The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1895.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Interest in the Armenian question has revived. A little while ago there were serious doubts as to the truth of the reports in circulation about outrages in Armenia. It was said that the Armenians themselves had invented the stories in order to create sympathy in Western countries. It was more than insinuated that the Armenians are great liars, and that there is a party in that country which will not scruple to adopt any means calculated to prejudice the Christians of the West against the Turks. Instances were given of crimes which men of that party had committed or were prepared to commit in order to provoke the Turks to resort to extreme measures against the inhabitants of some parts of Armenia. The consequence of these representations, coming as they did from apparently reliable sources, was that the sympathy for the Armenians cooled quite perceptibly and a large number of intelligent people both in Europe and America made up their minds not to waste too much sympathy on the Armenians until they found out whether or not there was any truth in the stories of wrong and outrage that were so industriously circulated.

Newspaper correspondents and others had been sent to Armenia to find out how much of the terrible news that came from that country was truth and how much fable. The evidence collected by these men confirmed to a very considerable extent the rumors that first reached the West. It was found that the Armenians had been most barbarously treated, not by the semi-barbarous Kurds alone, but by the troops sent into the country by the Government of Turkey. It would be worse than folly to doubt the accounts of Turkish barbarity that were sent to Europe. These accounts were written by men who heard from the survivors of the massacres and from the victims of Turkish oppression the dreadful details of the treatment which the unfortunate Armenians suffered at the hands of the unspeakable Turk.

The consequence of the confirmation of the news lately received from Armenia has been that all doubts as to the cruelty of the Turks and as to the responsibility of their Government for the atrocities have disappeared, and the people of England have determined to urge upon their Government the necessity of interfering on behalf of the oppressed Christians, not only of Armenia but of the whole Turkish Empire. They remind the Government that it is their duty to interpose to see that the Armenians are protected, for by the 61st article of the Treaty of Berlin:

The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers who will superintend their application.

This treaty was drawn up in 1878, seventeen years ago. It is alleged that in this interval both the parties to the agreement have neglected their duty. The Turkish Government have not made the improvements and reforms it promised, and the "Powers," of which Great Britain is one, have taken no steps that have been in any respect effective to extend to the Armenians the protection guaranteed to them by the treaty of Berlin. One of the consequences of this neglect of duty on the part of the Powers is the horrible outrages that have been committed in Armenia, with the knowledge, and it is believed by many by the command, of the Government of Turkey. It is certain that previous to the present agitation in Europe no inquiry into those outrages had been instituted, and it is also certain that none of the perpetrators of the atrocities have been punished.

The Duke of Argyll, at a meeting held a short time ago in St. James' Hall, London, "to protest against the fiendish atrocities perpetrated in Turkish Armenia, and to insist on the speedy fulfilment of the 61st article of the Berlin Treaty and of the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878," insisted with great force and eloquence on the duty of the British Government to interpose on behalf of the oppressed and outraged Armenians. Speaking of what took place after the defeat of the Turks by the Russians in 1876 he said:

In that treaty (the Treaty of San Stefano) Russia bound herself alone to protect the Christians. Russia would have had the right to an exclusive protectorate of Turkey, and would have acquired for herself that rich and glorious inheritance of the East. At this moment our British Government intervened and said "You shall not have this treaty. It is true you overcame the Turks; you have wrung from them this treaty, but we say you shall not have it. We will take it out of your hands and insist that Turkey shall give those promises to all of us which you intended should be given to you alone." That was our attitude at that time. Then, again, we saved Turkey and gave her a new lease of life, restored her power, and that if there were not a single word of treaty imposed upon us a solemn obligation to defend the Christians of Turkey. . . . Now, the Turks have never fulfilled that promise, and I am sorry to say we have never fulfilled our part of the obligations to the Christians of Turkey.

