

A TERRIBLE THREAT!

Let us charitably assume that the Seattle Post-Intelligencer speaks in ignorance of the facts when it suggests that the United States should retaliate against Canada by the withdrawal of all bonding provisions because a privilege temporarily accorded American vessels on the Pacific Coast has been withdrawn. It is a law of Canada that United States craft shall not be permitted to transport Canadian goods from one Canadian port to another. The provision was made because it is the law of the United States that British vessels shall not be permitted to carry goods of any kind or passengers from one American port to another. The arrangement is reciprocal. It may be a good or bad arrangement, according to the point of view, but whether for good or evil the responsibility for the enactment of such a law rests with our neighbors, and self-respect should restrain us from making a protest when the application of the principle of reciprocity appears to be prejudicial to the interests of any particular section.

Our neighbors should be the last people to complain about the application of the principles of protection. They are responsible for the protection sentiment that exists in Canada today. They set the example of traffic exclusiveness. Their determination to exclude outsiders from all participation in whatever benefits might accrue from the developments in their great and wealthy country has grown with the passing years. They have adopted all sorts of ingenious plans in order to preserve to themselves an inheritance in which they evidently believe the world should not share. They have also developed considerable ingenuity to use as mild a term as possible, in applying their exclusion laws as a net with which to drag the wealth of less favored nations within the confines of the exclusive zone. Seattle itself is an example of what may be accomplished by the aggressive pursuance of such a policy. It is very largely a creation of the exported resources of the Klondike. Possibly it was inevitable that such should be the case. The great majority of the men who went into the gold-producing regions in the first instance were Americans. It could hardly be expected that they would enter into business relations with the people of a foreign country while it was just as convenient for them to deal with their own people. But under the circumstances which prevail as between the United States and Canada, it is manifestly impossible that such conditions should continue to exist for a great length of time. For their own convenience Canadians requested their government not to apply the existing laws in their entirety to the waters of the North Pacific. But the regulations were merely suspended, as we suspect the Post-Intelligencer has very well. Now the suspension has been in part removed. In this course of time, as we develop our systems of transportation, the laws will be just as strictly enforced as those of the United States. The motto of the people, and of the governments the people make, will be "Canada for Canadians." Will the United States have any reasonable right to complain? That is a form of reciprocity that can be put in force at any time without an appeal to Washington.

As for the bonding privileges now accorded railways on both sides of the international boundary line, which the Seattle newspaper rather weakly hints may be amended, they are mutually beneficial. We are quite sure they are not more favorably in their operation to Canada than they are to the United States, as they would have been abolished long ago. It might be well for the people of Seattle if the Canadian Pacific were closed out of that city. It might not injure the city of Boston if the C. P. R. were informed that it must do all its business through Montreal, Quebec, St. John or Halifax, Portland, Maine, might enjoy a boom if the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada were compelled to make its terminus at a Canadian port as is one of the purposes of the new trans-continental railway bill. The Michigan Central, the Wabash and the New York Central, all American lines, might be thankful if they were told they could not run their trains part of the way through Canada because such is the shortest route between the large cities they serve. But we must be excused for expressing our doubts on all the points. There were interests concerned in the bonding privileges. They will not consent to any interference with a provision which is a blessing to all parties simply because Canadians have been restored to partial animation laws which have been in suspension and are copies of measures which are in operation in the United States, and are believed to be beneficial in their effect. Let the Post-Intelligencer give this matter a second thought.

POOR OLD PAUL!

"I believe there is no longer justice in God or man," said Oom Paul Kruger when informed that Dr. Jameson had been called upon to form a government in Cape Colony. Poor old man! It is difficult for him to realize that he was not the appointed of the Lord and that all Heaven's arrangements were made with special reference to his position as the taken-for-granted head of a united Dutch republic. When the news came that his hated enemy, the man who was once in his power and who was condemned to death under his administration, had been called to the highest post in the chief of

the states of the republic that was to be, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that he almost cursed God and asked for the relief of death. We hope the poor old man will not be denied the consolations of his religion now that in consequence of his own folly and overweening ambition he has lost his family, is deprived of the comforts of friends and is an exile in a strange land. It is no easy matter to convince one of his strong nature, dour disposition and childlike faith in the dispensations of Providence that the Ruler of the Universe may have other plans than those conceived in the minds of mortals. Oom Paul is not the first in whose head was bred the presumptuous thought that he was an instrument in the hands of the Lord for the up-building of a great state.

