The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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The constantly growing circulation of The Colonist has rendered it necessary to open a branch office at Vancouver in order to more satisfactorily handle Mainland business. A central location has been secured at No. 515 Hastings St., and Mr. W. R. Creech, a well-known citizen of the Terminal City, and formerly of Victoria, has been appointed manager of the branch office. Mr Creech will receive subscriptions to both Daily and Semi-Weekly editions and will make advertising contracts. Patrons of the Paper and others interested are cordially invited to call at the Vancouver office when on the Mainland and avail themselves of its facilities.

DOMINION DAY.

The expressions usually made use of in the celebration of such an anniversary as Dominion Day are apt to become somewhat hackneyed. But Canada is year by year, both in relation to its internal development, its position in the Empire and its influence upon other countries, so growing in importance that each Dominion Day marks a definite progress from the last. But for the confederation of the Canadian provinces in the Dominion of Canada, the development and filling up of the Northwest now going on, would be of little interest to Canada or to the Empire. But for this same confederation the differences between Canada and Germany, which have led to the realization on the part of the whole British Empire of its united existence, would never have occurred. Confederation which consolidated British North America foreshadowed the movement now making for the consolidation of the British Empire, and today we commemorate Confederation. We commemorate not an event which put British North America in a certain political mould, but the initiation of a movement whose final developments are not even yet foreseen. The destiny of Canada ensured, not only by its geographical position as the link between Occidental and Oriental civilization, but also by the possession of unrivalled internal resources, is only now beginning to definitely emerge as the great cohesive element in the scattered segments of the British Empire. Every year, as new proofs of Canada's essential greatness are manifested, Dominion Day recurs with new reasons for enthusiasm and loyalty, till we almost lose sight of what it tells of the past, in the anticipation of what it foretells for the future. Still today we realize that the foundations of the Dominion of Canada were wisely laid to bear the superstructure of a powerful, rich and populous nation.

RATHER THIN.