The feeling is strong in Great Britain that the time has come for the nation to extend the protection to the Armenians which has been guaranteed to them but which up to this time has been through neglect and apathy withheld. It seems, too, that the Armenians are preparing to strike a blow for freedom. But it is evident that if they are not helped by some strong European power the attempt must end in rivetting the chains by which they are bound more firmly than ever. We do not think, however, that the British nation will stand by supinely and see the Armenians crushed. If diplomatic influence will not avail to ameliorate the condition of the unhappy people force will have to be resorted to, and it is not likely that Great Britain will go into the work of rescuing the Armenians out of the clutches of the Turks single-handed.

ENGLISH PROTECTIONISTS.

We find that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who ought to know something about the state of public opinion in England, does not, like some Canadian free traders, laugh at the idea of there being protectionists in England. On the contrary, he admits that there are men in England who have come to the conclusion that free trade is a failure even in Great Britain, and he believes that the opinions of these British protectionists are entitled to consideration. This is what he said on the subject:

I find that there are a number of people who, under the present condition of trade, are coming to the conclusion that our free trade policy has been a failure, and who would, therefore, be ready to go back in the direction of protection. This opinion is not to be treated lightly. It ought to be carefully considered.

Mr. Chamberlain then goes on to show why he believes that free trade is the best policy for Great Britain. He does not reason from abstract principles. He does not lay down the law that free trade is the best policy possible for all nations under every variety of circumstances. On the contrary, his arguments are arguments of expediency. He said:

I will only lay before you two reasons why I differ from those who desire to abandon it. My first reason is this: In times past in this country, when England was under protection, and in foreign countries to-day which are also under protection, notably in the United States and in France, trade is even worse than it is here.

My second reason is a little more complicated, but I think I can make it clear to you. We cannot maintain by ourselves, by our own efforts alone, the vast population that is crowded within the limits of our territory. We depend upon our foreign trade. But if, by any means, by protection or any other, you shut the door upon foreign goods, you may be quite certain that the result will be that there will be fewer English goods that will go abroad.

There are, we think, very few Canadian protectionists who will not admit that free trade has, hitherto at any rate, been the best policy for Great Britain. It is favorably situated for being the home of a great commercial nation. It has a large population. Its industries are firmly established. Its facilities for manufacturing are on the whole unequalled by any country in the world. Any other country that competes with it competes at a disadvantage. It is clear then that Great Britain having nothing to fear from the competition of other nations is in a position to trade freely with the whole world. It has far more to gain than to lose by a policy of free trade.

It is evident from the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speech that if he lived in a country in which the conditions are different from those of Great Britain he would have no hesitation in adopting a policy very different from the one which now obtains in that country. Some of the most zealous protectionists in Canada are Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen who when at Home were staunch free traders. When they came to Canada they found that they as business men were under very different conditions, and they lost no time in adopting a trade policy which in their opinion was best suited to those conditions. France and the United States have grown rich and powerful under the protective system. It is very doubtful if they would be as rich and as powerful as they are to-day if they had adopted a free trade policy. Neither of them was ever in a position to compete in trade and manufactures with Great Britain on even terms, for the simple reason that they have not possessed the facilities that Great Britain has had at command. But we see that in the opinion of Englishmen whose views are, according to Mr. Chamberlain, worthy of respect, Great Britain can no longer in justice to one of its greatest industries—if not the very greatest—that of agriculture, be in a position to continue its policy of unrestricted free trade. If this is really the case, the protectionist party will continue to grow in Great Britain and will find leaders as able as either Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Balfour.

THE LATEST THEORY.

