The Colonist.

THURSDAY AUGUST 4, 1898.

BISMARCK.

Bismarck is dead. The time is not long past when such an announcement would have shaken the civilized world. He was one of the strongest personalities which this century of strong men has produced. It is not too much to say that to him the map of Europe owes its present divisions. A biographical sketch of his eventful career is given elsewhere in to-day's paper, and all that will be attempted in this place is to indicate in a general way his relation to the times in which he lived.

Born in the year made famous by the crushing of Napoleon's imperialistic designs by Wellington at Waterloo, Bismarck dies at a period when imperialism has fastened itself upon Germany as never before since the Middle Ages, and to this result he contributed more than any other individual. His great ambition was to unify Germany, place Prussia at the head of the federation and put the Imperial crown upon the head of the Hohenzollerns. The first step in this direction was the augmentation of the power of Prussia by the conquest of Scheswig-Holstein from Denmark. There is no doubt that this was an unprovoked war, but Bismarck was able to enlist the aid of Austria, having already bound Russia to keep the peace by a secret treaty. The second step was the humiliation of Austria, until that time the head of the Germanic federation. This accomplished, the Iron Chancellor was free to further aggrandize Prussia at the expense of the smaller principalities. The war with France was not begun by Bismarck, but doubtless he planned so that no other course was open to Napoleon III. than the one he adopted. The events of the war showed that Prussia had been making ready for it, and if the King had not given the Emperor of the French a pretext for declaring it, Bismarck would sooner or later have discovered a pretext for hostilities. Alsace-Lorraine was too tempting a bait to be long resisted. With the overthrow of Napoleon III. and the crowning of William of Prussia as Emperor of Germany the career of this great statesman reached its culmination. His late work, though sufficient to make a less noted man illustrious, sinks into insignificance compared with the unification of Germany and the elevation of his King to imperial honors.

Bismarck was intensely patriotic. In him Germany was all that was worthy of a moment's consideration. So that a line of action would advance German interests, it needed in his eyes no other justification. He would be deaf to the promptings of honor or mercy if they were antagonistic to his policy. He was possessed of great physical strength and personal courage, and held deep religious convictions. He knew Germany better than any other statesman ever did. He was honored as no other German statesman ever was. Outside of his own country he had few friends, for no one trusted him. For twenty years he was feared in every court in Europe. His death cannot be said to leave a vacant place in the councils of his country, but it certainly removes the man who did more towards permanently influencing the hostory of continental Europe than any other which this century has produced.

QUEBEC LOANS.

The province of Quebec, in order to get its financial system into better shape, has taken example from British Columbia and adopted exactly the same plan as that introduced by the government of this province in 1891. It is evident that the financial advisers in Quebec have seen the advantage and importance of having the loans of the province in the form of inscribed stock. To carry out this effectively it is necessary to have such an amount offering on the London stock exchange as will make it a marketable security.

The conditions existing in Quebec are similar in respect to its outstanding loans to those of British Columbia in 1801. This province had debenture loans bearing interest at 6 per cent. and 4½ per cent. respectively, falling due in 1907 and 1917. Quebec has four 5 per cent. loans falling due at different dates and one 4½ per cent. falling due in 1919. The Quebec financiers have decided to convert these loans exactly as British Columbia has done, by offering 3 per cent. inscribed stock due in forty years in exchange for the debentures, giving a proportionate bonus in the new issue in order to induce holders of the debentures to exchange.

In British Columbia the financial sages of the opposition side of the house have for years been attacking this conversion plan of the government. One of the gravest complaints made against it is, that the amount of 3 per cent. stock offered to be given in exchange for either the 4½ per cent. or the 6 per cent. issues was too large—that it was not arrived at by an acturial calculation but simply adopted haphazard. On examining the Quebec scheme it will be seen that the amount of 3 per cents. offered there is somewhat more than that offered by the British Columbia government. The particulars of this new financial arrangement are set out in the Canadian Trade Review of July 22. It will there be seen that the 4½ per cent loan of that province is due in 1919. For every £100 of this £116 of the new 3 per cent. stock is offered. The 4½ per cent. loan of British Columbia falls due in 1917. For this British Columbia offers £115 in 3 per cents. The British Columbia 6 per cent loan falls due in 1907. The price offered for this is £125 in 3 per cents. whilst in Quebec the price offered for a 6 per cent loan falling due in 1906 is £118 18s., and for the 5 per cent. falling due in 1908 £121 10s. Both these prices are higher in proportion than the price of the British Columbia 6 per cents.