The Times has been urging Mr. A. E. McPhillips to come out as a candidate upon an independent ticket, which it declares it has no intention of supporting. It has been determined to work up a split in the Conservative party, if it could, but with the object of consigning both segments of the Conservative party to "outer darkness." Such a division as it declares exists in the Conservative party does not, as a matter of fact, exist. But if it did, the attitude of the Times and the animus it displays would be the thing of all others most calculated to heal it up. Conservatives are, after all, not such fools as to be led by the nose to play the game which their opponents wish them to play. It is a fairly safe maxim in politics to try to do what your opponents do not expect you to do; but it is the axiom of the game never to do what they hope you will do. The Liberals have been hoping that the Conservative party would go to pieces over the opposition which has existed between certain members of the Conservative party. But the Conservative party is an organization which individuals cannot disrupt even if they are disloyal, and which they never attempt to disrupt if they are loyal. There are no differences of opinion and principle among Conservatives to cause a split in the party. But there are such differences among the Liberals. There is one section of the Liberals which stands for a provincial policy, a policy insistent upon provincial rights. There is another section of the Liberals which wishes to hand the province over, bound hand and foot, to the Ottawa government. Its conception of a Liberal victory in provincial politics is the kind of victory recently consummated in New Brunswick, by which the subservience of the province to the government at Ottawa would be assured. Now how are those two sections of the Liberal party to be reconciled upon the same platform? To our mind, it is a thing impossible. We do not see how it is to be accomplished. In relying on this split in the Liberal party, we rely not upon the personal differences of any members of that party, but upon a root difference of political principle, which cannot, without hypocrisy, be bridged over. To illustrate. Suppose we invite the Times to publish an article advocating defending and upholding the candidature of Joseph Martin in Vancouver, would it be likely to publish such an article? Or if it did publish such an article, would any body be likely to imagine that it was sincere in doing so? Yet we suppose it will be admitted that Joseph Martin will either be one of the Liberal candidates in Vancouver, or he will not be one of them. If he is one of the candidates, what sort of a Liberal party could be formed in the Legislature, afterwards excluding from its programme all he holds most dear? If he is not one of the candidates in Vancouver, what will he be doing, and what will his friends in Victoria, of whom he has many, be doing? We may not perhaps show a proper appreciation of the capacity of Liberal accommodation, but we must be excused for doubting the possibilities of union between one set of men who say," Joseph Martin, and no one else, must be leader of the Liberal party," and another set of men who say, "Anyone except Joseph Martin may be leader of the Liberal party." The thing is too absurd for words, seeing that loyalty towards that gentleman is not personal devotion to a man, but loyalty to a certain conception of the relation between the Canadian provinces and the Dominion government, which a certain section of the Liberal party is endeavoring to subvert in the interests of the present Dominion government. The Times has given a tardy adherence to the division of provincial politics upon Dominion party lines, but the issues of the present campaign are not in the keeping of the Times, nor of any of its friends, still less is the union or division of the Conservative party in its power.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt presents a very marked stage in the inevitable development of a Republic into a despotism. His elevation to the presidency was an accident entirely unforeseen by, and independent of, those who control the political forces of the country. He was not amenable to the system by which men agreeable to the real powers that be hold the office of president as the delegate of these powers. But he was, and is, excessively popular with the people, who are beginning to resent the domination of the politicians, and to look about for the means of escaping it. As vice-president he was absolutely extinguished. The individuality of a Caesar could not break through the iron-bound limitations of that office, and Roosevelt is not a Caesar—yet. The assassination of President McKinley, however, suddenly placed Roosevelt in the centre of the stage, placing not the appearance, but the reality of power in his hands. He has brushed political restrictions aside, and stands confessed as a man who derives his office direct from the people, and who answers directly to the people for his conduct in it. He is not the creature of his party. The party has had to choose between him and unpopularity. The exact position of President Rooseveit is very clearly brought out by a phrase he made use of during his Western tour, when he said, "I would rather be whole president for half a term than half president for a whole term." But what does "whole president" mean? It means a man individually strong enough by virtue of a direct mandate from the people to offset every other political force in the Republic. And what does that mean? A veiled autocracy. In every republic there must grow up a system by which the vast body of the people are divested of any direct control of its political affairs. The political functions of the people are restricted to voting for the candidates of one or other of the great political parties, both of which are controlled by forces always alien and sometimes hostile to the interests of the vast body of the people. We hear a great deal in the United States of the control of the political parties by the Trusts. The Trusts are merely a concrete expression for something of which the people are becoming dimly conscious, namely, that they do not and cannot control the political parties. It is as natural for the people to seek a remedy for this state of affairs as it is for an animal to seek water when it is thirsty. But what is the only remedy available, except that of placing a single man in a position of power above the Trusts and above the parties? Bryanism was an evidence of precisely the same tendency. It was not, however, Tiberius Gracchus, but Julius Caesar, who marked the passing of the old regime in Rome. The appearance of Bryan in the United States was symptomatic, but the appearance of Roosevelt is critical. To many these reflections will appear mere midsummer madness. But that is because people do not read history, and repeat what has been done before, with the blissful conviction that they are doing something entirely new. The point is, that the people of the United States are seeking refuge in a man for the abuses and defects apparent in a system. Let us suppose that the system is too strong for the particular individual Roosevelt, and with its presidential nonentities reconquers the United States. What then? Will its defects, from a popular standpoint, be in the future less marked or more marked than they have been in the past? And will not the people keep looking for a man until they find him? The thing is absolutely inevitable. The system cannot change itself, but the presidency, with its extensive powers, will change it, and even if the old regime in the United States produced a Brutus and a Cassius to abolish the individual Caesar, that would not prevent the development of an era of personal government masked in republican institutions only until it was strong enough to discard them.

INCORRECT.

We reprint the following despatch from Victoria which appeared in Saturday's Vancouver Province in full:

Victoria, June 27.—(Special.)—Conservatives here had a stormy session last night over the selection of an executive committee.

Two factions, one representing the old Prior section, headed by George Rogers, and the younger Conservative element supporting Premier McBride, headed by A. L. Belyea and J. L. Beckwith, had each organized forces to capture the executive. The Prior adherents were successful, whereupon Mr. Beckwith made a heated speech attacking the Priorites.

Mr. Russell retorted in kind, saying he knew of certain meetings which the other crowd had been holding, and that all the trouble with Beckwith was that he had been beaten at his own game. Mr. Russell's section is intent on turning down Hon. A. E. McPhillips, while supporters of the latter say if McPhillips does not get the nomination they will run him as an Independent.

