

## EVERYBODY HAPPY.

If we are to believe the evidence of the newspapers, everybody is satisfied with the results of the Ontario elections. Mr. Ross is glad to be relieved of the responsibilities of power, Mr. Whitney will be pleased to relieve the Premier of his burdens, and such of the followers of the opposition leader as are hopeful of being called in to assist him in spending the surplus that has been accumulated by careful management will be delighted to put their shoulders under the weight of official care. The Liberal party generally expresses its satisfaction at the decision of the electorate, because it reasons that the weakness of the Ross administration, the result of an excessively long term in power, was embarrassing to it in federal affairs. All this proves how complacently the people of this world can accommodate themselves to circumstances which in prospect seemed intolerable.

But such happy conditions will not last long. Mr. Whitney will find that the pleasures of anticipation are almost quite as satisfying as the delights of possession. There are not a sufficient number of cabinet positions nor of government situations that can be made vacant to satisfy the multitudes who will be clamoring for the rewards of thirty-two years' faithful adherence to party and principle. By and bye the opposition will buckle its armor on and proceed to dust the clothes of the supporters of the new government—the government which is pledged to prove itself a model to all governments and to reflect in its administration the inherent virtues of Conservatism.

It is said the prohibitionists who would be satisfied with nothing less than prohibition of the liquor traffic in the province which does not want complete prohibition of the liquor traffic, and who voted for the leader who gave a practical demonstration of his views by putting on a nightcap of hot Scotch before retiring—it is reported that those extremists are rubbing their eyes now and wondering what they have done and why they did it. They find, on reflection that they fought on the same side as the distillers and the brewers and other producers of vile concoctions that can be made up into the most delightful, potent and comfortable of "nightcaps." It is said they propose to hold another convention for the purpose of mapping out a campaign that will hold no good to Mr. Whitney.

All the indications are that the new Premier will find a few teaks in his chair of office. But we do not think he will pay a great deal of attention to the prohibitionists. He has an "adequate" majority, and can afford to play the autocrat until the shadow of another general election looms up.

## BRITISH COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

A short time ago the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain were taught a lesson upon the subject of being dependent entirely upon foreigners for their supplies of raw material. There was a shortage in the American crop and the mills of Lancashire were compelled to shut down, entailing enormous financial losses to the factory operators and great distress to the operatives. At that time a careful survey of the situation was made, with the result that it was determined to develop carefully and systematically the colonial fields adapted to the growth of the prime requisite of modern life. This year an abundant supply has been produced in the United States. So prolific, indeed, has been the yield that some of the growers in order to keep up prices determined to apply the torch to a certain portion of the estimated surplus. This unprecedented incident has strengthened the resolve of the British manufacturers to establish the industry upon a self-sufficient basis within the limits of the Empire. Hence the intense interest excited by a report which has just been published showing the progress that has been made in the work of stimulating the growth of cotton in the southern colonies. It is pointed out that so long as America holds the supply it will manipulate prices to its own advantage, and the only hope of averting these fluctuations, which are fatal to sound business, and of securing the stability of prices at a remunerative level, which is the ideal of the productive industry, is in the opening out of new fields for cotton growing, and the destruction or the limitation of the American monopoly. The wild proposal to burn two million bales of raw cotton so that prices for the remainder might be raised is a fair indication of the American attitude towards the market.

It must always be remembered that though the world's supply of cotton is increasing, the demand for it is growing at a still greater rate. The world's increase in the consumption of raw cotton is estimated at 500,000 million bales a year, and therefore ten years hence 5,000,000 bales—possibly even 6,000,000—will be required in excess of the present demand. New markets for cotton manufactures are being opened out, and the old markets need enlarged contributions. It is unlikely that America, which now produces three-quarters of the total crop, can so extend its production that it can meet a demand so greatly increased; and in any event it would be

dangerous to permit it to retain its present dominating position.

