

AWAKENING THE POLITICAL CONSCIENCE.

The New York Outlook notes with profound satisfaction the recent utterances of several religious bodies in the United States in condemnation of political corruption. The people of that country have been exceedingly indifferent in the past to political practices known to be both immoral and criminal, and this lack of political conscience on the part of the people at large has fostered all kinds of abuses. But recent revelations as to wholesale bribery of voters in Delaware, the rottenness of municipal governments in St. Louis, Minneapolis and other cities, the postoffice department scandals and the overthrow of the Tammany government with its system of blackmail and police protection for vice in New York city, have served to arouse many of the churches to a sense of their responsibility as moral teachers for the conditions under which such shocking crimes are possible. The churches are certainly capable of doing a great deal in the line of teaching political ethics. The standards of political morality in the United States, as in this country, have been far too low. The schools, the press and the pulpit have all a duty to perform in presenting higher ideals of citizenship to the minds of the people. Moral sentiment must be aroused against such abuses as have been practiced with impunity by politicians in all parts of the country.

It is apparent, however, that many people who entertain correct and lofty ideals as to political morality are remiss in efforts to exert an influence. They do not participate in primaries, they take no interest in political nominations and often neglect to register and vote. It is incumbent upon good citizens to be active in politics. Rogues and scoundrels are elected or appointed to office because they seek them and win out against apathetic support for somebody else. The men who want reform in the exercise of the suffrage and the administration of government must take an active part in politics or their wishes will be fruitless of result. Sluggishness of conscience induces inaction and political inactivity on the part of the people whose conceptions are correct gives the political crooks their opportunity. The country needs both better political ideals and more people willing to serve and to exercise the privileges of citizenship. There is a call for the practice of citizenship as important as the study of political theories.

The Ontario and British Columbia scandals, the rottenness of the Laurier railway subsidy system and the political corruption in Quebec are vicious conditions that are being rapidly wiped out. But much remains to be done by patriotic Conservatives and Liberals. The Canadians know that bribery and corruption is criminal, damaging to the morals and reputation of the people and threatening the very existence of free institutions. There is abundant sentiment against these things which must be aroused to action. Eternal vigilance is the price that must be paid for good government.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The April statement of earnings on Canadian Pacific is an interesting document both in the comparison between the operations that month as compared with the same month last year and in the comparison with the other three months of the present year.

The road keeps up its good earnings as compared with last year. It was just about this time in 1902 that attention was attracted to the excellent results that the road was showing in comparison with the figures for 1901, so that the returns for the traffic this year are more gratifying. Both gross and net show an increase in April of 16 per cent, which is the exact increase in gross for the ten months of the fiscal year. The average net increase for the ten months is 9 per cent.

The gross earnings show an increase of about \$700,000 over those of January, \$1,000,000 over those of February, and \$180,000 over those of March. Expenses are about \$70,000 greater than in January, \$220,000 greater than in February and \$50,000 less than in March. These figures do not represent any change in the policy of the road but simply the greater cheapness in operating the road in a month free from winter than during the winter months.

Canadian Pacific people, however, claim that actual transportation expenses are less per ton mile than last year, owing to the strenuous efforts that were made during the past twelve months to bring the rolling stock up to the requirements of the business and to the improvements that have been made in the road itself. It will be remembered that Canadian Pacific was incapacitated during a great part of 1901 in the matter of making road improvements through a strike of its laborers. The work then left undone has since been accomplished, with the necessary result that certain extravagances of operation have been eliminated.

In the matter of equipment, something over 2000 freight cars and 100 coaches have been added during the present fiscal year. The road is only partly dependent upon the equipment companies for its locomotives and rolling stock requirements, as it has its own extensive shops at several points on the system. It was rather unfortunate that at the very time when equipment demands were heaviest the plant of the company at Perth should be destroyed by fire, but the company has to a certain extent recovered from this misfortune by the extension of its Hochelaga plant at Montreal. In consequence the road has been able to keep fairly well up with its motive power requirements, although it has been necessary to call upon the American Locomotive and Kingston companies for some of its new engines.

