PRAISING RIGHT-PURSUING

It does not appear to us to be in strict conformity with the amenities of journalism for a newspaper to call a contemporary a "liar" and say "we have no use for liars;" but that is the sort of language with which the Coonist graces its columns in its issue of yesterday. The homily it gave us about the higher tone and loftier instincts that should be cultivated in journalism is very good, and has our cordial approval, as it has ever had our strict observance. It is true we have always | Martin is said to have promised not justice, and it is necessary sometimes to call a spade a spade. But if the Colonist thinks it right to use a vulgar expression and immediately pro- aid to any railway from the coast inconsistent. Of what value are one's There are some people who are so earnest in detecting the mote in their brother's eye that they never perthe temple to pray, and said: "God, I the British Pacific scheme." thank thee that I am not as other men." They see the incongruities of others, but are blind to their own. Like the Colonist, they "praise the right, and yet the wrong pursue."

WHITHER DRIFTING?

The condition of things existing in the United States to-day furnishes us with an object lesson that might be studied with advantage if we would avoid the shoals and rocks upon which a nation is coming to grief. The race for wealth and its cost is the great problem of the hour, and strikes and social upand women who seek work are offered Semlin and Sword over their signatures, thus lost to the state. It has been not been denied or disavowed by Mr. little over \$5 to keep a family of five matters not by what name the Bute as paupers, whereas the same number Inlet-Quesnelle railway is called, the the necessity of it, if we do not care veriest farce—the most clumsy piece of to admit it-and while he lives he consumes at the expense of others. It is of the crown. therefore economically unsound to permit a man to live without offering him the opportunity to work. If we follow the lines adopted in older countries, we will, in a few years' time, find all the elements of poverty and discontent in British Columbia, with a population of less than a quarter of a million, yet capable of sustaining many millions, as rampant as they are in the Old World. We should be intelligent enough as a people to see whither we are drifting, but our innate selfishness and profound anathy prevent united action to alter our seems to be, "let all sink so long as I swim." But it should be borne in mind that the man who is in comfortable circumstances to-day may, be in bad circumstances to-morrow. Unfortunately, have fulfilled the duties of their office, so self-complacent is human nature that it is always the "other fellow" who is likely to go to the wall. It is to be deplored that, as a result of this selfishness, there are growing up in our midst "mean whites," who fawn upon their employers, think as they think, and oppose what they oppose. As a natural result of the apathy we speak of, we see growing up here the embryo "rings" and "corners" which are enslaving the people of the Old World and of the United States. We know that gigantic with their gold, and that politicians and judges are not incorruptible. This province, with its favorable climate and rich natural resources, could be made a vote for the wrong party, if they will as ministers of the crown. not guide the government as to its de- In fitting time and place the whole tive purposes.

THE YMIR TOWNSITE.

The Nelson Tribune says: C. Corbin secures the townsite of Ymir, that the statutes passed by the legislature are observed by the ministers of the crown. It is a matter of common knowledge that the provincial government has not observed the conditions imposed by the legislature in the Nelson & Fort Sheppard subsidy act. So lax has the lands and works department been in its dealings with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company that many people have come to the conclusion that chief aim of the department is to enable D. C. Corbin to secure crown lands in the easiest minner possible. ed its powers in granting crown lands to D. C. Corbin, but it is questionable whether the jumpers of the Ymir town-site will establish the charge in // the the charge in // the

and on which the townsite of Ymir is

MR. MARTIN'S PLEDGE.

