The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street. Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The political campaign in British Columbia has not yet begun. The average citizen of this province declines to be bothered with politics during the months of July and August. Nor do we blame him. He has plenty of other things to attend to. It may have been observed by some authority, if it has not it should have been, that political development has been greatest in countries which possess an inclement season of the year. The wintry night and the big black stove dull red in places from the fire within—these are the great political educators. As a rule political excitement reaches a higher pitch in winter than in summer, and the interest of the people in their political parties wanes as the sun increases in power. In Victoria we have no inclement weather and a great deal of politics, which is distributed fairly evenly over the twelve months of the year. But even in Victoria, July and August are months of an unpromising character for political excitement. This is a merciful dispensation with an election impending for four months before it comes off. Sixteen weeks of campaigning is a thought calculated to blanch the cheeks of the most seasoned veteran. Four weeks of active campaigning are long enough. But although the pulses of British Columbia are not yet stirring to the martial music of political battle, a good deal of marching and countermarching is taking place and of prophets as to the issue of the campaign there is no lack. We notice that the Times feels very confident as to the result of the fight. This is not surprising. It is a characteristic of the Liberal press to spend about fourteen weeks before an election claiming victory, and about fourteen weeks after it explaining defeat. The Liberal party professes elation over the results of certain Liberal nominations made throughout the Upper Country. We know that for this cause elation is entirely unjustified. The only people who have any cause for rejoicing over these nominations are the Conservatives. Still, although things are going excellently well for the Conservative party so far, both in its own ranks and in those of its opponents, we do not propose to attempt to delude any person into the belief that the party must win, and that loyalty and hard work are unnecessary to make it win. There is no "must" in politics. There is no political party with a heaven-born right to rule the destinies of any country, and we have always noticed that campaigns are not to be won by shouting but by working, by good ideas, good men and hard work. A party that is sure of victory fourteen weeks before an election is altogether too sure to our notion. We vastly prefer to be sure of victory after all the enemy's ammunition has been shot away and nothing remains except to count the votes. So far the Conservative party has the best of the fight. But it cannot afford to throw away a point. There is plenty of time for songs of triumph after the 31st day of October.

A DEEP RUPTURE.

The extent to which the Liberal party is split by the Grand Trunk Pacific deal is evidenced by the very cold support being given to the government by the Toronto Globe in the crisis caused by Mr. Blair's retirement. The Toronto Globe is a newspaper partizan to the point of causistry. Of late it has appeared to go out of its way seeking for things to defend which are indefensible, and in defending them has never lacked specious, if unconvincing arguments. But the railway policy of the government the Globe has not swallowed yet. It will swallow it, no fear of that. The Globe is tied to the dead body of Liberalism in the province of Ontario, and cannot loose the bonds at the call of either honor or patriotism. Nor can it break away from the party at Ottawa. Its coolness is a matter of little moment to the Liberal party we admit, because at any time it can be warmed into enthusiasm at the crack of the party whip. But its coolness is an interesting illustration of the condition of affairs in the Liberal party itself. Discussing the resignation of Mr. Blair it says that "The time has not come, as Sir Wilfrid stated yesterday, to discuss or to answer Mr. Blair's objection to the government's railway policy. The main features of that policy, we are confident, will be found as defined in the Globe two weeks ago, but important details which may greatly modify first impressions have yet to be announced." Here the Globe admits that "first impressions," presumably its own first impressions, stand in need of modification. But surely the impression made upon Mr. Blair is now incapable of modification. Surely there are no details which would reconcile him to the scheme. If there had been he would not have resigned as, and when he did. If the first impressions of the people of Canada are the same as those of Mr. Blair, in what way are these to be changed if no details were available to him capable of modifying his judgment except by the abandonment of the features to which he objects. His resignation was not immediately accepted. There were conferences and anxious attempts at reconciliation. We have not a very high opinion of the Laurier government. But we have not such a low opinion of it to imagine that it will yield to a minister resigned what it would not yield to a minister threatening to resign. In another article in the same issue the Globe speaks even more plainly. Ostensibly it is attacking certain Montreal newspapers for making a sectional matter of the Grand Trunk Pacific deal. It really shows, however, that it objects to the deal itself upon grounds that are not sectional. What is says is this: "One may be able to understand, even sympathize with, the argument that it is absurd to build a government railway through the centre of New Brunswick when the Intercolonial already runs round it on three sides, but it is too much to expect other places in the Dominion to join in denouncing the transcontinental railway on the ground that it side-tracks Montreal." It goes on to state that if that were a reason for opposing the Grand Trunk Pacific in Montreal, it is equally a reason for opposing it in Toronto, because it side-tracks Toronto also. It winds up with an appeal for sober and unprejudiced consideration of the proposal when it is definitely made: "Before the transcontinental railway scheme," it says "is launched for better or for worse when the agreement between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific company is laid before parliament for its approval every public-spirited citizen of Canada should have his mind made up to consider it without local or sectional prejudice. So much at least he can do in the way of preparing to pronounce a verdict upon the proposal. There may be features in it, perhaps the outcome of compromises, which are distasteful to him. The price to be paid and the risk to be run by the country may appear to him excessive. The whole project may present itself to him as premature. On these or on other grounds he may feel constrained to take a stand against its ratification by parliament, but he owes it to his own self-respect no less than to the welfare of the Dominion as a whole to judge the scheme in its entirety, and not as it affects his own geographical standpoint and environment." That is very excellent and high-toned advice. But when the Globe says that there may be features about the deal which are distasteful, that the price to be paid and the risk to be run by the country may appear excessive, and that the whole project may present itself as premature—to some suppositious Canadian citizen, the inference is that the deal not only may be, but is objectionable to the Globe itself.

