The Colonist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

A VACANCY IN ALBERNI.

Mr. Neill, M.P.P. elect for Alberni, has resigned his seat in the legislature. The reason for his action is understood to be that he did some work for the government after his election. This disqualified him from sitting in the house. The Times says it is a case of super-sensitiveness upon the part of Mr. Neill. This implies that in our contemporary's opinion Mr. Neill might have continued to act as a member, if he had not felt too delicate on the subject. Unfortunately for this view of Mr. Neill's action, the law lays down a very positive rule in such cases. The law declares that if a member of the assembly becomes a party to any contract disqualifying him, his seat shall be vacated and a new writ shall issue as if he were naturally dead. Mr. Neill would have subjected himself to a very heavy penalty if he had occupied a seat in the house under the circumstances, and he very wisely sent in his resignation when he found this out. Mr. Neill is therefore entitled to no particular credit for what he has done. Doubtless he did not know that he was violating the law. He has ignorantly put the province to the expense of a new election. Most people will not think that this affords any reason why Mr. Neill should again be chosen to represent Alberni. A gentleman, who is so ignorant of the fundamental law of the province as not to know that a member-elect has no right to engage in a contract with the government, can hardly be said to be one who is fit for the position of representative, whatever his good qualities may be in other directions.

THE POLICY OF COWARDICE.

The determination of the party now in power in this province in local affairs is to stop free discussion. They have prepared the way for all manner of oppression by declaring that the British constitution does not apply to this province, and they propose to make their political opponents understand it. Their course towards the Colonist and those connected with it has been despicable in the extreme. On not a single occasion have they quoted an argument of this paper and endeavored to reply to it. They have persistently misrepresented the views of the paper on public questions. They have wilfully attributed remarks and opinions to it, which it never expressed. They have endeavored in a contemptible underhand way to personally injure those whom they think are responsible for the articles appearing in its columns. They have published in so many words that if the Colonist refers to certain matters of grave public concern, the private affairs of those connected with the paper will be discussed publicly in their papers. They have printed in their papers statements which they intended to work a personal injury to the writer, whose arguments they were unable to meet. They have appealed to prejudice, have dragged family matters into publicity; nothing has been sacred from their malignity. And now they threaten fine and imprisonment for the exercise of the right of free speech, which in every British country is supposed to be the birthright of every man.

Hitherto the Colonist has not replied to these people as it might properly do. It has had too much regard for its own readers to inflict them with personal matters. It has a great unwillingness to magnify the paltry creatures, responsible for this disgraceful guerrila warfare, by mentioning them even indirectly. That course it will pursue in future. When it ceases to be possible to discuss public questions in British Columbia without descending to personal attacks upon the men who edit other newspapers, when it becomes necessary in order to counteract open criticism of the public acts of public men to endeavor in an underhand way to injure the critics, when it is declared to be law that the court may prevent a fair and open expression of opinion upon matters of grave public importance, the Colonist will cease to deal with public questions at all.

In the meantime the Colonist proposes to define what it understands to be the law of free speech in a British country, and it is that there is no person in any public position whatever, from Her Gracious Majesty down to the humblest official in the Empire, whose public acts may not be freely discussed at all times and in all places. If in such discussion false statements are made, the person making them is liable under the law. If improper motives are attributed, other than such as seem to a jury to be warranted by the ascertained acts, the person attributing such motives is liable to be punished for so doing. This is the rule by which the Colonist has squared its conduct in the past. It is the rule which holds good in all parts of the British Empire. The rule was well expressed by the late Sir John Allen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, when he said: "If a journalist thinks that the court or any member thereof has acted in a manner which calls for criticism, it is not only his right, but his duty, to direct public attention to it. This right is one of the greatest safeguards of public liberty." His remark was made in regard to comments upon the action of the court, but it is of general application.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Eight days for a letter from Victoria to Rossland; as long a time requisite to carry a newspaper from Victoria to Whitewater as from New York to the same place; such difficulty in getting Victoria newspapers to the boundary line at the head of Lynn Canal that the agent doubts the expediency of trying to get them there, although Seattle papers go forward regularly. This is one morning's budget of complaint in regard to the postal accommodation afforded the people of British Columbia. It is a fine showing indeed. If mismanagement could secure the Postmaster-General a title, British Columbia could afford sufficient grounds to make him a duke.