People generally believe that the more an individual or a nation has to sell the better for that individual or nation. The farmer who sells a thousand bushels of wheat is generally supposed to be better off than the farmer who can spare only one hundred bushels, and the nation which has a hundred millions worth of its products to ship to foreign countries is regarded as wealthier than the nation which can sell to the foreign customer only fifty millions worth. But these are, according to the organ of the Opposition, antiquated notions which enlightened free traders have outgrown and abandoned long ago. In modern times the year in which the country's exports are small and its imports large is a bad year for that country. The balance in favor of the year of plenty it designates an *adverse* balance as far as the country is concerned. According to our profound contemporary, all that a country has to do to become prosperous is to diminish its exports and to increase its imports. Let British Columbia send away less coal, less salmon and less timber and import more tea, more sugar, more brandy and more champagne, and it will, if it continue in that good way, become the most prosperous of the provinces of the Dominion!

This is what our contemporary says—it is surely not what it means. Surely it can understand that the old-fashioned notion of the balance of trade—which by the way is to-day entertained by millions—may be fallacious, and yet its own theory, which runs to the other extreme, be the quintessence of absurdity.

We find that the Times must have adopted its peculiar theory very lately, for it quoted with approval on the 23th of last month part of a letter written by the Melbourne correspondent of Bradstreet's, which, according to its latest belief, is pernicious nonsense. The writer, after referring to the large foreign indebtedness the interest on which has to be met by exports, goes on to say:

For the four contiguous colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia. * * In 1894 the exports amounted to £50 242,724, against £46 911,279, the increase being £3,331,445. In 1893 exports exceeded imports by £9,967 190, but in 1894 the excess was £11,502,794. The circumstances of the Australian colonies may upon the whole be regarded as slowly improving. * * But the volume of production is increasing, economy in all matters is more extensively practised, and the foundations of a sounder era of prosperity are being slowly and silently laid."

What could the economist of the Times be thinking of when he allowed any one to say in its columns that to encourage production, and consequently to increase exports, is to lay the foundations of prosperity? This is one of the old-fashioned notions which must be repudiated by the free traders of the present century.

ANTITOXINE.

Antitoxine is being administered in Germany with very favorable results. In Halle, between November 11, 1894, and January 15 of this year, 114 cases were subjected to serum treatment, and reports come from thirty physicians. There were only nine deaths in all, a mortality of less than 8 per cent. Eighty-nine of the cases were treated in private houses, of these six died; out of the remaining 25 cases which were treated in hospitals there were three deaths.

In Altona, between September 1, 1894, and March 1, 1895, the antitoxine was used in 63 cases. Eight of the patients died; this was a mortality of 12 69 per cent. "In 31 out of the 63 cases tracheotomy was required, but only three of these patients, or less than 10 per cent., succumbed to the disease. This is regarded as a remarkable record for a series of cases of this kind. The mortality from diphtheria in the hospital at Altona for the last seven years has been from 29.23 to 37.27 per cent. The evidence in favor of the efficacy of antitoxine is accumulating fast. The day, we believe, cannot be far distant when it will be looked upon both by the medical men and the people generally of all countries as the surest and most valuable remedy in the whole *materia medica*.

Phosphorescent Light.

Some experiments have been made in France to determine the specific action of a considerable lowering of temperature upon the brilliancy of certain bodies which shine in the dark after having been exposed to sunlight. Tubes of glass filled with the powdered sulphides of calcium, barium, strontium, etc., all substances possessing the property of phosphorescence in a high degree, were exposed to the solar rays and afterward proved to be luminous in the dark, this being done in such a way as to fix upon the memory the mean value of the progressive diminution of the emitted light, and the time also was noted during which the light was strong, less strong and weak respectively. The tubes were next placed in bright sunlight for one minute and then suddenly introduced into a double walled glass cylinder, the interspace of which was filled with nitrous oxide at 140 degrees C. In about five or six minutes the temperature of the tubes was some 100 degrees. They were then withdrawn, and when observed in a perfectly dark chamber no luminosity whatever was perceptible. As the tubes recovered their normal temperature, however, the phosphorescence returned without the exciting agency of the sun's rays or of diffused light. These results were proved to be general for all phosphorescent substances employed. The experiments showed, too, that the production of the phosphorescent light requires a certain movement of the constituent molecules of bodies.

Man.