OVERSTATED.

One of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks in forwarding his Imperial programme overstated the case for the adoption of his particular proposals. "Now," he said, "is the creative hour. I feel we must unite now or the Empire's epitaph will soon be written." As a general proposition that is true, and it is possibly that Mr. Chamberlain said it only as expressing a general proposition. The disintegration of the Empire is a certainty if the development of a closer union is not proceeded with. There can be no standing still. The ties must either become more binding or become less binding. Yet such words in the mouth of Mr. Chamberlain will be interpreted in terms of the proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain. It is one thing to say that steps must be taken to consolidate the Empire; it is entirely a different thing to say that its continuance is dependent upon the immediate adoption of a particular policy. Any particular policy proposed must be the expression of a unity and a desire for closer union already existing. But that desire for closer union cannot be balked of its proper, fitting and natural expression in the long run, provided it is dominant in the Empire, simply because a number of people may not at once appreciate the necessity and advantage of certain specific ideas. If we were to put the continued existence of the Empire to the test of Great Britain's comprehension and acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's policy at the next general election there, we should have no hopes at all. If Mr. Chamberlain is inclined to do so, he is taking ground as arrogant as it is dangerous. The Empire is not made up of bricks to be built into an edifice according to a plan, but of millions of human beings, converging upon a common destiny through the interweaving of individual ideas, sentiments, loyalties, prejudices, desires, hopes and fears, in the unseen processes of organic growth.

THE LOGGING INDUSTRY.

The Vancouver World is endeavoring to make political capital out of the condition of the logging industry. It considers that the government should free the loggers from the restrictions upon the export of logs because there is a surplus of logs on hand at the present time. These restrictions were not imposed in order to meet a deficiency of logs, but in order to make sure that our lumber which enters the United States should enter that country in the form of shingles and cut lumber. The policy of the government is either in the interests of the country or it is not. If it is in the interests of the country, it should not be abandoned because of a temporary overproduction of logs; if it is not in the interests of the country, it should never have been adopted. That is the question the government has to consider, not whether some loggers wish to export logs or not. So far, the policy of the government has resulted in a very large increase in the capacity of British Columbia mills. Experience seems to have proved the policy of the government of this country a success. If anything were needed further to prove it a success, it would be the language of the World itself. It says that the aggrieved loggers, if the government does not accede to their request, will erect a large mill to handle their logs. What a fearful threat to hold out before the government and people of this country! If they are not allowed to export their logs they will build a large mill to cut them and export the lumber. In other words, if the restrictions are not immediately removed, they will do the very thing the restrictions were put on to accomplish. Verily either their case is very bad, or they are unfortunate in their advocate. Suppose the government acceded to their request what would be the result? A mill owner in the United States would only have to cut a surplus of logs in British Columbia, to obtain a relaxation of the restrictions in his favor. These loggers who are now complaining did not cut their logs without knowing the conditions under which they cut them. If an exception were to be made once, an exception would have to be made continually. We hope the government will act upon some intelligible principle, either change the policy of the country altogether or maintain it in its integrity. A government must act upon general principles. If it has adopted a policy which is in the general interest of the country it is absurd to argue that to relieve an accidental situation it must render that policy null and void. The Sound market is as much glutted with logs as the British Columbia market is. Logs might fetch a slightly better price there. If so, it is because they are more expensive to procure, and if that is a restriction upon our logging industry, it is a more than compensating benefit to our lumber industry. Let us make cheap lumber instead of supplying United States mills with cheap logs. The United States will have to come to us for lumber. Logs would be preferred so that the labor value of the lumber product might be kept in the States. We have set our faces against that. If the government is sure that policy is right let the government stand to its guns.

