

### Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the  
ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.  
LIMITED LIABILITY.

LONDON OFFICE:  
C. J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.  
TORONTO OFFICE:  
CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, Ltd., 83 Yonge St.  
SPOKANE OFFICE:  
ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room  
First National Bank Building.  
EASTERN AGENT:  
MANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY  
ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United  
States and Canada is Two and one-half Dollars a  
year or One Dollar and fifty cents for six months  
for all other countries Three and one-half Dol-  
lars a year—invariably in advance.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
Daily, per month, by carrier..... 75c  
Daily, per month, by mail..... 60c  
Daily, per year, by carrier..... \$ 8 25  
Daily, per year, by mail..... 6 25  
Daily, per year, foreign..... 10 25

WEEKLY MINER.  
Weekly, per half year.....\$ 1 50  
Weekly, per year..... 2 50  
Weekly, per year, foreign..... 3 50  
Subscriptions invariably in advance.

#### EAST KOOTENAY SMITH.

E. C. Smith, ex-member for South-  
east Kootenay, is spoken of by the  
Fermite Free Press as the probable stand-  
ard bearer of the Liberal party in that  
district at the forthcoming provincial  
elections.

It is nothing short of astonishing that  
this man Smith should have the temerity  
to face his constituents, much less be  
a candidate for re-election after his  
conduct at the last session of the legis-  
lature. Smith's constituency is one of  
the richest districts in the Dominion of  
Canada. Its development, however, was  
distressing retarded by the failure of  
past governments to open the large  
reserved areas in the district to devel-  
opment and settlement. Instead of open-  
ing the district, the Prior government  
did the very opposite. Members of the  
administration all but succeeded in  
granting over 600,000 acres of the richest  
crown lands to the C. P. R. Yet Smith  
supported the Prior government to the  
very last—until Prior and his gang were  
ignominiously kicked out of power by  
the lieutenant-governor. Had Prior and  
Smith done the right thing by East  
Kootenay, that district would now be  
booming from one end to the other.  
Hundreds of thousands of dollars would  
now be expended in developing coal  
measures and sinking petroleum wells,  
new towns would have been started,  
local ranchers and farmers would be  
getting fancy prices for all the produce  
they could raise, the provincial govern-  
ment would have raked in many  
thousands of dollars in fees, there would  
be an adequate and economical supply  
of fuel for West Kootenay smelters,  
and great prosperity would obtain at  
every hand.

It is an abominable outrage that men  
of Smith's stripe should persist in their  
shameless attempts to sit as members  
of the provincial legislature. Such men  
as he must be sent into political ob-  
livion without the slightest unnecessary  
delay if this province is to regain its  
self respect and enjoy the confidence  
and esteem of the outside world. Smith  
may not be as dangerous as Martin or  
Houston, because he is not possessed  
of the same marked ability for politi-  
cal devilry. He is, nevertheless, a very  
dangerous man in party politics where  
a conscienceless attitude is often con-  
sidered a valuable asset.

#### AN INDEPENDENT NEWS SER- VICE.

The Dominion government has decided,  
as a patriotic duty, to assist the Cana-  
dian newspapers to obtain an independ-  
ent cable service from London. For  
many years past there has been com-  
plaint in Canada that the cable dis-  
patches from London being written for  
United States newspapers and readers,  
were all so colored and warped to suit  
American taste that it was impossible  
for Canadian readers to get a really  
accurate knowledge of British events.  
The downfall of British commercial su-  
premacy and the "American invasion"  
of Britain were preached and cabled  
so persistently that every American and  
about half the Canadians believed that  
these things were true. Canadians have  
long been anxious to get an independent  
cable service in order to get British  
news uncolored by American dispatches.  
The Canadian government has now  
decided to give a yearly subsidy to  
equal that subscribed by the newspa-  
pers to get a purely Canadian service.