Possibly Mr. Mulock does not know about these things. Possibly his subordinates keep him in ignorance of the innumerable cases of complaint. Perhaps he is disposed to regard the Coast people as a complaining lot, and hence pays little attention to them. But we frankly admit that there is a limit to the number of matters which the head of a department can take under his personal observation, and that he has not sufficient time at his disposal to read the newspapers for the purpose of finding out how many cases occur where the postal service is inefficient. But British Columbia has four representatives who are supposed to have, not only one, but both ears of the ministry. Surely they must know how badly the public are served. If they do not, they are alone in their ignorance. Either they do not know what everyone else does, or they know it and do not take the trouble to make representations to Ottawa on the subject, or they have made representations and their influence is not sufficient to have the matter set right. Which explanation are they desirous that the people of British Columbia should accept?

THE DAWSON POST OFFICE.

In the Klondike Nugget of October 15 is a report of an interview between the committee of the Miners' Association and Mr. Ogilvie, in which the following paragraph occurs:

Mr. Ogilvie was asked concerning the privileges given by Postmaster Harper to one Col. Wetherly, whereby the Colonel was empowered to sort out of the government mail letters for his clients who were supposed to pay him upwards of $5 per month for the service. Mr. Ogilvie assured the committee that he had righted this wrong soon after his arrival in Dawson by cancelling all agreements of that nature which had been entered into by Postmaster Harper prior to his arrival. The allowing of private access to the mails to any individuals whatever other than the regular employees was a wrong he could not allow. Colonel Wetherly had no more rights at that post office than anyone else of the thousands of citizens of Dawson. If people were still continuing to pay Wetherly for services he could not perform they were fools and it was their own lookout. None but employees were allowed to handle the mail and no more privileges were given the Colonel than any other citizen. If the Colonel or anyone else presented properly signed orders on the mail clerks for the mail of people up the creeks it would be given, but no quicker to one than to another—at least he didn't know of any favoritism and if such existed would like to be advised of it.

The Colonist does not know who Col. Wetherly is. He may or may not be a military personage and be entitled to be called "Col.", but this is immaterial. He certainly had what the people on the other side of the line call "a good graft." Whether he was the only person who had one is not told; but the positive proof of this particular instance shows that there existed in connection with the Dawson post office a condition of affairs of an exceedingly scandalous nature.

PROCEEDINGS EXTRAORDINARY

We print elsewhere to-day copies of a notice and affidavits, upon which a motion is to be made to the Supreme court on Wednesday next. Public attention is invited to them. An effort is to be made to use the Supreme court of this province as a means to prevent customary comment upon current events. It will be observed that one of the affidavits states that public interest in the case is great and shows the whole question to be of a public character. A ruling is to be sought from the Supreme court that a newspaper may not in this province express an opinion upon a public question of this nature, as long as there is any kind of a legal proceeding pending which may bear upon it. Persons who have had an opportunity of reading many of the papers printed in the province will recall that the questions involved in the East Lillooet election case have been discussed at great length by most of them. Early this week the News-Advertiser devoted a leading editorial to this case and incidentally to abuse of the Colonist for holding an opinion different from that held by it.

The principle involved in the application is of greater public interest and importance than the determination of the right of the contestants to the seat for East Lillooet. It is not pleasant to be called upon to answer an application of this kind, but the Colonist feels that a great responsibility rests upon it in the premises. The right of free discussion is at stake. The duty of maintaining that right has fallen to the Colonist and we shall endeavor to discharge it in a manner that will secure the press of British Columbia for all time to come at least an equal degree of freedom to that enjoyed by the press of any other British country.

The date for the election in Alberni has not been fixed, so far as is known in government circles. Inquiry from two members of the ministry yesterday elicited the information that this would be left in the hands of the returning officer and he had not yet been heard from on the subject. Alberni is not a very large constituency and the shortest time allowed by law will be sufficient to put up a very strong fight.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

About a year ago certain proceedings were instituted in the court for the punishment of certain persons, who were charged with printing criminal libels upon Messrs. Turner and Pooley. While the cases were before the police magistrate the Colonist reported them as is customary, and made some passing observations regarding them as a matter of general public interest. The police magistrate was asked by the counsel for the defendants to take proceedings against the Colonist for contempt, which he very properly refused to do.