This proves conclusively the fallacy of the arguments of Messrs. Cotton, Williams and others with respect to our finances, and at the same time the fact of the old province of Quebec adopting the same system as that started in British Columbia seven years ago, is a strong and thorough endorsement of the wisdom of this form of issue and of the plan of conversion, which has already been of so much benefit to this province.

PRECEDENCE.

An article from the Wellington Enterprise on the question of official precedence is reproduced in this morning's Colonist. Special value is given to the article by the fact that the editor of the Enterprise, Dr. Walkem, during his legislative term gave special attention to parliamentary and constitutional questions. The points made by the Enterprise show that in this matter of official precedence more than a mere social question is involved. It goes to the very basis of the federal union, for it touches the character of the provincial government. Those who remember the early day of confederation will recall the difference of opinion which then found expression as to the status of the provinces, some contending that they were simply possessed of such powers as were delegated to them, and others holding that, after the provisions of the British North America Act had been satisfied so far as the Dominion parliament was concerned, the residue of power remained in the provinces. In other words, the provinces retained all except what they specifically surrendered by the Act of Confederation. The latter view of the case seems to be favored by all the recent decisions. If we mistake not the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Maritime Bank case is of great importance in this connection. The Maritime Bank failed and the province of New Brunswick had on deposit $30,000. It was contended by the provincial government that as representing the crown it had a lien on the assets prior to private depositors, and it was so held. Unquestionably many important prerogatives of the crown are vested in the Lieutenant-Governor. Take the question involved in the right to the precious metals in the E. & N. railway belt. These not having been specifically mentioned in the grant, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that they did not pass to the grantee under the general words of description, on the principle that the prerogative of the crown cannot be taken away by implication. But there is no question that had the legislature granted the precious metals to the company, the Lieutenant-Governor's approval would have divested the crown of its prerogative. Seeing therefore that the Lieutenant-Governor is invested with certain prerogative rights of the crown, it is manifest that the mere lact that an official owes his appointment to the crown gives him no precedence as of right. This does not touch one of the points made by Canon Beanlands in his letter to the Colonist, namely, that tables of precedence may be arbitrarily settled by the Sovereign so far as the Empire is concerned, or by the Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governors as far as the Colonies are concerned.

THE STIKINE ROUTE.

We print a letter from Mr. Fripp in regard to the Stikine route, as an act of fairness to him, but in doing so feel it right to say that however unsatisfactory the condition of that route may be at the present time, it is undoubtedly the only one to the Yukon that will be permanent. Mr. H. B. Carter of the Canadian Pacific expressed himself very strongly to this effect to the Colonist yesterday, saying among other things that the steamers on the upper Yukon will go up the Hootalinqua as soon as a tramway can be constructed to that river from Lake Bennett. He says that a line thirty-five miles long would be needed for this purpose. If it is desirable to build a tramway to enable people going over the passes to reach the outlet of Teslin Lake, surely the road which will go to Teslin Lake itself will be the best of all ways to get into the country. It is an unfortunate thing that so many people were misled by the action of the Dominion government in regard to this route. Unquestionably that has given the Stikine a black eye for the present, but the Colonist has every hope that next year will witness such a change as will secure to Canada the trade of the Yukon valley, and that the traffic will go via Teslin Lake.

GOD IN NATURE.