The latest news is that Oom Paul has almost recovered his composure. He accepts the decree of Providence, but he refuses to forgive his enemies, persists that it is but a temporary triumph of wicked men, maintains that he made a serious mistake when he pardoned Jameson, and that, like the Israelites rulers, he is being punished for his sin of jealousy. If he had heeded the present Premier of Cape Colony and Hammond, he thinks the will of Cecil Rhodes would never have been accomplished, the tentative connection with Great Britain could have been maintained until the futility of resisting the decree of Heaven would have been apparent to even such an optimist and Imperialist as Chamberlain, and the globe would have been thrown off just as soon as circumstances and the advent of a Liberal government, or any government that would rather lose territory than take up the sword, made the conditions favorable. So the old man ascribes all his misfortunes to his own sin. His ascriptions are reasonable. But in his delusions he wrongs Providence and his fellow-men.

PROFESSIONALISM IN SPORT.

Some of the great British periodicals are mourning the decadence of sport. Favorite pastimes are no longer indulged in for their own sake or for the health they bring. Football draws extensive patronage, but its very popularity has been its undoing. Athletic hirings perform for the edification of the multitude. The club with the longest purse secures the strongest players, the championship is successful. There is no longer any local pride or sectional prestige involved. Even the good old game of cricket has become infested with the demoralizing influences of professionalism. The county elevens are not so representative as they used to be. The village green, the incubating ground of the great cricketers of old, is deserted because the amateur, with only love of the game to stimulate excellence, has not the opportunities to acquire proficiency. The clerical who visit Australia lay out their programmes entirely with reference to the possibilities of the "gate." And so it is throughout the whole list of popular sports. Horse racing is the most hopeless condition of all. The trail of the professional serpent is to be found in every field. It is all very deplorable, possibly more deplorable because of the fact that the popularity of most sports is increasing. The crowds will not turn their backs upon the performances of the hirelings. As soon as the popular interest ceases the day of the professional will be at an end. He cannot exist without his "gate."

On this side of the water, in the neighboring republic, and to less extent in Canada, the men who live upon the popular love of baseball have been with us for upwards of thirty years. The system of trade in talent, as in the British football associations, has been reduced to a commercial basis. The value of players is computed in dollars and cents. Clubs which operate in large centres usually have fat purses and are able to command the best talent. And it might be well admitted that in very populous districts local pride cannot constitute a very prominent factor in the matter of "championships." The thousands who patronize games must, under any circumstances, make the acquaintance of the popular athletic hero in his professional rather than in his private capacity. Under the reserve rules of the leagues a popular player may be retained as long as his usefulness lasts. When that is gone the public will cast no wistful glance after the gladiator as he sinks from the arena. In any case there can be no appeal against the ruses of the magnates. The present system has been found the only feasible one, and it will remain until it is replaced by something that appeals more strongly to the public which must be amused.

Even here in Canada there are walling in certain circles about the decadence of the national game of lacrosse. The citizens of Victoria have been blunted so that the team cannot be maintained without "encouragement" from the merchants and from the public. That is undoubtedly true. The strength of the clubs in New Westminster and in Vancouver is dependent to a large extent upon the amount of encouragement they receive. It is boldly stated in the papers that Vancouver has been tampering with certain players of the Royal City and holding out inducements to them to change their place of abode. It is admitted that Victoria cannot succeed unless she "attracts" players from elsewhere in addition to receiving the encouragement she craves. The Toronto club, once the one athletic institution in Canada that was adjudged to be absolutely free from professional taint, ad-

mits that during the season of 1903 it recognized the services of certain players in the amount of nearly a thousand dollars. It is no wonder there is a movement on foot to recognize and regulate professionalism in our national game. What the outcome will be remains to be seen. But it is evident that the taint extends beneath the skin.

Let readers of the Times who wonder why Spring dailies so long upon the way reflect upon the fact that there has been another blizzard in the East, that there has been a heavy snowfall in the mountains, and be satisfied. The past winter has been the coldest this continent has encountered for twenty years. Our sufferings in Victoria have not been severe. The ice harvest has not been a bountiful one. There has been no opportunity to take down the almost useless skis. The foot of the Easterner is rapidly losing the trick of the entrancing twin. And still there are few who would have it otherwise. The sight of the green grass is refreshing to the eye of the wayfarer from the interior. Before many years elapse the annual winter pilgrimage to the coast will assume large dimensions, and many there be who will never return to the land which in some respects is greatly blessed and in others leaves much to be desired.