The improvement of the rolling stock, of course, tends in the same direction as the improvement of the road, namely, in the direction of decreased cost of operation. Against these friendly influences it is worthy to note that the company last year was compelled to advance the wages of several classes of railroad labor on the line and may in the near future make still further advances. The restlessness of labor that is so prominent a feature in American economics at the present time is not quite so marked across the border, but the recently concluded longshoremen's strike and the street railway strike in Montreal are sufficient evidence that at least a leaven of restlessness is present in the Canadian labor situation.

IT PAYS.

Men engaged in a struggle against seemingly big odds, says the Winnipeg Tribune, are frequently approached by those of shallower thought and asked a question something like this: "What's the use of fighting, the odds are too great; you can't buck the government; you might as well give up the fight; don't you think so?"

Only a few months ago the Dominion government was voting away huge cash subsidies to promote railways; an attempt was made by the same government to vote away a kingdom in land to Mackenzie & Mann; a few years before that the Tory government was handing out cash and land subsidies. It was virtually a race between the Federal and Provincial governments as to which could give away most land and cash in the shortest space of time. Both succeeded alarmingly, as the alienation of the land of the people and the national and provincial debts fully testify. Against this huge gift caravally a few men and the independent press took a position; they showed up the almost criminal fallacy of the policy pursued by our legislators. So far as the further alienation of public lands is concerned, the end has apparently come at Ottawa.

It pays to fight. Just now there is an uncertainty at Ottawa as to what the Laurier government will do in the matter of cash aid to railways. So far this session the government has refrained from bringing down any cash subsidies. The hint of any subsidies has raised a storm of resentment on the part of the people, and the guns of public opinion have been well directed by the unsubsidized section of the press. At present it seems improbable that Ottawa will do more than guarantee the bonds of the projected G. T. R. lines.

Again it has paid to fight. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, should be given to understand that the people are in deadly earnest, and there will be no compromise with or quarter given to any subsidy policy.

A menace to Canada's future commercial wellbeing is the overbonding. It still continues. The government last week decided to guarantee the bonds of a Mackenzie & Mann enterprise in excess of the actual cost of the road, which means higher rates than should be legitimately charged. Bonding powers have been largely reduced, but the evil still exists.

The fight must continue against over-bonding. Politicians, for some occult reason, find it hard to divorce their ideals. They will not be divorced unless the agitation continues. They have nothing to fear from the time-serving partisan, who would as soon vote for a graven image labeled "Grit" or "Tory" as for the real, living, rubber-stamp variety of member. What they fear is the intelligent, independent elector, and it devolves upon this section of the electorate to lead in the future, as it has done in the past, the fight against over-bonding.

It pays to fight.

THE SPREAD OF CANCER.

Some Statistics as to its Growth During the Last Thirty Years.

The London Standard says: "The report of the registrar general for Ireland on the prevalence and distribution of cancer in that country, which has just been presented to parliament, supplies a mass of valuable facts to students of that terrible disease. The number of deaths from cancer in Ireland, were, in 1871, 32 per 100,000 of the population living; twenty years later they had risen to 46, and in 1901 they reached 65. In England and Wales they rose, between 1871 and 1900, from 42 to 53, and in Scotland, in the same period, from 44 to 50. The

returns from Bavaria, Holland, Norway, Austria, Prussia, and Italy for the ten years ending with 1900 show a distinct increase. Returns from the United States of America tell the same story, though here the percentage mounts more slowly.

