The Colonist.

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THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

The city of Victoria has very clearly expressed its determination to accept Mr. Carnegie's proposed donation of $50,000 for the construction of a library building, with the condition attached to it of spending $5,000 a year in its maintenance. There is no advantage in going over the ground again of the benefit a decently equipped public library would be to Victoria. Everybody is agreed upon that point. Some have objected to the source of the money to build a library partly on the ground of Mr. Carnegie's republican sentiments, and partly upon the ground of his supposed personal responsibility for the Homestead riots. These grounds are both equally bad. In the first place, Mr. Carnegie's narrow minded republicanism has given way to broader and more cosmopolitan opinions, and they have long been forgiven in the quarters they were most likely to give offence. In the second place, the personal responsibility of a capitalist for bloodshed in connection with labor is the precise converse and just as unreasonable a doctrine, as the personal responsibility of labor leaders for the same bloodshed. This argument is brought up against Carnegie by labor bigots and by them alone, just as by bigots on the other side union leaders are called murderers. The common sense of the people rejects it absolutely. Victoria has decided to have the library, but has not decided on what site the library building is to be placed. That is the real question which is causing delay. But some method of deciding this question should be found by the city council and the building of the library gone ahead with immediately. There is no sense in letting the matter drag on and on and promptly shelving it just as soon as the thorny question of a site comes up. The majority of the citizens of Victoria recognise that they cannot have the library building in two places at the same time. Some may wish it in one place and some may wish it in another, but all will be satisfied if it is placed in some good central position, even if the particular choice of locality is not made. The council should either decide the site question for the citizens or provide the citizens with an opportunity of deciding it for themselves, and that without delay.

A GAME PARK.

Some little time ago we had our attention drawn to the fact that in the Windermere country in East Kootenay, British Columbia possessed one of the finest natural big game parks in North America, abounding in moose, elk, and bighorn. It was news to us that there were moose in Southeastern British Columbia, but our informant is something of a nimrod himself, and thoroughly acquainted with the country. He was filled with righteous indignation at the way in which the game was being exterminated without any attempt being made to protect it, and told some almost incredible stories of wanton slaughter by Indians. He pointed out what is perfectly true that a big game preserve of this kind in which game flourishes if left alone is a very valuable provincial asset, and is growing more valuable every year, as big game is becoming scarcer in North America. Such localities should be most carefully preserved. Wanton destruction of the game should be prevented and regulations adopted which would make our game parks sources of great direct and indirect revenue to the province. It is rather absurd that when we are insisting all the time upon the attractiveness of British Columbia to the hunter and tourist that we should allow one of its main attractions to be annihilated just as soon as it becomes generally accessible. We are not discussing the question from the sportsman's point of view, but from the commercial point of view. Not that the sportsmanlike point of view should be ignored, but because the commercial point of view appeals to a larger number of people. Few of us either desire, or are ever likely to hunt big game. But we should not forget that those who do enjoy big game hunting are generally men willing and able to pay for the gratification of their taste. The big game hunter is a source of revenue, and this country is not so rich that it can afford to neglect any source of revenue which can be profitably exploited.

MILLIONAIRES AND EDUCATION.