POPE LEO THE XIII.

Pope Leo is dead, after a struggle with disease of which nobody imagined that either his age or his constitution was capable. It was not so much the specific disease which killed him, as the incitement given by it to the wearied organs of the body to resign their office. There were many symptoms, but the one which would not be denied, and which no medical skill could remedy was that Pope Leo was an old, old man, ripe for the grave and not averse to its repose. The late Pope was one of the last survivors of the Grand Old Men of the nineteenth century. His rule over the Roman Catholic church undoubtedly marks one of the most brilliant epochs in its history. Pope Leo possessed in a very marked degree the dignity and tact necessary to a great statesman, whether ecclesiastical or civil. The civilized world, as well as the Church of Rome, is interested in the hope that he will have a worthy successor. There are, it is said, fourteen cardinals for whom their friends have aspirations, but the three oftenest mentioned are Cardinals Gotti, Rampolla and Vanutelli. The first of these, Cardinal Gotti, is the son of a dock laborer and belongs to one of the extremely ascetic orders in the church. He has never been reckoned a politician, but is a very learned man and noted as a mathematician and physicist. Rampolla, on the other hand, is a great ecclesiastic. He has been Papal Secretary of State for many years, and some of Pope Leo's greatest diplomatic triumphs are generally accredited to the inspiration of his genius. He is said to have been Pope Leo's own choice as his successor. But that is an influence not at all in his favor. The Italians have a proverb that "he who enters the conclave pope comes out a cardinal." This means that there are always a number of cardinals who object to too close a continuity of policy through any two pontificates, and that their influence is generally sufficient to prevent the election of anyone closely identified with the previous administration. Rampolla, however, stands for every claim put forward by the church, overcoming by diplomacy the practical disabilities under which the Papal See labors in modern times. Vanutelli occupies a different position. He is an Italian aristocrat, members of whose family occupy high positions in finance and politics, on friendly terms with the King and Queen of Italy and the chief of the reconciliationists. These three men represent three important tendencies in the Church of Rome. The two latter must be frankly antagonistic in important particulars, and, we should think, would be most likely to neutralize each other's chances. But the politics of the Vatican is something about which no one is capable of giving an intelligent opinion. A pope will be elected to succeed Pope Leo. When the event is announced, the man will be known. The process of selection is quite mysterious to outsiders because they do not and cannot know the various influences at work which have their effect on the members of the conclave.

AN IMPERIAL DUTY.