"As we understood the matter during the session of the legislature, the scheme known as the British Pacific railway was before the government, and Mr. been outspoken in the cause of right and support it. The scheme was rejected by instice, and it is necessary sometimes the government and has been abandon-We do not understand that Mr. ed. We do not understand that Mr. Martin is charged with ever having given a pledge that he would oppose ceed to give us a lesson on good Cariboo. It is quite true that the \$4,000 manners and the amenities of jour- a mile provided for at the last session nalism, it seems to us a little can only be drawn, as the law of the province now stands, by the Canada Western Central Railway Company, professions when he preaches brotherly which is popularly known as the British love and "calleth his brother a har?" Pacific; but it is not alleged that Mr. Martin ever promised to vote against aid being given to that company. Mr. Martin fulfilled any promise he ever made in regard to the British Pacific ceive the beam in their own-some who and it is literally true that the subsidy are like the Pharisee, who went up into | of \$4,000 per mile has nothing to do with

The above, taken from the Colonist's editorial columns, is a model of condensed inaccuracies and misstatements. We will however, give the writer the benefit of the doubt, and say that he was probably laboring under the delusion that the facts are about as he gave

them. The solemn pledge given by Mr Martin was to the effect that he would resign his seat in the cabinet rather than support any aid to the British Pacific railway. This pledge was not given during the session, as stated. It was made to Mr. Semlin and two or three other gentlemen at Kamloops, and heavals will become more fre- it was one of the conditions on which quent and more intensified un- the opposition to Mr. Martin was withless the despotism of wealth is check- drawn at the time of his last election. ed. It is the same in the Old Coun- Towards the close of last session the try, where the struggle for existence be- circumstances under which the pledge comes keener and keener-where men was given were published by Messrs. charity, and the value of their labor is and up to the present time they have shown in the Old Country that it costs a Martin or any person on his behalf. It of free people can live on \$4 per week. promise was meant to be binding; other-A person unemployed must live-he sees wise the pledge would have been the deception ever attempted by a minister

> The British Pacific railway scheme "was rejected by the government and has been abandoned." When, pray? Probably Mr. Rithet, or Mr. Helmcken or Mr. Braden, will tell us. Along with Mr. Turner these three gentlemen were elected on the "British Pacific" platform. When did they "abandon" it?

> THE CASE AGAINST THE GOV-ERNMENT OF THE

The Colonist, with its kindly consideration for the opposition party, has singled out two of the cabinet ministers national methods. The fatuous policy and held them up for the admiration of everybody as models of their kind Waxing valiant in the defence of Colonel Baker and Mr. Eberts, it has invited all and with what diligence, care and wisdom they have served the province.

The Times has very little concern with the personnel of the government, except and in so far as it affects the legislation and administration of the affairs of the province. Possibly the individual members of the government are in accordance with the views of their party. But our contention is, broadly, that the whole business is unsatisfactory, and that a change of party and a change monopolies have corrupted legislatures of the personnel of the cabinet will be beneficial, If we describe Mr. Turner as weak and vacillating, Col. Baker as pedantic and inconsistent, Mr. Martin as commonplace and wasteful, Mr. Eberts "working man's paradise" and a home as indifferent and careless, Mr. Pooley for growing industries and manufac. as apathetic and monopolistic, it must be tures, if the workers themselves would understood only in a political sense and organize, unite, agitate, but if they will in relation to their positions and duties

sires, they must not complain if, in the case against the government will be laid. future, as in the past, their wants are dispassionately and clearly before the not understood and their needs remain people of the province. It will include a unattended to. We want a government for review of the legislation of the present the people, and we cannot have it too government and of the government's of soon; not a government that will use its which this is the legitimate successor. power and influence for the benefit of Necessarily it will embrace the eightmonopoly and their own private specula- subjects offered by the Colonist, together with one or two other matters unfortunately omitted by our pugnacious neighbor. The tale of Mr. Turner's mismanagement of the finances of the coun-"It does not matter very much to the try and of his neglect of the interests of people of British Columbia whether D. agriculture will be told. The insidious attempts made by Col. Baker to introor whether it falls to the jumpers, but duce religious controversy in our schools, they have very great interest in seeing and as minister of education to light the fires of religious discord will be detailed. The iniquitous distinction made by him as minister of mines in favor of the coal barons and against the miners of prec ious metals, both by way of licenses and revenue taxes, will not be forgotten. Mr. Martin will be reminded of his at tempt to introduce again, under the hypocritical guise of a school lands act, a most hateful and pernicious system of land speculation, while his gross viola-There is not the slightest question but tion of a pledge given his constituents that the Turner cabinet has exceed anent the British Pacific railway will any person; it is absolutely "a matter of amendment moved by Mr. Graham, the not be forgotten in considering the mis- no consequence." But the rule must local representative, which provided that erable apology for a railway policy: Mr. work both ways; the editor of the Col- in the event of Mr. Heinze accepting the Eberts' memory will be refreshed with onist must also decline to discuss the \$4,000 a mile he would forfeit the land some of the scandals of his office and of Up to the present time we have not the slipshod legislation passed at every tack other editors by name and expect ought to be familiar with the house pro-