The necessity for the British cotton-growing movement was never therefore more apparent than it is now. Many of the vast tracts of land under the British flag can produce large quantities of merchantable cotton. Whatever the production may be it will be needed in the years to come; and it will help to redress the balance of supply and to take from the hands of one country, which is a keen manufacturing rival, the power to operate speculatively in the markets. With cotton in excess of demand speculators are paralyzed; even in times of ample supply their power to raise prices is but slight.

It is therefore encouraging to find that the leaders of the cotton-growing movement are now more than ever widely awake to the importance of pressing forward and carrying their plans into practice. The facts which have just transpired have quickened their perception and concentrated their energies; they realize, as Mr. Alfred Emmott, M. P., has said, that to relax their efforts now would be foolish and imprudent to the last degree. The results of the work already done justify a very hopeful feeling. The report of the British Cotton Growing Association for the year ending in August last, prior to its incorporation, shows that in the West Indies—whence the greater part of our raw cotton was obtained during the youth of the industry—the cotton area has been rapidly developed. It is estimated that the new crop will amount to two and a half times that of the previous season, or about 5,000 bales, worth £100,000.

In West Africa excellent work has been done. Two years ago the exports from Lagos did not exceed 250 bales, last year 2,000 bales were exported, but from 6,000 to 10,000 bales are expected in the coming season, worth £100,000. The association has only expended £18,704 on its work, yet last season's growth of cotton under its auspices was worth £100,000, and that of the coming season will be worth a quarter of a million. The Indian crop—one-fifth of the world's supply—has deteriorated owing to bad farming and careless use of seed, but the government is taking steps to improve the cultivation and the development of the Indian supply may be expected. In short, the reports from all the important cotton-growing regions of the Empire are most favorable; and in Lancashire the work of the association is being supported with growing zeal and increased financial contributions.

It is this that the necessary changes in the conditions of supply can be brought about and the difficulties and dangers of the present situation averted; and it is satisfactory to know that Lancashire is not deceived by the changed conditions and resolutely adheres to its provident and forward policy.

## ENUBERANT OPTIMISM.

When one considers the facts, is it any wonder that several great railway corporations are anxious to establish themselves upon Vancouver Island? There is no place in Canada, on the American continent, possibly not in the whole world, upon which nature has been more lavish with her gifts to mankind.

We have here in fortuitous combination every natural product that enters into the industries of modern times. The lordly salmon which sports in our cool waters is physically fit. When taken in our traps, cast into the pot on the spot, and delivered to consumers as the "finished product" of an industry which has taken a new form, he will enhance his reputation and become the food of many additional millions of people.

The timber resources of British Columbia must become more valuable as the forests of neighboring states and of Eastern territories disappear before the too industrious axe. Three-fourths of the wooded wealth of British Columbia grows upon Vancouver Island.

Our coal measures are the most extensive on the Pacific Coast, and their output is infinitely superior in quality to any that our neighbors across the way can place in competition with it.

Contiguous to the coal fields, we are informed by men who claim to be in a position to speak with authority, there are limitless quantities of iron ore. It is but remains for the coal and the iron to be brought together in the processes of manufacture, and we shall have another demonstration of the "manifest destiny" of Vancouver Island.

The prospector for precious metals is firmly of the opinion that the half has not been told of the values concealed within the rock-clad recesses of our everlasting hills. The attempts to glean from these rich fields have been sporadic, not systematic. In the one or two cases in which experience, science and capital have combined their resources the results have been such as to justify the confidence of the optimist.

We have water powers capable of being harnessed and of producing hundreds of thousands of horse power. It is perhaps not generally known that in these later days, notwithstanding the immense improvements that have been made in steam motors, the water engine furnishes power on an economic scale which simply drives the adherents of steam out of business. All the railroads within wiring distance of Niagara and Shawinigan Falls will within a few years be operated by electricity generated by water power. That is the pre-

diction of the engineers of this twentieth century. No such development would have been possible with the steam engine as it exists to-day.