The scholarship scheme of Cecil Rhodes and the endowment of the Scottish Universities by Andrew Carnegie are two of the most colossal schemes for furthering human education ever put forward. They are entirely different, however, and invite contrast. The one is peculiarly English and the other is peculiarly Scotch. They have this feature in common, that they have both been influenced in their conception by the sentimental affiliations of their authors. The idea of the English university and the idea of the Scotch university are entirely different. The English university is cloistral in origin and idea. It is a place where young men are supposed to be secluded to commune with the past before they take their places in the every day world. It relies upon a special atmosphere for its influence upon the rising generation. Its most successful product is the man who most completely absorbs the tone and culture of its special atmosphere. Cecil Rhodes believed the atmosphere of Oxford to be a wholly blessed thing and devoted his enormous fortune to providing this blessing to as large a number of people as possible culled from all parts of the world. The Scotch university, on the other hand, is an epitome of the every day world itself. To the undergraduate there is nothing sacred on earth except the Ten Commandments and the Shorter Catechism. He is free of all control except that which he imposes on himself and that which the police impose upon him. It is a point of honor for the Senatus Academicus not to read the police reports, and for the authorities not to insist upon embarrassing patronymics. He has his Conservative Club and his Liberal Club and his Social Club. The only official with whose appointment he has anything to do is the Lord Rector, and long ago he adopted party politics as the proper test of fitness. The ideal of the Scotch university is the man who makes his own way through it, the self-made graduate is a person highly to be respected, and the greater the difficulties under which he has procured a university education, the more respectable he is, not in the eyes of the undergraduates, for they respect nothing, but in the eyes of the Scottish people. Carnegie's whole scheme is to make it easier for anyone who desires a university education to obtain one, and to stimulate post graduate research. The idea of Cecil Rhodes and that of Andrew Carnegie typify essentially different conceptions of the benefits of university life. Which will be of the more positive advantage it is difficult to say. The scheme of the Carnegie Trustees has just been published in all its details, and has been received with a chorus of praise by the press. One immediate effect of the abolition of fees has been to give the poor student more money to participate in the independent social life of the universities, the very point in which he was seriously handicapped in obtaining the full benefit of a university course. At Edinburgh, for instance, the membership of the Students' Union has increased beyond the resources of the buildings, and the club committee are now appealing for £20,000 to enlarge the accommodation. The whole effect of Mr. Carnegie's remarkable endowment is well summed up by the Daily News, which says:

The mere Englishmen will hear this news with some envy and, perhaps, a little consternation. For it is now clear that there is to be no limit to the learning of the Scotch invader. He will first pass through his free parish school, which will still remain under efficient secular control, and free from the clerical taint. He will then pass up to his admirable secondary school, which will soon be placed on a firmer financial basis by the state. From there he will pass straight to the universities without any fee. Thence, if he is a clever boy, he will ascend further to a post-graduate scholarship or fellowship. There really seems no end to it. . . . The only weak point in the Scotch educational ladder is now to be found at the secondary schools, which are in many cases beyond the reach of poor parents. When that rung is supplied, then the gates of learning will be opened wide to every Scotchman. But what about Englishmen?

POPULAR SONGS.

The new popular song in Great Britain celebrates the advantages of emigration to the colonies. It is wedded to one of those haunting melodies which everybody who can sing is obliged to hum and everybody who cannot, to try. It has displaced the "Honeysuckle and the Bee," and kindred ditties since the days of "Tommy Make Room For Your Uncle," quarter of a century ago. Although we have a sincere and heartfelt pity for communities which take their popular songs in the way Great Britain does, all pervasively and in an epidemic form, yet there is no denying that this last achievement in that direction is a good stroke of advertising business for Canada. This simple little song is likely by sheer force of repetition to have more effect than immigration offices, delegations of successful farmers and coronation arches. We have a lively recollection of a picture of a good woman whose curate was describing to her the beauties of Heaven, putting the question whether she thought that amidst the music there they would have "The Honeysuckle and the Bee." People who look to Heaven for the full realization of this melody, may well look to Canada for the full realization of the sentiment of this latest production. Joking aside, such a song is likely to have quite an effect in determining the direction of the current of emigration from the United Kingdom.

THE TEACHER'S FUNCTION.

"To convince boys that intellectual growth is noble, and intellectual labor happy, that they are traveling on no purposeless errand, mounting higher every step of the way, and may as truly enjoy the toil that lifts them above their former selves as they enjoy a race or a climb; to help the culture of their minds by every faculty of moral forces, of physical vigor, of memory, of fancy, of humor, of pathos, of banter, that we have ourselves, and lead them to trust in knowledge, to hope for it, to cherish it; this, succeed as it may here and fail there, quickened as it may be by health and sympathy, or deadened by fatigue and disappointment, is a work which has in it most of the elements which life needs to give it zest."—The late Edward Bowen.

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Woman's system demands a plentiful supply of pure, healthy blood. Growing girls, especially when merging into womanhood, become pale, bloodless, weak and run down because of an insufficiency in the quality or quantity of the blood. As a result feminine irregularities and derangements come upon them and sometimes affect their health and happiness all through life.