Bearing in mind that, as far as general configuration goes, the ground plans of the present continent have been about the same, only an occasional bit of land having been topped off, as in England, the question arises, Is man an animal of the old world or of the new? If we descend from some anthropoidal ape, then that Asiatic or African monkey must have had a fair hand, and, above all else, a working thumb. Baboons run on all fours, but the gibbons, who are arboreal and live on fruits, have nicely developed thumbs and can pick a nut and shell it neatly. An American monkey has not these exact capabilities. He does not depend on his hands to cling to a branch. He uses a fifth limb, which is his prehensile tail. The true gibbon is not, however, utterly a nut or fruit eater. If confined to that diet alone, a strictly vegetarian one, he pines. He likes eggs and devours small insects. Vary his diet in a menagerie, making him slightly omnivorous, and his condition improves. If not, then, for these arboreal ancestors, who had hands, we might never have been. We may then trace our origin from the old rather than from the new one, but we really know but little about the particulars.—New York Times.

Emperor Fo-hi.

The Emperor Fo-hi, the first of his line, is the Chinese model of politeness. He is said to have been so civil that he always spoke, even of himself, with profound respect, and when the Chinese habit of self depreciation is remembered this degree of civility will be better appreciated.

The widow of John Brown of slavery day fame lives in a pretty cabin in the Sierra Azure mountains, about fifty miles from San Francisco. The picturesque situation of her home and the fame of her great-hearted husband attract many visitors, who are kindly received.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

That Fraudulent Marriage at Vancouver—Wellington's Dominion Day Sports—Accident to a Sailor.

Tuberculosis at Chilliwack—Fishing in the Cowichan River—Cycling Parade at Westminster.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 30.—The Sewell-Bates fraudulent marriage case was continued before Judge Bole this morning. Bates was in the witness box all morning. He swore that Mrs. Struthers, who accuses him of obtaining a feigned marriage with her, swore falsely; that Mrs. Struthers and he had assumed marital relations without any real or feigned marriage ceremony. Bates's record as a Lothario was unmercifully paraded before the large crowd in the court. Numerous letters alleged to have been written by him to ladies who had fallen captive to his charms for the last eighteen years, were produced in court, and the names of several ladies were mentioned to whom it was said Bates had proposed marriage. Bates was taken ill after his examination, and the trial was hurried to a conclusion. The case was long, and the evidence exhaustive, some of the witnesses being guilty, it was alleged, of wholesale perjury. The lawyers hardly succeeded in unravelling the tangle of falsehood. His Honor was repeatedly compelled to suppress testimony.

VANCOUVER, May 31.—The telegraph wire went down and rendered it impossible to send the verdict in the Bates case and other matter.

The vital statistics for May are as follows: Births, 27; deaths, 12; marriages, 10.

The perjury case arising out of the Lashbrook-Sexsmith trial is in progress at the police court.

The close of the Bates feigned marriage trial was dramatic. The jury retired at 5:30 and returned at 6 in the evening. Bates had been taking medicine all day, and a doctor was in attendance to keep him from again collapsing. When the jury returned into court he was sitting bent over and trembling like an aspen leaf. When the foreman announced ten for acquittal and two for guilty Bates reeled in the witness box and fell violently to the floor, being seized with an epileptic fit, the eighth attack since his arrest. The jury were sent back to reconsider their verdict and the court was cleared. At 8 o'clock the doors were again thrown open and in ten minutes the place was densely packed. Bates was still writhing on the floor with a red handkerchief tied around his head, his garments disarranged and his eyes wide open staring into vacancy. The law required him to be there to hear the verdict but he was beyond comprehending its import. The interest was intense when the jury again filed in and were asked for their verdict. One still held out, and the foreman said it looked as if they would not be able to agree. Justice Bole then delivered an eloquent address, and in five minutes the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty, Juryman Sentell rising to explain that he gave the prisoner the benefit of a very vague doubt, though he believed him guilty, but mercy and the vague doubt had induced him to yield.