It is needless to say, so far as Victoria readers are concerned, that this despatch is incorrect in every particular. But it has evidently been circulated through the Liberal newspapers of the province for the purpose of insinuating that the Conservatives of Victoria are in a condition of hopeless disunion. But the internal inconsistencies of the document are proof enough that it is incorrect. According to this statement it is the Prior followers and the McPhillips followers who are fighting. But it is also the old element in the Conservative party fighting the younger element. It might occur to almost anyone of average intelligence that both of those statements could not possibly be true. Both Colonel Prior and Mr. McPhillips have been loyally supported by the Conservative party, but Mr. McPhillips has always been in closer touch with what we presume is meant by the "old gang," namely the party headed by Mr. Turner, than ever Colonel Prior was, for the reason that Colonel Prior was till lately in Dominion, and not in local politics. But for the fact that Colonel Prior and Mr. McPhillips have been bitterly opposed in provincial politics these misrepresentations would not be worth confuting. They have, however, been opposed, and the attempt is being made by the Times to inject that opposition into the affairs of the Conservative party which it does not concern, and by the Province to make out to the rest of British Columbia that that opposition dominates the Conservative party in Victoria. It would be a good game if it were not so clumsily played. The Times has always been an opponent of party lines in provincial politics. We notice it is hanging back in its support of the Liberal party. What does it hope to do? It hopes to split the Conservative party so that when the inevitable split in the Liberal party occurs, it may have a chance to get a Mugwump ticket in the field. The Liberal party is leaderless at the present moment, but a large section of the party has quite made up its mind who shall be the leader after the elections. The Times is perfectly well aware of this and will do anything rather than follow that gentleman in his independent attitude to the Ottawa government, and the aggressive provincialism of his policy. If it could only split the Conservative party then it imagines an Independent ticket might win, controlled by Liberals of the peculiar denomination to which it belongs itself. Hence these vain imaginings about the condition of the Conservative party! We give the Times credit for more insight than many of the Liberals. It appears to realise what many of them do not, that they must either make their campaign upon what Mr. Taylor called the "prestige" of the Laurier government, or they must follow Joseph Martin, and that their chances of success in either case are about equal. No wonder those who will not follow Joseph Martin are casting about for a faction of the Conservative party to which to ally themselves: But they will not find one. The Conservative party is solid in Victoria, and any one leaving it would only go as a solitary and unregretted unit.

THE CANADIAN SITUATION.

The New York Evening Post devotes a long article to the dissection of the Canadian situation in reference to the Imperial policy of Mr. Chamberlain. It begins by drawing a parallel between Mr. Tarte and Mr. Chamberlain. It says that Mr. Chamberlain's position in the British cabinet now is similar to the position occupied by Mr. Tarte in the Canadian cabinet prior to his expulsion. We have seen this analogy referred to in home papers and also in British papers. But its force has never appealed to us. The positions of Mr. Tarte and Mr. Chamberlain are absolutely different. When Mr. Tarte raised his banner on the tariff question, it was impossible to discriminate his views from those of the Conservative party, the opposition to the government. It is quite true that a protective or national policy has, since 1896, coexisted in the cabinet with the traditional tariff policy of the Liberal party. It has so coexisted by virtue of one of the most extraordinary compromises between principle and political exigency ever known in any country. The Post recognizes this by speaking of our government as "traditionally" committed to one thing, and "actually" committed to another, but it does not go on to point out that the two things are mutually exclusive and logically inconsistent the one with the other. The only means by which two such policies could coexist in the same cabinet would be by the exponents of both remaining silent about either. Believers in protection could restrict their arrangements to private assurances, and public word pictures about national development. Believers in free trade could depict a gradual progress in that direction. But when a cabinet minister came out with definite declarations of protectionist policy, he was doing exactly what the opposition was doing, insisting upon some fruits of the principles he believed in. That was Mr. Tarte's position. Mr. Chamberlain's is absolutely different. There is no such resemblance between Mr. Chamberlain's statements and those of Mr. Campbell Bannerman, as there was between those of Mr. Tarte and Mr. Borden. It might be said of Mr. Chamberlain in reference to the Unionist party, as well as the prevailing union sentiment in the Empire, as was said of Macbeth's dagger, "Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going." He has merely been the voice giving clearness of vision and authenticity of utterance to the goal towards which the British Empire is set, and which the British Empire must reach or achieve dismemberment. As such, his exclusion from the present British cabinet would have made no difference to him, although it would have made an immense difference to the British cabinet. The New York Post recognizes the immense importance of the attitude of Canada in this Imperial crisis. It remarks that the official press that meanwhile it "shows greater interest in the renewed activities of the anti-nonconformist, but it goes on to say American reciprocity leagues than in the Imperial visions of Mr. Chamberlain. Evidently the Prime Minister would prefer the immediate good of a fair treaty with the United States to the doubtful and remote advantages of Imperial federation." Now is this Sir Wilfrid Laurier's preference? If it is, we in Canada ought to know it. The Post is an acute and impartial observer. It is conscientiously endeavoring to forward a policy it conceives to be for the benefit of the United States. It sees a favorable juncture in the present condition of Canada. Is its vision correct? Sir Wilfrid Laurier would greatly relieve a feeling in Canada which is now one of anxiety, and which will shortly become one of rage, if he were to declare that under no circumstances would his government contemplate any meeting of the Joint High Commission in the near future. The violence of German and the gentle wooing of the United States are equally obnoxious to Canada. They both are inspired by trade hostility to the British Empire of which we are not a dependency, but an integral part. The New York Evening Post has no doubt whatever about the real feeling of Canada. It simply desires that the United States should snatch something from a Canadian government not truly representative of Canada. "This," it goes on to say, "is a mood by which the flour-millers of Minneapolis and the Republican leaders of the Iowa idea generally should not fail to profit. In the present temper of the Canadian ministry it would be easy for the Joint High Commission, should it be convened this summer, to agree upon a basis for a reciprocity treaty; while at a later time we may have to deal with a protectionism more violent than our own. It is highly important, then, that the Joint High Commission should meet, for Canada and the United States have every reason for adjusting their trade relations before the Canadian tariff policy is hopelessly warped by the Imperial idea." The Post overlooks something which the people of a free country like Canada possess, namely, a certain measure of direct control over their ministry. In the present mood of the Canadian people we should strongly advise the government to refrain from arousing the tempest which a renewal of reciprocity negotiations with the United States at this juncture would evoke. If they so betray the interests of Canada and the Empire, vengeance will be swift and sure. This is no party matter. It is a vital question to everything we most prize both in our national and Imperial status.