In his letter to Lord Monkswell regarding, especially, the great subject of technical education, Lord Rosebery draws particular attention to the example which has been set by Germany in this matter. For some years back, as is well known, Lord Rosebery has occupied the thankless role of a Cassandra. Wonderfully clear-sighted, favored far beyond the lot of the ordinary observer, not only by the prestige of ex-premiership, but also by nature, which has generously endowed His Lordship with an excellence of judgment, an acumen, a common sense which, to the careful student of his career much more than counterbalance those lighter gifts of aristocratic descent, exceptional eloquence, and exquisiteness of literary taste, Lord Rosebery is peculiarly fitted to read the British people a lesson upon their shortcomings. He draws attention in his admirable letter to Lord Monkswell, to the extraordinary preeminence which Germany, our very potent rival, has attained not alone in the field of martial achievement, her gigantic army being, facile princeps, the military organization of the world since Pompeius and Julius Caesar perfected the Roman, and Napoleon the French legions; but in commerce, in invention in all the arts upon which British greatness has been founded. Need we point to the splendid products of the shipyards of Stettin and Hamburg; the output of her chemical factories, her woollen mills, her iron and steel works? According to Lord Rosebery, who has made himself thoroughly familiar with his subject, as he always does before committing himself to any deliverance, this wonderful improvement in the quantity, quality and cheapness of German workshops is due entirely to the great national technical school, or institute, at Charlottenburg. Thomas Carlyle's famous apostrophe upon the characteristics of the German people is by no means extravagant when one views those achievements of that deep-thinking and carefully-planning people. Von Moltke thought out Germany's military salvation; the magnificent Charlottenburg technical school, Germany's industrial salvation, is the result of deep cogitation on the part of the German generals of industry. The school was erected at a cost of £500,000, and is maintained at a yearly outlay of £50,000. Every year it turns out, to join the ranks of German arts and manufactures, 1,200 young men, whose training enables them to take a leading part not only in German industrial and commercial life, but even in the great world-arena; for many foreign nations are now bidding highly for those German adepts. Since the founding of the Charlottenburg school, an enormous improvement has taken place in chemical, manufacturing, industrial and other processes throughout Germany, with the result that the sneer is no longer applicable as regards products "made in Germany." While they retain their wonderfully cheapness, they have acquired an excellence that must give all rivals pause. Here, then, we have a nation which, if it may be said of any nation may be said of Germany—it has its hands tied, and yet, thanks to its clear-headed, earnest faith in perseverance, hard work and the exercise of common sense, has achieved marvelous success in competition with nations not throttled by the up-keep of a crushing military establishment; not jostled at every point by neighbors as powerful or more powerful and filled with jealousy, rancor and animosity, toward her. Really, one pauses to ask—is a nation or an individual any good at all until difficulties are heaped in the path, and success seems impossible? It is no exaggeration to declare that almost no difficulty has been omitted from the hard and thorny path trodden by the German nation for centuries past. The moral drawn by Lord Rosebery from an examination of modern German methods in industry and manufactures is this: Great Britain cannot afford to view with indifference this state of affairs. Without any institution at all to be compared to the magnificent establishment at Charlottenburg, Great Britain is compelled to behold her young men who thirst after this knowledge, which means to them splendid salaries and emoluments, driven to Germany and the United States to gain this training in the arts and manufactures as practised by the leaders of industry. Why should not Great Britain take this stitch in time, and provide at home the necessary education in technical science for her own youth and the youth of the Colonies? For want of such advantages, British trade is being beaten out of its old strongholds abroad. The German commercial traveler, an accomplished linguist, of facile and insinuating address, keenly alive to the importance of booking a first order, even at a sacrifice, encounters in those distant markets the sturdy Englishman, with his blunt, Anglo-Saxon speech, his price lists printed in English, and in English weights, measures and costs; contemptuous of the foreigner, disdainful of his patronage—and the German is booking those orders to an extent which, in the aggregate, is making the British manufacturer uneasy. The whole question is so plain as to make one marvel that there should be any hesitation—Great Britain must have a technical school as well, or better, equipped than the Charlottenburg one, or those of the United States. What is £500,000? What is £5,000,000, if by this rational method British supremacy in the industries, arts and manufactures, in trade and commerce, can be maintained? All honor, we say, to Germany, who, in spite of her vast difficulties, has achieved so much; but the more shame to us, if we allow ourselves to be ousted from our ancient markets by a youthful rival so heavily handicapped. We earnestly trust that Lord Rosebery's most timely letter may have its due effect upon the parliament and people of the British Isles.

FALSE ISSUES.

An amusing controversy has arisen between Mr. Justice Grantham and certain members of the English bar. In the course of a case tried before him the Justice remarked that the counsel for the defence had tried to raise a false issue, whereupon the latter gentleman vehemently protested against the reflection cast upon his professional honor and left the court. The Justice presently sent for him and publicly disclaimed any intention of making any personal imputation whatever. On the contrary, he professed the highest esteem for the advocate's abilities and character. He had used the phrase "false issue" purely in its legal and inoffensive sense. Everybody knew, he said, that in that sense, it was the business of a barrister to raise such "false issues" in the discharge of his duties to his client. Mr. Justice Grantham's apology and explanation were not accepted by the General Council of the bar and a resolution was passed declaring that "any statement to the effect that counsel are paid to raise false issues or to misrepresent evidence is repudiated by them as misrepresenting the functions and practice of the bar." It appears to us that a counsel might easily raise a "false issue" without knowing it to be false and that a judge was just as likely as he would be to misinterpret the nature of the issue. Justice Grantham's explanation is worse than his original remark. We have no doubt that lawyers often do deliberately raise false issues. But to say that their duty to their clients require them to do so, is to say that lawyers can be paid to deliberately attempt to pervert the ends of justice.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

There seems to be no doubt that the Conservative party has been victorious in Manitoba although at the moment of writing complete certainty is not ours. As we pointed out some days ago no issue had emerged in the campaign which would justify a change of government, and in such a case, the government which holds the reins of power is bound to have very much the best of the fight. Apart from that, however, there is a growing dissatisfaction with Liberal principles, promises and performances throughout the whole of Western Canada, and that dissatisfaction must have powerfully assisted the Conservatives in Manitoba, even as it will powerfully assist the Conservatives in British Columbia. With Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia arrayed against them, Liberal control of Canadian policy is a matter of short duration. There are those who may say that Ontario is not arrayed against the Liberals. But if anyone can possibly interpret the position of the Ross government as anything save a confession that the country is no longer Liberal at heart, that person must be optimistic for the Liberal party to the point of fatuous credulity. Others may say that British Columbia is not arrayed against the Liberal party yet, that a general election must take place before it can fairly be said to be so. To a certain extent that is true, but those who know British Columbia, know very well that the Liberal party has no chance whatever of winning the next general election, and that it is as great a certainty that there will be a Conservative government after the 31st of October as it is that there is a Conservative government now.

