the people of a foreign country deriving

all the benefits therefrom than permit

of a change to methods which have been

established as economically sound and

from every point of view superior to the

system which has been in vogue in Brit-

ish Columbia since the establishment of

the industry. To put the case concise-

ly and plainly, the McBride government

was willing to pander to the selfish sec-

tionalism of the one part of the province

a foolish and deluded selfishness which

demanded that the rights of one portion

of the province should be sacrificed in

the vain hope of staying the march of

progress and improvement. This move-

ment the Colonist strenuously supported

although the section to be offered up

was the section in which all its interests

are centred. There could be no fault

found with the attitude of our contem-

porary if it represented itself or its own

interests alone. But it assumes to speak

in the name of the people and to advo-

cate the cause of the people. Now that

its traitorous part has been played in

vair, it hypocritically presumes to cen-

sure the government which, acting on

the advice of its representatives from this

district, had the courage to do the right

thing. The new regulations are in force.

They will, we hope and believe, be of

possibly inflict injury or injustice upon

But the pecularities of the Tory tactics

Colonist censures the Laurier govern-

nothing else the party has to offer. As

nothing learned from the lessons and ex-

BLUNDERINGS

The police commissioners appointed by

the McBride government to regulate the

police of Vancouver have resigned again.

One of the officers of the department has

followed their example. The com

missioners made certain recommenda-

tions which the City Council, rep-

resenting the people, refused to carry out.

The matters in dispute were referred to

the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council (the Mc-

Bride government), with the result that

the Council was informed that it need

not earry out all the suggestions if it

certain things it must do if it hoped to

retain the favor of the august body that

had butted in in the name of the great

power to interfere in the purely local

periences of the past.

any section.

the declaration. And the

THE LAST WORD.

The debate on the Dundonald affair, which took place in the Canadian House of Commons on Saturday last, was not prolonged, but it produced some stirring scenes and brought out some facts which threw additional light on the relations of the G. O. C. with the responsible head of the Department of Militia. The oppoaltion proper took no part in the debate. duced in parliament. Lord Wolseley Mr. Borden's lips have been sealed. Evidently the leader of the opposition perceives that constitutionally the position tion in the House of Lords, Lord me government is unassailable; but Lansdowne said that there could not he is willing that his guerillas or political be a more awkward arrangement than snipers who sneak around the country that anything of that kind would he raising sectarian issues and stirring up pen. Lord Salisbury agreed with racial prejudices shall try their hands racial prejudices shall try their hands at the old tricks—tricks which so far have brought confusion upon those who practiced them. That is to say, the leader of the opposition has turned over the dirty work inseparable from a Tory political campaign to the scavenger party political campaign to the scavenger party Secretary of State. hacks and the organs. Matters which he hacks and the organs. Matters which treats with disdain and disgust treats with disdain and disgust treats with unmistakable are lish opinion. If it were given by him dilate upon with unmistakable relish. he would be assailed on the other side Specimens of their productions may be of the House. He was assailed that

orthodoxy. In the final day of the Dundonald debate there was a burlesque feature introduce into the discussion. It could not be otherwise with Colonel Sam Hughes acting the part of prosecutor on behalf of long as the Liberal government ruled, the G. O. C. Readers of the Times will the civil power would control the mili remember specimens of the letters Col. tary. But the member for Jacques Hughes sent to his paper from South Africa after he had, as he said, clipped the claws of the commanding officer who were to be recording clerks for the genpreceded the Earl of Dundonald and proved to him that he could not bind a tary did reign in this country. warrior bern in the meshes of War Omce red tape. Naturally pictures of the belligerent Colonel as he was and the government would not remember the names of Brown and Mackenzie. the cause of a great deal of hilarity. Still the attack of the member for Vic- "foreigner" and "stranger," Sir Wilfrid toria, Ontario, brought out some facts of | said: importance. The Minister of Militia explained that Lord Dundonald made the cision of the Alaska boundary tribunal without consulting him. "I telegraphed the general officer commanding to be the general officer commanding to be came to my lips. I corrected it immedi good enough to get a letter which I ately. The word which I had in my was writing and addressed to Victoria," mind was the word 'stranger,' larly not to say anything in reference to

every occasion." should be subordinate to the will of all war lords. That is not an unusual development in the minds of men of mili- according men perhaps as great as Lord Dundonald of their position.