In Ireland, itself, as no doubt in other countries, the disease is irregularly distributed. Kerry suffers least from it, the deaths for each 100,000 being under 30; the West, generally, from Sligo to Limerick, and eastward almost half way across the island, comes next. In Donegal and Cork, with the remainder of Ireland, the mortality is not less than 50, while a strip of country from Londonderry to Dublin loses 70 to 90, and so does Carlow, the mortality exceeding the latter figure in Armagh alone. But even in this country the distribution of the disease is singularly sporadic. In the western part of the Lurgan Union the mortality is low—under 40; but in the adjacent Loughall district it exceeds 160, which is only equalled by Crossmaglen in the extreme southwest. No explanation can be found in either the physical features or the geology of the country except that possibly a damp climate and a cold, clayey soil foster the disease. Certain clays, however, as the registrar general (Mr. R. E. Matheson) points out in his valuable summary, are substantiated by the information which he has collected. Cancer is spread or generated by unwholesome food, dwellings, and generally insanitary conditions, or anything that has a lowering effect on vitality. Wounds and injuries are sometimes provocative causes, and so is the irritation of the lips caused by excessive smoking; but these are generally to be regarded as local. Where one member of a family is affected with it, others often suffer from tuberculosis, sometimes even from epilepsy, lunacy, or idiocy. In many cases it is hereditary; but also, to a certain extent, infectious. Cancer of the lip has been contracted by using the tobacco pipes of persons suffering from it, and other forms by those brought into direct contact with patients. More than one case of cancer has been observed to occur among different families living in the same house or among its successive occupants; occasionally even in separate houses in the same locality at about the same time. So we seem justified in considering that the disease, to some extent, is contagious and infectious."

The Birmingham Post, dealing with the matter, says: "We note that the author of a scientific article in the new edition of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' is somewhat sceptical as to the value and accuracy of the statistics and official statistics in this matter. But there is no necessity to follow this phase of argument. Whether cancer be increasing or stationary is immaterial in comparison with the fact that it prevails to an extent sufficient to cause the great social, and, unfortunately, it is the disease which, beyond any other, continues to perplex and baffle medical science."

Mr. Haviland's conclusion that flooded clays are always associated with the highest cancer mortality and limestone with the lowest, has a striking illustration in the 'Thames' valley, which is the greatest 'cancer field' in England."

SHARKS AS MERCHANDISE.

(Chicago Journal.)

Commerce proposes now to convert the famous and almost sacred sharks of the bay of San Juan de Norte in Nicaragua, into factory products. Americans have been tempted by the vast number and size of the sharks down there and the ease of catching them into studying possible uses for the monsters, and they find that there is lots of money in sharks. Indeed, there is hardly a part of the body of the shark that cannot be utilized for something. For instance, shark fins, when properly prepared furnish a jelly that makes a really delicious soup. There is an excellent market for it everywhere where there are Chinese, and if it were once offered as an American product it would not long before Americans and others would relish it as much as the Chinese do now.

The livers of sharks produce a splendid clear oil that is very valuable, being in great demand for watches, clocks and fine guns. It is held in almost as much esteem as the oil obtained from porpoise and dogfish livers, which is the finest animal oil there is.

The skin of sharks is of a beautiful burnished gray or bluish color. It looks like finely grained leather, because it is full of tiny prickles that all set one way. They are quite invisible to the naked eye, but there are so many of them and they are so finely set that they give the skin its rich effect.

Minute as these prickles are, they are so powerful that it is almost impossible to rub the hand over a shark's skin in the direction opposite to that in which they point.

LONDON'S ALIEN POPULATION.

London is growing tired of being the common refuge of foreign criminals of every nationality, and Sir Howard Vincent has introduced a bill in the house of commons which proposes the compulsory expulsion of all such gentry as soon as the law shall be able to lay its hands upon them. In parliament the other day the home secretary said that he estimated the annual cost to the nation of maintaining in prison the 625 aliens in custody at £30,000, independently of the value of the property stolen. These aliens formed three per cent of the prison population. If the census returns were trustworthy, foreigners constitute less than one-half per cent of the total population of the country, but are responsible for three per cent of the crime. Hence their criminals are in the proportion of six to one, as compared with native-born residents. These figures only refer to graver offences, and do not include foreign misdemeanants and others against whom proceedings are taken by summons to the police courts.

The 23000 of these alien criminals represent the interest on one million sterling, which, manifestly, might be more profitably expended. The objection is made, however, to Sir Howard Vincent's bill that although it makes satisfactory provision for the expulsion of those undesirable immigrants, it offers no security against their return. The problem is how to prevent them, after they have been expelled from one port, from re-entering the country by another. At present the whole coast is practically open to them, and will be

unless more stringent regulations are adopted for the inspection and admission of immigrants.