DOWNFALL OF SIFTONISM.

The Manitoba elections have proved a veritable triumph for the Conservative party. At the time we write, the reports give four Liberals elected, a few doubtful seats, two constituencies to be heard from later. Out of a total of forty constituencies in all, the rest have gone straight Conservative. Probably before we publish, more complete details will be available. Nothing, however, can much diminish or increase the significance of this victory. We allow that the Manitoba government has gained prestige by its handling of the transportation problem. We allow also that the great prosperity of Manitoba has assisted it. But these things are incapable of explaining the annihilation of the Liberal party in Manitoba. Its defeat they would amply explain, but not such an overwhelming victory as has been achieved. It is impossible not to regard these elections as the first public protest on a large scale in Canada against the domination and boss rule of the Hon. Clifford Sifton. He was on the field in person. His arrival in Manitoba was heralded as an augury of victory for the Liberals. His Napoleonic genius was to set back the flowing tide in favor of Conservatism, he was to rescue Manitoba from the rule of the Roblin government, and to strengthen his own position at Ottawa through a Greenway administration at Winnipeg. But the young Napoleon has met a Waterloo. The infallibility of his political methods has been tested and found wanting. He may be supreme at Ottawa, but Manitoba will have none of him. We can imagine the ironical condolences of Mr. Andrew Blair. Mr. Blair did not fail in carrying New Brunswick. The provincial administration there is a tolerably efficient and unquestionably thorough Blair machine. The Sittonian machine in Manitoba is in the ditch, in a condition of unrecognizable wreckage. Mr. Sifton has rid himself of Mr. Tarte, and has also rid himself of Mr. Blair. By a compensatory arrangement the country is now about to rid itself of Mr. Sifton, and with him will go the Liberal party. The Liberal press in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will most evidently be obliged to reconstruct its ideas about the West. Its usual song has been that only the noisome and crowded cities support the noxious weed of Conservative principle, that on the broad and open prairie nothing but pure Liberal doctrine could flourish with such eminent professors thereof as the Hon. Clifford Sifton. Well, the broad and open prairie has told Canada in most unmistakable language what it thinks of Liberal doctrine in general, and of Siftonism in particular. If we consider the condition of the Liberal party throughout Canada, we find that in Quebec and New Brunswick it has lost strong men, while in Ontario and Manitoba it has lost strong majorities. If the loss of men in Quebec and New Brunswick means the loss of majorities later, why, the days of Liberal control at Ottawa are numbered. Mr. Roblin is to be congratulated on his sweeping victory. His administration has been of advantage to Manitoba, and the slap in the face he has given Sifton, of advantage to Canada. Conservatives are naturally encouraged everywhere, especially in British Columbia, where an election is pending. Canada is everywhere revolting against Liberal rule, and whenever Sir Wilfrid Laurier chooses to appeal to the country, he will find himself opposed by a party strong, united and aggressive, and full of conviction that the measures which it advocates are those which will advance the prosperity of Canada and increase the well-being of the people. His appeal will probably be made soon, but it does not matter soon or late, the longer he waits the worse he will be off. He had better cling to office as long as he can. His party is due for a purificatory sojourn in the wilderness, which it very much needs.

TRAPS AND FORESHORES.