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THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Tonight a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Mayor to discuss, not so much the question of the Alaskan Boundary, as the question of the position into which Canada is likely to be forced through the composition of the tribunal by which the delimitation of the boundary is to be decided upon. We hope that the resolutions presented will be carefully restricted to the limits within which public opinion should make itself felt, and that the discussion will not be allowed to stray over the boundary question on its merits. With regard to the merits of the question, a public meeting is of all authorities the least competent to make a decision. But what a public meeting can and ought to insist upon is that Canada desires even-handed justice, and is prepared in all good faith to submit its case to any tribunal from whose deliberations even-handed justice may reasonably be expected. It is perfectly true that the present commission will bring the facts and rights of the case out in evidence. But there would be very small advantage in Canada's establishing an impregnable case, if it were already a foregone conclusion that she was to be mulcted of the territory whether it legally and rightfully belonged to her or not. This is a point upon which Victoria, as the Capital of the Canadian province most immediately affected, is only doing its duty in making its voice heard. We notice that the Times is afraid that the Alaska Boundary question may be made a party question. It might very easily be made a question in which the people of Canada might strongly dissent from the action taken by the Government of Canada, if it were found that the Government of Canada had failed to protect the legitimate interests of the country. But that would be criticism above and beyond the domain of party politics, criticism to which Liberals equally with Conservatives would subscribe. But that has not been discovered yet, and the Times need not bother to cross the bridge till it comes to the stream. What is meant perhaps is that Conservatives may not be inclined to give the Government credit for a desire to protect the interests of the country. We hardly think there is any danger of that. A Liberal Government is just as patriotic as a Conservative Government. Conservatives believe it to pursue a policy bad for the country with the best of intentions. Believing that, and knowing that not intentions but acts affect the welfare of the country, Conservatives have a perfect right to do their best to turn the Government out of power. When it comes to the foreign interests of the country, the Government is the Government of the Conservatives as much as of the Liberals. If the Government has made mistakes on a point on which there are no two opinions in the country, it will be, and rightly too, unsparingly criticised by public opinion, independent of party prediction. Any man who would deprecate such criticism under such circumstances, could only be one who had sacrificed his manhood and patriotism before the fetish of partyism. But, as we said, it has not yet been shown that the Government has not preserved, or will not guard the interests of Canada. It is only right, however, that in guarding these interests, the Government should have the moral support of the whole people, Liberal and Conservative, if it acts rightly, and the severe condemnation of the whole people, Liberal and Conservative, if it acts wrongly.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

We have heard a great deal about the decline of British trade and of British shipping, and the growth of German trade and of German shipping. Since 1885 German tonnage has increased from 1,294,298 tons with 39,911 sailors to 1,737,798 tons, with 43,146 sailors, an increase in tonnage of 34 per cent., and of crews by 8 per cent. During the same period British shipping increased from 6,696,991 tons, and 140,721 sailors to 8,290,413 tons, and 177,777 sailors, an increase in tonnage of 36 per cent., and of crews by 26 per cent. The increase in the crews shows that the German tonnage increase has largely been due to the building of large passenger steamers which require fewer men per ton, while British shipping has expanded in all directions. Percentage increase is one thing and positive increase quite another. Twenty years ago Germany had only begun to grow as a commercial country, Great Britain was apparently at the zenith of her commercial career. Yet in shipping, Britain has made vastly greater strides than Germany, and a great deal of Germany's trade has actually been done in British bottoms. From 1888 to 1898 the British ocean cargoes entering and clearing at German ports increased in tonnage by nearly one-third. There are two considerations, however, which detract from the satisfactory character of these statistics. The first is the increasing percentage of foreign born sailors in the British merchant navy. The merchant marine is a great source of power in case of war. But every year British sailors are being increasingly replaced by foreigners of all sorts, sizes and descriptions, whose value to Great Britain is practically nothing, although they earn their living on her ships. The second is the fact that the figures of registered tonnage do not show changes which may be taking place in the financial control of the British merchant navy. A ship may be registered under one flag or another for convenience sake. There are no laws restricting ownership which in those days of joint stock companies cannot be overcome, and set aside. There has been much talk lately of reviving the navigation laws as a measure for the protection of inter-Imperial trade. It has not yet been made clear to our mind just what the effect of carrying such an idea into practice would be upon the maritime supremacy of the British Empire.