PLAYTIME TEACHER.

A German lady is doing very quietly a work which many Englishwomen who are fond of children would do well to imitate.

Fraulein Wilke, the head mistress of the gymnastic classes for women at the Chelsea polytechnic, may be seen every Saturday afternoon and on holidays playing with troops of children on the long grassy strip of Battersea park near the riverside. Even the smallest youngsters have come to look upon her as the 'goddess of games.'

Recreation of all kinds, races, physical exercises that amuse without fatiguing, and various forms of dancing are indulged in. Fraulein Wilke has the tact to teach the children how to play rationally and with a certain sense of discipline without appearing to influence them in any way.

There have been hundreds of children playing games, skipping, running and jumping, not in the usual aimless fashion, but as if they enjoyed every fleeting minute, and, strange to say, they did not stop to quarrel over somebody's next turn.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Wentworth county will purchase several quarries and a gravel pit.

A convention of the Universalist Church of Ontario has just been held at Oshawa.

The Catholic Order of Foresters in convention at Peterboro, has decided not to raise its rates.

After an indignation meeting the trustees of Gore street Methodist church, Hamilton, decided to quit.

The body found in Collins lake, near Kingston, has been identified as that of Richard Connell, a wealthy retired farmer near Madoc.

A grand jury at the Perth county court has recommended the establishment of a consumptive hospital in the county.

Oram and Carter, proprietors of the Kingston News, have assigned to H. F. Cunningham. Liabilities are estimated at \$5000.

Operations at the Kingston locomotive works are going on smoothly, 500 men being steadily at work. A locomotive a week is being turned out.

Edward Macdonald, a traveler for John Tanton & Son, London, was damaged to the extent of \$20,000 by fire. Fifty persons in different cities are interested.

About 200 infected army blankets arrived in Montreal from South Africa, and an outbreak of enteric fever is feared. They are being disinfected.

Edward Macdonald, a traveler for the Russian Fur company, Montreal, has been arrested for defrauding the firm out of valuable samples. He was taken at Picton and transferred to Kingston. He is a former Brockville merchant, but served a term for forgery.

Rev. Father Jonquet, of the Oblate Order of France, accompanied by a number of members of the order, has arrived in Montreal. They will do missionary work in Canada.

William O'Keefe and John Norton, pickpockets, arrested while following the Ringling circus, have been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and six months in the central respectively.

The body of Herman Aldson, son of a prosperous farmer near Chatham, was found dead in a field with a gun across his body. He was 22 and unmarried. It is thought to be a case of suicide, but no cause is assigned.

A. J. Campbell, a traveler for the Russian Fur company, Montreal, has been arrested for defrauding the firm out of valuable samples. He was taken at Picton and transferred to Kingston. He is a former Brockville merchant, but served a term for forgery.

W. D. Eddy, president, and F. H. Wells, superintendent of construction of the F. C. Dunn & Co., New York, who have been in charge of the construction of the Aylmer and North Shore Electric railway, were banqueting at Aylmer on the completion of their work.

RESTFUL MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour is not an early riser. Until he took seriously to golf he was a man who took very little exercise, and who seemed as if his desire in life was to take it easily. I remember hearing from poor Bret Harte a most amusing description of a day he had spent with Mr. Balfour at the country house of Lord Cowper. It was in summer, and the day was beautiful and sunny. Other guests employed themselves in different ways, but Mr. Balfour steadily stuck to one simple method of passing the time and enjoying the air. He lay down on the broad of his back, never stirred even when people came to speak to him, and Bret Harte took a keen delight in giving a picture of this strange method of carrying on a conversation—the company standing up and talking—each in turn, and Mr. Balfour calmly lying down, and listening and replying, but never moving from the position he had chosen, and gazing in the intervals of conversation in silent enjoyment or philosophic reverie on the cloudless blue sky. But on the other hand, Mr. Balfour does not take those snatches of rest which were so useful to Mr. Gladstone. He rarely sleeps or dozes in the house of commons unless there has been an all-night sitting the evening before; and curiously enough, unlike many members of the house, he is at ways very bright and very quick and absolute master of his highest resources after dinner. Never once have I seen that keen mind of his show any of spirit drinker be recognized, the stimulant should be withdrawn or the dose be diminished.