pion" from replying to the charge that been recounted, some attention will be upon a confrere. It is human to retail the minister's memory. the government has acted illegally in given to the muddle of municipal legisla- jate, and after all retaliation is the only conveying to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard tion, the creating of sinecures for party means by which a certain class of peofrontery displayed in wasting the taxes cessful when practised reciprocally. of the province, will be told fairly and ealinly. Meanwhile, the Colonist may strut and fume and adulate its em-

FOSTERING A NATIONAL SPIRIT.

The Toronto Globe is preaching selfreliance to the Canadian people. The lesson is one which this country must learn sooner or later, and the sooner the better. The Globe draws the line very clearly when it points out that our policy in purely domestic concerns must be

people. What she will do with liable source. the gold of the Clondyke, are not "international questions" but purely domestic Mr. Speaker Higgins very properly as if it were an international affair. Can- own views? ada is here to stay, and is going to manage her own affairs according to the no- Mr. Martin and the collector at Vertions of her own citizens. There is nothing "international" about this. We interfere with nobody else's business and we intend to be left free to attend to our er to close them.

"MADE IN GERMANY."

The British consul-general at Frankgathering in force in the old country, is | view reporter: growth of values of imports and exports. The greater relative increase of imports 000 in value in favor of Germany to £40,-000,000 against her. TR V

In the previous year, 1895, the consul Germany's total exports imported , into England than in any of the preceding four years, and extracts from a translation of a German Chamber of Commerce report are worth quoting in regard to which are only fair. A judge of the su-

"We must seriously caution people from taking for granted exaggerated descriptions, as if Germany's commerce and industry are about to oust English commerce from the world's markets, the mining camps of British Columbia. * * Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow are still the first business centres of Europe. * * * German in-

gress." An English paper claims, says Bradstreet's, that some of the alleged industrial prosperity of Germany is of an ar-Germany produces more beet-root sugar It is a pity our contemporary will make than any other country she does not use as much as one-third of that used per head of population in Great Britain.

More than one-half of this beet-root sugar was exported, chiefly through the aid of export premiums, which were paid by raising more than £5,000,000 duty from the home consumers. The conseand the English consumption is 86

many. the place in Britain of the "made in Ger- not only the meaning that the World many" cry, as Sir Louis Davies prophesied, when the full effect of the prefer- it used. ential clause is felt. The meaning or significance of the phrase, however, would not be the same.

The editor of the Colonist announces that he will not discuss his personal af- tin. The latter, after reviewing railway fairs in the columns of the Colonist. legislation affecting the district, said the That is right. The personality of the cash bonus of \$4,000 a mile to the Heinze editor of the Colonist is no concern of railway was practically killed by an private affairs of others. He cannot at grant. For a minister, who of all men

tion in this matter. The question, it is ey's defence and apology for every spe- occasionally be resented. On at least gious one. The amendment referred to funct Dominion government aided and tion in this matter. The question, it is ey's defence and apology for every spe- occasionally be resented. On at least gious one. The amendment referred to funct Dominion government aided and hacks, the wasting of the great resources ple can be brought to see the error of of the province, and the unblushing ef- their ways. The golden rule is most suc-