Nor are our aspirations limited to the growth of prospective industries. The primary occupation of man, agriculture in its various forms and phases, will be an important feature in the up-building of this favored isle. Take the one instance in our immediate neighborhood and note the value of its products for one year. Dairying in this land of open winters and murmuring streams should be, and will be, an important factor in the tale of our industrial advancement. The anomaly of this ever-green country importing thousands of pounds of butter from the ice-bound regions of the Northwest will soon cease. The conditions should in time be reversed. But, as well as fruits from our valleys, should be an article of export for the benefit of our brethren on the prairies.

The optimist has had a weary way to traverse for many years. Listen to him now that he lifts up his voice in prophecy.

Nelson Tribune: The "first Conservative government the province has ever had" has turned down the first Conservative association Nelson ever had by appointing a defeated candidate for mayor a member of both the licensing and police boards of Nelson. The first Conservative association Nelson ever had recommended two lifelong Conservatives for these positions; but the first Conservative association Nelson ever had cut just about as much ice with the "first Conservative government the province has ever had" as the appointee of the license and police boards will with the present mayor and council of the city of Nelson. But this all goes to show that the Joly-McBride government is not a Conservative government, for were it a Conservative government it would be guided in local appointments by the recommendations of local Conservative associations in good standing with the provincial Conservative association. But it is not so guided. However, the people of Nelson elected as mayor a man who knows the limits of his authority, and he is backed up by four aldermen who will stand no nonsense from the Joly-McBride government or any of that government's appointees. This is fair notice to the gambling hotel and saloonkeepers of Nelson and their Christian ally, the Baptist Sunday school superintendent, that there will be no gambling in any licensed hotel or saloon during the year 1905.

The municipality of Fernie, under the natural impression that it possessed absolute control of its streets, undertook to prevent a telephone company from erecting poles therein. As fast as the servants of the company put up the poles the mayor and council hewed them down. It appears, according to a Privy Council decision in another case, that the authorities of Fernie acted without knowledge. Their course was natural but illegal. The Toronto News says that the Board of Control of that city has taken up the question of securing amendments to the law that will give the municipalities control of the streets. This course has been made necessary by the decision of the Privy Council which affirmed the right of the Bell Telephone Company to erect their poles without the consent of the municipal authorities. That the municipal councils should have absolute control of the streets is a fundamental principle that no charter should override. This is a question that affects every municipality in Canada, and they should bring their united influence to bear on the Federal government to have the law amended.

The editor of the Times is in receipt of an invitation to attend a winter carnival to be opened in the city of Rossland on the 14th of the present month. We grieve to say that the duties of every day life will not admit of our availing ourselves of the very kind invitation. But some of our hot-blooded young men who are as expert upon skates as Bob Sawyer may take advantage of the opportunity. The filmy ice in this neighborhood is not to be trusted, as some can testify who went forth to skate and were treated to a cold bath.

The Southern cotton planters of the United States have decided to reduce their crop area by 25 per cent. If they all loyally advise by this determination, they estimate there will be no necessity of making a bonfire of the surplus crop next year in order to maintain prices. But in the meantime, as will be noted from the purport of an article in another column, the astute Briton is making progress in his attempt to produce his own cotton. In a very few years, as far as John Bull is concerned, the Southern may dispose of his crop as he pleases.

Discussing the "outlook in Canada," the Seattle Post-Intelligencer sums up with the observation that "the outlook from both the political and industrial point of view is really encouraging. It justifies the cheerful optimism of Earl Grey, the new Governor-General, who regards Canada as the nation of the twentieth century. Right-minded Americans will rejoice with the Canadians in their prospects, and wish them a complete realization of their brightest dreams."

R. P. Butchart, managing director of the Vancouver Portland Cement Company, which is putting in its works at Tod Creek, returned from a trip to Ontario Thursday. Mr. Butchart has been absent from the city several weeks on business connected with the Eastern cement company, which he is prominently identified with. He expressed his pleasure at getting back to Victoria again, preferring this climate to the severer type prevailing in the East.

The noise of the C. P. R. knocking at our doors has evidently temporarily diverted public attention from the fact that the Indian reserve question has not been finally disposed of. Next week the Legislature will be in session. Possibly some inquisitive member will be able to extort from Premier McBride positive information as to the result of the strenuous efforts his government has made to have the Indians removed to more desirable quarters. The colonist knows all about it, but it will not tell.