several reasons. It disclosed some facts of which many of the opposition were evidently ignorant; it revealed another time. The latter fact is that the Premier possesses in an extraordinary dehorde whose passions are fired by lust of House who love fair play.

Hutton. As to the actions of Lord Dundonald, who was a good soldier, and a man very much in earnest, they could not be defended either from a constitu-tional standpoint, or as a matter of word 'stranger,' was just as offensive tional standpoint, or as a matter of discipline, and without discipline no organization could exist. Difficulties and Lord Dundonald. As for the Min- | country, Britain and the United States, at the head of the department, a longer used in the sense in which he used it. time than any other minister, and no Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said: other minister had done so much for the militia force. Lord Wellington, the greatest commander in the world, had no policy. Lord Dundonald submitted his to-morrow, and every day and policy, and when the Minister of Militia would not take it up, the general endeavored to create an issue between him- opponent, I shall be traduced before my self and the minister, by appealing to fellow-countrymen as having tried to tives of this district who were striving the people. In this connection, Sir Wil- malign and insult them." frid quoted Lord Dundonald, regretting that his policy was not adopted, and also pointing out that it was, according to Lord Dundonald, a moderate policy, which only meant an expenditure of some

\$12,000,000. Sir Wilfrid then referred to the duties of the general commanding, by quoting provincethe duty of the general to report to his minister, as it was for the minister to say whether that report was to be made public or not. And yet it was said that I have never appeared to passion or prejudice—

Some hon. gentleman that I have never appeared to passion or prejudice—
Some hon. members—Sit down.

Mr. Sproule—To race or religion, and public or not. And yet it was said that I defy him or any man to say that I should govern the relations of men with ment had been content to withhold its was a should govern the relations of men with ment had been content to withhold its Todd. In this connection, he said it was

not to bring down the report at the request of Lord Dundonald. In illustration Sir Wilfrid cited the case of Lord Wolseley, who had a difference with the Secretary of State for War. Lord Wolseley resigned. If Lord Dundonald had resigned, instead of committing the unpardonable breach of discipline he did, all the papers could be prowanted to bring the differences be fore parliament. Answering a ques-

seen daily in the Colonist, which under very night, as he had been asthe new regime is purning with zeal and sailed many times before as being a consumed with anxiety to prove that separatist. "I have always been," said the Pre

there is now no doubt as to its political mier, "an adherent to English institu-tions. I say more, I think I understand British institutions far better than the man on the other side who assails me. He went on to say that the position o the government was unassailable. As Cartler (Monk) had said that the general should have earte blanche, in eral. There was a time when the mili frid did not know what the people of Ontario would say if this system was returned to, but he was much mistaken i Referring to the use of the words