CLOSING THE VOTERS LIST. The letter from Mr. Speaker Higgins

ployers, but it will deceive no one save to the Grand Forks Miner, which is published in to-day's Times, reveals a startling ignorance of the law on the part of a provincial officer. It appears that Mr. Norris, collector of votes for East Yale. some time in May last issued notices to the effect that the voters' list would be The year is not stated, but we believe race, brave and patriotic. To place themrevised on the 2nd of August, and would it refers to the last fiscal year. The selves on a footing with other nations they then be closed, and that said closed list Colonist, it will be seen, had six thou- employed skilled men to teach their people would be used at the next general elec- sand one hundred and twenty-nine rea- the various sciences and trades unknown tion. Hon. G. B. Martin and the gov- sons for swearing that black was white, to themselves. They first found out what ernment agent, Mr. Norris, were both in while it could only have one for swear- they wanted, then paid the highest price framed and enforced by Canadians in Grand Forks two weeks ago, and the lng the reverse. the interest of Canada. Our contempor- former was asked what could be done to ary puts its point very forcibly as fol- admit of additional names being put on the list. Mr. Martin replied that he did We admit all that is said about the not know, but that on his return to Vichorrors of war, but we see no particu- toria he would consult his colleagues far reason why it should affect our decision on the questions now before Cancision on the questions now before Can-ada. Canada does not want to invade minister of the crown would make such in the most aggressive manner," an Am-holes is not found in Japan, hence a min foreign territory or destroy foreign cities, or trample on the rights of other credit the statement were our informapeople. What she will do with the tim- tion not received from a perfectly re-

concerns, to be decided solely with refer- took the matter up, and in a letter to ence to her own interests and to the the Miner explained that the collector rights of her people. The more closely of votes had no power to close the lists we attend to our own business, the less and that the registration of voters prowe worry about our neighbors either by way of pleasing them or irritating them, the less talk there will be about war. Norris' reading of the law would be to Perhaps we all pitch our voices at too disfranchise thousands of voters. The high a key in discussing these questions; question now is whether Mr. Norris is even where we refrain from calling a man, the only collector who has misinterpreta poltroon and a traitor for thinking one way or a jingo and a bloodthirsty ruffar for thinking another, we fall into fiar for thinking another, we fall into the error of talking of domestic business eral's office or made the law suit his all legislation ought to be founded on a destroy predatory birds that do such im

As every person is aware—save Hon. non-the provincial voters' lists are always open and no person has the pow-

APPROVES OF THE ROYALTY.

heavy gains were shown over the year Every other claim is reserved to the gov. less rules and regulations promulgated, the history of the empire. The progress the working of claims. There may be than that on matters and subjects outside made since the year 1886 has been espec- some difficulty in exacting royalty pay- self they are either indifferent or mentally

increased 115 per cent, in quantity and rich placer pockets treating claims differ-55 per cent. in value. The general fall- ently from the general mining claims, ing off in prices of commodities, of where an immense amount of private course, accounts for the relatively small capital must be invested before anything vast sums may be taken out for a nom- civilized world the situation-the unique has resulted in the so-called balance of inal expenditure of labor and capital. yet absolute fact that the welfare of this and sundry to observe how nobly they trade changing from exceeding £5,000,- The government, which must go to a fair province has been for many years and field of barley in June or July may often large expense to open up the country and preserve law and order, should reimburse itself, giving the discoverers of claims a generous share. These regulasays, there was a smaller proportion of | tions apply to all nationalities, so no favors will be shown and no discriminations made in favor of any person or class of persons.

"The government will have a sufficient force, I think, to enforce the regulations, perior court has already been assigned to the district, and a large force of the best police in the world, the Northwest Mounted Police, will be on hand, and will be quite sufficient to preserve the same order in those localities as marks

* * * The suggested cabinet did not originate in the Colonist. The Vancouver World printed it, and said that Mr. Justry must in the future exert all its Drury, an officer of the Liberal Associaenergies in order to make further pro- tion, or something of that kind, was re sponsible for it, and took him severely to task for his presumption in asking good Liberals to support such a combination.

The World never said anything of the tificial character. It says that while kind, or anything even approaching it. statements of this kind without finding out their truthfulness. - Vancouver World.

The Colonist was probably only lyingunder a misapprehension.