The defendants in their several newspapers, after they had been committed for trial, complained that the proceedings had been instituted for the purpose of closing their mouths during the session of the legislature and from discussing the facts out of which the alleged libellous statements arose. The Colonist protested against this view of the law and said that the fact that Messrs. Turner and Pooley had seen fit to initiate legal proceedings against the defendants did not prevent any one from discussing the subject matter, which was one of general public interest. For taking this view, the Colonist was threatened by the defendants through their newspapers with proceedings for contempt, and was told that the institution of a libel suit stopped the mouths of all British subjects from discussing matters involved in the suit, even although the matters were of such a nature that they affected the honor of the provincial government and the political issues, with which the people would be called upon in the course of a few months to deal.

Later the Colonist said that the fact that such proceedings were pending did not prevent the legislature from discussing the action of Messrs. Turner and Pooley, out of which the alleged libels arose, and it was again told, and by no less an authority than the then Speaker of the House, that the institution of a libel suit closed the mouth of the legislature from the discussion of a matter which, if true, was of the gravest public importance.

Later a gentleman who had taken an active part in the provincial elections was elevated to a judgeship. A case arising out of the elections having come before him, he expressed his doubt as to whether he ought to hear it. The Colonist expressed sympathy with him in that respect, adding that as he might not be able to avoid sitting on the cases at some stage, he ought to school himself into forgetfulness of his political career. For saying this an effort is to be made to fine and imprison Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin and to put them to large expense.

At the election held in East Lillooet Mr. Prentice was a candidate. It is admitted that owing to some irregularity, grave doubt exists as to the right of Mr. Prentice to retain the seat to which he was returned. The Colonist, in summing up the result of the election and the election cases, expressed the opinion that Mr. Prentice will not be able to take his seat. For this it is sought to fine and imprison Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin and put them to large expense.

Other election cases seemed likely to come berofe Mr. Justice Martin. The Colonist understood that he remained of the same opinion as to the desirability of his acting, and there having been a very general expression of opinion that it would be better if he did not act, the Colonist told him so. For this it is proposed to fine and imprison Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin and to put them to large expense.

We present these few facts for public consideration in order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position which the Supreme court of British Columbia is asked next Wednesday to take. There are many considerations arising out of this outrageous demand on the part of Mr. Prentice's counsel, the discussion of which will be reserved until a later time.

An article in the Times calls for some few observations. It is made for the express purpose of prejudicing the case against Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin. The language employed is studiously chosen for that purpose. In order to produce such an effect upon the public mind deliberate falsehoods are printed about the Colonist. Statements of fact not contained in the affidavits are made in order to prejudice the case. The object of the proceedings instituted in contempt is to punish Messrs. Ellis and Lugrin. The Times, knowing this, exhausts its ingenuity in an attempt to magnify the case against them. There can be no greater contempt of court than this. It is a deliberate and studied attempt to create a feeling against men whose property and liberty are at stake.

A NEW PRECEDENT.

We print in the Colonist this morning some extracts from a letter written from H.M.S. Isis in reference to the hanging of the Turks for the murder of British soldiers. In the course of the letter it is said that this is the first time on record that Turks were hung in their own country for the murder of Christians. We have not observed that this fact has been commented on, yet it is a precedent of very great importance.

To appreciate the matter fully, it must be borne in mind that Crete is a possession of Turkey, and at the time the murders were committed was under the full control of the Turkish government. The Sultan is recognized as being in the front rank of sovereigns. By this we mean that certain countries are not recognized as of the front rank. It will be recalled that until recently Japan was not so recognized. But Turkey, like France, Germany and Great Britain, was permitted to take cognizance of offences against foreigners committed within her territories, and to deal with the criminals under its own laws. Great Britain has changed this, and by hanging the seven murderers has demonstrated that British subjects in the dominions of the Sultan shall have the protection of British laws, and if crimes are committed against them, the criminals shall be punished by a British tribunal according to British law. The murderers were taken out of their own country into the territory of Great Britain, for the decks of her ships are her territory, no matter in what waters they lie; they were tried by a British court; they were sentenced to death according to British law; and then they were taken back to Turkish territory and hanged in the sight of all the people by executioners protected by British soldiers. The Russian admiral is reported to have said that he would not dare do such a thing. Admiral Noel not only dared do it, but he did it. In this he truly represented the country whose fleet he commanded, which dares to protect its subjects no matter where they may be, and dares to punish those who do them wrong. This method of dealing with Turkish assassins is novel, but the lesson it teaches is extremely salutary.