Lobb, who recently held up the crew of Sansom's police boat in Northern waters, has become a raving maniac, and Mr. Moresby has wired to Ottawa to have him taken at once to the asylum. He refuses to eat and has not tasted food for three days.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, May 30.—It is said that human bones have been found in the ruins of a house at White's Creek, near North Bend, called "the white house," which was destroyed by fire a week ago. The bones have been sent to Dr. Boggs who will examine them.

The lantern parade of the cycling club last night was a great success. Some of the riders were highly commended in the press for their attractive turnouts.

Two cows, owned by Indians, affected with tuberculosis were seized and slaughtered by Inspector Hickingbottom at Chilliwack. A post mortem disclosed the fact that they were very badly diseased.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 31.—The waters of the Fraser are not falling as rapidly as it was thought they would, but experts who have carefully studied the situation say that there is no danger of floods this year.

A telegram from Soda Creek received today says: "Weather warm; river rising."

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 30.—A sailor on board the Wakefield, loading here, was severely injured by a fall of coal from the chute today. He was removed to the hospital.

A meeting will shortly be held in Wellington to arrange for the annual first of July sports, which this year are to be on a bigger scale than usual in view of the opening of the new race track. It is understood a special feature will be made of bicycle riding, and an effort will be made to secure the attendance of the best riders throughout the Province and on the Sound.

Many apple trees in this vicinity are so affected with fruit pests of all kinds that it is stated but little fruit of any value will be gathered from them this year.

NANAIMO, May 31.—The mass meeting of miners will not take place before July 1, as the present agreement with the company does not expire until then.

The Two Brothers at Departure Bay is the first vessel to load coal for the past eight days.

The weather is very cold and wet and in consequence everything is backward.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, May 29.—The following Victorians have been at the Quamichan hotel during the last few days: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Vernon, Mr. Galpin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tye and Messrs. Cuthbert and Worsfold. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Halked, of Shawnigan lake, and Mr. and Mrs. Ashdown Green have also been staying at Duncan.

A considerable number of Cowichan residents went down to Victoria to take in the Queen's birthday attractions. No public manifestation was held here, and the rain which fell all day or nearly so, although good for agriculturists, prevented the holding of several private picnics.

The water in the Cowichan river is still rather high, but several fish, in fine condition, of 4 lbs. and over have been taken lately by Mr. Dickie, Mr. Shaw and other anglers.

The superintendent of Indian affairs, A. W. Vowell, went up to Kuper Island on Saturday. Judge Drake had two or three days excellent fishing in the Chemainus river and Bonsall's creek.

Road meetings were held last week by the ratepayers at Koksilah and Chemainus. At the former meeting Mr. Robt. McLay occupied the chair; a resolution was passed asking for a restoration of the old boundaries of the road district; and at the latter, at which Major J. M. Mutter, M.P.P., presided, a motion was carried by 14 to 3 recommending that all work done on the trunk road be carried out by contract.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney arrived up on Monday morning and enjoyed the sport on the Cowichan river. The best recent one morning's take of fish on the river (mostly sea trout) has been that of Mr. F. Maitland Dougall—37 fish weighing 45 lbs.

A public hall for entertainments, public meetings, etc., is about to be erected at McPherson's station.

CHILLIWACK.

(From the Progress.)

A bush of well formed plums was laid on our table this week from the orchard of James Bruce, and if it is an indication of the coming crop, it will be something enormous. On one limb, measuring in length 18 inches, we counted 140 plums.

Mrs. Robson, wife of Rev. E Robson, of the Coqualeetza Institute, met with a painful accident on Tuesday. She was alighting from a vehicle at the camp ground when the horse started and she was jerked out suddenly, with the result that her arm was dislocated. Dr. Henderson was called and replaced the arm. Mrs. Robson is recovering gradually.