A FALSE DESPATCH.

There are some things about the error made, presumably by the Associated Press on Saturday, which are hard to understand. When reading the news on Saturday about the supposed reverse in Somaliland, we noticed that the latter half of the despatch seemed inconsistent with the beginning of it. This latter half spoke of sheep and camels of the Mullah having been captured. It now turn out to be a portion of the authentic War office statement contradicting the unfounded Paris canard that the British posts had met with a serious reverse. Now how was it that part of the War office statement, contradicting the baseless rumor, appeared incorporated with it, and with the contradiction left out. It is almost incredible that an occurrence like that should be due to a mistake. If it was a mistake, it was a peculiarly inexcusable one, because it entirely perverted the real meaning of the news. Our news, however, has been wofully out of focus ever since the Chamberlain Imperial policy was divulged. If we took as current the view of Great Britain presented to us, we should see, instead of a vigorous and aggressive country dominating more than half the world in trade, diplomacy and the arts of civilization, a feeble and decrepit nation grasping at straws within and without, and pitifully cringing for a smile before the United States of America. It is high time this picture presented to us daily had substituted for it a colorless resume of European news.

There has been an appalling death rate lately among the babies of Montreal. The water supply of the city is blamed.

Hay is selling in Montreal at $14 a ton. In Boston it is $22, and in New York $23. The drought hit the New England States worse than Eastern Canada.

The sale of 300 shares of the Morgan Shipping Trust on the New York market sent the price down from 7 to 5. That gives holders of the stock a nice outlook.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman regards it as a vindication of Great Britain's free trade policy, and an argument for its continuance that "there is about 30 per cent. of our population underfed, on the verge of hunger doubtful day by day of the sufficiency of their food."

The London Times remarks that the net result of the recent British operations in Somaliland appears to be that the Mullah has now established himself in British territory. "The facts," it says, "that an undisturbed withdrawal is about the best we can hope for, and that the Mullah has marched with all his army into our territory, are proof enough of the gravity of the situation."

The New York Evening Post desires an immediate meeting of the High Joint Commission, and the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada because "Canada's tariff policy is hopelessly warped by the Imperial idea." Principal Schurman of Cornell University told his students that Canada's only possible escape from Chamberlainism was annexation to the United States. If British public opinion would only send the opinions of Americans in the United States instead of listening to "taffy" speeches by Americans in Great Britain it would be much better able to appreciate the Imperial question.

Some persons entitled to vote in provincial elections still think that if their names were on the old lists, or if their names are on the municipal elections, they will be entitled to vote at the forthcoming elections. It is not so. On the 16th day of June last there was not a single voter in the province of British Columbia. Furthermore, it requires a definite and specific act on the part of every person entitled to vote to make a voter out of him. There are three stages in that act, all of which are necessary, first, filling in an application; second, swearing to it, or affirming, and third, filing with the Registrar. Every one of these things is essential. We venture to say that in spite of every warning, in spite of every effort on the part of the agents of the two political parties, some individuals will be found who have lost the votes to which they are entitled, through their own carelessness and indifference.

It is alleged, we do not know with what truth, that blank forms of applications to register as voters are being left in various places for all and sundry to fill up and sign; that they are collected by persons competent to take oaths under the Act, who afterwards find out the people who have filled in the applications and take their affidavits. There is nothing wrong about such a system. In fact it has undeniable merits, and must be convenient to large numbers of people. But it is also alleged that of the applications thus casually signed, only those are followed up and completed known to be favorable to a particular side in politics. It is possible that in this way a number of people might be left off the list who imagined that they had taken all measures necessary to have their names put on. It is not enough to fill in an application form and sign it. It is also necessary to make an oath or affirmation before a properly qualified officer that the contents of that application are true. And it is further necessary to have the application form filed with the Registrar of Votes. Every person entitled to a vote is supposed by law to make sure personally that his name is on the list. It is one of the duties of his citizenship to do so. He may lose the privilege of voting if he does not carry out his duty in this respect.