HUMAN PROGRESS.

Wherein does man differ from the brute creation? Some have said that the difference is that man is the only animal that laughs; but the correctness of this proposition may be doubted. Not infrequently animals do things which indicate a sense of humor, and laughing is only the expression outwardly of this inward sense. Others say that man is the only animal that reasons; but this cannot be sustained, because numerous instances can be cited where the lower animals have exercised faculties, which can only be classed as reasoning. Others say that the difference is that man has an immortal nature, and no other animal has it; but this is a matter of belief only. It cannot be proved. The great difference between man and other animals appears to consist in the fact that man is able to progress. Other animals, like plants, vary because of their environment. Man only has the faculty of employing everything in nature to aid in his development. It may be urged that this is only an extension of the faculty which enables other orders of life to adapt themselves to their environment; but we submit that it is radically distinct from the power of corn, for example, which is a tropical product, when sown in a northern latitude to produce a great number of kernels, a larger proportion of them being germinative, than in the tropics. In the struggle of plant life to maintain its existence, corn makes a special effort, where the chances of reproduction are small, to produce seeds that will grow. The progressive faculty of mankind is also different, we submit, from the faculty, which led colonies of bees from the North Temperate zone to cease to store up honey after being a year in Central America. In both cases environment controlled the original character. These are very simple instances. Others very much more remarkable could be cited, so that it is impossible to say where reason ends and instinct begins, or where instinct ceases and mechanical action takes its place.

When we consider human progress we encounter another class of phenomena. We find waves of progress, which carry the race to a high elevation, and are followed by an ebb tide, which takes it back almost to where it started. Man physically conforms himself to his environments in a remarkable manner. He adapts himself to almost any sort of conditions. There has yet to be discovered a region of any considerable area that has no inhabitants. No climate is so hot, none so cold, no surroundings are so forbidding, nowhere are the difficulties of life so great that men have not been able to adapt themselves to them. Moreover, they appear to prefer their native conditions, no matter how arduous they may be, to any other. For centuries the way has been open for the Eskimo and the Samoyede to choose a more southerly home, if they saw fit, but they have not done so. In scores of places mountaineers by choice live in exposed and dangerous regions, although no one forbids them to select homes on the plains, upon which they look from their dwellings among the crags. It is said that the people who live in the small islands off the New England coast, that is people of English descent, intelligent people with good schools, are unable to understand how anyone can content themselves to live elsewhere than on an island. There is no manner of doubt that an unknown number of years ago, mankind was almost obliterated by what is called the Ice Age. Whether this was universal or not makes no difference. It is certain that men lived during the Ice Age, and where its effects were fully experienced. No environment, wherein it can be sustained at all temporarily, seems too arduous for human life to exist permanently. In this respect men are upon the same plane as animals and plants, with perhaps a wider scope of adaptability. Thus the huge mammoths, whose remains are found in the North, were not able to withstand the tremendous change of climate, but there is reason to believe that men did, and that of these men the Eskimo and the Samoyedes are the modern survivors.

But all this is quite a thing apart from human progress which lays under tribute the whole Universe of God. Nothing is too vast to contribute its share to human development, for the Universe itself influences his thoughts, and these shape his life. Nothing is too minute, for the microscope probes the innermost secrets of nature and employs them in the great work of progress. Nothing is too remote, for we compel the remotest stars to teach us lessons. We turn over the rocky leaves of Nature's great book, and read the lessons written thereon. We drive shafts deep into the earth to bring forth the treasures therein stored for uncounted centuries. We force elements into new combinations and produce results in the laboratory, which were once supposed to be possible only through the mysterious process of nature. We are learning how to harness the revolving earth and make it work for our enjoyment. We have learned to send our messages through the air as though they were the thoughts of the Creator Himself. Nothing in any other sphere of terrestrial life corresponds with this. Here we find wherein man differs from the rest of created things, and see why the ancient Hebrew poet, in speaking of him, said that he was made in the image of God.