We pass the water works question to the people. They are now in possession of all the information that is obtainable up to date, and after the report of the expert is laid before them, their collective intelligence must deal with the matter as it sees fit.

While our friends in the East, closely wrapped in the skins of beasts, are shivering in zero temperatures, here the modest "snowdrop" is pushing its frail petals through the soil and conveying a cheering message that spring is at hand.

Will Not Control TOURIST ASSOCIATION City Council in Favor of Granting Annual Appropriation—Deepening of Victoria Arm.

Thursday's meeting of the Tourist Association was held at the rooms, Port street, there being a large attendance of subscribers. Mayor Barnard occupied the chair, and officers were elected as follows: President, Mayor Barnard; vice-presidents, S. J. Pitts, president of the board of trade, and ex-Ald. F. W. Vincent; hon. treasurer, E. C. Smith; executive committee, J. E. Wilson, J. L. Rowland, H. J. Thomson, E. S. Heister, and Anton Henderson. Two members have yet to be appointed by the city council.

In the discussion of the association's plans for the summer, the suggestion that it be made a civic institution was alluded to. The matter was referred to incidentally, but an announcement of some importance was made by one of those present. It was to the effect that the members of the city council, who had considered the proposal, were not in favor of making the association a branch of the corporation. The consensus of opinion was that this would interfere with its usefulness to some extent, and that it would be better for the present management to continue in control. But from what can be gathered the city fathers recognize the benefits to be derived from the extensive advertising carried on by the association, and intend making its continued existence assured by the granting of a specific appropriation annually in its support. In this case subscriptions will be called for yearly as usual, and the association's operations carried on with the same enterprise and energy as in the past.

As predicted by the Times yesterday, the question of deepening the Gorge above the bridge in order to make that magnificent stretch of water navigable beyond the falls came up for discussion. On motion of Anton Henderson, seconded by H. B. Thomson, it was resolved that the Dominion government be urged to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of deepening Victoria Arm above the falls bridge. The aid sum to be expended under the direction of the government's resident engineer. The meeting then adjourned.

## A CRISIS IN WOMAN'S LIFE.

THREE ARE BACKACHES AND HEADACHES AND DAYS WHEN LIFE SEEMS SCARCELY WORTH LIVING.

There comes a time in the life of all women when they are face to face with a grave crisis; when there are distressing backaches, headaches, dizziness; when even some women are threatened with the loss of their reason; when they suffer because they are women. The happiness of women for the rest of their lives depends upon being safely tied over this crisis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a blessing to women at all ages, and are particularly valuable at two critical periods. These pills make the rich, red blood that stimulates all the organs of the body, expels disease and makes the weary sufferer bright, active and strong. Mrs. A. Jones, Cypress River, Man., says: "Out of gratefulness I feel that I must let you know the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me. For years I suffered from inflammation of the womb and kindred troubles. Only those who have been similarly afflicted can tell how much I suffered, or how dreary life seemed. I tried many medicines, but none of them helped me. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am grateful now for that advice, for after using about a dozen boxes every symptom of the trouble disappeared and life again seemed worth living. It is now several years since I took the pills, and as there has been no sign of the trouble since, I feel safe in saying the cure is permanent."

What these pills have done for Mrs. Jones they will do for all suffering from a similar ailment. But you must get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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## C.P.R. WAS FORCED TO ACT QUICKLY

VARIOUS COMPANIES SOUGHT THE E. & N.

Canada Northern is Said to Have Had Similar Purpose in Connection With Line.

(From Friday's Daily.) The purchase of the E. & N. railway by the C. P. R., which can now be said to be assured, was without a doubt hurried to completion in order to forestall the purchase by another line of a most important avenue of access to what is becoming one of the greatest shipping centres on the Pacific Coast.