The 97th Psalm is a remarkable piece of literature. Its exact age is unascertainable. If David wrote it, nearly thirty centuries has passed since it was composed. It may be of very much greater age, for it is not probable that which are called "The Psalms of David" were all written by him. This particular psalm bears internal evidence of very great antiquity, so far as the subject matter goes, whatever may be the date at which it was put into the form from which the English version was translated. Nothing occurred in the time of David, so far as any record has been preserved, which warrants the extraordinary descriptive language employed. Speaking of the Almighty, the Psalmist says: "Clouds and darkness are round about him," and again, "A fire goeth before him and burneth up his enemies round about. His lightnings enlightened the world. The earth saw and trembled. The hills melted like wax in the presence of the Lord." This can hardly be dismissed as hyperbole. It can hardly be regarded as a poetic fancy of what might be. Justice to the unknown author and the grandeur of his subject compels the conclusion that what is here portrayed, as by a few vigorous strokes of a painter's brush, is something that really took place, not necessarily something that the writer himself witnessed, but an actual occurrence, the memory of which was preserved by oral tradition. We have here a picture of a tremendous demonstration of power, accompanied by clouds, darkness, lightning and heat that melted the rocks. Nor is this the only place in the scriptures where reference is made to a cataclysm of this nature. It is not poetry only: it is history.

The Klickitat legend of the time when the mountains melted and ran into the sea would be told in the language of the Ninety-seventh Psalm without changing a syllable. There is the same legend of clouds and darkness, of a wall of fire extending apparently from one end of the earth to another, of hills melting like wax. When the terrific demonstration of power subsided, the survivors saw the Cascade mountains, as we have them to-day, rising where formerly there had been either level plains or rolling hills. No one will be so absurd as to suppose that the Klickitats borrowed their legend from the Jews or vice versa. The conclusion, which cannot be avoided, is that both races preserved the record of a terrible convulsion of nature.

Bible reading would be vastly more profitable if the realness of the events narrated were kept more steadily in mind. The several writers all have their peculiar phraseology, and nearly everything is attributed to direct divine interposition, but this in no way touches the reliability of the narrative. Thus when we read that "the hills melted like wax at the presence of the Lord," and elsewhere that "He casteth forth his ice like marvels," we need not suppose the writer wished to create the impression that an individual like a man, only formed on vastly more heroic lines, was present and performing these events. Or take the Thirty-eighth Chapter of Job, where the Almighty is described as speaking to Job "out of the whirlwind" and propounding that wonderful series of questions beginning: "Where was thou when I laid the foundations of the earth?" We are under no obligation to suppose that Diety itself was present and conversed with the patriarch. God answers man out of the whirlwind to-day as surely as He did forty centuries ago. It is as true to-day, as it was in the time of David that "The heavens declare the glory of God," that "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge." The lesson of the Hebrew Scriptures points out God in material nature as well as in His relation to the spiritual nature of men. The conclusions which the poet-theologians of thirty centuries ago reached from their observations are deducible from the phenomena of to-day. We may know more about the processes of nature than they did, although this is not quite as certain as some may think, but we are no nearer the solution of the fundamental mystery of all.

LOANS TO FARMERS.

We reprint from the Toronto Globe an appreciative notice of what is known as "the Cheap Money Bill," which is therein characterized as the best method of extending government aid to farmers that has yet been attempted. At the time the bill was passed here was a disposition on the part of the Eastern press to speak of it rather contemptuously, as though it was an absurd experiment of the demagogic type. The people of this province scarcely appreciated it. Like many excellent and far-reaching measures, it fell rather flat upon the communities for whose benefit it was specially designed. This is not a matter of surprise, because the law will be almost revolutionary in its effects, when once it has been put into successful operation.

The Globe mentions that United States Consul Smith referred to the measure in one of his reports. There are two references to it in the consular reports, and the Consul says that he has had demands from all parts of the United States for copies of the law. Undoubtedly British Columbia has taken the lead in America in the solution of a great problem. The following letter on the subject speaks for itself:

Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
July 22, 1898.