The slowness which overcomes even ready and brilliant men when they are in the throes of digesting a hearty meal. Though he is a slight man, and apparently a delicate one, Mr. Balfour seems to have wonderful staying powers, and perhaps this is partly because he takes things easily and spares his

strength in the morning, so as to be fresh for his work from afternoon to midnight.—M. A. F.

SEA COOK'S MEDICINE CHEST.

"Twere a new governor of Newfoundland, and he were shocking careful of the sealer's health," began the old sealing captain, his deep set eyes twinkling.

"The night afore the North Star left Sen John's for the ice he came aboard 't' inquire what for medicine chest we had."

"You ought to have a ship's doctor ped," says he. "Who gives out the medicine?"

"But I sarten o' one thing, governor, I says, 'there's nothin' there that's pizen.'"

"How do you know?" he asks pretty sharp.

"Well, I answers, 'a man comes rumm'n' to the cook and he says, 'My chum's sick, and I want medicine for he.' The cook never asks no questions as to what's aillin'. He grabs up the first bottle he gits his 'and on and pours out some in a cup. If it don't do the man's chum no good, he comes back and the cook pours something out of another bottle, and so on till he strikes something that 'elps him. That's why I know there's nothin' pizen in that chest or the cook would 'ave killed 'arf o' 'em twenty v'yages ago.' " "Lippincoote."

FROG FARMS.

The United States consumes a million bullfrogs a year, a gross value to the hunters of \$50,000; and the frog as food is growing in popularity. This means increased pursuit, and as was pointed out in a bulletin of the United States fish commission in 1897, "the unrestricted hunting of frogs threatens their practical extinction in all places where their abundance and shipping facilities and proximity to market render the business profitable."

It is probable within the observation of more than the person who may read this note that waste places, which once resounded with the bellow of the bulls by night are now silent; the frogs have been caught until the stock was exterminated. Up to date in spite of the recurring story of marvellously profitable frog farms, artificial culture has not been achieved; every story of frog farming, when traced to its source, proves to be a fake pure and simple; or else the farming is found to consist in catching small frogs and penning them in swamps and ponds until they grow to marketable size. As the frog supply cannot be replenished by artificial means, it is highly expedient that the native production of this valuable resource should be conserved; and one reasonable means to this end would be the protection of frogs in the breeding season, and a restriction of the annual period in which they may be taken. Such a provision has just been adopted by Pennsylvania in a law which makes it unlawful to take bullfrogs between July 1st and November 1st—Forest and Stream.

ALCOHOL AS MEDICINE.

Cases in Which Its Use Is Not in Any Way Deleterious.

(Hosptal.) In the first place, the idea that a stimulant gives strength must no longer be entertained; it certainly does not contribute muscular force or nervous energy. The action of alcohol causes a temporary general acceleration of the circulation and increased afflux of blood to the brain and viscera, and of this the physician may take advantage, such action may permit the evolution of energy, but only at the expense of blood and tissue; the energy itself is not supplied by the alcohol.

In prescribing alcohol in chronic disease the first thing is to take care not to do harm. Alcohol has no place in the treatment of weakness in childhood. The most treacherous employment of stimulants at any period of life is their depression or of sensations described as "sinking," or of subjective feelings of weakness, even though such subjective sensations be accompanied by weakness of the pulse. Doubtless the immediate effect of the administration of alcohol under such circumstances is distinct and agreeable, but reaction is inevitable. Disease of either kidney or liver may almost be regarded as a bar to stimulants. A good word, however, is to be said, according to the experience of Dr. A. Ransom, for the use of alcohol in phthisis and tuberculous disease. In debility, moreover, stimulants properly employed are of great value. They should only be taken at meals, and their beneficial effects are to be estimated by the increase in the amount of food which is taken with their aid. In selecting a stimulant, then, the criterion is not its chemical constitution, but its effect on the appetite and digestion.