"Now. I may be allowed, perhaps, t

do what I very seldom do. I may trip to the islands, affected by the de-allowed to say a word about myself per-sonally. Some days ago, speaking in this House, I made use of an expres which was not in my mind, said Sir Frederick Borden. "That let- used another word. Sir, in my experi ter requested Lord Dundonald particu- ence of many years, I never heard it callman may not be allowed an opportunity the matter. He disregarded absolutely to correct a slip of the tongue. I have my request, and paid no attention to it, heard slips of the tongue more than once. speaking about it at dinners and upon I have heard one to-day. I heard one yesterday. Some gentleman used the word 'minister of agriculture,' when he Thus and in other ways his Lordship wanted to say 'minister of militia.' Anexhibited his contempt for the civil other said 'minister of militia,' when he has become known. Exaggerated ideas power which in his opinion, evidently, wanted to say 'minister of agriculture.' These mistakes will occur. A man may want to speak of the city of Toronto, and tary instincts. It is strongly present in which I find on the other side of the the constitution of Emperor William of House no man is to be allowed to make German. In fact the spirit exhibited any slip of that kind. Sir, I bow to this new law, which I hope, however, by Lord Dundonald has manifested itself will never be the law on this side of in strong personalities in various coun- the House, a law which we will never tries and at various times since the civil apply to the other side. I bow to it, power has been elevated above the mili-but I wisa to say to those gentlemen power has been elevated above the mini-on the other side of the House whom I see before me, and who call me to permanently dominant. It represents account for having had the misfor and is responsible to the people, who tune, nay, not the misfortune, but for rule. That is so in Great Britain, where having committed a slip of the tongue governments have peremptorily reminded and to say to them: 'Let the one who is without sin cast the first stone? Sir, I have been told that my meaning was offensive and insulting. I have been in The speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on this House for many years; I have seen the occasion was of special interest for some of the veterans of former combats pass away. I have been engaged in combats with some of them. I have fought a good many hard struggles, but am not conscious-in all the years o fact which was not pleasing to the men | my life, in all the struggles in which I who hope to gain power in course of | have been engaged with gentlemen on the other side of the House-I am not conscious that I ever deliberately used an offensive word towards any gree the affection of his followers. Sir wan or towards any class. I never wilfrid was visibly moved when he rose sought a fight; but I was never afraid to address the House. His heart was of a fight. Whenever I had to fight, I pained at the aspersions of the hungry think friend and foe will bear witnes that I always fought with fair wea horde whose passions are fired by lust of power. For those reasons the address floor of this House twice, that when I of the Premier was impassioned and es- used the word 'foreigner' there was i pecially appealing to the members of the my heart a sinister motive; there was in my heart a feeling which found expres sion. Sir, let me say this only, I disdain Sir Wilfrid referred to the tri- to make reply to such an insinuation. If umph of England in favor of civil power | sixty years of what I believe to be afte and civil liberty. He pointed to what all an honorable life, a life which has was going on in Australia now with Gen. certainly been one of loyal devotion to British institutions, is not a sufficien answer to such an insinuation, I will

and insulting as the other." Sir Wilfrid quoted from English dicarose between the Minister of Militia tionaries and authors, both in this ister of Militia, he was for eight years to show how the word stranger was

not attempt to make an answer. I have been told in the press, not in

"Now, sir, it seems to me that my education ought to be complete, but I know that to-morrow, and the day after week and every month, so long as there are some of those instincts which are now prevalent in order to defeat a fair Mr. Sproule-Hear, hear.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier-Yes, there is an echo. (Cheers.) Some honorable shame. Sir Wilfrid Laurier-Let me say this to that hon, gentleman—that I am familiar with these appeals to pas-

sions and prejudices. In my own Mr. Sproule-I want to tell the right

it was a crime for the Minister of Militia have done so, I do not care who he is. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"In my own pro-vince, the allies of the hon. gentleman, the ones who fight with him duced me for years as a traitor to my race and religion. But the cry is r' ting stale, and a new one has to ' vented. I have no more fear of than I had of the other. My this one has convinced me, my proved to me, that in ion of Canada, in all proved to me, that in aperience has ion of Canada, in all his great Dominin all the classes the sections thereof, thereof, in all the races peals to produce or creed may create a invariant multiple of the creeds thereof, applicable or creed may create a invariant multiple of the producing nothing but the bearing and minds of inatempt in the hearts and minds of in telligent and honorance people.