In the State of Georgia an umpire in a baseball game has been shot. If players and spectators are disposed to quarrel with the umpire's decisions at all, the logical thing to do is to shoot him. The umpire of a game is a temporary autocrat by consent. There is no appeal from his decision, except an appeal to arms. At umpire's decision may be right or it may be wrong. Nobody ever questions it on the ground that it is wrong. We have seen many scores of baseball games, and a very large number of unseemly disputes with the umpire, but we have yet to see a case where the determining motive for questioning his decision was not an injury done by that decision to the side of the questioner. When we see a stalwart baseball player strut up to the umpire and invite him to come and be strewn about the field in small pieces, because of a wrong his decision has done to the other side, we shall begin to have doubts about the essential rectitude of umpires, and faith in the judicial abilities of excited partisans. We speak of baseball with humility, but surely there must be a large number of points so close as to render an accurate decision next to impossible. This fact, we believe it, subject to correction, to be a fact, gives an umpire great power if he chooses to misuse it. That is to say, he can continuously give close decisions in favor of one particular side, which is bound to work injustice. Should there not be an automatic system of preference, where the umpire knows in his own mind that he does not know whether a man is out or not? We seem to have noticed umpires offset one decision of this kind against another. But why should there not be an automatic system, so that if an umpire were appealed to and said he did not know, something would happen according to an established rule? If an umpire never gives a runner on one side out unless he is sure he is out, and always gives a man on the other side out unless he is sure he is in, one does not have to be a baseball expert to know which, of evenly balanced teams, will win in nine cases out of ten. If it is an umpire's privilege to act in that way if he chooses, it is a wonder more of them are not shot.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Montreal Herald, Hon. Mr. Fisher's part owner, and whose opinions it reflects, expresses doubt that Canada has within her own borders all the essentials of an iron industry. It calls the statement to that effect, "sheer humbug." The Herald says: "It was on calculations taking this for granted that the steel company was organized, and it was when, in practice, ore was bought from Spain, from Norway and from Cuba, increasing the estimated cost of output, that the trouble began. The Clergue mills, for example, after getting $7 a ton duty on rails, promptly and properly secured an ore location in the States." From which it appears that the government at Ottawa is better satisfied to see the iron ores at New Ontario go to the Ashtabula furnaces than smelted in Ontario furnaces. If those ores, however, are found valuable in Ohio, why not in this country? The loss of this raw material to Canada favors the United States steel trust. Is that the policy of the government?—London Free Press.

The "news" from Britain seems to be entirely controlled by the free traders. Either that or the correspondents know what our good friends the Yankees want, and are giving it to them. A despatch received today states that the government is "at the mercy of the Liberal and Irish votes." The truth of that will be recognized when it is remembered that there are in the House 402 ministerial votes against 268 opposition votes. Of the ministerialists, 334—or half the whole House—are Conservatives, and 68 Liberal-Unionists. Of the opposition 208 are Liberals, 82 Irish and one Socialist.—Hamilton Spectator.

A letter from the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council is being published broadcast in the British press advising immigrants to stay away from Canada. Such action is unpatriotic and deliberately calculated to injure this country. Unionism will make itself unpopular with the Canadian public if it allows itself to be used in such ways. It should be satisfied with the conditions of prosperity and high wages that prevail in Canada without attempting to put a fence around it. "Live and let live" is a good motto.—Ottawa Citizen.

Sentiment in favor of a government railroad to the wheat fields is growing rapidly at Ottawa, according to the Toronto News. It hears that the entire Grand Trunk plan may even be changed and a government railway constructed right through from Quebec to the Pacific Coast. —Quebec Telegraph.

That was a charming tableau in the legislature yesterday, when Mr. Stratton having spoken and went himself into silence Premier Ross went to the tearful minister and clasped his hand. If Cora Sullivan had added a third to the Two Graces it would have been a picture for the admiration of gods and men.—Hamilton Spectator.

The Monetary Times in its last issue, has much to say of the speculative craze with which Toronto and adjoining towns in Ontario have been afflicted for the past few years. The collapse of the Ames Company has shown how wide are the ramifications of the mania for getting rich quickly. Not only do people appear to have been infected with the craze. Many women took a whirl at stocks with disastrous results; and even the domestic servants were drawn into the game.—Manitoba Free Press.

There is life in the old isle yet. It is expected that the British navy will be increased in the coming year by the construction of six battleships, eleven armored cruisers, one second-class cruiser, two sloops, four destroyers, eight torpedo boats and three submarines. Notwithstanding this large augmentation a new programme has been advanced, comprising four first-class armored cruisers, three third-class cruisers, one sloop, six other destroyers and four submarines. Britannia rules the waves, and intends to continue to rule them.—Ottawa Citizen.

