

and celebrations; we must also be prepared to make some sacrifices. I know I do not in this Chamber utter sentiments which are mine alone when I say all should be prepared and ready to make every sacrifice which our Imperial connection may demand at our hands. If we are to share the glory and participate in the advantages, we must also assume the duties, be ready for them and abide by them. These are the reasons which have actuated the Government in relation to this question."

When the Transvaal question had reached its most critical stage, the Volksraad gave way on the essential point of enfranchising the Uitlanders. This concession admits to the franchise all persons who have, at this time, been naturalized, as well as all who settled in the country prior to January, 1891. Future immigrants will be entitled to the franchise after seven years' probation. The concession now comes in time to prevent war, but the delay has cost England millions in preparation for anything that might happen. This action of the Transvaal Legislature was not taken till England had arranged to send to the Cape eight special officers and a considerable number of troops, as well as to transport the troops already there, to points where their services might be required. We assume that this concession will prevent war, for in the recent negotiations the franchise was regarded as the one question on which everything else turned. In the long run, it means a transfer of power to the majority, who are now political nonentities, though possessed of most of the wealth of the country.

According to one account, President Kruger's action has hitherto been controlled by a ring of Hollanders, who doubtless had purposes of their own in view, and not the weal of the Transvaal Republic. They could not expect to repeat the story of the Treaty of Amiens, by which the Cape was temporarily restored to the nation which followed Portugal, and preceded England in South African navigation; but they doubtless hoped that they might reach importance by aiding the Transvaal to seize the British possessions in South Africa. Kruger now probably sees the extravagant wildness of this scheme of the mentors who appear to have held him in intellectual thralldom. While these boastful Hollanders sat on his right hand, and a notorious Fenian, described as having been once implicated in a famous murder case, sat on his left, to give him counsel on the law of nations, he was sure to go wrong. Let us hope that President Kruger has now emancipated himself forever from these evil counsellors; for, in spite of the concession made to the Uitlanders, opportunities for mischief will not be wanting. The Boer majority in the Legislature will survive for some years, and, embittered by the prospect of the loss of power, nothing but prudence will prevent their continuing to annoy the Uitlanders, and of prudence, experience shows they have not a superabundance.

#### THE YUKON CHARGES.

Mr. Ogilvie's second report on the Yukon charges, which may or may not be his last, has been published. It amounts to a general acquittance of everybody, on all the charges. There is not, however, universal acquiescence in the conclusion, and it is possible that the

enquiry, on some points, may be renewed at a future date. Mr. F. C. Wade, as Crown Lands' Agent, leased the water front, at Dawson, to Morrison and Macdonald, and soon after became the legal adviser of the firm at a salary, which it is admitted "looks large," if your standpoint is the East. Rumor puts it at \$10,000 a year, which may or may not be the true sum. Mr. Wade held two offices already, he was Crown Prosecutor and Crown Lands' Agent. As Crown Lands' Agent he sells the water-front; as a private counsel, he goes into the employ of the firm to whom he had sold this property, which was part of the domain of the Crown. There cannot be a doubt that the grant was improvident, and in that sense improper. The sale, which favored the purchasers, deprived a large number of people of the opportunity of getting accommodation, on the water-front, at the price which the Government received. On one side, there was favoritism; on the other injustice. The Government derived no benefit from the preferential favoritism; Mr. Wade got a large salary from the firm he had favored. It is no injustice to Mr. Wade to read the two Acts in connection. The reader will draw his own conclusion. Mr. Ogilvie acquits Mr. Wade, on the charge connected with the sale of the water-front, and for the present the transaction is not likely to be disturbed.

If a future administration should deem it a duty to reopen the question, plenty of precedents in English history can be found for the Crown to resume the improvident grant. In most, perhaps all of these cases, resumption was the work of the administration which followed that by whom it had been made. Often both parties, the grantor and the grantee, were held to be guilty of wrong-doing, and not seldom visited with capital punishment. No question of such vindictive punishment can arise now and here. But, if the facts should be found to furnish judicial warrant for the act, resumption may not be impossible.

#### CANADIAN FLOUR IN THE WEST INDIES.

Apparently there will always be someone ready to maintain that Canadian flour does not possess qualities that will enable it to be kept in a sweet condition in the West India Islands. Over and over again it has been proven that Canadian flour is suitable to the climate of the West Indies, and we are of the opinion that this continued skepticism is instigated by those interested in the flour trade of another country. Recently an enquiry was received at Port of Spain from the Government of Grenada, whether consignments of Canadian flour are being imported into Trinidad, and, if so, what has been the experience of importers as to its suitability for storage and use in that climate. The question was referred to a leading importer. The firm in question reported in part, as follows:

"Owing to a glut of flour in this market last year, we had in store for some months (average time four to six months), during the wet season (the most trying time to keep flour stored), considerable quantities of Canadian flour, of various grades, all of which, with the exception of about 2 per cent., kept perfectly sound and sweet. In regard to the suitability of Canadian flour for use in this climate, we are informed by bakers and others that the flour for purposes of being worked up into bread, etc., requires blending with other flour, and with few exceptions cannot be used alone. In this connection, we would advise that the bulk of the American flour imported here