CANADAI

To-morrow Canadians will celebrate another anniversary of the birth of the Dominion. Although we have reached our tility-seventh year, it may with truth he said that we are but on the threshold of our career. We are yet at the beginning of things. The future is so full of hope for this country, the prospects are so rosy, that we believe there is not single mind of prescience, a single intelligence capable of estimating the immensity of the great natural stores of wealth laid away in the capacious bosom of the northern half of this continent, but is thankful that his lot has been cast in Canada and that his childre shall be the heirs of such a rich inheri-

We have passed through the probation-

ary period patiently and successfully. There has been some grumbling at the slowness of the world in appreciating what we had to offer. In years not long gone by millions of our young men, in the impetuosity of lusty youth and bounding, throbbing life, passed south into a land where the movements were swifter and the opportunities more numerous. That was perhaps a natural outcome of conditions we could not control. The United States came first, and had to be served. Its resources had been proved and advertised in the extremities of the earth. Immigrants of the right stamp speedily raised themselves to positions of power and influence. They played their part in noising the fame of the new Canaan amongst those who had not the courage to venture forth as pioneers. But circumstances have changed in the United States. While the rapid growth of population has been the cause of a great multiplication of wealth, It has had other effects. Life has become strenuous. There is no place in the world where the struggle for existence is more severe than in the thickly populated sections of that great republic The natural result is that the turn of Canada has come. With increase of publicity the truth about the conditions here about the climate have been dissipated. There is no healthier country in world, none in which the hurdens of life are easier to be borne, none in which the enjoyments of life are greater. Utopia has not yet been discovered or evolved out of the philosophy of mankind: but certainly there is no community in the world in which the blessing's bestowed upon industry are more evenly distribut-

ed than in Canada. As a people, Canadians aim at becoming a great nation. They have ambitions, and they are confident that their aspirations will be realized. They know, and all the world will soon share their knowledge, that not even the United States is more richly endowed than her northern neighbor. Our natural wealth is not inherent in any particular portion of the ountry. It is so distributed that what is lacking is one section is found in another section. One part of the Dominion is naturally complement to the other parts. The truth of this proposition may be demonstrated by present preliminary trade manifestations-for as yet they are had serious objections, but there were merely in embryo. In national as in individual affairs, the greatest difficulties are experienced at the beginning. The severest trials are encountered at the Conservative party. They must do this starting-point. Canada is going forward. in order to emphasize the principle that Her future course will be easy and the the administration has the right and the end sure, provided wisdom is vouchsafed her rulers and prudence attends her counsels.

POLITICS AND FISH TRAPS.

For the sake of peace we are willing to concede that the Grits are deceitful above all other political parties-Tories. Socialists, Socialist-Tories, or any other "heterogeneous conglomerate" that has been formed in British Columbia as a

matter of expediency-also that the said Grits are desperately wicked. But-there is a "but" in all matter with a political complexion—we wonder what the thoughts of reasonable men must be as they consider the attempt of a contemporary which shall be nameless to make capital for the Tory party out of the fishing regulations which have been so amended as to permit of taking salmon in traps. The effrontery of the boundless as space. What did it do to make easier the task of the representato secure justice for the people? At the critical period in the deliberations of the authorities at Ottawa the Colonist was exercising all the influence it could bring to bear to secure the return of a Premier

myraid of, is of consequence. The medding hand. Apparently there is no stand, and the case was promptly carried the PASSING OF THE UNITED STATES were of fish, representing untold responsible governing board legally eme to the Board of General Appraisers. The afth, passing close to the shores of powered to manage the police. But Van- latter has finally handed down a ruling Vancouver Island, shall not be caught couver, like the rest of the province, will denying the piscine element in brine and utilized because the acts of catching manage if the blunderers can be induced Brine is brine, and not fish, and is thereand utilization, if acquiesced in, might to let it alone. affect the vote of one or two constitu- A considerable number of the muni- it adheres to the fish after they have been

encies and endanger the hold upon power of the McBride government. That was tested against the character of the police good law, but let no one be taken in by the declaration. And the Colonist sup commissioners appointed by the government. The evil one is prone to masquerade ported it and declared the principle in-wolved to be sound. It has been shrick-appointees satisfactory to the people, for our friends of protection is to re-ing for larger powers for the administra-We have alluded to the dead-lock which tion that has declared opposition to fish traps to be its policy. It thinks the entire control of the fisheries by the Mc-Bride government would be a good thing the Police Commissioners. The culminfor the province at large-a government ation of that matter may be understood which takes such a narrow, perverted from a perusal of the following resoluand vicious view that it would rather see tion, passed unanimously: the industry of salmon canning permanently diverted to a foreign country and

