动力也不多点在高相互 MEJO THEARE INTER THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY C LONIST THURSDAY AUGUST 27 1896stage when persistent. plucky develop-ment work, sustained by ample capi-tal, must be done to prove up these many veins and surface showings, on the eve of being elevated to power, Colonist Che STRAIGHT AS AN ARROY would seem hardly a propitious time to talk to the Americans about reciprocity. THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896. but a sufficient amount of working capital is demanded, (a) because much of the rock Mr. Laurier says a good deal about B.B.B. deepening the water-courses between MR. LAURIER'S POLICY. First Report of the Provincial Min-Canada and the United States for the eralogist on That Part of

Those who expected to find an original purpose of benefiting the farmers of the idea in Mr. Laurier's exposition of the two countries. There is no originality Liberal policy given to the Canadian in this scheme, and we fear no practipublic through the medium of an Am- cability. A commission has been already erican newspaper will be grievously disappointed. The policy which Mr. That commission will soon find out how Laurier gives to the world as his own is much it will cost to deepen the channels one that has been tried by different Can- of the lakes and rivers and to reconadian governments, and where it has struct the canals between Lake Superior failed it has failed through the jealousy, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; but and what looks very like the perversity, how the two countries are to co-operate of the Government of the United States. to perform this titanic work, or how If, as Mr. Laurier says, the relations be- they are to regulate the navigation of the Carlyle left for Rossland, and the prompttween Canada and the United States deep water channel after it is completed, have not been so cordial for some time is, we fear, far beyond the powers of past as he hoped they would be in the any commission to point out.

did not recognize the American claim,

American cruisers seized British sealing

vessels pursuing their lawful avocation

future, whose fault was it? The Americans have been snarling British Columbians, to their sorrow, and threatening about the bonding know a good deal about the way in privilege for so long a time that it is which Canadians and Canadian inter- evident if they were not benefited by the ests have been treated by the Govern- present arrangement it would have been ment of the United States with the full done away with years ago. When the approbation of the citizens of the Re- relations between Canada and the approbation of the citizens of the Re-public. The American Government laid claim to the sovereignty of Behring seen that the Americans will pursue the seen that the Americans will pursue the public. The American Government of Behring seen that the Americans will pursue the sovereignty of Behring seen that the Americans will pursue the course on all subjects in which both groundless by some of the most learned of American jurists. In the exercise of the sovereignty it assumed, it denied to the sovereignty it assumed to the sovereignty it assumed, it denied to the sovereignty it assumed to the sovereignty it assumed, it denied to the sovereignty it assumed to the sovereignty to the sovereignty it assumed to the sovereignty to the sovereign the sovereignty it assumed, it denied to terests, without giving any consideration

## QUITE CONSISTENT.

The latest action of the majority of the on the high seas; and when compensation was demanded for the injury done City Council in the matter of the Point to British subjects, even after a Board Ellice bridge is quite consistent with to British subjects, even after a board of Arbitrators had decided that the United States had no right to make the seizures, justice was not done. Even when a member of the Administration any knowledge of the proprieties of poli-tical life would approach the Govern-Commbia especially in this distribution the seizures is a dompromise Congress repuagreed to a compromise Congress repu- tical life would approach the Governdiated his action and withheld from the ment on any subject of public interest men who were injured by what was re- in the ordinary way, which is through ally no better than an act of piracy, the their representatives in parliament; and compensation which was declared to be men who had good sense, even though their due. While this Behring Sea dispute they were lacking in intelligence, would was pending, the British Government think twice before they set up their and British subjects were abused and opinion against that of the Minister of vilified without measure by the news- Public Works and the skilled men of paper press of the United States. Be- his department as to the kind of bridge cause British subjects exercised what that should span the Arm at Point was clearly their right, they were stig- Ellice and the material of which a strucmatized as "pirates" and "poachers," ture connecting such important places and the seizure of their ships and as the city of Victoria and the garrison the destruction of their property were town of Esquimalt should be composed. declared to be less than they deserved. We have a higher opinion of the Premier This kind of treatment of British sealers than to suppose that he would allow can hardly be said to be conducive to himself to be moved by back-door incordial relations between Canada and fluences such as a faction of the City

cordial relations between Chandar and the Government organ are to the united States. Mr. Laurier informed the American newspaper that some years ago there was considerable friction created by the North Atlantic tishery troubles. Who was it that created that friction? The reciprocity treaty of 1851 gave the Americans free use of the British inshore fisherier. But the Americans, nevertheless, considerable, sidered that treaty too favorable to Canada and had it abrogated. There was trouble after the abrogated. There was

the Province. Valuable Information on the Development and Prospects of This Rich Region.