A SAD PLIGHT.

It appears that at Washington, D. C., there is a conventional illness which obtains for the overworked employees of the Federal Government about 30 extra holidays every year on "sick leave," and that this is the only means by which the staff is kept from breaking down under the long hours and nervous strain of responsibility which are the notorious features of the civil service in all countries of the world. The convention of "sick leave" by which this life-saving variation in the sad existence of the white slaves of the Government is maintained, has broken down in the case of a young lady who has lately become a convert to the doctrines of Christian Science. Of course she can be no longer sick. There is no such think as sickness; it is purely a creature of the imagination, so she can no longer consistently ask for a certain number of "days off" per annum on the ground of illness. But she forgot that while she was cutting herself off from sick leave she was also cutting herself off from a period of absence from her office time which she usually took for doing her shopping and having her dresses and other clothing made which she wore when she was enjoying her "annual" leave. Incidentally it may be noted that this perhaps is a proof of the correctness of her newly adopted faith. She only imagined herself sick after all and went her way as usual—only the "way" happened to be one which did not lead to her office. Her faith now prevents her from asking for "sick leave," but with fine feminine logic, she objects to being debarred from the privileges enjoyed by the other clerks, and has carried an appeal from the head of the department in which she is employed, who unsympathetically declared that if she was not sick she was not entitled to "sick leave," to Mr. Root himself, who has now to decide the very delicate question. Our opinion is that he will find the Alaskan boundary simplicity itself compared with it. We hope, however, that this sad complication at Washington will be a warning to the members of our overworked civil service across James Bay concerning the very dangerous character of the doctrines of Christian Science.

ROUND THE WORLD.

It is a very curious thing about newspapers how one particular story will fascinate the news gatherer of every newspaper published in the same language as that in which the story is written, and be duly published in its columns. There is one note, to which if it is struck, every newspaper will respond. Striking it appears to be more largely a matter of accident than otherwise. It is not struck through wit, or brilliancy, or literary merit, or on account of any intrinsic importance in the matter of the story. When a paragraph which strikes the particular note to which the whole newspaper world is in tune, once gets started, it is like the wandering Jew in the startling nature of its appearances and its apparent immortality. Some time ago, we do not know how long, it may be years, the Lancet published a paragraph on "Diseased Glass," recounting a curious instance of decay in the old glass windows of a church. This paragraph has appeared in almost every newspaper we see, and we see a good many, and in the few in which we have not noticed it, we have no doubt it will appear in due season. Such a paragraph, fairly started, goes from the dailies to the weeklies, and from the weeklies to the monthlies, and back along the same course. It will yet become familiar to every newspaper reader in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand, and we should not be a bit surprised in a few years to see it republished in the Lancet with due credit given to some foreign scientific periodical. Why is this? Apparently, with regard to this particular paragraph, it is because of the incongruous idea suggested by disease attacking such a substance as glass. The Lancet might have discoursed learnedly upon changes in the molecular structure of glass in particular environments, and its dissertations upon the subject would have slumbered peacefully in its own highly respectable, but as a rule, unentertaining columns. But the idea of disease in glass once suggested as descriptive of a curious phenomenon, every knight of the scissors is after it with as great unanimity and zeal as would be displayed over a fire, a wreck, a scandal or an earthquake. The knights of the scissors are quite right, too, because everyone who reads this paragraph rises from its contemplation (we ought to know we have read it many times. It is already an old familiar friend), with the comfortable feeling that he has added something new, instructive, and entertaining to his stock of general information, and the same moral glow induced by reading a copy of Tit-bits from cover to cover.

OUT OF POWER.