Hon. J. H. Turner,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:—I see by my exchanges that you have passed a law to establish agricultural credit associations. For this I think your people should bless you. We want just such a law in this province, and I would thank you sincerely for a copy of your measure, as I wish to advocate its adoption here.

Yours truly,
PETER M. COURT.

We are informed that some of the Chilliwack farmers are likely to be the first to act under the new law. When once a beginning has been made, the associations will become general throughout the province, and that will mean the dawn of a new era for agriculture in British Columbia.

THE QUEBEC CONVENTION.

The twelve subjects to be discussed by the forthcoming Quebec conference are all of very great importance and in most of them British Columbia has a deep interest. Great skill will be required to adjust many of them in a manner that will be equitable, and there are in the case as it stands the elements of a great surrender by Canada. If ever there was a time when the representatives of this country required to be watchful it is now. While this is true, the case also is one upon which there can be a reasonable compromise, so that the interests of both parties will be protected.

Take the first two questions, the seals and the fisheries. Canada has nothing to ask from the United States in regard to either of these, except to be allowed to enjoy her rights under the law of nations. Anything that is yielded must be yielded by Canada, except possibly some minor matters in waters immediately contiguous to the international boundary. The general impression in the East seems to be that the sealing question can be settled by a money compensation to the owners of the sealers, and probably that is true so far as the owners are concerned; but there are others to be considered besides the men who happen to have money invested in the business. The British Columbia Year Book summarizes this industry as follows:

There are sixty-five schooners of a net tonnage of 4,292 registered, valued at $514,500. Eight hundred and seven whites and nine hundred and three Indians are employed. The annual cost of outfitting is $365,000 and some $350,000 is paid in wages. The value of the skins has averaged $750,000 per annum for the past three years, of which $500,000 is the product of Behring sea.

This industry is confined almost wholly to Victoria, and the people of this city would certainly not view without some more substantial quid pro quo than the compensation of the owners of the sealing schooners.

So far as the Pacific Coast fisheries are concerned, there is very little that Canada has to ask of the United States, except that their fishermen will keep out of Canadian waters. The only known halibut banks of any value are clearly within the exclusive jurisdiction of Canada. There is one concession which the United States might make that would be of advantage to Canadians, namely the prohibition of fish traps in waters near the mouth of the Fraser, but this is the only matter that occurs to us in this connection, in regard to which we have anything to ask of the United States.

Questions 3, 4 and 5 apply to the Alaska-Canadian boundary and the bonding privilege generally. These have recently been discussed in the Colonist. Question 6 refers to the application of alien labor laws. The chief interest attaching to it so far as this province is concerned is in respect to Kootenay. It is not a burning question there. British Columbians ask no concessions from their neighbor on this subject, which is only worth consideration at all because it occasions more or less local irritation, and this is liable to be magnified by the press of both countries, whereby ill-feeling is engendered.

Question 7 touches the mining rights of the people of the country in the territory of the other. Broadly stated as this matter stands at present, while American citizens have every right under Canadian mining laws possessed by British subjects, Canadians have no right under the laws of the United States as individuals. They may enjoy certain rights as members of mining corporations. Any concession which may be made to Canada on this subject cannot properly be offset against anything which we may have to concede. The Dominion has already given to its neighbor sufficient consideration for an extension to Canadians of as full rights in respect to mining in the United Statets as are enjoyed by citizens of that country.

Question 8 relates to reciprocity, a subject too broad to be disposed of in a paragraph. Question 9 calls for a revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting naval vessels in the Great Lakes. At present neither nation may maintain war vessels there. It is obvious, however, that Canada, having control of the canals, can send small war vessels to the lakes at any time, while the United States is completely blocked out. We have much the better of that arrangement, and it is not unreasonable that it should be modified in some way. Question 10 refers to the correct delineation of the frontier at points where there may be grounds for dispute. We understand this to refer principally to the region around the head of Lake Superior and that it is not important. There is said to be some doubt as to the correct location of the boundary at one or two points in British Columbia. Question 11 covers the conveyance of criminals of one country across the territory of the other. This will doubtless be very easily arranged. It is becoming a matter of very considerable importance, especially in view of the development of Alaska and the Yukon country. In regard to reciprocity in wrecking and salvage, which is the subject of question 12, we have seen on several occasions that necessity exists for a better understanding.