#### IMMIGRATION TO BRITAIN.

Immigration forms the subject of a  
report of a royal commission, issued in  
London this week. Apparently unde-  
sirable additions to the population of  
the United Kingdom have been intro-  
duced from abroad of late, and the  
need of some measure of restriction  
is felt. The commission recommends  
the subjection to state regulation of the  
immigration of certain classes of aliens  
and the establishment of a department

of immigration. According to a cabled  
abstract, the regulations recommended  
are in many respects similar to those  
embodied in the Canadian and United  
States laws. In some respects they are  
more stringent, but no educational re-  
quirement is proposed. In general, the  
criminal, dependent and defective  
classes are rated as undesirable, and  
provision is made for the deportation  
of immigrants who fall within one of  
those classes within two years after  
their landing. A system of medical  
inspection is proposed; the giving of  
false information to the immigrant in-  
spectors is to be punished by deporta-  
tion, and that penalty is to be included  
as part of the punishment in case of  
the conviction of an immigrant for felo-  
ny or misdemeanor. In addition, it is  
proposed that the new department be  
empowered to designate certain over-  
populated areas as prohibited territory  
for fresh immigrants. The legislation  
proposed is certainly pretty thorough-  
going.

#### OPINION CHANGING.

The Alabama editors who have been  
touring Canada recently seem to have  
had their eyes wonderfully opened by  
their visit. Like many of the residents  
of the United States, they were in con-  
siderable ignorance of the class of  
people who inhabited the Dominion.  
But, as good and patriotic Americans,  
they knew that whatever we might be  
like, we could not, of course, equal the  
standard of citizens of our republican  
neighbor to the south. However, as  
many others have done before them,  
they changed their minds promptly and  
decidedly when they got among us  
Canadians, and found out what man-  
ner of people we really are. In fact,  
one Alabama editor honestly confesses,  
not to the equality, but to the superi-  
ority of his Canadian friends. He says:  
"The Canadians excel us in manners  
and morals. This was the expression  
of an American minister traveling with  
the press association, and fairly ure-  
sents the opinion of the 180 persons in  
the party which has been in Canada  
four days, and has mixed with the peo-  
ple of the chief cities of the Domini-  
on. Perhaps it is not patriotic to say  
that Americans are lacking in any-  
thing, but these Canadians have im-  
maded many Alabamians who had never  
before been among them. Their cor-  
rectness of living, their deference to  
visitors, their almost inflexible obser-  
vance of Sunday, and their fanatical  
loyalty to the King are deeply im-  
pressive."

This, it must be confessed, is quite  
complimentary to the Canadians. He  
goes on to say that "if anyone in the  
States," as they term us, has conceived  
an idea that the United States will  
ever annex Canada he has harbored a  
delusion." But the writer declares that  
loyalty to Britain does not in the least  
prevent hearty goodwill from the Cana-  
dian toward his American neighbor.  
In fact, he says the Canadian "loves  
his American cousin." He also "knows  
how to entertain and spends money  
with lavish prodigality." Let us arrange  
for a few more tours to the north, un-  
less, indeed, this ardent love on close  
acquaintance should alarm Canada into  
fearing Uncle Sam's regard for her as  
a sister might develop into that of a  
regular suitor.

#### A HARD SESSION.

The British parliament was progre-  
ssed by His Majesty the King last week after  
a most eventful session. The great legis-  
lative act which will entitle the ses-  
sion to rank with the memorable ones of  
the past century was the Irish land  
act, put through, after the first and  
most difficult step had been taken, with  
great skill on the part of those respon-  
sible for the measure to the house,  
and with great forbearance on the part  
of political groups that had hitherto  
been intensely hostile towards each  
other. It is to be hoped, as all join in  
hoping, that the measure, when it comes  
to be put into operation, will promote  
that general satisfaction which is so  
much to be desired, and which ought  
naturally to follow the removal of what  
has long been the prime cause of poli-  
tical disturbance.

The other feature of the session was  
the well-nigh marvellous success of  
Mr. Balfour in holding his cabinet to-  
gether under circumstances quite un-  
exampled since parliament was thor-  
oughly reformed. He has been much  
discredited in the details of his man-  
agement, but the probability is that  
before the last word has been spoken  
his prestige will have been consider-  
ably augmented, for, after all, no small  
part of the business of a party leader  
is to prevent his party from falling to  
pieces. Mr. Balfour, by dint of many  
personal sacrifices, has prevented it.  
What may be the state and standing of  
the parties when parliament again as-  
sembles there is no telling.