Phoenix lately resigned as a protest against certain actions of the Police Magistrate and Police Commissioners: And, whereas, an election has been aldermen who resigned stood again as candidates, and all four were returned at the head of the polls in their respective wards:

of the corporation of the city of Phoenix ing up to a certain temperature the inrespectfully requests His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to re-move Police Magistrate W. R. Williams

Apropos of the claim of one Kyle that American brains will be in demand begreat benefit to this particular section fore the Grand Trunk Pacific railway of British Columbia, and they cannot can be built, the Toronto Globe calls attention to the fact that the way to the Pacific has been well cleared already by the brains and energy of engineers who have not yet been fully set forth. The are not Americans. Possibly it is the case that the Canadian Pacific was for the measures it opposed in the name of from the United States. But no one is McBride. The Conservative organs on warranted in assuming that there were the Mainland are making an issue of fish not men in Canada capable of directing traps and raving at the government for the course of that great work. Some of consenting to their being planted at all. | the engineers who first opened the eyes And here we have a splendid local illus- of Canadians to the potential value of tration of the general composite plan of their own country are alive to-day. Their campaign of the party. From Prince fame has spread afar. The field of oth-Edward Island in the East to Vancou- ers has been narrower. Their achieve-Stir up the people against the govern- and gathered the data which will justify ment. Race antagonisms, religious pre- the construction of a new transcontinenjudices, sectional jealousies, these and | tal railway through Northern Canada, some have left the impress of the brains it was in 1896, as it was in 1900, so it they are said by implication to lack upon will be when the next battle is fought- the physical features of British Colum-

bia. At the head of the staff which undertook the first systematic surveys of the great Northwest was Sir Sanford Fleming. The Globe says some of the reports turned in by members of his staff make "extremely interesting reading, and no doubt some of their authors are still available, though some have passed from the scene. Including scientific explorers, the contributors of reports to this volume are Joseph Hunter. John Trutch, H. J. Cambie. Marcus Smith. Charles Horetsky, E. W. Jarvis, C. H. Gamsby, Granville C. Cunningham, H. A. F. McLeod, W. A. Austin, T. J. Thompson, H. I. Mortimer, G. M. Dawson, John Macoun and G. A. Keefer. The most superficial perusal of their monograms will convince any one of the ability and good faith with which difficult tasks were accomplished. There was apparently no difficulty in finding Canadian engineers to do this kind of work then, and it is quite certain that if the Grand Trunk manager looks for similar qualified Canadians now he will