While the conference is called specifically to consider the aforegoing subjects, others will undoubtedly be taken up. The use of the canals will unquestionably be considered, but we hope that in whatever arrangements are made on this score there will be nothing granted to the United States that will give that country a vested interest in the canals. We should regard as highly objectionable any agreement whereby that country should expend a dollar on our canals. Canada must remain independent of her great neighbor in this matter. If the expense of constructing ship canals seems too great for this country to bear alone, an agreement might be made whereby Canada would improve the canals and grant free use of them to United States shipping for a term of years in consideration of an annual payment. Another question that ought to be taken up is the coasting trade, especially as it applies to the Pacific Northwest, where the conditions are somewhat exceptional. Coasters of each country should have equal rights in the waters of the other from the mouth of the Columbia to the Arctic ocean.

LONDON.

In an article in the Contemporary Review for July, Mr. Frederic Harrison writes of "Ideal London," and an extract or two from it will be read with interest, not only by old Londoners, who are now British Columbians, but by every one who feels an interest in the world's greatest city. Mr. Harrison tells us that "London is far older than the Empire, or the monarchy, or the constitution, or the church, or our actual stage of civilization in any form," and he adds: "I think it will outlive them all." He tells us that it is "a city which measures on an average some ten miles across, and covers 120 square miles of houses, with streets which end on end would reach straight across Europe, from the centre of which you must walk many hours before you can see a green field—this is not a city, but a wilderness of houses." He reminds us that at the opening of the century the population of London was less than a million, but the most striking picture in the paper is contained in the following:

London is my birthplace and for nearly sixty years has been my home: I have watched the growth and rebuilding of London for two generations, whilst it has increased its area four or five times and its population two or three times. I have seen the rise of the House of Parliament, the Royal Exchange, the British Museum, the whole of the new towns of Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, at Maiden and Notting Hill, the covering with houses of the vast area west of Belgrave Square and the Edgware road and north of the Euston road. I have seen begun the embankment of the Thames and the whole railway system out of London. My memory of London goes back to the time of the first epoch of policemen, omnibuses and cabs, to a time when Tyburnia and South Kensington were market gardens, when there was not a single railroad out of London, no penny post or telegraph, when no man or woman in working clothes was admitted into Kensington Gardens, and when people were still buried in the city churchyards.

Mr. Harrison repudiates "the dismal forecast that London is to go on increasing in size." He says it is twice as large as it ought to be and that the government of such an area is a task beyond the capacity of any municipal body. Here is a remark which we commend to the city council of Victoria in connection with the suggestion for a park at the North End. "A city is not habitable by highly civilized men, children and young women without a public play-ground within an easy walk of their own homes." Here is another which is commended to the same body: "Pure water, unlimited in quantity, accessible to all, fresh air, spacious highways, ample recreation grounds—these things are a necessity of health, and the health of the citizens is a matter of primary public concern." He looks forward to a time when people will no more pay for water than we now buy fresh air, and he adds: "Water, like air, highways, and parks, is a prime necessity of civilized life, and it is the business of the state to supply it to citizens freely, in absolute purity and unlimited abundance."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S POSITION.

The position taken by Sir Charles Tupper in his Montreal interview, as reported in our telegraphic columns, is very important. The Colonist has anticipated something of this kind and has prepared its readers for it by pointing out the manner in which party lines were abandoned when it appeared that Imperial interests required the adoption of the confederation scheme. There will be some disappointment among ardent partizans because of the line of action which Sir Charles has taken, but no one will deny that it is inspired by the highest patriotism. The co-operation of the distinguished statesman will be invaluable to the Canadian ministry, and it is not unlikely that he may be able to discover a means of greatly adding to the many services he has already performed for the Dominion.

THE MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK.