A despatch from Ottawa appeared in the Times the day before yesterday, which, if it correctly sets forth the attitude of the Dominion government on the question of foreshores and trap licenses, shows that attitude to be one of domineering insolence to the province of British Columbia. The provincial government of the day, we are told, prevented trap fishing for a year by granting foreshore rights to those who applied for them under the laws and regulations of the province. These laws and regulations may not have been the best possible to conserve the assets of the province; but, such as they were, they were a matter with which the Dominion government has nothing whatever to do. If is the Dominion government's business to regulate the fisheries in the sea. Surely the province owns its own foreshores and can dispose of them as it chooses. Yet the plea is apparently set up that the action of the province in relation to its foreshores is a valid excuse for the Dominion to consider it time to keep the fishing industry subjected to the disabilities under which it labors, causeless, fruitless and ruinous disabilities. What greater right has the Dominion government to dictate who shall engage in trap fishing by the issue of licenses, than the Province has to dictate who shall occupy the foreshores, which belong exclusively to the Province? The right of the Dominion over the licenses and the right of the Province over the foreshore are equal and unquestioned. The Province can deal with its foreshores as it chooses, and the Dominion can deal with its licenses as it chooses. But it is an impudent pretension on the part of the Dominion to say that because the Province has dealt with its foreshores in a certain way, therefore it will not deal with the licenses in a way suited to the conservation and progress of Canadian industry. A Provincial government is responsible to the people of the Province for its intromissions in respect to foreshores, or any other thing, not to the Dominion government. There is a temper growing up at Ottawa of reckless disregard of the proper relations between the Provinces and the Dominion, and no more practical instance of this temper was ever given than that the Dominion government should make the measure of its conduct, the conduct of a provincial government in a matter in which that government is responsible only to the people of the province. The present Dominion government appears to be attempting to absorb in Ottawa every power associated in most people's minds with political influence and "pull." In Ontario and Quebec a revolt has grown up against it for robbing municipalities of the control of their streets and for robbing provincial legislatures of the control of provincial franchises, in the interests of railway promoters, while for British Columbia, it evidently thinks that the issue of a fishing license should enable the promoter of a canning company to possess the resources of the province at will. We know of no system of administration likely to lead to greater and more widespread corruption than that a central government, dependent for a majority upon the province of Quebec, should be able to deal with the valuable resources of British Columbia without any measure of local responsibility. Yet that is apparently what the Dominion government thinks should be its power over the fisheries of British Columbia. It makes the insolent pretension that because the province has exercised control over matters purely within its own jurisdiction, the industry of the province should be punished until a better spirit of subordination is displayed.

A CHANGE OF TUNE.

Of all the newspapers published in North America, the New York Sun used to be the most uncompromising and bitter enemy Canada had. It was not merely uncompromising and bitter, it was unfair. It was not actuated so much by hostility to Canada as by hostility to Great Britain. Because Canada was a portion of the British Empire, it was an arid waste, inhabited by a miserable, down-trodden population, incapable of realizing that their only hope lay in becoming incorporated with the United States of America. Canada was to be bludgeoned into docility until it knew what country ruled the destinies of the North American continent. The Sun has always been a brilliant and ably conducted newspaper. But it did more possibly than any other newspaper to disseminate ideas about Canada, its people and resources, distorted and false in every particular. It is a little difficult to recognize the following as the language of the Sun, unless it be that it marks the total change of view on all things Canadian, enforced by the recognition of facts upon those most prejudiced against us. "Canada," says the Sun, "is already a rich country. Her wealth is increasing from year to year with great rapidity. Were she to build a high tariff wall around her iron and steel industries, and manufactures at home, she could readily exclude much that she now buys from us. Were she to place high export duties on her forest products she could seriously affect our interests in lumber and the allied products. The rapid development of her enormous productive areas in the Northwest and the increase and extension of her transportation facilities may make her a serious competitor in the world's market for the products of farm and field." That is an accurate description of Canada's present position and future possibilities. But while Canada will be a competitor, it is not necessary that she should ever be the enemy of the United States. Canada is not likely to continue commercial intercourse with the United States in directions which impoverish Canada and enrich the United States. But the more Canada conserves and develops her own resources, the more opportunities there will be for trade and commerce between her and the United States in directions which will enrich them both.

TRUSTS NOT TRUSTED.

Between 1899 and 1902 the extraordinary number of 82 industrial combinations with a combined capital of $4,318,005,646 were organized. During the present year seventeen of them with an aggregate capital of $776,594,000 have been in financial difficulties. The immediate cause of these difficulties has been that they cannot get credit from the banks to finance their business. Money lenders inquire into wasteful methods of capitalization and business if stock buyers do not, and, as the public have ceased to buy shares, or subscribe for new bond issues, the trusts are dependent upon the money lenders. An individual business man or firm, whose business has the advantage of personal supervision, and has personal credit and honor at stake in its success or failure, has a better standing with the banks today than some of these swollen trusts in which legitimate businesses have been combined in order only that they might be plundered by greedy promoters. We do not see how the process of liquidation which has long been serious and is now agonising, can be completed without more wreckage in the market; nor do we see how stocks which have the basis of free borrowing can fall out of sight below their limit as securities without precipitating serious financial disturbance. It may be that there are mysterious resources somewhere ready to be called on to avert disaster, but where they are we do not know. How long is it going to be before the depositor upon whose savings in the banks all this wild financing has been done, is going to demand his money in gold, in a panic lest the institution he has hitherto trusted should smash and leave him moneyless? Not very long if we read the signs of the times aright in the United States. Very fortunately for us in Canada it is almost impossible to destroy confidence in our chartered banks for the very good reason, that their stability and that of the country itself are practically coequal. However severe conditions of financial stringency may become in Canada the savings of the people are always available through the agency of the banks to maintain credit in the country. From the worst evils of financial panic Canada is to all intents and purposes immune.