Superintendent Marpole returned to Vancouver last evening, the transaction remaining largely one to be arranged by the solicitors representing the companies concerned. It is necessary for them to go fully into the question of title, and may occupy a few days.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, it is reported from Montreal, has been ill for a day or two, and that has interfered a little with the negotiations, as he has not been able to give the personal attention to the communications which is necessary.

One desire to acquire the E. & N. was not confined to one or two lines. James Dunsen himself admits that he had many offers of purchase made to him. It is said that the Grand Trunk Pacific, by means of its agents, manifested a disposition to get an option on the road, apparently contemplating that it might be to the advantage of the company to have access by this means to Victoria.

That which drove the C. P. R. to take decisive action is said to have been the fact that the Canada Northern was negotiating for the line.

It is said that in connection with the Canada Northern a scheme is being evolved for the entrance of that company into British Columbia. When all is completed connection will be made with Victoria.

In seeking to enter Victoria the company is assisted by the Great Northern, the latter corporation being deeply interested in consequence of traffic arrangements existing between the Great Northern and the Canada Northern.

With terminal facilities at Victoria the trans-Pacific trade of the Canada Northern would be carried on by means of the Great Northern's big freighters; the steamers Minnesota and Dakota would then be provided with docking facilities here, and find a good share of trade through the channels of the Canada Northern.

The scheme of the companies was to have the Canada Northern enter Vancouver, take advantage of the ferry service of the E. & N., and use some connection with the trans-Pacific line.

The C. P. R.'s purchase frustrates this plan, but it is not at all unlikely that the Canada Northern will yet find another means of passing out its plans. The service by ferry from the Mainland to Sidney affords an alternative route already established, and capable of being extended to the fullest capacity. Independent of this, other means of access are open and await only their full development.

Facilities exist here for all the companies to enter the trade. The position of the city gives it peculiar advantages in connection with the Northern Pacific trade, advantages which the big companies are well aware of, and are now seeking to profit by.

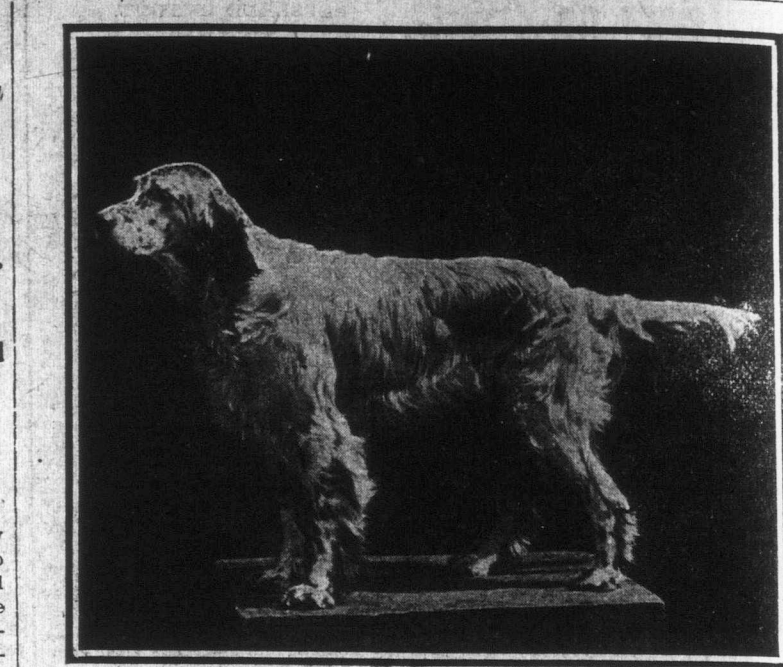
With the transferring of the terminal facilities of the C. P. R. to Victoria or Esquimalt, there will undoubtedly be provided here ample coaling provision for steamers. These have never been provided at Vancouver, only temporary methods for the conveyance of coal from Comox to that city being in use, and no up-to-date methods provided for filling the steamers' bunkers. The continuation of the E. & N. system to Comox would give direct communication with the coal mines by land, with the optional route by water still open for filling the bunkers in this city.