A party sometimes stays in power after it has lost the confidence of the people, but it never goes out of power without having lost that confidence. The first question of a party which has been defeated at the polls should be, "Why have we lost the confidence of the electors?" Having discovered the reason, it should set to work to recover that confidence, without which it can never hope to again enjoy the sweets of office. The force of a nation's growth becomes crystallized and set in its government. A government cannot grow as fast as the public opinion of the country. It never does absorb new ideas as quickly as the country. No matter how advanced a stage of progress it represents when it comes into office by the law of its being, it tends to become more conservative (we do not use the word in its technical sense) the longer it remains in power. The next stage of the nation's progress will be represented and consolidated not in the government, but in the opposition. Have any group of men a reform or new proposal of politics to propose, which they consider for the advantage of the country, their object should be not to convert the government, but to convert the opposition. If they convert the opposition, and the new idea appeals to the people, then their proposals will be carried out and the opposition will go into power at the same time. The most remarkable instance of this known in British politics was exemplified in the case of the Fourth party. Gladstone had been elected by a crushing majority upon a comprehensive platform of domestic reform. The Conservative opposition was beaten and cowed, and under the leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote kept up a feeble murmuring, and futily attempted to arrest the wheels of progress. It occurred to Lord Randolph Churchill, Arthur Balfour, Sir John Gorst and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, that the Conservative party stood a very small chance of recommending itself to the electors by criticising the government for doing what the country had entrusted the government with a mandate to accomplish. So, on every measure that came up, they showed that it did not go as far as the people intended it should go, but only as far as the government dared to go. In fact, they showed that the Liberal party, as a people's party, was largely a sham, and that it was as much controlled by Whig plutocrats as the Conservative party by Tory squires. The official Conservative party was aghast at such tactics, but Beaconsfield, who had made his own career by democratizing the Tories, took the Fourth party under his protection and blessed its labors. The effect in the country was little short of amazing. Lord Randolph Churchill's indictment of the Gladstonian government was so convincingly, indisputably true, that in a very short time he became, next to Gladstone himself, the strongest personality in British politics. Now have we not a somewhat parallel case in Canada at this very moment? The vital principle of the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada is national development. The catchwords upon which the Liberal party got into power in 1896 were Free trade, Pure government, and Labor legislation. The performance of that government has been a more ghastly mockery of its promises than the situation in Macedonia is a mockery of the humanitarian instincts of the Sultan of Turkey. But what attempt has been made to revitalize the vital principle of the Liberal-Conservative party, and to show that it is not inconsistent with purity of government and the interests of workingmen? The great matters of practical concern to all the people of Canada are the tariff, railways, and the relations between labor and capital. National development must be moulded as the people of the country think, upon these great matters. The Conservative party is evidently preparing to raise up his voice on two of them. But the people of Canada are looking for evidence upon all three. If the Conservative party would preach a plain, simple gospel upon all three, making a definite pronouncement on its attitude to another transcontinental railway, on the question of government ownership, subsidies, whether of land or cash, the equalization of freight tariffs, alien immigration, alien contract labor and the settlement of labor disputes, it would ring through Canada like a trumpet call, and the party would sweep the present government out of power upon the very first opportunity the electors received.

A GROWING TRADE.

In the Eastern portion of the province, notably in those districts tapped by the C. P. R. main line and by the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the lumbering business for export to the Northwest is assuming the dimensions of a great industry. Of course when we come to think of it, it could not well be otherwise. We have people pouring by tens of thousands into a treeless plain. These people must be housed, they must have stores and barns. The only place the material for these necessities can be got is in British Columbia. In the Rocky mountains the supply of timber is not very great. But as soon as the Selkirk range is reached, there is timber enough and to spare. It is there that the most frantic efforts to cut lumber are not equal to the demand coming from farther East. We all know that in this particular portion of our territory the industry of mining, both of coal and the precious metals, has attained very large proportions, and is one of the province's most important assets. But that country has suffered periodically, and the province has suffered with it, through its entire dependence upon one form of industry. There is very little farming in it, almost none. Doubtless in time farming will grow, and the excellent local market will stimulate the reclamation of land hitherto overlooked. But this process is too slow to have hitherto provided any sort of economic governor to the fluctuations of mining prosperity. We have here a large territory, the people residing in which are obliged to import almost everything they consume, and have only one class of merchandise to exchange, the precious metals. The consequence has been violent extremes of prosperity and hard times. Just as soon as the market for metals became adverse, the power of paying for what they required was reft away from the community. This did not affect the laboring men to any large extent. They could move their labor to some other part and sell it there; but it has from time to time seriously affected the merchants and business men. We are not by any means arguing that that section of the province can ever be prosperous apart from the mining industry. But an active lumber trade wholly independent of the mining industry, will form a very valuable resource for the tiding over of periods of mining depression. It will act as a second string to the Kootenay business man's bow. This demand for lumber is likely to be permanent, and to increase vastly beyond its present proportions. Our eyes are inclined to be dazzled by the begira now taking place into the Northwest. But we must not forget that the number of people coming in are a drop in the ocean compared with the number for whom there is room. Every settlement made there means a steady demand for British Columbia lumber. There are only about 200,000 people in the Northwest Territories, exclusive of the Yukon. A very cursory glance at the map will show that there is room for a few more and must either buy British Columbia lumber or go without buildings in a very severe climate.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