The Times is inclined to think that the question of veracity between the World and the Colonist, in regard to quence is that Englishmen pay less than what the former said and the latter rehalf the price that Germans do for sugar ported it to have said respecting the cabinet slate published by the World, pounds per head of population, against has been settled beyond the possibility 28 pounds per head of population in Ger- of dispute by the article in the Colonist this morning. The Colonist supplied Possibly "made in Canada" will take the evidence that it had misrepresented sought to convey, but the language that

During Hon. Mr. Martin's visit to Grand Forks an imprompte meeting was held, when speeches were made by E. M. Johnson, of Victoria, and Mr. Marseen any defence of the government's ac- session of the house. Nor will Mr. Pool that his malicious personalities will not ceedings, the statement was a most egre-

Live a void books to ear books white books and

tion in this matter. The question, it is ey's defence and apology for every speoccasionally be editor of the was introduced by Mr. C. B. Sword, abetted the smuggling of Chinese oplum
true, is still in the courts and may recies of monopolistic legislation, of Chinese oplum
Colorest violated professional orbits by and not by Mr. Graham Those high alinto the United States main there for a considerable time. That ese labor, of spoliation and privilege, be fact, however, does not debar the "cham- overlooked. When these things have making a vicious and cowardly attack titudes are "playing the dickens" with ada has indirectly suffered for the

> A writer in the Province (Falk-Warren. Col. late R. A.) has been studying that most interesting of books, the public accounts, and has ascertained that the sums paid to different newspapers and printing establishments by the provincial tical intrigue and departmental misdirecgovernment were as follows: / tion. Square pegs were put in round

Colonist 192 83 59 Nanaimo Mail Times P. & P. Co.....

Colonist in fine style. It wants to know things worth knowing. Her people and among other things why, if a Canadian can edit an American paper in Seattle and assist in "moulding public opinion direction. The anomaly of pegs in wrong erican may not be permitted to publish mum toss. But I am deviating. a loyal Canadian paper in Canada? In It is obviously beneficial to those inter effect the Kootenaian says, "the man ested in fruit growing and kindred indus. who lives in a glass house should not tries that they should meet and impart throw stones."

that the question of road management in different soils and under different conand road bosses should be taken up by the Opposition "is a good idea." The admission is about equivalent to saying assist and protect as far as possible not that the government's management of only busbandry but every other industry, the roads is not satisfactory.

knowledge of the object to which it is ap- mense damage in field and orchard. There plied. Where this knowledge is defective, are no doubt divers other ways in which complications are the natural sequence, and governments can and should help husbandnumerous evils are perpetrated by its au- men, but special legislation in favor of thority; witness the Horticultural Board one branch is obviously wrong, therefore Act, 1894, the incongruity of which attract- highly objectionable and impolitic-hence ed my attention and led me to study the my criticism, severe, no doubt, but not rules and regulations adopted and promul- more so than the nature of the case degated under its authority in the latter half | manded. Hon. George E. Foster, late minister of finance and one of the ablest men in sistencies, so apparent would justify the fort-on-Main does not fear German com- the Conservative party, approves of the belief that the logical consequences had would be an ill-founded pretension to claim petition in Britain and believes the cry government's mining regulations. While not been considered, but the lapse of time such on the strength of a few years of of "made in Germany," which has been at Spokane he said to a Spokesman-Re from enactment to promulgation tends to desultory ranch life. Relatively, I know disprove this. Ministerial delinquencies, even less about insect parasites, but being unduly exaggerated. In his last report "Regarding the regulations that have exercised in B. C. as privilege, may be of an inquiring and studious nature I con the consul says that the year 1896 was been promulgated for the government adduced if proof is necessary that they are sulted everal authorities on the subject. the greatest in the history of Germany, of gold mining in Clondyke, I approve all keenly alive to their own interests, as regards both imports and exports, and them. Claims are reduced to 100 feet, showing that in this direction they are not which is wise, for 500 feet is too large. mentally deficient. In view of the sense-1895 and over every preceding year in ernment and a royalty is exacted for what rational conclusion is possible other ially noteworthy, exports increasing to the extent of 36 per cent. in quantity and 23 per cent. in value, while imports and 23 per cent. in value, while imports.