A bulletin issued yesterday by the provincial Bureau of Mines contains the re-port of Mr. Wm. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, on the Trail Creek mining district. It was only on July 1 that Mr. reasons, although there is now, withou doubt, much high grade ore in sight. I ness with which this concise and timely re-port has been issued enables up-to-date shipping mines are now in such a position nformation to be placed before that they can afford to hold back their the public as to the mining develop-ment of that important part of in such working order as to be able to han-

been so strongly directed towards this pro-vince as a field for investment. In the opening paragraph of the report Mr. Car-British subjects the right to hunt seals in that sea. Although Great Britain did not recognize the American claim

that obtain in the many new mining camps that are now being founded. Excellent work has been, and is being, done in the Columbia, especially in this district; as the inestimable value of a thorough geological survey of a country in which ore deposits are to be found has been well established by are to be found has been well established by the results obtained in the Western states of America, where these surveys have proved most useful, and beneficial in a strictly practical sense, not only to scien-tific men, but to the prospectors and ex plorers who have thus been guided." The report continues: "Perhaps the greatest factor that will determine the progress of mining and the realization of greatest

the wealth that undoubtedly is now locked up in these mountains, is the means of communication and transport. The ores must be carried to the metallurgical cen-tres for treatment, and if the ore deposits now known to exist, and those that may vet be discovered, are to be made available yet be discovered, are to be made available and to become a most valuable part of our reso urces, trails, roads and railroads must be constructed to make possible the concentration of ores, fuels and supplies at the most favorable points; and if this part of the industry is to be retained in Canada, Concent a must be beldly advanting the fuel of the sector of the

is very hard to mine, necessitating good machinery to make proper progress. (b.) considerable or even extensive develop-ment work must be done in the search for more pay shutes, (c.) while the more or less faulty nature of the ground, though not serious, will complicate this work. While the present mines were opened up with comparatively small capital by reason of the mines producing pay ore shortly after work was begun, or ore that was very profit-able as soon as roads were built over which it could be sent to the smelters, still any

the first place better and cheaper means British Columbia, a highly desirable con-sideration now that the attention of cap-italists in the East and in England has been so strongly directed towards this pro-vince as a field for investment. In the capacity. In some cases shipments have been suspended on account of the proper-ties being bonded, or until the completion

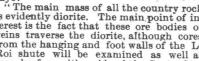
of underground workings that will make of underground workings that will make mining mire advantageous. "The camp vis the scene of constantly growing activity. Much good exploring work has been begun, much more is being projected. Already five air compressor plants are installed, and six more are beir

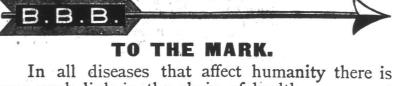
gether, \$175,000 worth of machinery and supplies have been ordered for this camp." The production of the Trail Creek district much more difficult by the great area of this province, and also by the fact that it will be in great part the pioneer endeavor to investigate and record officially the greatly differing conditions' that when the thermore many mine areas o July 1, 1896, is given with the exception of the output from the free milling ores of the .K. mine, which could not be obtained in

ime for the report. No. of tons smelted to July 1st, 1896... 27.085 o. of ounces of gold...... o. of ounces of silver..... 45,234 67,793 No. of lbs. of copper. 1,265,362 

\$1,007,007 silver, 2.5 oz.; copper, 2.3 per cent. Value, \$37.18.

In the above returns the compilation was made directly from the shipping returns and books of the following mines that have shipped ore other than test lots:—The Le Roi, War Eagle, Irou Mask, Poorman, Josie, Cliff, and Evening Star, and the above results give almost the exact output of the mines at Rossland up to Luby 1et 1896. The mines at Rossland up to July 1st, 1890. The tonnage is the net, or with moisture de-ducted amounting to ½ to 1 per cent. The amount of gold, and silver given is the actual amount allowed for by the smelters, or 95 to 98 per cent. of the assay value of the gold contents, and 95 per cent. of the silver. The percentage of copper given is the assay value less 1.3, as in the general average value the copper assay would in-dicate 3.6 per cent. of copper in the ore. The gross value includes smelter and \$332,500



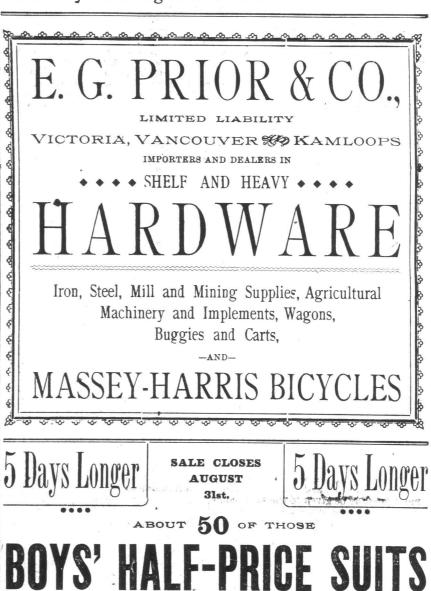


some weak link in the chain of health, some spot that is the seat of the trouble. It may be the liver. it may be the stomach; perhaps it is the bowels or the kidneys; most likely it is the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters goes straight to that spot, strengthens the weak link in the chain, removes the cause of the disease, and restores health, because it acts with cleansing force and curative power upon the stomach. liver, kidneys, bowels and blood.