The frequent lynching of negroes in the United States will produce in Europe substantially the result which the massacre of Jews in Russia produced in the United States. It will be assumed that only in a community of savages could such occurrences take place. It is folly for the Northern people to continue to speak of lynching as distinctively a Southern practice. Evidence of barbarity is too common at the North—San Francisco Chronicle.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

The presentation made by the Vancouver branch of the Provincial Mining Association to Mr. A. C. Hirschfield, of Atlin, on the 22nd ult., was one of those acts that prove that even a newspaper editor sometimes finds his good work recognized and appreciated. Mr. Hirschfield's services, both to the Vancouver branch and the Association in general, had been of the greatest value, and the token of esteem he met with from Vancouver was some evidence of the regard in which he is held.—B. C. Mining Exchange.

A dog running in front of a handcar on the K. & S., near Sandon, caused a bad wreck on Friday. Bruce Heathcote, manager of the Bank of Commerce at Nelson, who was on the car, narrowly escaped death, while the conductor was seriously hurt.—Slocan Drill.

The rose flourishes and waxes beautiful in the soil of the Golden City to a degree that astonishes visitors, who are often prone to the impression that mountain soil is not suited to the cultivation of flowers. That the very reverse is the case everyone resident here knows, and it is a fact that all the flowers that prosper in the gardens of the camp none come to greater perfection than the rose when properly cared for.—Rossland Miner.

The War Eagle assault case came to a termination this afternoon, when Magistrate Boultbee sentenced W. Ferguson to one month's imprisonment and $75 fine, with another two month's imprisonment of the fine was not paid. The prisoner will also pay the costs of the prosecution. He was removed into custody. The other participants, L. H. Sorenson and A. Hazard, were fined $15 each and costs.—Rossland World.

A very gratifying feature of the transient travel this spring has been the number of men who have passed through Quesnel en route to the Nechaco and Bulkley valleys in search of homes. When they can not get up by the Skeena route they come this way and find no trouble. Eventually they will learn that is the best way to reach the farming lands in those districts, as they do not go up against a swollen river and have to wait until the flood subsides.—Ashcroft Journal.

Mr. J. D. Stobald, manager of the McCullough Creek Hydraulic Mining Co., came to town the other day and returned Tuesday morning to the properties. He brought with him, as usual, a bag of nuggets from the claims which show that gold on the creek is not only present in large quantities but is very coarse in character. The force of men are busily at work on the pipe line, and he hopes to have it completed by June 8th at latest, when hydraulicing will be commenced at once. The gold brought down this trip averages from $2 to $5 to the piece, and was picked up on bedrock in the course of operations necessary to build the pipe line. It was in no sense the result of actual work on the property, but merely an incident of development. When the monitor gets to work regularly Mr. Stobald believes the output of gold will be large.—Revelstoke Herald.

Today is payday. The magnificent sum of $115,203.80 will be paid out at the three collieries today for the month of May. This marks an epoch in the history of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, as it exceeds any other previous monthly pay by about $10,000.—Fernie Free Press.

Fruit Packages

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

F. R. STEWART & CO.,

Wholesale Fruit Merchants. 40 Yates St.

MEN AND THINGS.

The bridge contemplated across the Strait of Canso, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, is to have a span of 1800 feet—the longest in the world.

H. D. Richmond points out that it is quite fallacious to endeavor to test the acidity of milk with litmus paper, since it is possible to condemn all fresh milk as the result of applying that test.

The Kaiser's army is served regularly with bread and porridge made largely from the peanut. German government chemists have been for some time endeavoring to extract the active principle of the ground pea for service in concentrated, palpable liquid form.

In making a league baseball a rubber marble one inch in diameter is covered with coarse yarn. Then a winding machine gives it a layer of four ply blue yarn, after which it is soaked in cement solution and dried. The process is repeated until the exact size is gained, the last two layers being finer yarn. The horsehide cover is sewn on by hand and the ball is then treated. It must weigh just five ounces and measure exactly nine inches in circumference.

Max Nodeau is credited with the invention of a new English word, "emotivity," meaning a capacity for emotion.

Lady Glentworth, an Englishwoman who distinctly remembers seeing the Guards march off on their way to Waterloo, celebrated her 100th birthday recently. She has born her present title for 68 years.

Mme. Loubet, wife of the French president, believes in co-education. Recently at a society of French mothers she brought down upon herself severe criticisms by advocating American methods of training girls.

Mr. Chamberlain and John Morley are alike in one respect—they both abhor physical exercise and never walk more than a few yards if it is possible to ride. It is held that a man who works hard with his brain does not need great physical exercise.

There are 30,000 negro voters in New York, 21,000 in New Jersey, 3,000 in Rhode Island, 8,000 in Deleware, 60,000 in Maryland, 115,000 in West Virginia, 18,000 in Indiana and 12,000 in Kansas.