Manitoba wheat growers have at last secured a ten-cent rate on wheat from common points on the Canadian Northern system to Port Arthur.

The Tientsin correspondent of the London Standard is responsible for the opinion that "the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East is inevitable."

New York industrials made a new low record of prices yesterday. United States Steel fell to 22⅞, losing three points. Amalgamated Copper touched 45.

The port of Montreal contributes nearly one-third of the customs revenue of the whole Dominion. Its revenue is 70 per cent. above that of Toronto and six times as great as that of Winnipeg.

The Mail and Empire announces that the Mitre Tavern in London, where "rare" Ben Jonson supped with Boswell and Goldsmith, has been sold. Its knowledge of literary history must have been derived from reading "The Houseboat on the Styx."

Any late campaigners in South Africa who carried off Boer family bibles have been requested by Lord Roberts to return them to the War Office. Used as family records, these books, through the destruction of many official and church records, have become invaluable to their owners. We do not think there is a British or Canadian soldier so mean as to keep one of them under the circumstances.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, as to whether an order for locomotives from Canada had recently been secured by a British company on account of the Canadian preferential tariff, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain said: "Yes, sir; I am aware that orders were recently given to a Glasgow firm for the construction of locomotives for Canada, and I am informed that they would not have been obtained without the operation of the preferential tariff between Canada and England."

While entertaining the officers of the American Navy, King Edward remarked that he lacked those gifts of oratory which his relative, Emperor William, possessed. He desired nevertheless to express with sincerity and straightforwardness his pleasure at meeting Admiral Cotton and his comrades. He made them welcome to England, and assured them that the English people also most sincerely welcomed them. King Edward did not say that he regretted this difference between his nephew and himself. If he does, none of his subjects do, and we question whether his guests on this occasion regretted it either.

The Grand Trunk Pacific deal is likely in spite of all assurances to the contrary to wreck the Laurier government. It has been received throughout the country with a gasp of stupefaction, from which public opinion is only emerging to find vent for hostility of a very marked kind. In London, where matters Canadian awaken a livelier interest than before, the deal is looked upon as bad finance, bad statesmanship, and bad policy. It is all very well to drive a number of members of parliament into line and to induce them to accept a measure they have not considered, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier was able to do after a considerable expenditure of persuasive eloquence. But it is an entirely different affair to drive the constituents of these gentlemen into line, and constituents have an awkward way of making their influence felt upon their representatives. Occasionally there appears that brand of representative who is indifferent to the expressed wishes of his constituents. But he is a "rare bird" in these modern days. Many Liberal members of parliament must be wishing now that this illfavored scheme had never been hatched from the fertile brain of Mr. Sifton, assisted by the ingenuity of the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters. They are likely in the near future to be compelled to steer a hazardous course between the Scylla of opposing the government and the Charybdis of losing their chances of re-election.

POPE LEO'S POEM ON DEATH.

In 1897 the Pope felt the shadow of death beginning to fall upon him, and in splendid defiance of its power wrote the following lines, which are considered among his strongest works:

DEATH.

The wastering sun draws near his cloudy bed,
Leo, and gradual darkness veils thy head:

This sluggish life blood in thy withered veins
More slowly runs its course—what then remains?

Lo! Death is brandishing his fatal dart,
And the grave yearns to shroud thy mortal part;

But from its prisons freed, the soul expands
Exulting plous to the franchised lands.

By weary race is run—I touch the goal:
Hear, Lord, the feeble pantings of my soul;

If it be worthy, Lord, thy pitying breast
Welcome it unto everlasting rest!

May I behold thee, Queen of earth and sky,
Whose love enchained the demons lurking nigh
The pain to heaven; and freely shall I own
'Twas thy sweet care that gained by blissful crown!