The annual camp meetings in connection with the Methodist church began yesterday. A number of visiting clergymen, in addition to the local staff, were in attendance. The meetings last year were postponed on account of the high water, but there is little or no fear in that direction this year.

A very large bear weighing between 400 and 500 lbs. was shot a week ago by George Thornton near Mr. Zink's. It did not take long to get the first shot into him, which, however, only made him angry and he went for his assailant, and received the third shot when ten feet off.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

Hon. Justice Crease will preside at the spring court of assize in this city on Monday, June 10.

W. C. Pound has received the skin of an immense mountain lion, which was killed near Hope. It measures nearly nine feet from the tip of the tail to the nose.

Among those who suffered from the recent overflow of the Mission creek was W. D. Hobson, whose crop was almost completely destroyed by the flood. A jam of logs and driftwood in the creek was the cause of the outbreak.

The assessment roll for the current year shows the value of assessed real estate in the city to be $478,138, and improvements $117,468, making the available taxable property for the year total up to $593,606.

L. W. Shatford, of Fairview, is more than ever convinced of the future prosperity of that camp, which he regards as one of the best in the lower country. He is making arrangements to open up a branch store at Camp McKinney.

A young man named Gardom was brought in last week from Enderby, suffering from a very severe cut on his foot accidentally inflicted with an axe.

Several prospectors are at work on the west side of Okanagan lake, in the neighborhood of Bear and Lambly creeks. A considerable amount of gold has from time to time been taken from Bear creek, and mineral bearing quartz is plentiful in the district. It is not at all improbable that a rich strike may yet be made in that section.

The recent period of wet weather which has been experienced in this district is without a parallel in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. For ten days it has been rainy and cloudy and more favorable weather for the growing crops could not be desired. Three days rain has generally been considered as much as could be expected at one time during the summer months, but the record is now broken and some of the weather prophets are now proclaiming a wet summer. The price of beef has gone up, so has wheat, and with the prospects of a good crop the spirits of the farmers have also risen, and everything points to a prosperous year for this district.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

At the new camp on the boundary line Gus Upton and Ross Thompson staked three claims, a sample assay from the ore on one of them, the Brooklyn, went $40 in free gold to the ton. The discoveries are on the boundary line due south of Rossland, distant about seven miles. There ledges of ore were first discovered during the boundary line survey nearly forty years ago. The first locations were made in 1892 by A. Symonds, who allowed his claim to run out. This spring A. Symonds having interested Captain Burbridge, recorded fourteen claims in the locality. Harry Hughes has four claims, Boady has four claims, and Thompson, Upton and Silverman are interested in three.

Pay ore has been struck on the Pilgrim-Monita.

Paris Belle stock is selling freely in Spokane.

The Commander, the World, and the Butte are claims of which the ore assays higher in copper than from any other properties in the camp.

Miles McNally and Con Doherty have staked a claim on the other side of the Columbia river on a ledge carrying galena. A test gave returns of 153 ounces in silver to the ton.

Blackburn and Allan have a contract on the Golden Drop, an extension of the O. K. The claim is owned by Eastern capitalists.

The Mascot and Mascot Fraction were sold on Monday to A. Sternberger, of Jackson, Ohio. The price was a good one, and the deal for practically a cash consideration.

For some time a steady stream of prospectors has been going into the country east of the R. E. Lee and Maid of Erin, the claims bonded to John M. Burke and Senator J. L. Wilson for $36,000. But little attention had been drawn to this section until the opening up of an enormous body of ore on the St. Mary. The most important claims, so far as known, lie in direct line easterly from the R. E. Lee and Maid of Erin. The ground to the east of these claims is staked off for at least two miles, and on each and every one of the mineral claims there is a bona fide discovery of gold bearing ore, some of them not surpassed by anything in the district.

A remarkable showing of ore has been made in the bottom of the Gertrude shaft. The vein is seven feet wide, all ore, running enough to make shipments profitable.