#### ROSSLAND'S SILAS WEGG.

Barred from all departments of the  
public press, save the advertising col-  
umns, the irrepressible "W. J. N." has  
seized opportunity by the tail, and, with

more evidence of adroit vanity than  
the divine afflatus, has broken out in  
two different places on the official pro-  
gram of the Rossland Summer Car-  
nival. Like Dickens' Silas Wegg, he has  
"dropped into poetry" and wrenched off  
some astonishing rhyme and reason. The  
alleged ode concerns a city, presumably  
Rossland, although the average Rosslan-  
der would scarcely recognize the  
camp from the description given by "W.  
J. N." In the first part of the first  
verse the city is characterized as a "hub,"  
—a mild and indirect reference, doubtless  
to the interesting contest to be pulled  
off by the fire ladders. The poet then  
performs the marvellous feat of placing  
the hub "twixt seven hills." But the  
poor thing is not allowed a moment's  
peace. The very next quatrain sees the  
inanimate hub transformed into a "she,"  
who proceeds to build a home for her-  
self. This she does with "trustful her-  
e-self." "W. J. N." is silent as to whether  
or not this last quotation refers to the  
common practice of borrowing money  
with which to meet the demands of the  
contractor; however, he is not the kind  
of poet to leave the reader much time  
to ponder over such prosaic details. He  
promptly proceeds to enthrone the camp  
in the next verse, and gives a bountiful  
bequest through the kind instrumentality  
of Heaven. The nature of the bequest is  
left as a veiled mystery. To this point  
transformations and experiences may be  
truthfully described as startling, but they  
are as nothing compared to what follows.  
"She" gets a gift; it is of no common or garden  
variety, either. It is, in short, "a rare  
gift of the Aeon age." Just what is  
meant by the expression we do not pre-  
tend to say; we do not even pretend to  
guess; but whatever it is it serves the  
purpose of a body blow that puts the  
city, the hub, the "she," the seven hills  
and the poet all out of business without  
further delay. The simple signature "W.  
J. N." brings the poem and the reader  
up with a sharp turn.

In the second string of verses, which  
will be found on the back of the pro-  
gram, reference is again made to the  
camp. We are informed for the first  
time that Rossland is a "city of a few  
years old" and stands "pre-eminent,"  
albeit it is "fresh-bewn from pris-  
tine tomb." It is only fair to say that  
W. J. N.'s attempt at actual rhyming is  
no better on the back page than on  
the front.

#### THE IMPERIAL COURT OF AP- PEAL.

The question of the reconstruction of  
the judicial committee of the Imperial  
Privy Council in order to provide for  
colonial representation has been taken  
up by the British Empire League, the  
council of which at a recent meeting  
unanimously passed a resolution call-  
ing upon the home government to take  
the necessary initiatory steps in this  
direction. The proposal supported by  
the council was the abolition of the  
judicial powers of the house of lords  
as a supreme court of appeal for Eng-  
land, Scotland and Ireland, and the  
judicial committee of the privy council  
as a supreme court of appeal for the  
rest of the Empire; these two bodies  
to be replaced by an Imperial court of  
appeal, whose members would be se-  
lected from the leading jurists of the  
Empire.

Among the arguments presented in  
favor of the change was one that must  
command attention. It was that it  
would secure the interpretation of the  
varying systems of common law and  
code law that prevail throughout the  
Empire by the best minds that the  
Empire can produce. This end would  
be secured by the presence on the su-  
preme court of appeal of the leading  
jurists of the colonies as well as of the  
men who now compose the judicial  
committee of the privy council. It was  
pointed out that the creation of the  
present judicial committee of the privy  
council as a first court of appeal for  
the colonies took place in 1833, since  
when new colonies have arisen and  
others have developed and become im-  
portant. Notwithstanding this no change  
has since been made in this court. It still  
remains an offshoot of the judicial com-  
mittee of the house of lords, the final  
court of appeal for England, Scotland  
and Ireland, and as an offshoot is se-  
condary in importance to that body, al-  
though the men who compose the two  
tribunals are in the main the same.