The Great Northern Company had in view the use of Comox coal for its big freighters, and J. D. Farrell held several conferences with Jas. Dunsen on the subject. That company, which had the negotiations towards acquiring the line from the E. & N. been successful, would have resulted likely in the putting up of bunkers for the supplying of the Minnesota and Dakota at this port.

It looks very much as though in the near future the port of Victoria was to become the concentrating point at which to a considerable extent various lines of railway would meet the competing lines of steamers which are to carry on trade between the West Coast of America and the Orient. The centring of these means of communication will effectively aid in the opening up of Vancouver Island's rich resources, and result in the establishing of industries and the building up of an immense local trade.

## DRUGGING CHILDREN.

The mother who gives her little one "soothing" stuff when it cries surely does not realize that she is simply drugging it into temporary insensibility with a poisonous opiate. But that is just what she is doing. All the so-called "soothing" medicines contain poisonous opiates; they are all harmful—some of them dangerous, and should never be given to children. Baby's Own Tablets are sold under a positive guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. The Tablets speedily cure all stomach troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, and simple fever; they break up colds, prevent croup, ease the pain of teething, and give healthy, natural sleep. When little ones are cross, peevish and ailing, give them Baby's Own Tablets, and you will find there's a smile in every doze. You just get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



MALLOWDY BOB.

The above is a picture of T. P. McConnel's recently imported English setter Mallowdy Bob. He arrived several days ago from the Old Country, where he earned a splendid reputation in competition with the best canines of Europe. He was bred by T. Steadman. The appended description was published in a recent issue of the English Stockbreeder.

"At the present time there are few, if any, English setters which have greater claims to supremacy than Mallowdy Bob, and it may safely be said that no dog of his breed has a more illustrious lineage. Like many other notabilities, he has earned his fame in competition with the very elite of his kind. Hence it was that his earliest efforts resulted only as stepping stones to his present position, and resulted in his winning at such important shows as Birmingham, Manchester, Birkenhead, etc. He has placed to his credit three firsts and championship, Manchester, first for best English setter, and reserve for best of my breed at Oley; in the very hottest competition, and first with special for the very best of all breeds at Bannan Festival; these credentials are enough to themselves to attract the attention of breeders, but he has the further recommendation of being a most successful sire. We can vouch for the fact that he possesses in himself all the qualifications and training which make up the sum total of

a really good dog before the gun, and to meet matters he is as well bred as he is clever, claiming for his sire, Ch. Runny Racket, and his dam, Elmsley Lucy."

Mallowdy Bob is a good sized blue belton dog, ticked all over without patches. He has grand body, with deep chest and profuse coat and feathering. His head is a picture. He has plenty of bone, good legs and feet, and is perfectly straight fore and aft. Besides having splendid action. His pedigree is irreproachable, containing all the best blood of recent years, without being too closely in-bred. He has to his credit over forty first wins in England, and although shown only in the largest shows during 1904, secured the following additional victories: Manchester 1st novice, 1st limit, 1st open, championship and special; Oley 1st open and special; Bannan Festival 1st open, special for best dog of any breed in the show, and medal for best brace with his son, Bloom Hill Bang; Kesghly 1st open and special; Scotchbore 1st open and special; Southport 1st open and special; Altrincham 1st open and special.

At the latter show and at Manchester he defeated England's crack setter, Champion Runny Rock, sold for \$8,500; Mallowdy Soldier, sold to a South African party for \$1,500; Chorister Bob-O-Teeck and a score of other setters, proving himself to be a winner in any company.

## THE DEFENCES OF THE DOMINION

LONDON MORNING POST ON MILITARY CHANGES

It Says the Responsibilities of Canadians Are in Proportion to Their Privileges.