A question in which the United States is very anxious to obtain a concession from Canada is the revision of the treaty of 1817, respecting the construction of war vessels on the Great Lakes. The agitation comes from the shipyards on the Lakes. They are anxious to have an opportunity to bid on vessels for the United States navy of such a size as can be taken by canal from the lakes to the sea. The United States disclaims any intention of increasing its armament upon the lakes themselves, and Canada should be very careful to see that nothing of the kind is at any time attempted. It would only lead to the two countries taking part in a stupid struggle to maintain equal navies on the lakes, navies which would be excessively costly, and, we should hope, useless for all time to come. The treaty of 1817 is explicit as to the rights of each country, and so far as this portion of the world is concerned, anticipated the disarmament proposals of the Czar of Russia. On August 2, 1816, the United States made a proposition that the naval force to be maintained on the lakes by His Majesty and the government of the United States should be confined on Lake Ontario to one vessel each, not exceeding one hundred tons burthen and armed with one 18-pound cannon; on the upper lakes to two vessels each, not exceeding the like burthen and armed with like force; and on the waters of Lake Champlain to one vessel each not exceeding like force. It was likewise to be agreed that all armed vessels on these lakes should be forthwith dismantled and that no other vessels of war should be built or armed on any of the lakes; and, further, that if either party should desire to annul this stipulation, it should cease to be binding after six months from notice. Sir Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, acceded to this arrangement on behalf of England, which, indeed, had been suggested in the Treaty of Ghent, 1814, and Mr. Rush, Acting Secretary of State for the United States, agreed on behalf of the government of the United States. There can not be any very grave objection to the United States constructing war vessels on the lakes, provided they are taken out of the lakes as soon as they are constructed, provided a reciprocal privilege is granted to Canada. But as it is a concession of no value to Canada, the United States should be compelled to give a quid pro quo in other directions. To this extent the concession would weaken the force of the disarmament treaty, that it would mean the establishment on the lakes of plant and machinery capable of producing war vessels at short notice, and that might at any time be a source of uneasiness to Canada.

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

A most brutal instance of the degradation of ordinary decency and humanity through the influence of rabid yellow journalism occurred the other day in New York. While some workmen at Fort Lafayette, near New York, were unloading some eight inch shells in order to fill them with smokeless powder, a shell exploded in their hands with the most shocking results. Three men were instantly killed. A fourth, who had an arm and a leg torn off and an eye destroyed, lived for two hours. Three men, most horribly mangled, were conveyed to the military hospital at Fort Hamilton, where, as we read in the New York Sun, they "had to submit to being photographed by flashlight and to being posed for an effective picture for the benefit of a morning newspaper." We further read that one of the victims "who was burned from head to foot, and will probably lose the sight of both eyes, was propped up in his cot while the camera was focussed specially on him; and then Surgeon Plummer, of the Navy, and Major Powell, an army surgeon, posed by the wounded man's cot, while the camera man burned his flash and pressed the bulb." How would anyone like that for himself or any of his friends. Even if we do not consider the fact that it cannot have been medically beneficial for terribly wounded men to be pulled about and posed for a photograph, think of the outrage to decency involved in having poor mangled human beings photographed for morbid people to gloat over. If the public have to be provided with such pictures they should be produced by dressing up an imaginary scene, and not by subjecting the helpless victims to such an ordeal.

