## Rossland Weekly Miner.




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$\xlongequal{\text { THURSDAY.. ....September } 24,1903 .}$

| Canada is different. It is that British countries should have an advan- tage in other British countries which no forelgn nation can acquire, and Mr. Chamberlain to a large extent shares this view. There may thus be some conflict between the chief objects of the two policies. Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, however, are working for practically the same reform in the fiscal system, however differently they would afterward employ it, and the first thing to be done is to secure the consent to be done is to secure the consent of the people to the imposition of a tarif: Mr. Chamberlain cannot but be most anxious to see a tariff introduced, and it would appear doubtful if Mr . Balfour has so clearly defined his own policy as excluding what is generally understood by British preserence, that the two men conld not work together for some time to come. work together for some time to come. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain's chief opponents in the cabinet have also resigned, presents, of course, a situation very different from that which would otherwise have arisen. It is possible that both he and they have thought that joint resignation from office for the time being would relleve the government of the necessity of either making a choice before discussion has cleared the dir, or else retaining in the same cabinet men of radically different views apon the leading lssue of the day. <br> POLAR POSSIBILITIES. <br> It has been the commonly accepted theory of scientists that animal life on this planet began in the present tropical zone; that the North American fauna branehed out from the fauna of the old world by migration and that man originated somewhere in the tropical regions and probably in Java. <br> Now comes Dr. J. L. Wortman, of Tale, with faets to prove that animal uife originated in the polar regions and prehistorie man in the eariliest stages of his development worked as hard to get away from the north poie as some of his suece. Wortman's explorations in there. Dr Wyoming and Montana last summer conTheed him that monkeys and parrots gamboled in the funglen where the polar mea now spreade in sall-leses leg wastes by coillog around the pole to som theme solves. <br> Professor Wortanan brings home some fonsil monkeys from a $\mathbf{W}$ goming deposit possibly millions of years old, to prove it. The theory is that no novelty as a selentifie conjecturs, but Dr, Wortman's investigations have furniahed the mont striking sorroboration of it. The didnetion to that when the pole was in there and became the aame sort of antmal life to be found now in the troples. The earth began to cool, and the parrots, monkeys and boa constrietors couldn't stand it. They were chased southward by glaciers and things and primitive man emigrated with them. Vegetable to South America, tie Wrana and nown the pioneer monkeys and the pioneer men. $\qquad$ monkey immigration from Europe supplied American similar stock, nor did the Mound Builders, the Aztecs noble red men owe their origin to China or Europe. | it with noise and fury and unwisdom; they belleve it inimical to thought and art and peaceful progress, and, when they recognize that the alternative for us is an island Belgium, they are content with the prospect. I do not happen to sympathize with them There are certain taults in the contemporary Anglo-Saxion character Which it is difflcult not to admit; it is often unkindiy and in the true sense melancholy, suspictous of 1deas sense melancholy, suspiclous of ideas and intellect, soctally uncivilized in that its theory of intercourse is comDetitive and not sympathetic, coarse In its exaggerated pursuit of money, and undigniffed in its treatment of the frequently offensive rick. <br> I find the compensation for such faults in the results of the indomitable courage, perseverance and practical efficlency whicl we stII achieve and which make studious stay-athome Englishmen like myself still proud of the name. The pluck and good humor of our troops in South Africa, the sense and sporting hardiAfrica, the sense and sporting hard- hood of our colonials, the unselfish and tireless labors of our Indian civ-llians-even though, Hike all human labors, their results be good and bad -such qualities as these altogether dwart the taults of the race, social, artistic, intellectual. But what part of these qualities would England have without the Empire? I do not value it for its mere size, but if it passes, I shudder at the thought of the Engtheir qualities gone. But, putting gets these considerations on one side and contemplating the Belgium idea, one may ask what sort of a Belglum it would be. Suppose for a moment that those who oppose our one-sided free trade are right when they prophesy the result of its continuance, remembering that the prophecles of the old protectionists have come true the old protectionists have come true and those of the free-traders been proved talse. <br> "With our induatries dead and with our necessittes imported so long as we could pay tor them, Great Brttatn would become a pleasure country Anglo-saxion and Semitte millionitrea, and tis finhabtents would tuve by ministering to thelr wants, belag pald by thetr exotie cash. For a tume at least they would come from Amerisa, and Autrallia, and South Afriea. W0 might elarge, as it were, a shillitige at the gate, unless some survivine Blieka Beach persuaded us that this was not Boeed prees trade. As aoclety of millitonalres, thetr familles, and thetr parolattes. A soctety of Hons (lot us bo and Jackals. There are parte of Englash soclety where these conatituento exist already. But the naked thingand all over Bngland! <br> "We are sertain in thise controveray to hear much abuse of the colonies. The postition of Mr. Chamberlatin's opit, and my friends of the intellectuals, who do not like colonial ways, will be