London, Jan. 17.—The Morning Post, commenting on the military changes in Canada and Canadian defence, says: "Some little time back the important question: Should the British taxpayer be charged with a portion of the cost of maintaining the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt?—was asked and answered by the Toronto Globe, the official organ of the Laurier administration, in a very significant passage. It was pointed out that 'Canada will not be one whit less loyal when the last British soldier leaves the Canadian forts,' and it was suggested that the self-respect of the Canadian nation demanded that Canada should be solely responsible for the maintenance of Canadian land defences. The principle that 'self-government must be accompanied by self-support' was enunciated as the theoretical basis of the practical problems of the Dominion. On the face of it this statement seems to imply a considerable concession to public opinion in this country, where it is believed by every intelligent person that the colonies do not contribute their share of the cost in men and money of the existing scheme of imperial defence."

"But a further quotation from the passage in question shows that the necessities of imperial defence are not understood by the writer, who also suggests that the British taxpayer does not understand how little the Halifax and Esquimalt garrisons have to do with the Dominion's defence. There arose up the old fallacy that the defence of Canada would be merely a matter of land warfare, and that the naval bases which we maintain on her Atlantic and Pacific seaboard are of no value to the Dominion. It is folly to deny that nine in every ten Canadians are still of opinion, despite the energetic propaganda of the Naval League and the great object-lessons of military history, that Canada's existence as a commercial power is dependent on the great magnitude and the safety of her territory can be assured without the help of the British navy."

"With one exception all Canadian historians ignore the fact that Canada is the creation of British sea-power—Quebec could never have been won, British Columbia could never have been colonized in the first instance, the intervening territory could never have been held for us by the Hudson's Bay Company but for the ubiquity of its influence—and are largely responsible for the existence of the fallacy in question, since their blunders have been perpetuated in the school books used in Canada."

"Recently this fallacy, after the manner of fallacies which may be defined as intellectual diseases, has put forth strange shoots. There are Canadians who believe that in the event of a war between the Empire and one or more of the amphibious great powers of the old world

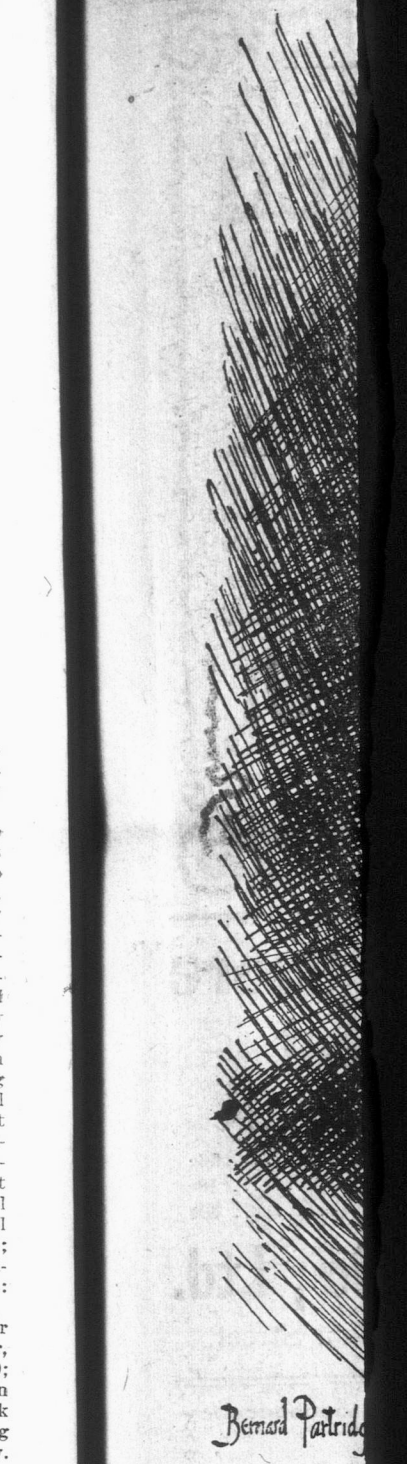
the Monroe doctrine would be applied to safeguard Canadian territory and that Canadian trade would be allowed to pass through American territory and so to cross the line seen unobscured. This might happen—yet it is tolerably certain that the United States would exact a stiff price for the protection. But supposing that the Empire was at war with the United States, how then could the integrity of Canada's territory be preserved without the help of the British navy? The very suggestion of the possibility of such a war will be regarded as indecent in certain quarters. But such a war occurred in 1812-14, and such a war seemed almost inevitable for a time in the sixties, and again in 1896—and history has a trick of repeating itself."