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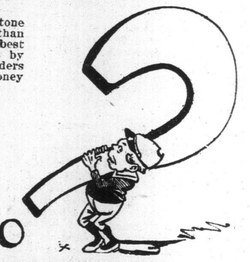

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Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.

RIGHT OF DISSOLUTION.

From News-Advertiser.

To anyone who has the slightest or most superficial knowledge of the methods followed in Great Britain or in any of the British self-governing colonies, this opinion of the so-called "high constitutional authority in Victoria," will be regarded as the veriest nonsense. We do not pretend to know whether Col. Prior made such a request or condition when he accepted the Premiership, or whether the Lieutenant-Governor assented to the condition. But we do know that if the facts were as reported, that both His Honor and the Premier did something for which numerous precedents can be found in British parliamentary history. Where a Premier accedes to office—that is when a new government comes into existence, since a change in the personnel of the Premier technically implies a new administration, although every member of the former cabinet may retain his office—during the term of a parliament, it has always been usual to grant him the right to dissolve the Legislature, if he see fit to do so. That body not having been elected to support him and his policy, his right to appeal to the electorate should he desire to do so, is conceded. We can go even further than this, and numerous instances can be given of cases where a Premier being defeated in a Legislature which has been elected under his leadership, asked the Crown for, and was granted a dissolution on the ground that the action of the Legislature in defeating his administration, was not really in accord with the views of the electorate, to whom, therefore, he desired to appeal. In such a case it should, however, be said that the Crown taking upon itself the responsibility of acceding to the request and the wisdom of the course it may take, will depend to a very great extent on the sagacity and the accurate knowledge of popular sentiment that the Sovereign may possess. But in the circumstances under which Colonel Prior acceded to the Premiership, there can be no question that he was strictly within his constitutional rights in requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to grant him a dissolution, should he desire it, and His Honor's long and varied parliamentary and official experience doubtless caused him to assent unhesitatingly to the Premier's request, if made as alleged.

In behalf of well-to-do and prosperous section of the greatest empire the sun ever shed its effulgence upon, we must, too, take up the cudgel in behalf of porridge. True, we cannot say we're wedded to porridge ourself. But we've eaten porridge and haggis, and have stayed with both games like a little man. 'Twasn't that we liked either, but 'twas a matter of showing a yellow streak. Consequently, we're going to stay by porridge to the last ditch. Not until such times as the Irishman forsakes potatoes, and the Englishman calves' brains and nucks, shall we throw down our old Scottish prince of foods. Think of Wallace and Bruce, and Bruce's spider, and can you help but think of porridge? Think of the siege of Lucknow and Scottish valor, and there you have porridge again! Think of Waterloo and the Scotch Greys, and can you possibly forget porridge? Of course not. Every time the British army has felt its oats—or at least the Scottish portion of it—porridge has been at the bottom of the laudable feeling. And Canadians there will be in plenty who will dare to say they will not give up the food of their forefathers—potatoes, calves' perquisites and porridge. Let him who will eat saw dust and grow fat upon it. Porridge is good enough for us. And we're not going to criticise the cooking of it, either. If Canadian women cannot cook porridge as they should, that's their disgrace. We scorn to throw it in their faces.—London News.

The extortionate charges of the shipping ring have placed British traders at a fatal disadvantage with German and American competitors.—Daily Chronicle.

Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

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Rye Italian and English Grass Seeds.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Private Bill Notice

The time limit by the rules of the House for receiving petitions for private bills will expire on the 11th day of April, 1903.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 23rd day of April, 1903.

Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 30th day of April, 1903.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1903.

THORNTON FULL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

EGGS FOR SALE from Barred Rocks, Buff Orpington's and Buff Leghorns: good laying strains, $1.00 and $2.00 per setting. Apply Arthur Stewart, North Dairy Farm, Mt. Tolmie, P. O. 125