The Mayor and the city council are at a deadlock over the water question. The council want $1,500 expended in making such a connection between the reservoir and the city mains as will permit the filter beds to be used. The Mayor refuses to sanction the expenditure. Last night the council declined to proceed with any business, and, although the reason was not specifically stated, there is no doubt the Mayor's refusal prompted the action.

The facts are as follow:

To complete the reservoir with concrete sides and a roof will cost $15,000, but the connection can be made with the mains so that the reservoir can be used in its present condition for $1,500. If the latter sum is expended the work done will be permanent. The Mayor bases his objection upon the opinion of the city engineer to the effect that if water is turned into the reservoir the earth sides may be injured, that vegetation will spring up and the water may be discolored. The majority of the council think that if the feed pipe is extended to the middle of the reservoir these injurious effects would be avoided. We do not know that the city engineer has expressed any opinion on this point.

We suggest that, as the connection must be made some ume, it should be made now and the capacity of the filter beds be tested before any more money is spent on the reservoir. If the evil effects anticipated by the city engineer make themselves manifest, the water can be shut off and the city can be served as at present. We agree with the Mayor in his contention that he must be governed by his expert adviser, but believe that Mr. Wilmot would advise him that the course above suggested is perfectly safe.

There is a great lack of definite information about the revolt now in progress in China. It seems at present to be confined to the province of Kwang-si, which is in the extreme south of the empire, and has a population of about eight millions. It is reached by way of the Canton river. The rebels at last accounts were making great progress, having captured nine cities. So formidable was the outlook that there were threats of interference from France on the ground that the tranquility of Tonquin was being disturbed. The leaders declare their determination to lift the yoke of the Peking dynasty from the shoulders of Kwang-si. The province immediately west of Kwang-si is Yun-nan, which adjoins British Burmah. On the east of Kwang-si is Kwang-tung, in which Great Britain has lately secured an important concession in the shape of some 200 square miles of mainland opposite the island of Hong Kong. The British government cannot therefore regard with complacence either a rebellion in Kwang-si, which may lead to the setting up of an independent government, or the armed interference of France.

Pending the completion of the city sewerage system, dry earth sewage should be insisted on by the health authorities of Victoria. The attention of the Colonist has been called to the fact that night soil is dumped on the garbage scow at the foot of Telegraph street and left there sometimes for a week. This is outrageous; but if dry earth sewage were insisted upon it would not be a matter for complaint. The sanitary value of the system recommended is conceded by all authorities and there is not the least reason why it should not be enforced here. The use of dry earth for sanitary purposes is cheap, simple and efficacious.

While the Quebec conference is discussing questions relating to the tariff and mining, there ought to be before it a full statement regarding the lead duty and kindred subjects. We suggest to the Kootenay people that they should prepare a memorial on the subject and send it to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, backed up by petitions and other expressions of public opinion.

It has been suggested in Vancouver that if the Imperial government builds a new dry dock it should be located in that city. There are so many reasons against this that we fancy it would be a waste of energy for our sister city to agitate for it. The proper place for a new dry dock is near the present one, so that both could be operated under one management and be protected by one set of mines and batteries.

The Ottawa Free Press and Ottawa Journal are now sold for a cent each. This absurd competition cannot produce any better results in Ottawa than it did in New York. The public do not want newspaper proprietors to lose money, and a cent paper must lose money in Ottawa, one would think.

The Winnipeg Bulletin talks about the expense which the development of Kootenay has been to the government. If the Dominion could invest all its money as profitably as its expenditures in the Kootenay, there would be the biggest kind of a surplus every year.

The Inland Sentinel is right. There is a big, rich and at present unsettled country north of Kamloops. It reaches a long way north of Kamloops and is big enough and rich enough to support more than one city ten times as big as Kamloops.

If the warm weather continues the School Board would do well to consider the propriety of lengthening the holidays. Would it not be a good plan to lengthen them permanently? September 1st seems early enough to begin work.