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

D. McLaughlin paid a visit to the Molly Gibson mine on Tuesday and Wednesday in an effort to locate the body of Murphy, the only miner whose body has not yet been found. He was unsuccessful in his search, fresh snow having covered all traces. From his experience on the night of the snowslide which destroyed the bunkhouse, Mr. McLaughlin believes that Murphy's body will be found in the big ice and snow bank which still envelops a section of the bunkhouse. Another couple of weeks will see enough of this snow melted away to make an examination of the place, but nothing can be done until this takes place.—Nelson News.

It is more than probable the local shingle mill will resume operations in a few days, and with white labor. A couple of Ymir men were here Saturday inspecting the plant, with a view to operating it on the contract system, and it is understood the necessary papers have been signed. J. Craighead, the company's foreman, is fixing up things and putting the plant in shape for immediate operations.—Slocan Drill.

D. J. McKinnon, a prominent fruit exporter of Grimsby, Ont., has returned East after a tour of the Boundary district. His impressions of the agricultural and mining resources of this section were no less enthusiastic than those of the average visitor.—Grand Forks News.

Bernard McDonald, formerly manager of the Le Roi mine at Rossland, believes he has hit on a scheme by which the whole of the Canadian Rocky mountains may be thoroughly exploited. He believes that somewhere in these fastnesses are concealed Homestakes, Golcondas and Comstocks, merely awaiting the hand of the miner. He believes that the Canadian government, or some large corporation, should grubstake small parties of miners, and send them into every unexplored section of this big range. He asserts that the Rocky mountains beyond the Canadian border are consistently the same geological range that has yielded such fabulous profits in the United States.—Lardeau Eagle.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ½ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ld., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

Fruit Packages

A full line of packages consisting of strawberry crates and baskets, cherry boxes, plum crates, apple and pear boxes, etc., are carried in stock by

F. R. STEWART & CO.,

Wholesale Fruit Merchants. 40 Yates St.

BORN.

FURDY—At Fernie, on July 12th, the wife of Mr. A. J. Furdy, of a daughter.

WHITE—On the 22nd inst., the wife of H. A. White, of twins.

CAMPBELL—In this city on the 16th inst., the wife of D. A. Campbell, Lindin avenue, of a daughter.

HENLEY—On the 16th inst., the wife of W. G. Henley, of Clover Point, of a son.

McMURPHY — In New Westminster, on July 10th, the wife of George McMurphy, of a daughter.

YOUNG—In this city on Thursday, July 16th, the wife of Archibald Young, of a daughter.

HESELER—At Morrissey Mines, on July 6th, the wife of Geo. Heseler, of a son.

MOODY—At 902 Hornby street, Vancouver, on the 14th inst., the wife of Captain C. Moody, of a daughter.

HARVEY—At Victoria, B. C., on the 20th inst., the wife of James S. Harvey, Esq., of a daughter.

EVANS—On the 20th inst., at Vancouver, the wife of F. G. Evans, of the Hudson's Bay Company, of a daughter.

CROFT—At Beaton, B. C., July 16th, the wife of Mr. J. H. Croft, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MILLS—PATTINSON — At Victoria, on Wednesday, 15th inst., Charles G. Mills, to Miss Ida L. Pattinson, both of Victoria.

TIMMS—TIMMS—At St. Michael's church, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, on the 14th inst., by Rev. G. H. Wilson, Vivian R. Timms, of Vancouver, to Miss Edith Timms, of Oxford, Eng.

DIED.

JONES—At the residence of Mr. James Pim, Glenfield avenue, Lake District, on the 21st instant, John H. Jones, a native of England, aged 62 years.

BAILLIE—At Rossland, on the 20th inst., Grace, aged 3 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Baillie.

GREENWOOD—At Johannesburg, South Africa, on the 15th inst., Matilda, wife of Lieut. Colonel H. S. Greenwood, and daughter of Sir Henri and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere.

LANE—On July 15th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Boyle, Vancouver, Mrs. Lane, widow of the late Bidwell Lane, D.D.

Interment at Winnipeg.

SHAW—At Vancouver, on the 15th inst., Harriet Shaw, beloved wife of Isaac Shaw, aged 48 years.

DIXON—At Nanaimo on the 15th inst., the infant son of James Dixon, of Ladysmith.

GRAHAM—At Comox on the 8th inst., Mrs. John Graham, of Denman Island.

FOLEY—At Halcyon Springs, B. C., Tuesday, July 14th, 1903, Joanna Furlong Foley, beloved wife of J. J. Foley, of Arrowhead, B. C., aged 42 years.

McMAHON—At Revelstoke, July 15th, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. McMahon.