One of the direct benefits of such a  
step as suggested would arise from the  
fact that the home representatives and  
representatives from the colonies  
would each bring to this final court  
of appeal a practical and thorough  
knowledge of the common law of his  
particular section of the Empire. For  
example, a jurist chosen from Cana-  
da, might bring with him a knowledge  
of the French common law which pre-  
vails in Quebec as well as of the com-  
mon law which prevails in the other  
provinces of the Dominion. That this  
would be highly advantageous there can  
be no doubt.

The substitution of an imperial court  
of appeal, in which they would have  
representation, for the existing bodies,  
as advocated by the British Empire  
League, would undoubtedly be welcome  
by the colonies and would serve to  
bind tighter the bonds of Imperial

unity. The colonies would have a direct  
interest in the supreme court of appeal  
for the Empire and would naturally have  
greater confidence in its judgments af-  
fecting them particularly.

#### PRICE OF COPPER.

If the London and New York stock  
markets were accepted as reflecting the  
condition of the copper industry, it  
would indeed appear to be in a pitiable  
plight. Fortunately, however, there is  
absolutely nothing to warrant the belief  
that there will be any material falling  
off in the demand, while, if anything,  
the situation is one that gives promise  
of improvement.

That copper should have sold at 15  
cents for nearly five months, during  
which period the demand suffered im-  
measurably as a result of innumerable  
strikes in the States, especially in the  
building trade, is good evidence that  
the underlying conditions are sound. Prior  
to recent date transactions in the metal  
had been quite small for some little  
time, and now that heavy sales have  
been made to careful buyers at 13 1/2  
cents, this figure has come to be ac-  
cepted as the approximate ruling price,  
probably for the balance of the year.  
The reduced price will no doubt stimu-  
late both domestic and foreign con-  
sumption, and if it results in bringing  
the factors of supply and demand to  
about an equal relationship the copper  
industry of British Columbia will have  
no cause for complaint.

#### THE DEMAND FOR PLATINUM.

There is a "platinum problem" as well  
as a coal problem, and a writer in Sci-  
ence says it has become a very serious  
one, because while the demand for this  
metal has rapidly increased during the  
past few years, the supply has been di-  
minishing. Mines contained in two  
small districts in the Ural mountains  
have long been the world's chief source  
of platinum. Two Russian families, the  
Demidoffs and the Shouvaloffs, are the  
principal owners of these mines. Re-  
cently a rich find of platinum has been  
reported in the more northerly of the  
two districts, at Goroblagdatsk, along  
the River Iss and its tributaries. For-  
merly some of the sands produced as  
much as one ounce of platinum to the  
ton, but lately this has been reduced  
to one or two pennyweights. Outside  
of these districts and a limited area  
in California, British Columbia, more  
than any other country, has shown so  
far more evidences of the presence of  
platinum. The Similkameen, Burnt  
Basin and Lardeau districts are said to be  
rich in platinum, the mining of which  
could soon be conducted on an extensive  
and profitable scale if sufficient capital  
were available for development pur-  
poses.

#### IRRIGATION IN WESTERN CAN- ADA.

It is understood that an agreement  
has been reached between the Dominion  
government and the C. P. R. whereby  
a selection has been made of practically  
the last of the land grants, which the  
company had earned or acquired in  
Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.  
This will place at the disposal of the  
government for other purposes con-  
siderably over ten million acres of land  
which had been reserved to enable the  
C. P. R. to make its choice of land and  
which have not been heretofore available  
for settlement. The land chosen under  
the agreement referred to is located in  
what is known as the semi-arid belt,  
lying along the main line of the C.  
P. R., between Calgary and Medicine  
Hat, and consists of about 2,960,000  
acres.

The company also proposes to take on  
account of its land grants another tract  
of about 100,000 acres of semi-arid lands  
adjoining the irrigation tract of the  
Alberta Railway and Coal company,  
near Lethbridge. The tract along the  
main line of the company as now decid-  
ed upon is about 150 miles long by 50  
miles in width, extending eastwardly  
from Calgary to Langevin station and  
being bounded on the north and south  
by the Red Deer and Bow rivers re-  
spectively. The company presumably  
have good reasons for accepting semi-  
arid in preference to fertile lands, such  
as their contract calls for. The cost  
of irrigating the arid lands has been  
estimated at \$3.50 per acre, and as over  
3,000,000 acres are involved the total out-  
lay for rendering the entire tract culti-  
vable will be \$10,500,000.