The Kamloops Standard gives an illustration of the arbitrary and indecent manner in which the present government deals with public servants. Mr. Forde mining recorder at Bridge River, received a notice of dismissal, giving him three days to vacate his office. He left as directed and came to Victoria. When he reached this city he was directed to return. It appears that the government had not been able to find a proper successor. So Mr. Forde procured the necessary provisions for a further stay at his official post and returned. When he had been there two weeks, he received a second notice of dismissal, and a check for $23.67 for his pay. This, the Standard says, is just about one-tenth of what it cost him to obey the order of the government and return to his official duty. Can anything more indecent than this be conceived?

The Rossland Miner, commenting upon the statement of the News-Advertiser to the effect that the opposition cannot cite a case where an official had been dismissed without cause, says: "Unless the World and the Colonist have bad memories, they will cite as a refutation of this the dismissal of Robert Thompson from his position as clerk in the provincial office at New Denver." The Colonist does not propose to discuss any individual cases. To do so would be unfair to the dismissed officials, unless their consent had been first obtained. The statement of the News-Advertiser is utterly indefensible. A number of persons, ladies and gentlemen, have been dismissed from the public service. No reason for their dismissal has been assigned. Yet the News-Advertiser, edited by the Finance Minister, has the cruelty to allege that not one of them can be cited as a case where some good cause did not exist for the dismissal. This is adding insult to injury, and if the Rossland paper correctly quotes the Vancouver paper, an explanation or apology is called for from the latter to the people whom the government has seen fit to dismiss summarily from the public service.

The death of Keeley of motor fame has not excited much comment, though for years past he has been at times more talked of than any contemporary. He appears to have had what may be called an inkling of some important secret of nature, for it is hardly conceivable that he could have successfully deceived so many people for such a length of time. It was supposed that his secret had something to do with the laws governing vibration. That there is much to be learned regarding the potency of vibration and the part it plays in many natural phenomena, is now admitted by all investigators. Possibly Keeley had a glimmer of the inner mysteries surrounding this great problem.

The Toronto Globe's Edmonton correspondent says that the opinion expressed by those persons who have been to the Peace River country this year is unanimously in favor of it as a field for colonization. Many of them report good mineral finds, and all are agreed that from an agricultural and stock-raising point of view, the country is all that can be desired.

The statement that the Great Northern contemplates building a branch of its line into Vancouver is not surprising. President Hill used to speak of the main line of his railway as a rake-handle and of the line running up the coast from Seattle to the international boundary as the rake. It will be quite in the order of things for him to seek to add another tooth to the rake, by taking in Vancouver.

The Vancouver World says the government are endeavoring to cast the responsibility for Mr. Macrae's dismissal upon the Lieutenant-Governor. We do not believe that the Lieutenant-Governor is in the slightest degree responsible for this or any other dismissal, except so far as his calling upon Mr. Semlin to form a government and approving of Mr. Semlin's choice of colleagues makes him inferentially responsible for all their acts.

The Manitoba Free Press and the St. John Sun might be engaged in a better business than running down the character of certain settlers in their respective provinces. Party politics have sunk to a pretty low ebb when this sort of thing is regarded as legitimate. Partyism seems in a fair way of becoming a curse in some parts of Canada.

The Toronto Globe remarks that "Clifford Sifton is as straight as he is able." Such comparisons as this have their objections. Not many people have questioned Mr. Sifton's straightness, but many have doubted his ability. The Globe thinks that his qualities in both lines are alike. Comparisons ever were odious.

The Denver Ledge says that the Dominion government has promised a redistribution bill at the next session of parliament. We fancy that this is premature, although the recent remarks of the Vancouver World give color to it.

Holman Hunt, the English painter, now 70 years old, has just been elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of British Artists.

Current Comment

FOREIGN TRIBUTE TO ATLIN.