"I approve of the government in these edge of statecraft; also that they shall exercise the same discreetly, granting equal impolitic enactment under notice we have thority can be realized. These rich basins are a fair example of many, inflicted against grain of corn affected by smut, 'anguille more in the nature of treasuries where the public peace, blazoning forth to the

> liction, departmental misdirection, and political intrigue. By authority of the act under notice powers are vested (illegally, I firmly beleve,) in a clique of irresponsible men to harass trade, victimize traders and add im posts to the "tariff" determined by the Dominion government on fruit and nursery stock imported, and through the importers very materially increase the cost to the consumers. Can any criticism sufficiently condemn this? The B. N. A. Act, 1867, defines that the exclusive legislative an thority of the Parliament of Canada extends to the rules and regulations of trade and commerce.

> is now sacrificed in the interests of com-

bines and political parasites, and nowith-

standing her great natural and mineral

wealth she has been brought to the verge

of bankruptcy. Cause-ministerial dere-

The context of the horticultural board's rules and regulations shows they are specially directed against importations from the United States. It is morally certain that the Dominion government will not tolerate any interference with trade not in accordance with treaty, or permit any clique, no matter whose interests are affected, or under any feeling or pretext whatsoever, to transgress the comity of nations. In order to promote the interests of the Canadian Pacific railway the de-

of the people in Hood's Sarssparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond

We know it possesses merit ecause it cures, not once or twice or a

Sarsaparilla

population is relatively about sixteen to one, and, strange to say, there are more English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh in the U S. than there are relatively in the United Kingdom. Cause coercive enactments and empirical statesmanship. About a mildon and a half of Canadians are helping to build up the United States. Cause-poli-

holes. Remedy—round pegs in square herce the backward state of Canada to

Forty-one years ago Japan was opened (a few ports) to foreign trade. The Jap

to procure it. What is the result? Japan is now the equal of most European na-The Kootenaian "comes back" at the tions in science, art and trade, and in most manufactures are spreading all over the world, competing successfully in numeron branches of industry. Cause-intelligen

their different experiences in dealing with the infinity of species of parasites that The Colonist says that the suggestion affect at different times, at different places, ditions of heat and moisture, injuriously of otherwise. It is the bounden duty of both The experimental farm established by the Dominion and the money grants of the It is to be hoped that the latter will sup-To the Editor:-Intelligence defines that plement the grants in a sufficient sum to

"A worm known by the name of 'vibro anquillula' lives in grains of corn while still green, and multiplies there to a prodigious extent; it is it which causes the disease known by the name of smut. The grains grow hard and enclose nothing but little dried worms, which remain thus without apparent life, yet without dying, until they are moistened. When they be come damp the tissues swell, the organs resume their natural appearance, and the tific series, vol. 19, 249. quotes Mons. Duvaine: ula; without distinct organs are found which may be dried and revived eighteen times in succession.'

bring to view one or more ears which are covered with a dark powder. such an ear and shake the powder upon piece of white paper. It will be foun that the floral organs and their chaffy en relopes are quite destroyed, so grain can be formed. The powder is se o possess a dark chocolate made up of innumerable spores fingus, called smut. The pres smut in a field of corn must lead to a siderable falling off in the yield. So sma are the spores that a row of about 4,000 inch. The effect of sulphate of other antiseptic sometimes used is destroy the spores of the fungus, w deed live through the application. when the spores germinate, the d young hyphen find themselves in a dium which is fatal to them and the ease is thus checked. By persistent ling' season after season, it is possil reduce very materially the loss brough the activity of the smut fun Elements of Agriculture," a text prepared under the authority of the I Agricultural Society of England, by

In addition to the fungi canker, smut, bunt, ergot and many others, authority says: "The few diseases authority says: "The few diser crops it is possible to notice here taken as types of many others."