In return for this large expenditure,  
however, the company will doubtless  
be able to settle a district of 145 miles  
in length and so develop considerable  
business for its main line, whereas if  
it selected land in other parts of the  
country not traversed by the C. P. R.  
the result would be to create traffic for  
competing lines. Be that as it may,  
however, the government has accom-  
plished a good stroke of business in  
disposing of lands to the company which  
could only be made fit for settlement  
at an enormous expenditure out of the  
treasury, and also bringing to a speedy  
conclusion claims that have been out-  
standing for a score of years.  
These proposed systems of irrigation  
will have an immensely beneficial effect

on the development of Western Canada,  
and will undoubtedly result so success-  
fully that irrigation ditches will be built  
in many other districts, and an enor-  
mous area of land that is now value-  
less and non-productive will thereby  
become as valuable as any agricultural  
land in the country.

#### RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS AT OX- FORD.

The first delegation of American stu-  
dents to Oxford under the liberal pro-  
visions of Cecil Rhodes' unique bequest  
will enter the famous university at the  
opening of the Michaelmas term in Oc-  
tober, 1904.

The trustees under Mr. Rhodes' will  
have announced that the first election  
of Rhodes scholars will be held between  
February and May of next year. In  
each state and territory a committee of  
college officers will make one appoint-  
ment from the candidates between nine-  
teen and twenty-five years old, who  
qualify by passing the prescribed exami-  
nations. These examinations — which  
are not competitive — are based on re-  
quirements for "responsions" — the en-  
trance examinations for Oxford — and are  
tests in arithmetic, algebra or geometry,  
Greek and Latin grammar, Latin prose  
composition, and Greek and Latin au-  
thors. Scholars must also have reached  
the end of the second year in some  
recognized degree-granting university or  
college.

Harper's Weekly observes that this  
last requirement does not fit in particu-  
larly well with the other, as sophomores  
in good standing in American colleges  
have usually forgotten enough of what  
they know when they entered college  
to make the repossing of an entrance  
examination a matter of some difficulty.  
Those who aspire to secure the benefits  
of the scholarships will, however, be  
quite willing to "brush up" on subjects  
they pursued before entering college.  
Scholarships providing \$1500 a year and  
three years' residence abroad will be  
eagerly sought by many applicants.

#### LORD SALISBURY.

By the death of the Marquis of  
Salisbury, K. G., the British Empire  
has sustained a loss that is almost  
impossible to overestimate. He was  
a man of splendid character and re-  
markable attainments. He was an  
excellent type of the real English gen-  
tleman. There was a simplicity and a  
directness about him that added lustre  
to his marvellous mind. The cunning  
that is ordinarily attributed to suc-  
cessful diplomatists was wholly  
absent from his make-up; he was,  
nevertheless, one of the greatest  
statesmen of his own or any other  
time. For many years prior to his re-  
tirement he was the head and front  
of the European diplomatic world. He  
had a great horror of war, and did  
more than anybody else to preserve  
the peace of Europe during the last  
twenty years. His administration of  
the British foreign office was un-  
equaled; it may not have been as  
brilliant and spectacular as that of  
Lord Beaconsfield, but it resulted in  
more genuine good for both the Em-  
pire and the world at large. His joy-  
alty to his sovereign and deep and  
unswerving faithfulness to the people  
were beautiful examples of the lofti-  
est patriotism. His illustrious career  
has unquestionably made a highly  
beneficial and lasting impression  
throughout the length and breadth of  
the Empire.

Although a born aristocrat of aris-  
tocrats, Lord Salisbury in the early  
part of his career had a hard strug-  
gle and not a few bitter experiences.  
For years as plain Robert Cecil he  
belonged to the ranks of London  
journalism. As a lad he joined the  
"leaderless legion" in the wilds of  
Australia, where he experienced all  
the vicissitudes of a hard working gold  
digger. His entrance to British poli-  
tics commenced with his election to  
the house of commons as member for  
Stamford when he was little more  
than a youth. In every Conservative  
government since the days of Lord  
Derby's third administration, he also  
shared with Disraeli the brilliant suc-  
cess achieved by the British plenipo-  
tentiaries at the Congress of Berlin.