There is yet one more convincing reason for keeping in power a Liberal government. The prosperous times have inclined the hearts of men towards the comforts of domestic life. Marriages have increased by about 4 per cent. during the last decade as compared with the previous one. As the beneficence of the rule of the Liberal party is only beginning to be felt, it is confidently predicted that during the first full ten years of the present regime the increase will be quite ten per cent. And when Canadians get married they stay married. That is one thing the millions of immigrants from the United States must learn. It is reassuring to think that they are of a class which does not require a great deal of teaching on that subject. Industrious people seldom do.

Labouchere of London Trust has been sent four times for libel since he commenced business. But "Labby" is not the publisher of a newspaper. He talks gossip to his subscribers and goes about the United Kingdom like a modern Don Quixote remedying abuses. Occasionally he encounters a windmill and loses his seat, or his suit. He lost the last one, and it costs him five hundred pounds in damages, with the costs added. It is pointed out that the damages in this latest case were the highest ever recorded against the paper. Of the total number of actions in which Truth has been the defendant, nineteen were won outright, eight were lost, in two the jury disagreed, five were settled, and ten were withdrawn by the plaintiffs.

There have been many unprecedented occurrences since the present Dominion government was called to power. One of such was the reduction of the public debt by ten and a quarter millions of dollars during the past financial year. Let critics of the government's expenditures reflect upon that fact. It is the most convincing proof that could be given of the prosperity of the country, of the capacity of the administration, and of the necessity of making no changes in the tax system under the fullest consideration of possible results.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell maintains the right of Canadians to take part in the political discussions between the great parties in Great Britain. And yet Sir Mackenzie would be one of the first to create an uproar if Lord Rosebery or Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman were to stump Canada in advocacy of "free trade as they have it in England."

KOUROPATKIN.

When great Kouropatkin, so fierce and so bold,
Goes swaggering forth like a Titan of old,
He will break them in two and look at them inside,
He will chew up their guns and kick over their heads,
And the world will be awed when he files his reports.

Like the cyclone that ruthlessly rips up the town,
Like the awful volcano that showers death down,
Like the thunder and lightning he threatens to go,
Leaving nothing but stumps where he corners the foe.

The ships of the Japs will be strewn on the tide,
He will break them in two and look at them inside,
He will chew up their guns and kick over their heads,
And the world will be awed when he files his reports.

The blue waves will roll where the temples now stand,
On the fairy-like heights in Chrysanthemum Land,
And the Japs will soon be but air-haunts,
If old Kouropatkin's as great as his boasts.

The Sufferers From Catarrh

Are numbered by Millions, not including those whose annoyance by association amounts almost to suffering.

And yet it is a fact, as capable of demonstration as any problem in Geometry, that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Eas, Does, Will Cure Catarrh and Colds. What are the Catarrhal Millions going to do about it? Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 30 minutes.

ACTION DISMISSED ON SATURDAY

JUDGMENT GIVEN IN SUPREME COURT CASE

Mr. Justice Irving Gave Decision in Favor of Defendants in Camusua vs. Colgairippe.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Camusua vs. Colgairippe trial in the Supreme court is nearing completion. Counsel are now addressing the court, so that to-day should see the finish of the proceedings before Mr. Justice Irving.

Yesterday afternoon the defendant, J. Colgairippe, was subjected to a further examination by E. Y. Bodwell, K. C., in order to clear up some of the points in his cross-examination. Dr. M. Eberts, who had drawn up the agreement between Boucherat and Colgairippe on September 2nd, 1885, was examined. Referring to the entry in his book, he understood that Colgairippe was purchasing the Camusua interests. The agreement could not be produced. This morning the address of counsel began.

Mr. Bodwell, representing Mr. Colgairippe, first addressed the court, finishing before adjournment for lunch. He will be followed by A. E. McPhillips, K. C., representing the executors of the estate, who are also defendants in the case. Colgairippe and Erb having been the trustees of the Camusua estate. E. P. Davis, K. C., for the plaintiff, will conclude the addresses of counsel.

Mr. Bodwell pointed out that because Mr. Colgairippe became a trustee of the Camusua estate that there was no reason why his business ability for the rest of his life should be devoted to the advantage of the Camusua family. Citing from cases, he held that it was not absolutely contrary to law for a trustee to purchase from a third party a stand when there was an understanding that the trust property was to be again purchased by the trustee. Quoting from authorities, he held that it was recognized that a trustee should not benefit "in a trust property. In a trustee dealing with himself in such a matter is a matter of equity to put aside. It was not a question of whether or not it might not later be confirmed. It was to be set aside because it was an improper sale. This was a case of a trustee having power to sell, selling to himself which the law would not allow. 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