affairs of a self-governing municipality. We do not comprehend-we doubt easily find them." whether even the instigator of the movement, Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., Occasionally we have alluded to the understands-why the government was glorious freedom and apparent absence so foolish as to attempt to seize powers of responsibility which characterise the that were certain to cause it embarrassacts of collectors of customs at ports of ment. It should have occurred to the the United States. Unlettered men have ministers that anything they could do for no hesitation about construing acts of their party friends through such chan-Congress in accordance with the promptnels could scarcely balance the effects of ings of their own superior intelligence or the resentment that must ensue as a re- of some invisible essence that works just of the boundary. We are Canadians. sult of their arbitrary acts. But they as effectually. There is the celebrated That name is good enough. May we persisted. They virtually claimed the case of the frogs' legs. The legs were right through their nominees to regulate turned into chicken at the magic word the salaries of the mun'cipal police and of the collector. An official at an obto exercise supervision over the morals scure point, playing off his own bat with of the people of the cities of British | confidence and abandon, fined a Cana-Columbia. The result has been dissen- dian Pacific steamer for acts which his sion, discord and confusion. And it is superior officers had never before peronly what might have been anticipated. | ceived any wrong in. A more extraoraforesaid contemporary must be as It is in harmony with the general record dinary ruling than either of these has of the McBride government. Now there | called forth some caustic comments from are no police commissioners in the city the New York Post, which constantly of Vancouver. It is doubtful whether holds up to ridicule the Republican doc-Hon, Charles Wilson, K. C., will be able trine that by the application of taxes to induce others of his supporters to ac- the people of a nation can be made rich. cept office, so manifest is it that the It may not be true that fish make brain people of the city resent his arbitrary power, but they are certainly responsible amendment of the charter and usurpa- for a good deal of astonishing brain efin British Columbia who had declared tion of powers they prefer to retain for fort. There was an instance of this six that he would do all that lay within his those who directly represent them. It is months ago, when the custom house at power to prevent the establishment of extremely doubtful whether men will be Boston declared that the brine in which fish traps on any part of Vancouver Isi- found willing to attempt to perform the the denizens of the ocean are imported and or anywhere else. With the Pre- duties of commissioners. But it is not was dutiable. In other words, for every

fore not duitable-that is, except when cipalities of the province have also pro- drained. This may be good sense and ensued in Phoenix. The City Council ble words as the General Appraisers With lofty dreams my eagle screams resigned in a body as a protest against have just uttered. What is wanted is Until I fear I'll burst my seams; the actions of the Police Magistrate and not common sense, but something to tax: because taxes make high prices, and high prices make prosperity. After all, That he has grown so all-complete it is immaterial whether brine is fish or | Or who did know I would outgrow not. The main thing is to clap a tax on

Let those who think British Columbia

everything that can be found, and one Whereas, five aldermen of the city of pretext has in the past been considered as good as another. is a fine province for sport consider the case of part of India. The game here is all one-sided. There is only one side to it. In India the conditions are differ ent. There the man is hunted in turn

And, whereas, of the fifty-nine persons who voted in the election no less by beasts. He has the pleasure and exthan forty-eight appear as property roll of the city, a fact which makes it clear that the action of the resigning aldermen was endorsed by those who have a permanent interest in the city; And, whereas, it is absolutely necessary in the interest of harmony in the city that the officers who have been the source of the municipal strife should be

of the city.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

citement of being hunted as well as of hunting. This keeps the balance well sustained, and should impart additional has not been brought to the attention of spice to life. One feature of life in India according to Kipling, is that India, according to Kipling, is that everything entering into the existence of man is more or less highly spiced. Col- act for the protection of insectivorous onel Newcombe could not partake of and other birds, and section 4 should be food that was not seven times heated Now, therefore, the municipal council with curry. The theory is that by dietterior of the inhabitants is gradually brought into harmony with the blazing atmosphere outside, and thus some de-And also to instruct the Police Com- gree of comfort is secured. As a further missioners of Phoenix to remove Chief of contribution to the general strenuousness to children under fifteen years of ag Police C. H. Flood from the police force of man's battle with his surroundings, the creeping and springing creatures of now appears on the statute book is to the wilds are constantly lying in wait to permit the taking of certain birds' nests, wreak vengeance on the unwary for alleged encroachments on their domains. the act, because it is not probable that They do so well there that they count children will be able to discriminate betheir two-footed upright (physically) neighbors as interlopers. The result is constant warfare in which the denizens ing, therefore to say that the act shall of the jungle and other places have not not apply to children under fifteen years always the worst of the encounters. In of age is virtually making the act inopthe central provinces tigers are reported to have been worsted in the yearly conment for not adopting at an earlier date the greater part constructed by engineers flict with their enemies to the extent of It is not of the slightest use the sojust one head. The victims on either side ciety attempting to establish small singmounted up to the hundreds, consequent- ing birds in this province, which is not ly the new hunting season commences with the balance practically even. There