The death rate of the globe is estimated at 68 a minute, 97,920 a day, or 35,740,800 a year. The birth rate is 70 a minute, 100,800 a day, or 36,972,000 a year, reckoning the yearly to be 365 days in length.

In nearly every street in Japanese cities is a public oven, where for a small fee housewives may have their dinners and suppers cooked for them.

The Russians are experimenting with a "water clad" battleship, which has an upper deck of cork and a second deck of armor. The space between the two can be filled with water; then the ship floats a foot under the sea's surface.

A $100 bill will sustain a weight of 47 pounds, lengthwise.

The average gross returns from all cultivated lands in the country is less than $10.50 an acre, and for cereal crops only $8.02 an acre.

John Eliot's Indian Bible of 1685 was on exhibition at the Women's Board meeting in Boston, having been loaned by the town of Natick, by which it is owned. The book is in an excellent state of preservation. Two other copies of this Bible are in existence — one in Connecticut, the other in Europe.

Glass houses of a very substantial kind can now be built. Silesian glassmakers are turning out glass bricks for all sorts of building purposes, claiming for them the advantage as variety of such, free transmission of light, strength, cheapness and general adaptability. When complete diffusion of light is needed, as in factories, conservatories and courtyards, they are specially suitable.

Lake Erie affords a good opportunity for studying the effects of the wind on an inland sheet of water. Its trough, 50 miles in extent, lies about in the direction of the west to southwest winds that prevail there, and a great blow from that quarter sends the body of water eastward, so that a rise of eight feet or more takes place at Buffalo in the course of a few hours. When the force of the gale has passed the water swings back.

RISIBILITIES.

Employer—A raise? What have you heard that warrants the belief that we could pay you more wages? Clerk—I—er—heard Edith say "yes" last night, sir.—Philadelphia Press.

Kitty—Fred thinks the world of me; he says I'm the only girl he ever dowed. Bertha—That probably accounts for it, dear; but we musn't blame his inexperience, you know.—Boston Transcript.

"Why, papa, I know he can support me—he told me that he had just made a fortune in Wall street." "But, my dear girl, don't you know that he has made a date to play bridge with your mother?"—Brooklyn Life.

Tommy—Talking of riddles, uncle, do you know the difference between an apple and an elephant? Uncle (benignly)—No, may lad I don't. Tommy—You'd be a smart chap to send out to buy apples, wouldn't you? Punch.

"Any objections to my smoking here?" asked the offensively cheerful man, as the vessel gave another disquieting lunch. "None," replied the pale chap in the strange chair, "here—or—hereafter!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"You say that drink was the cause of your downfall," said the kindhearted visitor at the jail." "Yes," answered Meandering Mike. "I met a gentleman that was too intoxicated to take care of his money. An' de temptation was too great." —Washington Star.

Mother—Tommy, what's the matter with your little brother? Tommy—He's crying because I'm eating my cake and won't give him any. Mother—Is his own cake finished? Tommy—Yes'm, and he cried while I was eatin' that, too.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"The ossified man passed in his checks last night," said the obese lady.

"Poor fellow!" sighed the armless wonder. "He must have died hard."—Chicago News.

"So you want to marry my daughter, eh?" queried the stern parent.

"Not necessarily," answered the young man in the case. "If you can suggest any other plan whereby I can separate you from a liberal portion of your wealth I'm willing to pass up your daughter."—Chicago News.

"It's an eight-hour day for about everybody now, isn't it?"

"Oh, no; not for the employers."

"And why not for them?"

"Because, if they had been content with an eight-hour day they wouldn't have succeeded in becoming employers."—Chicago Evening Post.

First Mate—The cook has been swept overboard, sir.

Captain—Hang her! I knew she'd leave without warning.—Judge.

Wantanno—What is the difference between a gladhander and a diplomat?

Duzno—One is in the employ of an insurance company as adjuster and the other is in the employ of the government. —Baltimore American.

"How's everything?" inquired the baking powder drummer, genially.

"Livelier 'n 'ell," enthusiastically replied the landlord of the tavern at Polkville, Ark. "We run a hypnotist, three Mormon elders, a painless dentist, a

B. C. STEAM DYE WORK,

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

BORN.

CALDWELL—At Nelson, on June 23rd, the wife of W. J. Caldwell, of a son.

FENTON-TAYLOR—At 22 Mason on the 20th inst., the wife of J. [illegible] Taylor, of a daughter.

KURTZ—On May 2nd, at Cape Nome, the wife of Walter Kurtz, of a daughter.

PATTERSON—At Kamloops, on June [illegible] the wife of A. Patterson, of a son.

SMITH—At Kamloops, on Saturday, June 20th, the wife of John F. Smith, of a son.

MARRIED.

BAYNE—EVERINGHAM—At Nelson, on June 23rd, by Rev. John Reid, jr., D. Bayne and Miss Beulah M. Everingham.