Lord Salisbury was a man of sim-  
ple habits, but he was an omnivorous  
reader, and a scientist, especially in  
the realm of electricity, of no mean  
order. He preferred the beautiful  
seclusion of Hatfield or his charming  
retreat in France to the gaiety of  
London or other social centres. The  
death of Lady Salisbury, a few years  
ago, was a blow from which Lord  
Salisbury never fully recovered. The  
death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria  
is also said to have left him a chang-  
ed man. His retirement from public  
life left a vacancy that is still un-  
filled. The closing days of his life  
were spent at Hatfield in peaceful and  
manly resignation to the inevitable.  
It would be extremely difficult to  
find a better standard by which to  
guide the rising generation of the  
British Empire than the late Marquis  
of Salisbury.

#### MR. BORDEN'S RAILWAY POLICY.

On the floor of the house of com-  
mons Hon. R. L. Borden, leader of  
the Conservative party, has indicated  
the attitude of his party to the na-  
tional question of transcontinental  
transportation. Summarized, it is as  
follows:

1. To secure the lowest possible  
rate for transportation, in order that  
our people may obtain a portion as  
large as possible of the price at which  
their products are sold in our domestic  
and foreign markets.
2. To secure the transportation of  
certain products through connecting  
channels.
3. To promote the development of  
our country—the east with its great  
industrial future, the vast resources  
of the field, of the forest, of the mine,  
of the ocean; and the great West,  
with its vast plains, capable of sup-  
plying the food, not only of the Em-  
pire, but the world, and beyond the  
province of British Columbia, with its  
great mineral and other resources.
4. To take immediate steps for the  
relief of any congestion of traffic on  
connecting lines of transportation.
5. To develop and utilize for trans-  
portation purposes our great national  
highway, the Intercolonial, on which  
we have expended some seventy mil-  
lions, as well as our great inland  
waterways, rivers and canals, upon  
which we have expended as much. It  
is not possible to ignore this vast ex-  
penditure, amounting to perhaps \$150-  
000,000, in considering our policy in  
regard to transportation.
6. To promote the development of  
our country by encouraging coloniza-  
tion and settlement in districts suit-  
able for that purpose.
7. To formally insist that any as-  
sistance given for the construction of  
railways shall be amply compensated  
for by equivalent advantages secured  
to the people of the country.
8. To act in concert with and not to  
restrain and discourage individual en-  
terprise, but at the same time to re-  
vent monopolies and to maintain ef-  
fective control over great corpora-  
tions.

He advocated the straightening out  
of the Intercolonial railway, to be op-  
erated by the government, and the ex-  
tension of the road to Georgian bay,  
the purchasing of the C. P. R. north  
of Lake Superior by the government  
for the use of all railways and giving  
of running powers to the Intercol-  
onial over the C. P. R. from Fort Wil-  
liam to Winnipeg. He would aid  
the G. T. R. as far as Edmonton, and from  
there all roads should have running  
rights over the road to the Pacific  
coast. From Quebec to Winnipeg, he  
would make it a colonization railway.

He spoke of the impossibility of  
railways competing with water routes,  
and therefore suggested improvement  
of the waterways and the better  
equipment of the harbors at Montreal,  
Georgian bay and in the Maritime  
provinces.  
From the foregoing we are able to  
gather that Mr. Borden is not content  
with criticism and denunciation of the  
Grand Trunk Pacific proposal, but has  
outlined an alternative policy for Cana-  
da to pursue. As the Victoria Colo-  
nial has pertinently remarked, that  
policy has one merit which is con-  
spicuous by its absence from the pol-  
icy of the government. It is essen-  
tially sane and practical. It advocates  
railways which will meet practical  
necessities rather than railways which  
appeal only to sentimental ideas. The  
two great practical necessities in  
Canada today are improved transpor-  
tation between the lakes and the At-  
lantic seaboard, and between the  
plains and the Pacific seaboard,  
through the northern portion of Brit-  
ish Columbia. These two necessities  
the government policy purports to  
also meet them, but along the lines of  
least resistance. That is the salient  
point of Conservative policy. In prac-  
tice it works out to the development  
of the Intercolonial to the lakes, and  
if necessary in the future, the provision  
of a national highway along the  
north shore of Lake Superior. The  
government policy, on the other hand,  
involves the destruction of the Inter-  
colonial and the provision of a high-  
way making a pretence of nationality  
without the reality from Moncton to  
Winnipeg. The press dispatch naively  
remarks that Mr. Borden expressed  
no hostility to the Grand Trunk Pa-  
cific. It was quite unnecessary to do  
so in laying down an alternative pol-  
icy so much more suitable to the needs  
of Canada, and so much more prac-  
tical, as to expose at once to every  
sensible mind the metricious char-  
acter of the government's proposal.  
If the Dominion of Canada ever gets  
an opportunity to decide between the  
two, we have no doubt as to its de-  
cision. The Conservative party in the  
house of commons would certainly be  
justified in using every constitutional  
means to provide the country with  
that opportunity.