As is very generally known, the band of the Fifth Regiment has received offiver Island in the West the programme is ments have been in a sense local. Of trip to St. Louis. The primary object of nest out of a bush and thrown the eggs our principal professional musical organization is of course to make money, or at least to earn a livelihood, for its menabers. The jaunt to the world's fair may be a means of amusement and instruction to some of the bandsmen, but the chief end will be to make money. Mr. Finn admits the financial impeachment. He thinks the pilgrimage could be turned to valuable account for the city generally and for special interests in the city. The fact that a band from Victoria is to play at the fair will of itself be an advertise ment. But the leader purposes to supple ment that by the distribution of "paper setting forth the advantages of this place in all the respects in which it is supposed to possess advantages. He thinks he should be paid for this. And we do also. But it is for the city council the Tourist Association, the Board of trade. or any other public or quasi-public bodies that may be appealed to to estimate the value to the interests of the city or to the interests in their charge of the pro

strength of hunter and hunted.

posed tour. The Democratic party in the United States, like the Conservative party in Canada, is raising great issues. The mucilage applied to postage stamps in the Indians stole everything in their packs. the United States is not satisfactory to The body of a young woman was found the Hearst organs. The criticism of the government at Ottawa is all directed a few days since, and decently buried. from just such an elevation, and that is what Mr. Borden calls taking "high a passenger had been capsized and every ground." Both Tories and Democrats wonder that the people refuse to take them seriously.

Our neighbors may call themselves by any name that suits their fancy-Americans, United Statesers, or Yankees, There will be no protest from this side make it an honored name among the nations.

THE LAZY TRAMP. Chicago Chronicle.

Col. Clowry, president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., holds that laziness nore than anything else is responsible for the failures that men and women make of Col. Clowry. "His dominant trait is laziness. You can say he is fond of liquor. He could swim in liquor if he would only work for it. But he won't. A tramp came o my cousin's farm in Vermont one day nd asked for a drink of water. "Certainly," said the cook. "Here's a tumbler and there's the pump." "Thank you kindly," said the tramp. "An' now if you'll work de handle o' de pump we won't be long."

Dr. Wilson, of Port Essington, Is

Farmers' Sons Wanted with mo to work in an office, so a month with steady employment; must be house Branch offices of the association are be in each Province. Apply at ouce give large, THE VERTENIA & AULIEUTE

etary Hay has substituted "American" for "United States" in the designation of foreign embassies.)

My old clothes are too small for me I am so stout I have spread out O'er all the country round about From Arctic skies my banners rise From Pole to Pole my standard flies There's no room here for aught but MF

I am so gross with adipose Of what red meat does Caesar eat

But please to read what I've decreed Of further law there is no need, Though folks may quiz, I know my biz.

And I am henceforth All There Is. I've simply spread myself ahead And pushed the others out of bed. I've found new mates and made new dates I am the "late United States."

PROTECT THE BIRDS

To the Editor:-I notice in giving the report of our last meeting of the tural History Society, a resolution unanimously passed during the meeting. vincial legislature the government she amended by striking out all the words after "whatsoever.

Section 4 is as follows: "It shall not be lawful to take, injure, destroy or have in possession any nest, young or egg of any bird whatsoever, except

peckers and bluejays." Section 9: "This act shall not apply To allow section 4 to remain as it which. I have no doubt, will lead to the destruction of other nests prohibited by and those not protected. As a general perative in one of its most essentia safeguards against the destruction of the

done except at a great expense, if such utterly unreasonable sections as the shove be allowed to remain on our sta-

has been no change in the relative tute book. If all parents would inculcate in their to birds and animals we should not have such cruel and senseless scenes as was plaintive cries of distress. Probably those eggs belonged to some of the little strangers that have been brought out here to enliven the woods with their songs. Young and old, rich and poor, contributed to the fund to bring the birds out from the mother country. Why not protect them?