done much wrong is simply from the fat that the authority has been but a shot time promulgated, and from the fact that public attention has been called to this mischievous enactment it is doubtful in any transgression will be essayed pendi ratification by the Dominion government If it affords these philanthropic martithe slightest satisfaction to abuse me them do so to their heart's content. pleased to see that you gave them ice to prove by rational argument ch they show to the public (who the judges) by their puerilities ctions are correct. Mr. Thomas ningham's personal vituperation tly the outcome of an advanced s pathological degeneracy, and except like conditions it would be extremely for me to attempt answering, even so inclined, and self-respect debar The history of a man is his ter; to transform a character a must be undone. What is the bory? It is widely known in F in Oregon; nothing I could say y prove it or make it worse. What not been? Evidently not a glaring or we should not find him get schemes like the Board of Hortic ble him to prey upon his fellow that i It occurs to my memory the question as to whether it members of the mental callbre of M ningham or be disfranchised, the disfranchised ent can only be deter tical history.
H. J. ROBERTSON. Moresby Island, Sept. 2nd, 1897.

BEHRING SEA

Hon. Fred. Peters, Chief B sel, Opens the Argui at Halifax.

Points in Payor of the Br tention Brought Out Elaborated:

Halifax, Aug. 27.-The claims commission resumed in the legislative council cha o'clock yesterday morning. number of spectators was ing the argument. Mr. Peters commenced b

on behalf of Great Britain. was his duty to follow the pr ment with an oral argument trast the different positions of ed States and Great Britain posed to follow largely the rinted argument already su The fact that the case ar leven years ago made it more investigate the claims. Th arose in 1886. Counsel had up from the beginning of the t up to the making of the mand from that on to the prese tion. It is alleged by Mr. Dick we have nothing to do with matic correspondence. He jo on that question. That diplor respondence lies at the very r question. The facts are that Canadian sealers went to Be freely and without interrupti their industry. In that year any warning, the United Sta three of our vessels. If they he to the seal fishery in Behring never made their claim publ 1886, and that fact should be to consideration. That is why matic correspondence is referre Another important fact to is that these seizures were n specific instructions from t States government. These i

were based on a certain lo which went to prevent hunti bearing seals. So these seiz made to prevent the huntin bearing seals. Again, there l long delay, the whole of which ed discussing points of interna raised by the United States, admittedly were wrongly con the United States. In 1889 G ain protested against the se 1886 Great Britain made an i 7th December, 1886, she asked to be done in the way of seizure The United States answered president had directed that ressels seized in 1886 should Later on they replied, in April. the whole question was under tion and as soon as the matter tled Great Britain would be The United States did give it to their officers, but no notice to the government of Grea notice was given in 1887, so sealers had almost an assurance United States government th would be no interruption of th in 1888. That was the natura

When they came to consider tion of damages, they had the look upon all the attendant stances, just as in questions of nature.

'In' 1888 no seizures were the records show that this w some unofficial assurance giv government of Great Britain government of the United Stat Again, the claims of the Unit differed at various times. I where these vessels were seize askan waters, and they were se condemned on the ground that ing sea was a mere clausum. their first position; they re that afterwards and adopted and third position. These ch front on the part of the Unite added to delay of the settleme was very vexatious and harmf

Discussing the scope of the con Mr. Peters said he proposed to fore the commission the claims entitled to compensation. T twenty-six cases to be consiwhich only two are in dispute. considering different cases the difference of opinion. Great contends that the commission titled to give to each member crew of the seized vessel a cert of money as damages, etc. Th amounts to a large sum of mon-Peters contended that the mat

fairly before the commission. The members of the crew much entitled to be compensated ardships they underwent in p Alaska and on the journey hom captains and the mates. There reason in justice or fair play w en should not be indemnified. Great Britain did not go bey claims of the convention, but it

tend that it had the right to cla ages for every person engaged in dustry. The United States says Britain cannot so beyond the cannot go beyond the reaty, the convention and the of the Paris tribunal. There is cence between the construction tatute and the construction A statute is passed to me evil, and it must be const to remedy that evil which the lended. So the treaty of 189 construed in view of all the nt facts and circumstances. Mr. Peters did not allege tha ular day—that the British an delivered these claims on a

day to the secretary of the tr d these claims evidently were unofficially, and if the claim delivered the protests were de the United States. ne of the most important po

to the question of damage tht of members of the crews to