In acute febrile disease stimulants are now generally given with judgment and in moderation. Wine was, however, when the treatment of fever practically resolved itself into the administration of brandy, and this idea has not even yet been entirely uprooted from the public mind. Thus we are constantly called upon to withstand the entreaties of friends who imagine that the obvious weakness of the patient calls imperatively for stimulants. In acute febrile disease stimulants should in no case be given in the early stages, but should be withheld as long as possible.

When stimulants promote sleep and diminish restlessness and agitation they are doing good. On the other hand, should they cause excitement, or sleeplessness, or increase the frequency of the pulse, or set up gastric or intestinal derangement, they are doing harm. The odor of the breath is to some extent a guide. In febrile complaints the smell of wine on spirits very quickly disappears from the breath. If it lingers, or if the foul after-odor of the

LEADING MEN OF CANADA.

(The Canadian Gazette.) How very sensitive we have all become, to be sure, to colonial feeling. In the house of commons last week Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Albert Rolitt and Sir Charles Dilke—speakers, that is to say, of the young Tor-

les, and the Radicals, respectively—bombed poor Mr. Brodric for fear a certain officer who has been "ragged" in the flatlanders should prove to be a Canadian. "Is he a Canadian?" asked Mr. Winston Churchill. "Well," replied Mr. Brodric, "he was born in Hull." "Then he is not of Canadian extraction?" persisted Mr. Churchill. "I imagine not," answered the secretary of war, "because he was born in Hull." Sir Albert Rolitt, fresh from contact with Canadians in Canada, could not let the answer pass without the query, "Is the right honorable gentleman aware that there is a Hull in Canada?" and Mr. Brodric, no doubt sitting by the side of the colonial secretary himself, could only answer, "Of course there is a Hull in Canada." That "of course" is a sermon in itself. It is pleasing to think that a British minister, and he not even a colonial secretary, is so well versed in Canadian geography as to know of the existence of the village that abuts on Ottawa. The Hull fire was not all loss to Canada. How would a Canadian minister stand a heckling in the Canadian parliament upon the existence of, say, the near London village of Shenley. Sir Charles Dilke's contribution to the episode was the assertion that three of the Canadian ministers who took part in the recent debate in the Canadian parliament on this subject stated that the officer was a Canadian. As a matter of fact, Lieutenant Willocks, the officer in question, is the son of Mr. J. B. Willocks, of Hull and Scarborough, and was formerly in the East Yorkshire militia. During the Boer war he was for a time attached to one of the flying columns, mainly composed of colonials. He was, therefore, only an associate of colonials. Nevertheless, as we say, it is pleasing to find British ministers and British M. P.'s so sensitive to Canadian feeling.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Engineer at Whitefish Lake the Victim of a Blast.

KALISPELL, Mont., June 16.—Word has been received that Resident Engineer Graff at Whitefish Lake was totally blown to pieces while examining a blast in the construction work. In company with his foreman he stopped to witness the blast the men had put in at noon, and after one blast went off he declared both had gone, while his foreman said only one had gone off, and warned him to keep away. He persisted that both had exploded, and when he arrived at the spot an explosion occurred and he was blown into the air 200 feet.

Chief Engineer Lupfer, with the coroner, has started for the scene.

MINING INVESTMENTS

There is a revival in the mining business throughout the Northwest and more money is being made at present than at any time in past history by investments in securities of a conservative and reliable character.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune"

GOOD MINING PROPERTIES FOR SALE

We have some special bargains both in the listed and unlisted stocks.

Our 1903 Booklet sent on request

J. L. Whitney & Co.

Mining and Stock brokers

ROSSLAND, B. C.

GOLCONDA RED BOY REFERENDUM BONANZA CASCADE LARDEAU ETHEL CON. CRACKER

We have special bargains in all the above stocks, and are headquarters for all Oregon, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia stocks.

The REDDIN-JACKSON Co.

Limited Liability. Established 1886. Members Rossland and Spokane Stock Exchange. 808 Roostery Bldg. 137 E. Columbia St. Spokane, Wash. Rossland, B. C.