Further comment on this subject is unnecessary. JOHN T. WALBRAN,

President Natural History Society. Victoria, B.C., July 1st, 1904. FRASER RIVER AND ISLAND HAPPEN-INGS.

From the Victoria Gazette, July and August, 1858.

July 21st .- A public hospital is greatly

needed in Victoria. The usual exemption

from disease and accidents that has hitherto been our condition cannot be expected to continue, and if we are rightly informed there are at present existing no public arrangements for the care of the sick. From a gentleman who arrived from Fraser River in a small boat we learn that a party of fifty men had reached a point twelve miles below Fort Hope by the Bellingham Bay trail, with twelve mules. Two of them swam the r'ver to an island, where tled to a tree by some boatmen on Fraser river, about four miles below Fort Hope, is reported that the canoe in which she was soul on board drowned. We learn that a party of Frenchmen got into a difficulty with the Indians above the Big Canyon, in which two of them and two Indians wer killed. The Indians are very troublesome, and try in every way to prevent white men from ascending the river. Fifteen miles are assembled, evidently for no friendly purpose. An Irishman was attacked by them near the rancherie, and they endeav ored to rob him of his money, but only succeeded in getting his grub. A Yale corre pondent of August 27th states that the following notice is posted and explains itself: "List of property stolen from the whites by the Indians and returned by the old chief and his son, the little chief. The articles will be returned to the proper ownon application at the fort, viz., 3 axes, 5 hatchets, 4 buckets, 4 hand saws, 3 han mers, 1 drawknife, 1 bowie knife, 5 coats, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pair rubber boots, 2 rocker irons, 1 brace and bits." The chief states that 31 warriors and 5 chiefs have been killed in recent fights, does not know how many whites. A canoe capsized while rounding the stump near the steamboat landing at Fort Hope throwing five men and a full cargo of freight into the water. Three of the men reached the shore with

"Uncle Eph, what did you take your boy ut of the night school for?" "Kase hit made him disrespeckful to his ole dad. He one tole me de udder mawnin' dat I didn't talk good grammah."-Chicago Tri-

on board a boat by Indians.

little difficulty, while the other two were

carried down the current and were rescued

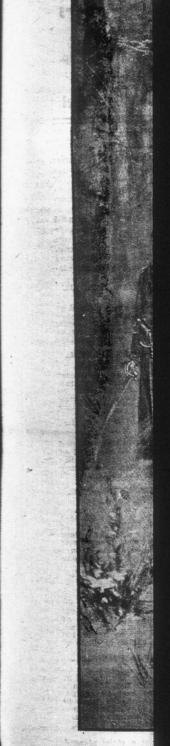
swim sank three times before he was hauled

by Indians. One of them being unable

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When General Kouro appointment as comma Manchuria, the Czar tha "This is a piece e on your part," he tary circles, "self-sacrifi d as a strange term to agness of a great soldie life and vigor to take the enemies of his coun not, however, the term ropriate; had Czar Nic whole dictionary through priate; for it was undo supreme self-sacrifice on Kouropatkin, a proof o his fervent loyalty, to mand of the Manchurian ender himself responsi against Japan. For in what boastful strain in ported to have spoken is an open secret that if the war, that he regard blunder, and that he d could do to prevent it. that there would never or at least not for year not that his advice w his warnings were set When last year he re Far East, where the that he might see with true state of things th home with him a repo conclusively that it wa terest to live in peace in world, let the cost be "There must I

might. "There must be not ready for a war, and to be gained by a war weary of repeating autumn not only also to the Czar himsel the chance. But that v when once the war pa he was using his influe means were speedily fo very time when the que peace hung in the bala ninister, was kept wa sometimes before he audience; and when he was only to find some ? perhaps even M. Be ed by the Czar's side fo pose of preventing his count. In the Privy Co was the same state of is said; there, inde clearly to understand affairs were no concern any attempt on his par them would be resented even went so far as miral Alexieff's appo The general was det this appointment being because personally he for the admiral, no t as a commander or as a he knew that with East, free to work hi



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