inclined to echo it. I should wish them to consider Wher Emptre may become." A COAST-KOotenay railway. Whenever either the Dominion or Lean Bros., or their predecessors, the old V. V. \& E. outflt, have made it an | Southern Britial Columbia stands in crying need of a Coast-Kootenay rallway, but the road will never be built by anybody except J. J. Hin the C. P. R. It is therefore worse than useless for the Vancouver "correspondent" to reel off his screeds concerning what McLean Bros. would or would not do in that connection. But while the people of Kootenay, Yale and the lower Fraser valley demand the immediate construction of a Une of rallway from Midway to a line or ran is quite unnecessary that tidewater, it the government of this province should contribute a cent of money or an acre of land towards inducing construction. The line would pass through as rich a territory as can be 1ound in Canada, and there is already an assured through traffic to amply guarantee a reasonable profit for the bullders. However, designing politiclans prominent in the ranks of both the Conservative and Liberal partles have had much to say lately about government assistance for the proposed road. They prattle about obtaining "a quid pro quo," "control of rates," interest in the property," and similar bunco arrangements as an excuse for granting a fat substidy an excuse for granting a tat substay in one way or another. <br> The next legislature should lose no time in dealing with this question in an effective and businesslike manner. Both the C. P. R. and the Great Northern should be given to understand that the province requires a direct line of rallway built from the Coast to Kootenay with as Ittle delay as possible; that the government is prepared to grant a charter for this very valuable privilege to the first company that is prepared to act; that the road must be fully adequate in point of construction and equipment to the demands of the country It would penetrate, and that the gov- ernment would reserve the right to control trafic rates at all points over the system. <br> The rallway company that secures a charter on stmply these terms would have good reason to consider Itself extromely fortunate. All talk about subaldies to ridileuleus. <br> TORTUNES LITNG LOOSE <br> The hamlet of Saskatoon, Saskatchowan, on June 1, 1900, could have been bought for $\mathbf{t} \mathbf{6 0 0}$. <br> The town of Sackeatoon, Slaskatehewan, on Bept. 1, 1003, could not have Hon bought for lees than half a milland dillars. <br> Men sometimes complatn that the hanees of wealth are slow in Canada. Yet men paseed up and down from Regina to Prince Albert dally, men with money and men with bratns, and still the alte of a future metropolls was left negleoted. <br> It is easy to see now why the natural croasing place of the longent river In British territory, the outlet of a vast wheat belt, should be a blg settlement. <br> What is so easy to see now, if seen afteen months ago, would have kept a man and his children to the third and fourth generation in luxury. The site of the city of Ottawa is said to have once changed hands for pair of oxen, and in the commerclal and legitimate speculative world today, there are, even yet, such The <br> The reason most men ate noon | NOW IN THE NORTE <br> MANY DOING WELL AND SEAR IN THE EDMONTON DISYRTCIS. <br> MAN YDOING WELL AND SHAR ing in the ghineral pros- <br> PERITY. $\qquad$ <br> Edmonton, Alberta, seems to be the meeca just now for a large number of old-time residents of Rossland, and from latest accounts most of them seem to be engaged in active business pursuits, and enjoying a fair share of prosperity. From a gentleme northern metropolis it is learned that fully 300 buildings of the moet substantial character are under construction there. People the great majorin great numbers, but the great majorchase or homestead, some of the rich farming lands to be found in that favored section. There is no boom, in the ordinary meaning of the word, now go- ing on, but in the not distant future, When railway construction actually begins, a rush and excitement may be ex- pected. Last week three surveying part ties were outfitted at Edmonton and are another by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the third by the Canadian Northern. The 70 acres of land for depot and machine shops, and the C. P. R. has already se- lected the site for its bridge across the North Saskatchewlan river connecting Stratheona and Edmonton, which will The weather the past season has nothing to recommend it, rain provailing most of the time, but the crops in most frost or dampness, and the people feel fubilant. <br> J. E. Clark, who formerly operated on Washington street, Rossland, has a fine Alexander C. Dempsey, who formerly Was associated with F. W. Pretty on Columbie avenue, is part owner of the Bon Ton, a place where ice cream, fruits, candies and other luxuries are sold in (formerly Mise Bra Herlig of Roseland) are embowered in a beautiful cottage, and are much pleased with their new <br> Mr, and Mrs. Frank Brlstow and Miss Maud Bristow are very comifortably situated tin the northern metropolis. John W. Shore, the expert bookke molde an fmportant poeltion in the HudGeorge MeIKay, who formerly kept grocery atore on Columbla avenue, is and Mrs, Melkay are living fing a vers. neat cottage, and are happy in their <br> James B, Wise has opened an office as an architect and to making money, cther "Ben'g" barber ahop and lo doligs well. <br> Thomas Lapsley, an old-time Ronsland miner and prospector, has deeided to remain in the north couatry. <br> hotel in strathcona and wears a broad amile. <br> samuel Glazan, the second-hand man, has a large building on Jasper avenue business. <br> ${ }^{\prime}$ H. L. Turner is representing the Rossland Wholesale Produce \& Fruit Co., Turner are located in a beautiful cottage, and seem contented with their surroundTo <br> at Fort Saskatchewan. Queen's ho- |
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