The Atlin district promises to become the next Mecca of Pilgrims in search of gold. It differs from the Klondike district in many topographical features, but the conditions are much more favorable for an equable distribution of the precious mineral. The streams are much more swift on the Klondike, while in the Atlin country, having a more gradual slope, the streams run smoothly. The result should be that instead of having rich pockets dispersed throughout barren spaces, the gold will be found deposited in a regular order, the largest nuggets nearest the head of creeks, but no less rich deposits of fine gold toward the lower end. Near the mouths of the creeks there should be found such deposits as those which made Bonanza bar famous. Even the shallow lakes, into which the creeks empty their waters, should afford good material for dredging.

As the gold deposits are chiefly the work of creeks which have changed their course, the difficulty usually is to trace the old beds. The lay of the country is such that there will be greater ease in determining the probable direction of the streaks of alluvial soil which form the placers. In many respects the country resembles the Rand, except in the character of the gold finds. That there is plenty of gold there can be no longer any doubt, and it only remains to determine whether it is in paying quantities or has been so frittered over the land by the currents that it will cost too much to gather up again.

With far less riches than the Klondike the new diggings can be worked to advantage. The territory is easily accessible; it is near enough to tide water to insure a constant and economical supply of provisions and tools, and it is so situated that none of the rigors of the lower Yukon are experienced.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR THIS.

The two-cent postage stamp will, after Christmas, take a letter from Canada to any place in Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland, British East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, Central Africa, the Niger Coast protectorate, and the Niger Coast territory.

But the same letter if directed to Weston or Toronto Junction will cost three cents.

And yet there are people who point the finger of scorn at Mr. Mulock.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIES.

The order recently issued warning provincial constables that for the future they would not be given a monthly allowance for horse keep, meets with little approval with many on the force, members in this district not excepted. The order, we are told, was a general one, applying to all constables alike, no matter in what locality they were stationed. That it was made so, furnishes no doubt room for complaint, for the very reason that conditions which govern in one locality may not and do not govern in another. In localities in which many saddle horses are always on hand, it will be an easy matter for a constable to procure a mount at short notice, whereas in other localities, such as at some points in this district, constables will be obliged to trudge several miles before being able to procure horses when they need them. A constable in this district without a horse upon which he can always rely will be about as efficient as a city policeman without feet, therefore as far as the order effects local constables it should be repealed.—Midway Advance.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Toronto Globe declares: "Clifford Sifton is as straight as he is able." Perhaps no one will question such a position. Even "Joe" Martin might assent to it.—Montreal Gazette.

AMBIGUOUS.

Clifford Sifton is as straight as he is able.—Globe.

So. And in view of the awful muddle he has made of the whole Yukon business the country believes he is about as able as he is straight.—Ottawa Citizen.

POSTAL NEGLECT.

Despite the frequent complaints that have been made with reference to the failure of the postal department to establish a Sunday mail service between Rossland and points on the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, nothing has been done to remedy the grievance. The fault rests wholly with the Canadian officials. The United States postal authorities are prompt and regular in bringing the mails as far as Northport each day in the week, but Postmaster-General Mulock seems absolutely indifferent as to whether or not a daily service is inaugurated from Northport north. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people of Rossland are in favor of a Sunday service. Here is another matter for the immediate attention of the Rossland board of trade and Hewitt Bostock, M. P. for Kootenay.—Rossland Miner.

SIR WILFRID'S INVESTMENT.

The prohibitionists will view with alarm that the Lipton company, in which our esteemed fellow-citizen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is a large stock holder, has gone into the whiskey business extensively. The Dublin Telegraph has a graphic account of 150 floats of Power's whiskey marched in procession in the quay labelled "Irish whiskey for Lipton's."—Ottawa Citizen.

TOO POPULAR AT WASHINGTON.

Our esteemed contemporary the Toronto Globe tells us that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is becoming exceedingly popular in Washington. We are very much afraid that that is true. The trouble is that Sir Wilfrid has for many years sought to make himself popular in Washington, and there are good grounds to fear that he will continue to do so at the expense of his own country. There is much reason to fear that Sir Wilfrid will buy his popularity in the United States by giving that avaricious nation some advantage in connection with the Canadian trade, for which this country will get nothing in return. What this country needs at Washington just now is a business man, constantly on the outlook for the advantage of Canada, and persistent in his refusal to give away, for nothing, anything Canada has. Such a man would be not be popular among the Americans; but he would be popular among the people of his own country. It is generally safe to suspect the statesman who is popular among foreigners, particularly when the foreigners are of the commercial variety like the people of the United States.—Hamilton Spectator.