WOLFENDEN—ANDERSON—At Victoria, B. C., on June 30th, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Frederick Leslie Wolfenden and Miss Alice Marion Anderson.

DIED.

BAILEY—At Esquimalt, B. C., on the 27th instant, Frederick James Bailey, a native of Devonshire, England, aged 41 years.

BRYSON—On June 23rd inst., at New Westminster, Mary A., the beloved wife of J. Stewart Bryson, aged 43 years.

CUNIFF—In this city, on the 27th instant, Thomas Cuniff, a native of County Galway, Ireland, aged 76 years.

DALXANDER—At Vancouver, on June 28th, Mrs. F. Dalxander, aged 35 years.

HAYDEN—At Vancouver, on June 26th, Mrs. W. F. Hayden, of Agassiz, aged 21 years.

MAIDMENT—On the 30th June, at 151 Fisguard street, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. George Maidment, a native of Kent, England, aged 72 years.

passed of book agents, several niggers and a preliminary survey for a new railroad, all out of town this past week."—Puck.

The Count—And now everwtling es ready for my wedding wis Mees Gotrox. I think every wan will say I am faultlessly attired.

The Baron—Parbleu, mon ami! Considering ze nature of ze lady's attractions, I think it might be more appropriate if you wore a beeziness suit.—Puck.

Miss DeAuber (an amateur artist) — Have you ever been done in oil, Mr. Marks?

Mr. Marks—Well, I guess yes:

Miss DeAuber—And was it done by the artist?

Mr. Marks—Artist be hanged! It was a promoter that did me.—Chicago News.

"The world is backward about coming forward with its appreciation," mused the Irish philosopher. "We never think of strewing flowers on a man's grave until after he is dead."—Chicago News.

"What am I to take this medicine in?" asked the old lady of the druggist's boy, who had compounded the mixture.

"Take it in your mouth," answered the wise youth. "Twin't the kind what you rub in."—Chicago News.

"I never lose a client," asserted the lawyer.

"I suppose not," returned the envious neighbor. "When you get a man who is in trouble you steer him from one scrape to another so that he has no chance to break away."—Chicago Post.

While Arthur was spending a week at his aunt's he chanced one day to place his elbows on the table during dinner.

"My dear boy", said his aunt, "don't you know that children of the first families must never put their elbows on the table?"

"Oh, well," said Arthur, easily, "that doesn't hit me, for my father's been married twice, and I belong to the second family."—New York Times.

As the umpire shouted "Three balls!" the batsman started guiltily.

"This isn't the first time I've raised something on a diamond," he muttered, as he hit the next one and knocked a pop fly to the pitcher.—Princeton Tiger.

CROFTON CULLINGS.

An election of School Trustees was held here Saturday last, the contestants being three ladies and three of the sterner sex, with the following result:

J. T. Pearce, 35 votes; L. Pollard, 31; J. Pepneiss, 27; Mrs. Conlin, 21; Mrs. Taylor, 15; Mrs. Ross, 12.

A barge containing 13 cars of coke arrived from Union Saturday.

The steamer Otter, with 150 tons of ore from the West Coast; also the steamer Trader from Texada Island, with a like amount, are here unloading. Messrs. Belinger of the Crofton smelter, and Ex-Gov. Dewdney, arrived on the steamer Otter from the West Coast and left for Victoria Sunday morning.

Henry Bensen of Victoria, paid Crofton a visit last week.

Registration of voters goes merrily on, nearly 50 names already having sent in applications.

It is expected that the smelter will blow in this week, and as the ore on hand is sufficient to run her steadily for three months, with more coming in each day, the outlook is prosperous.

Quite a few miners are here from Montana to work in the Lenora.

WATER METERS.

To the Editor.

Sir,—For the benefit of those in the city who have advocated the meter system in connection with the city's water supply, and who, in conjunction with those connected with the waterworks, have tried to make the ratepayers believe, that the meter system would not entail any extra expense on the consumers, permit me to give the following facts:

The meter was installed at my residence on Yates street, on June 6th, since which time the water has been used just as it had been without the meter, as I wished to test thoroughly what the difference would be.

Today the reading of the meter was taken and it registers 1200 cubic feet, which multiplied by 6¼, gives 7,500 gallons. This is for the three weeks, and is at the rate of 2,500 gallons per week, or 10,000 gallons per month.

The quantity allowed me is 5,500 gal for which I pay $1 net per month, so having used 4,500 gallons more than allowance, I should have to pay $1.40 month, or an advance of 40 per cent quite bear in mind that June is a summer month, and that consequently more water would usually be used on account of the dryness, but on the other hand I would point out that nature has been apparently taking pity on the water consumers during the past few weeks, and has treated them to a number of refreshing showers, which have naturally tended to lessen the quantity of water that otherwise would