With good red blood health is assured, without it disease is certain to come and Burdock

## BLOOD BITTERS

is the only remedy that will positively remove all blood poisons. In ulcers, abscesses, scrofula, scrofulous swellings, skin diseases, blotches, old sores, etc., B.B.B. should be applied externally, as well as taken internally according to directions.



trouble after the abrogation of that United States. He shows, too, what were treaty because the Americans wanted to use the fisheries on the Atlantic coast as their own; and because the Dominion used the proper and lawful means to prcparts of silver and two of copper, but tect its fisheries, the Americans growled, they were to have the same value as the and threatened Canada. Then came the Medjidi dollar, having eight parts of Treaty of Washington. Under it the silver. The merchants, however, re-Americans on very easy terms had the fused to accept these, and the Khalifa confiscated their goods and closed their use of the Canadian fisheries. Those shops. This brought them to reason, terms were not very closely carried out and, on agreeing to accept them at their by the Americans and in one particular whole value (as if of eight parts of they avoided them by what appeared to but they were warned that if they

be very sharp practice. When, after considerable unpleasantness—all on the part of the Americans — the fishing outcome of these arbitrary measures was clauses of the Washington treaty were made ineffective, the Government of made ineffective, the Government of pensate for the difference in value be-canada was so good natured and so for-tween the new and old dollars. Of course giving, without any equivalent whatever, all the Khalifa knew was that the dollar as to extend the time in which had been accepted, and with that he was Americans might fish in Canadian wat- satisfied." ers some months-until the close of the The Government of the United States fishing season-for no other reason than has not fortunately such power to en-

to save from loss some American force the currency law as the Khalifa attempt of the Americans to get and to no doubt, act pretty much in the hold what did not belong to them; and same way as the Soudan merchants the head and front of Canada's offend- did. They will either refuse to take the ing was her determination, very moder- depreciated coin, or if they find that ately expressed and gently carried out, impossible they will raise the prices of their commodities to suit the new order to protect her rights.

Mr. Laurier talks about entering into of things. It will no doubt happen-if States as if it were not the fault of the United States as it happened in the front as good prospects on being worked disclose ore of an increasing value. and mutually profitable relations have modifies will be greatly enhanced, while not been continued since 1866. The the wages of labor will not be raised American Government abrogated the in a corresponding degree.

reciprocity treaty of 1854, and they refused to enter into a reciprocal arrangement many times since. When Mr. Laurier was doing his best to establish a Mr. Bonar, the defeated candidate in A cross petition has been filed against commercial union between the two North Bruce. The uspal charges are countries he was distinctly told that the made, and also that the candidate, who only condition on which free trade with is a doctor, treated his patients free. the United States would be extended to

Light in Asia-It Shines Clearly. Canada was that its people should con- Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto.

sent to become United States citizens. This has been said so often and so emphatically by men of influence in the United States that it seems to be on the part of any Canadian statesman a mere waste of words to express a desire for reciprocity in trade. All intelligent Americans know thet. Cheadians and the sailburn & Constant of the Network of the sailburn & the sailburn & the Network of the sailburn & the sailburn & the Network of the sailburn & the sailburn & the Network of the sailburn & the sailburn & the Network of the sailburn & the sailburn & the Network of the sailburn & the sailburn & the Network of the sailburn & the sailburn & the sailburn & the Network of the sailburn & the sailburn & the sailburn & the Network of the sailburn & the sailburn & the sailburn & the Network of the sailburn & the sent to become United States citizens.