The suggestion made by the Colonist a few days ago, looking to a pleasure ground at the North End of the city, ought not to be allowed to fall on barren ground. The matter was talked of once before and abandoned. It ought to be taken up again in earnest. If nothing better can be done, a lease of a piece of ground with some shade trees might be obtained, and some seats, swings, water taps, flower beds and a bicycle path be provided. This would not cost much and would be an excellent thing for the young people of that part of the city. In these hot days it is too bad that there is no public place where mothers living in that neighborhood can send their children to play. Let us have a North End park as soon as arrangements can be made.

The death of Archbishop Walsh, of Ontario, removes from active life one of the most distinguished and energetic prelates that Canada has ever produced.

YUKON OFFICIALDOM.

There is certainly something wrong in the circles of Yukon officialdom. The numerous reports and some of them from reliable cources, proclaim emphatically that the conduct of certain persons now in authority at Dawson requires prompt consideration and we feel that the federal authorities will provide for a searching inquiry into the alleged misconduct of Attorney Wade and others. If the charges against the former are substantiated his resignation should be asked for, and that at once. If there is any grabbing of the people's heritage by speculators—and it is charged that there is—it must stop or an outraged people will wreck vengeance on those in authority. By this emphatic declaration it is not meant that we attach any blame to Hon. Mr. Sifton and his department. It must be remembered that putting wrongs to right in the Yukon district is a matter which cannot be accomplished in the course of a few days. All the government can do is to select the men whom they have every reason to believe will administer the affairs of the district in the most honest and efficient manner. This has been done and in most cases the officials have proved true to their trust, but it seems that there are others who are in that country mainly for what they can make out of it and being far from the lash of the minister's whip they take the liberty of administering the law according to their own ideas. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ogilvie, the newly appointed administrator, will drop the heads of any obnoxious civil servant into the basket, and it is certain that he will, if he finds wrong-doing progressing, for he is acknowledged by all to be one of the least self-seeking officials who has ever entered the northern regions. Such men as he are a priceless boon to any country and the government have been congratulated on every side over his appointment. It is to be hoped he will be given a wide range of power in order to protect the rights of the people—especially the poorer classes who go into that wild, vast territory. But there must be no dallying with the question of monopolistic grabbing, thereby shutting out the weak and struggling miners; it must be stopped at once.—Vancouver World.

Be Not Deceived! A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by Cyrus H. Rowes.

THE EAGLE AND THE LION.

Beneath the Arctic peaks of silent snow
Through tropic isles enwreathed with strange blooms:
Where brown Gibraltar like a giant looms,
Where furnaces of red Sahara glow:
In spicy groves, where softest breezes blow,
In tangled Afric jungles' deepest glooms;
By gray-beard Pharaohs' immemorial tombs,
The Saxon legions conquer every foe.

So Alfred's Spear and Nelson's sword shall be
Guards for the flag that Washington unfurled;
With might of Cromwell, Lincoln, Blake and Lee,
Our gauntlet at invaders shall be hurled;
Lords of the land and emperors of the sea,
The eagle and the lion face the world.

—Walter Malone in Leslie's Weekly.

REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT.

At this season of the year, when the weather is so changeable, many people are susceptible to taking cold, and the throat becomes sore. This is just where Griffith's Magic Liniment comes in. Apply it to the throat and chest when going to bed, and the cold and sore throat will be removed by morning. All druggists, 25 cents.

Griffith's Magic Liniment is a complete repair kit for damaged wheelmen; it removes that kink in the muscles and soreness after a long ride, and is of special benefit to new beginners. It relieves the pains and aches the minute applied.

"Didn't you feel sorry for poor Mrs. Badger—her husband is in Cuba."

"Yes; I sent her a lot of lovely poetry about men who were killed in battle."—Detroit Free Press.

The grand old "Watch Upon the Rhine"
Still suffers no neglect;
And at its tones grave men incline
Their heads in true respect.

But consternation's shadow lurks
And protests deep resound,
When Wilhelm dallies with the works
To see the wheels go round.

—Washington Star.

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CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.