All the treasury stock in the Great Western & Golden Chariot Co. has been taken by an Eastern capitalist, who is an old miner from Leadville.

The ore body on the War Eagle mine was reported on Monday to be 19 feet wide in the west drift.

Ore has been found on the Cliff mine assaying $72 in gold to the ton and 10 per cent. copper. It is said that no great distance will have to be run to catch the rich ore in the tunnel. The discovery of a big chute of pay ore on the Cliff would do a great deal for the development of Trail Creek.

Development work on the Columbia, the bonding of the Kootenay group and the North Star, has caused many conservative mining men to open their eyes and ask the question, "Will the Columbia hill prove a second Red Mountain in richness?" The Trail Mining Co., with J. J. Moynahan in charge, are slowly but surely making a mine of the Columbia, pay ore having been struck in both the adit tunnels. Every mining expert who has visited the Kootenay says that this property bears the ear-mark of a mine, and though this claim has only been bonded three weeks, the lead has been opened up in many places below the shaft and the vein found to be strong and true. Two tunnels have been started and a pile of high grade ore is on the dump of drift No. 1, which is already in some thirty feet. Ore is also coming in in the second dift, which is about 200 feet below No. 1. The North Star adjoins the Columbia on the north and has been bonded by A. Beamer, and a force of men are engaged blasting out hundred dollar rock for a tunnel. The Kootenay people have put a couple of men to work on the Tip Top, a claim which was included in the deed for the Kootenay.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

The Hall Mines Co. has accepted the tender of the California Wire Works Company for the erection of an aerial tramway from the Silver King mine to Nelson.

At Forty-nine creek the Nelson Hydraulic Co.'s works are in full progress. All the plant erected by the company works excellently and there is a splendid head of water. This is being utilized mainly in removing the worst part of the banks, leaving lighter and possibly richer work for later in the season, when there will be less water.

Dan O'Brien, one of the owners of the Union, brought with him some samples of rock for assay; the results of the assay were most satisfactory, being 70 ounces in silver and $9 75 in gold. The Grand Prize No. 2 also gives good results. Native copper has been found on the Indianapolis belonging to the same group.

It is expected that a large sum of money will be expended on the development of the Union and Grand Prize No. 2 during the summer.

The Lillie May is looming up, late assays calling for 280 ounces of silver and $15 in gold.

The Kootenay, Tip-Top and Copper Jack have been bonded to Mr. Humphreys for $75,000, and a force of men are already at work on the Kootenay.

The Gertrude looks well. The shaft is down more than 20 feet.

The Nickel Plate has been bonded for $20,000 in cash and 20 per cent. of the capital stock of the company which is now in process of formation.

Sixty-four new locations were recorded last week at Trail Creek.

Mr. H. Wagner leaves Kaslo on Saturday to commence operations on the Wagner group, situated on Hall creek, a tributary of the Duncan. This is the group of which two claims were recently bonded for $15,000 to Col. Peyton and Mr. Wakefield, of the Le Roi and War Eagle respectively.

N. Tucker and others of New Denver have been prospecting on Springer creek and have located two claims through which runs a ledge eight feet wide with a foot of solid ore. The claims have a foot of solid ore on the hanging wall, four inches in the centre and eight inches on the foot wall, while all the ledge is mineralized.

H. Ward has sold two-ninths of the Nabob, an extension of the Bluebird.

T. Duffy & Co., owners of the Noonday on the Galena Farm, are pushing their work ahead in the hope of striking a solid ledge.

Work in the lower tunnel of the Rueccau has disclosed a body of high grade ore going 3,000 ounces and over to the ton.

It is currently reported that a second ledge has been struck on the Cumberland, of equal richness with the original to which it is parallel at a distance of only a few feet.

The English government never offered a reward for the discovery of perpetual motion. Sir Isaac Newton proved the utter fallacy of such a supposition.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics &c.

CAUTION — None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., &c. au30-1y