Mrs. Oatcake—Well, you know what the prophet said: "Figs do not grow on thistles."

Farmer Oatcake—Yas; I s'pose the dern fool hed be'n tryin' to graft 'em!—Life.

TRIBUTE TO OKANAGAN FLOUR.

Recommended by a Hygienic Authority Because of Its Absolute Purity.

S. Miller, M.D., in American Journal of Health.

Sermons need not be preached when it comes to warning the public against inferior grades of flour. The thoughtful and truly conscientious caterer selects food products for the family on the one inviolable principle that purity alone can possibly win her favor, will indignantly reject the spurious brands which the hygienic press collectively condemns, and which are the most deadly agents of disease. The community has no more insidious foe than impure or low grade flour. For on account of the very truth that we cannot sit down at the family board without ingesting flour in a greater or lesser quantity, the corresponding influence upon our health cannot not be overestimated. It will be either an influence for evil or an influence for good. Nothing which enters the system, in no matter how small a quantity, but has its power of affecting the general result, and when the principal constituents of our daily food lack the quality they should possess, the magnitude of the consequence goes without saying. We infallibly suffer.

To obviate all such disastrous consequences, and the sufferings they thus entail, the American Journal of Health watches without intermission the successive introductions of the market brands of flour. And it also urges upon the consumer the use of those whose established excellence is sufficient safeguards against the universal claims of other brands. There is another consideration which obtains its due weight with us; the reliability of the manufacturers. We have found each condition fulfilled to our satisfaction in "O.K." flour offered by the Okanagan Flour Mill Company, of Armstrong, B. C., Canada. This is a truly pure product, marketed by a firm which enjoys the most enviable reputation for the production of only first-class goods. The resources of our analysis were brought into requisition for the thorough testing of this flour. An an exhibition was thereby made which conclusively established the great nutritive worth which is claimed for it because of its richness in gluten; its suitability for persons of weak digestive organs, owing to its possessing no excess of starch; its consistent uniformity of quality, and its eminent virtues as a bread-maker. It would be impossible, we do not hesitate to say, that the Okanagan Flour Mill Company's "O.K." flour could disappoint when used for baking purposes, for it does not sour; it is uncommonly light in bread, and also preserves a beautifully white color.

That day will be hailed with satisfaction and relief by the physician and hygienist when the prevalence of stomach troubles arising from fermentation caused by bad flour, and cases of dyspepsia arising from the same source, will be reduced. The coming of that time will be perceptibly hastened by the excessive use of pure flour, for which the hygienic press can give an endorsement equal to that here bestowed upon "O.K." flour of the Okanagan Flour Mill Company. Let the public cease to deceive itself; the evils just mentioned will continue to distress humanity so long as want of discrimination in flour use continues. We have at stake the welfare of all our readers, and they will prove to be their own best friends by laying this lesson to heart. The "O.K" flour of the Okanagan Flour Mill Company is endorsed for their use in the plainest language we can employ.

When they put a man in gaol, he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to—he is limited to a very frugal diet. Is is not equally true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life, he might as well be in gaol. He cannot eat what he likes, nor enough. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little sourness, windy belchings and heartburn; headaches and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and means that the body is holding poisonous, impure matter that should be gotten rid of. The poison is being re-absorbed into the blood and the whole body. Impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of it all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation—cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1,008-page Common Sense Medical Adviser, illustrated.

WHY.

Why not try the uplock if the outlook is unsatisfactory?

Why don't policemen carry umbrellas to arrest the rain?

Why isn't pumping up the tire giving a bicycle its second wind?

Why is it harder for the average man to bear prosperity than adversity?

Why does a woman say all men are alike when one of them acts selfish?

Why does a girl with a dimple in her cheek always learn to work it at an early age?

Why isn't a boil on the back of your neck a case of out of sight but still in mind?

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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