"With a British fleet in touch with the naval base at Halifax, and another in touch with the naval base at Esquimalt, it would be possible for Canada to defend herself, and even if her transcontinental railways were cut in half a dozen places, the destruction of United States commerce would in the end save her—as happened in the war of 1812. So long as the British navy holds the control of the sea she would not be in great peril, always provided that her army was not merely an armed mob. But if the control of the sea passed to the American navy she would be in a far worse position than that of the Southern States in the last years of the civil war. Even if she had found a Stonewall Jackson and a Lee and a sufficient supply of troops equal to the men led by those great generals, she would soon be reduced to creating that 'fog of war' which has never yet been able to cause the defeat of an army in being. She could not possibly receive reinforcements or munitions of war from Great Britain."

"War between the Empire and the United States is only a possibility—but such possibilities must be taken into account by those who are anxious to see words of imperial defence are not understood by the writer, who also suggests that the British taxpayer does not understand how little the Halifax and Esquimalt garrisons have to do with the Dominion's defence. There arose up the old fallacy that the defence of Canada would be merely a matter of land warfare, and that the naval bases which we maintain on her Atlantic and Pacific seaboard are of no value to the Dominion. It is folly to deny that nine in every ten Canadians are still of opinion, despite the energetic propaganda of the Naval League and the great object-lessons of military history, that Canada's existence as a commercial power is dependent on the great magnitude and the safety of her territory can be assured without the help of the British navy."

It follows that every responsible speaker or writer on military matters in this country has a duty to perform—that of impressing on the Canadian people that their responsibilities are in proportion to their privileges, and that, to use the words of the Toronto Globe, though in a wider sense, self-government must be accompanied by self-support. The propaganda of the Navy League is useful in its way, but unofficial discourses will never effect very much. What is now wanted is a little plain, straightforward speaking from British statesmen, whether in power or out of power. Let Mr. Balfour and the Earl of Rosebery and the rest have the courage to say what the plain, straightforward person says when ever such phrases as the 'loyalty of the colonies' and the 'unity of the Empire' are used in his presence. It ought not to be difficult to suggest means whereby a Canadian contribution to the navy could be spent in accordance with Canada's wishes—her representatives would expect, for one thing, to see good value for their money—and then let a definite proposition be made in plain, straightforward terms."

THE STOMACH'S WEAL OR WOEL? The stomach is the centre from which, from the standpoint of health, flows "weal or woe." A healthy stomach means perfect digestion—perfect digestion means strong and steady nerves—strong nerves ensure a good circulation, rich blood and good health. South American Nervine makes and keeps the stomach right.—G2



## The

The mail continues daily, further appreciation of newspapers on this Old Land on the box during Xmas week office. This little son in a most effective manner for the carrying sending it, and the in which the holy obtained. Henceforth it, Victoria is likely "Holy City" quite a hitherto been as the the Evergreen City wealth of suggestion newer name will be its effectiveness in ing campaign cannot great.

A few of the comments from London (B. C.) From Victoria, B. C., what has been said in the Times Printing plant to the Daily C long journey across ocean. British Columbia mixture of assets contains a sprig of the violets, gathered from We return across the tinent our good will the time of roses, have begun. May

From Cork (Ireland) have received a note from the managing Victoria, B. C., and of holy and some of Victoria's Christmas The Halifax (N. S.) under the caption editorially says: "T is in receipt of Christmas box from toria, B. C., in the holy, plucked a few the delightful party city."

There can be no charms of Victoria probably none better its people, too, are all that nature has that they appreciate newspaper. No necessary.

We send them, greetings from "the full and misty Ad way, Longfellow to standing, are none pleasantly 'misty,' Halifax, at any of this season in p bracing and beautiful.

We should like spray of pine or a our ever glorious in return for its membrane, but as much of imitation

See