kamloops reports .12 inch of rain. Highest temperature (82) on the 14th and the lowest (50) on the 8th.

The Porter Block.—The old wooden structure on the corner of Johnson and Douglas streets occupied for many years by Messrs. R. Porter & Sons as a butcher shop is being torn down in order to make way for the splendid new brick block which is to replace it.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

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GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 11s. and 22s. per bottle.

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I will send to any lady a receipt for painful or delayed periods. It will relieve in 2 to 5 days. Absolutely harmless.
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Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

BIRTH.

GRANVILLE SMITH—At Esquimalt on the 7th inst., the wife of Commander H. Granville Smith, R.N., of a daughter.

EAGEL—On Sunday, the 12th inst., to the wife of R. A. Eagel, a daughter.

DIED.

ROSE—In this city, on the 8th inst., at 31 Niagara street, Lizzie Annie Stuart Rose, daughter of Sydney and Euphemia Rose, aged 4 years.

GUNION—In this city, on the 14th inst., Joseph Clifford, youngest son of Charles and Mary Gunion, aged 4 years.

COWIE—At the residence of M. King, 30 Caledonia avenue, on August 15, Margaret Cowie, second daughter of Alexander Cowie, of Comox, B.C.; aged 38 years.

MARRIED.

STRATTON—ADAMS—On August 15, at Christ Church cathedral, by Rev. Canon Beanlands, Judge J. A. Stratton, of Seattle, to Miss Laura M. Adams, of Victoria.

Strange Idea
Of Cana

Average Frenchman
Know If Canucks A
or Black.

A Vast Contrast to
Towards the Do
In London.

From Montreal Star.

A good object lesson o
and value of Imperial uni
to Canadians who go to P
via London, and who obs
trast in the quality of the
corded to them in both cit
significance of the term
will be understood for the
many who, arriving in L
fect strangers, making the
covery that their national
secure for them the most c
tations of good-will and fell
part of the English people
attitude is not confined to
or section of the population
ed most unequivocally by a
mention of Canada seems
thusiasm in every quarter,
old and young, show a plea
to recognize the value of the
dered to the Empire by ou
South Africa. As one mea
ing this universal appreci
cere welcome is extended to
the Dominion who sets foo
soil.

Obeying the popular s
English newspapers and p
giving much prominence to
cerning Canada and the C
that one can hardly take
publication without finding i
tering allusion to the Domi

Naturally, under these c
Canadian in London has r
well pleased with himself, hi
the glorious Empire of whic
made to feel that he is a
not unimportant unit.

It is otherwise when he
Channel and goes to P
French capital, contrary to
tions he may have formed
the speeches of Hon. Mr. T
is quickly brought home to h
a stranger in a strange land

The average Parisian kno
as much, or as little, about C
does about the other side o
One might forgive the absen
or curiosity with which th
ment of one's nationality is
the discovery that the very
ada's existence has been al
and by those professing to
enlightened classes, recall
King's scornful allusion to t
of snow." To illustrate t
some Parisians' knowledge
graphy and history of ou
need only relate a bit of my
perience while in Paris.

Wishing to obtain accurat
concerning some past eve
with the exhibition, I calle
the Press Pavilion, which
quarters for the news serv
ious journals represented t
referred to the secretary, M
Being on the point of le
vilion to keep an importan
M. Tauney begged me to e
referred me in turn to anot
who, he said, would act f
absence. I presented my c
the object of my visit. I
tified expression stole over
acting secretary as he re
Canada," on the bit of pas
turning to one of his assis
"sotto voice," Canada—th
colony, is it not?"

When my national pride
from this rather severe sho
to make a few remarks c
exhibit, and mentioned so
missioners by name, inclu
Tarte. The acting secret
sociated Press shrugged
He knew that there was a
villion somewhere near t
but beyond this—nothing!
papers, he informed me, t
of matters not directly int
French people. He did n
thing had been published
ally to our exhibit or thos
it. He was quite right in

I searched the Paris jo
for the slightest referenc
dian Pavilion or the doing
sioners. Of the reception
Hon. Mr. Tarte for whic
invitations were issued—
the minister's fervid e
Ecole Polytechnique, at
Press Conference—not a

The next blow to my
Canadian was the result
tion carried on between
at the exhibition, in tone
be overheard by all in
vicinity. A group of Ara
were seen entering the
ion.

"Who are they?" ask
Frenchmen.

"They must be Canadi
other.

"Really! But Canadian
the first one asked doub
"Oh, yes, some of the
plide his informant, wh
apparently accepted as
"There is quite a little
dians in Paris in connec
hibition, and I was curio
progress they had made
tablishing friendly re
Parisians. As far as I c
intercourse between the
confined to the exchang
semi-official courtesies,
are extremely chary of
colonials to terms of int
Several French Cana
I converged on the subje
after three or four mon
Paris, they could not
knew any of the Fren
had attended receptions,
parties, but had not be
portunities for cultivati
of their hosts and host
who had been formal
them.

Canadians filling si
London have a differe
They are not only rec
but are offered many op
ing something of the l
entertainers, and of fo
ships among them. Tha
de passing strangers, b
one great family who
their own, and found
awaiting them. The d
one, and helps to bring
Canadians, the meaning
perial unity. Many
who have had a fair o
serving the attitude of