#### FOES TO REFORM.

An Eastern exchange declares that  
reform has some advocates who, if  
they saw a neighbor rushing to save  
a man from drowning, would stop him  
and suggest that the ideal thing to do  
was not to pull the man out of the  
water but to stop off and agitate for  
single tax.

Much might be accomplished if peo-  
ple would move for one reform at a  
time. The trouble is that reforms  
which are possible and desirable are  
tied up in reforms which are impos-  
sible and unobtainable.

Farmers, manufacturers and miners  
have large mutual interests in the  
control of the railways and the reduc-

tion of freight  
manufacturers as  
together they cou  
which rob each o  
choose to stay a  
the tariff. Indus  
united could exad  
railways. Indust  
are not united, a  
the country.  
The mistakes s  
thusiasts who wid  
issuing order, the  
for each other, al  
der against chan  
abuses which a t  
easily destroy.

#### ROGUERY

"Roguary in Pol  
of a sermon by Re  
ly in his church e  
that since the beg  
ers had not been  
the law, but only  
the state transmit  
people. And back  
from whom they de  
their civil relation  
time of the text,  
come a scene of  
people had establish  
in it, filling the  
and schemers, at wh  
ie country folk we  
few young men ha  
these scandalous p  
the people excused  
plea that it was no  
But Jesus did not e  
any such excuse, a  
and gathering indi  
a whip and with ter  
on the outragers of  
"Take these things  
The preacher then  
things were neces  
out the enormity of  
fected public life.  
was no gaining th  
evils which even d  
of the churches.  
"The political ro  
etep of infamy in  
buying of votes, a  
of filching from th  
chise," thundered I  
the stain of which  
through eternity. F  
the open market! A  
ing the loss of ma  
giver and the receiv  
The preacher wen  
was claimed that un  
tem of voting there  
roguary as under th  
he said that the old  
ing compared to the  
of powerful positio  
which prevailed toda  
"How many votes  
votes?" asked Dr.  
that one out of ev  
thought, which mean  
every five of the m  
is not a man at all,  
mud let down into  
face on." He said  
a politician in the co  
he was speaking the  
cal parties of the da  
tion of the pot and  
knew of the other's

Dr. Starr said that  
the ladder of infam  
lation of the ballot  
ballots, switched by  
ballot boxes, was a  
political life, enteri  
public voters and s  
chises. He then wen  
this manipulation wa  
the returning offic  
ballots were spoiled  
the crooked scrutine  
of lead ground un  
By such means with  
six other rascals op  
capacities, not only  
but one constituency  
came supporters of  
which paid for such  
He then read from  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
the general corruptio  
in the country.

Dr. Starr hoped the  
realize their respon  
this country as clea  
as the Old Country  
lowed this to go on  
their time at the pol  
had any conscience  
members would com  
ties to stamp out  
It is said that all th  
money—a lot of mo  
the congregation. If  
thought that a cert  
money came out of  
'when ever they sub  
tion fund. This wa  
that used altogether  
poes. The rest ca  
on public supplies,  
posed to be tender  
market, but the ch  
such tenders were s  
friends of the part  
was a levy made on  
—should have includ  
dies.

Dr. Starr quoted  
pendent politician  
the settled policy  
carry assessments,  
colled for the party