TOBONTO TOPICS.

reciprocity in trade. All intelligent Americans know that Canadians are most desirous of reciprocity in trade with their country as soon as it can be obtained on anything like fair terms. But now, when Mr. McKinley and the u'tra-protectionists appear to be again

pose to regulate the currency of the United States. He shows, too, what were the effects of the Khalifa's policy. Here is the lesson: "The Khalifa (being in want of money) now began to coin dollars containing six "The first of containing six" of Rossland, but more rapid advance is wide traverse the country may with a six or seven years has been rapid, but the most marked advance has followed the building of the various lines of the completed, as is seen, for one instance, in the rise of the new camp of Rossland, but more rapid advance is wide traverse the country may with a

of Rossland, but more rapid advance is awaiting these better facilities, which it is safe to predict will be called on to carry a parent dislocation of the veins which they heavy tonnage. Several important lines are seeking aid to be built; lines that will open country that already is proving most trated, and even to follow along the dyke open country that aready is proving most promising as it is further prospected, and it is hoped that this aid will be granted, so as to permit the immediate commence ment of these important undertakings. Not only is the bulk of this ore being stimmed to the south but the large area to the formation of these ore deposits. shipped to the south, but the large propor-tion of the fast increasing demand for mine "In this Rossland ore, much prospect

tion of the fast increasing demand for mine and mercantile supplies is being satisfied by the cities on the other side or the bor-der, with the result that a great revival in their business affairs has followed the open-ing up of these good markets in British Columbia, greatly due to the fact that orders can be now more promptly filled and forwarded from this source this

dered, is being brought most of the way over American railroads to the point of en-try, Northport. If our own centres of trade to save from loss some American citizens who had expended money in fitting out fishing vessels. The cause of the disagreements about the fisheries on both sides of the continent was the intrinsic value they will, we have the doubt. act pretty much in the new and large markets are opening up in the disagreements about the fisheries on both sides of the continent was the the disagreement of the American to the currency is was the Linking try, Northport. If our own centres of trade are to benefit by this growing business, strong efforts must be made to get these intrinsic value they will, we have the disagreements about the fisheries on both sides of the continent was the the disagreements about the fisheries on both sides of the continent was the the disagreements about the fisheries on both sides of the continent was the the disagreements about the fisheries on both sides of the continent was the the disagreement of the disagreement vantage, as the fact should be realized that new and large markets are opening up in British Columbia. American business men are making strong efforts to secure this trade, and the current once set in, it will be difficult to deflect it into that channel most beneticial to the commercial interests of this country."

It is pointed out that the successful open-ing up of mines at Rossland has stimulated prospecting in the district with the result Mr. Laurier talks about entering into district with the result in a nave been exposed at the sufface are the fearly of the United States as it happened in the front as good prospects on being worked of foretell how much extensive underground.

"Many claims at many points in Trail Oreek district are now being carefully ex-amined and bonded or bought, which bet-ter means of access and egress, now pro-jected or being completed, will render pos-sible their being worked and the render in the surface of these ore shutes is covered brown sintery mass, and experience enter means of access and egress, new pro-jected or being completed, will render pos-sible their being worked, and the principals

or agents representing capital are investi-gating these new resources. The fact that men interested in the treatment of ores, or

men interested in the treatment of ores, or their transportation, on studying the con-ditions and possibilities now shown, have begun large undertakings, or are now plan-ing them, is indicative that the future development of this part of the province

and surface showings in this new camp at Rossland, is to the effect that few camps have ever shown so many favorable indica-pure sulphides, it will be found lying along tions that warrant the belief that on further extensive, systematic exploration other shutes of gold will be uncovered. Pros-pecting has disclosed these many parallel veins, varying in width, when exposed, from an inch to several feet, and it is be-

ANTONE WALTERS, Artist. only ones. Pasadena, Cal. This district has now reached that cross-cutting, for the good rule of following as the South Belt, the same system to the 28th instant.

WILLIAMS & CO. CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS. - - - - 97 JOHNSON STREET

STILL LEFT.

the ore is seldom possible for any distance of east and west fissures obtain, and, with by reason of these dislocations." The typical ore of the camp, as sold by the Le Roi, War Eagle, Iron Mask or Josie, is divided into first-class of nearly massive more extensive investigation of the Crown Point and Deer Park, the ore bodies have not vet been found of large size, fine grained pyrrhotite and copper pyrites, sometimes with a little magnetite, or missometimes with a little magnetite, or mis-pickel, with more or less quartz and cal-cite. In this class of ore, as got from the lowest workings of the Le Roi, the amount of quartz is much higher, but this is prov-ing the best ore in the mine the average ore is of these properties being the average ore in the mine the average ore is not the set or the the ore on the rest of the camp in that

the of quarts is much higher, but this is properties being of quarts is much higher, but this is properties being ing the best ore in the mine, the average smelter returns were on 1,200 tons, 2.6 oz. of gold, 1.8 oz. of silver, and 2.5 per cent. of copper, or \$53.05 net, per ton, while some shipments went as high as 4.06 f oz. in gold. The second - class of camp shipped will be most probably of this character and value, is a diorite with a comparatively small percentage of class, yielded by smelter returns, an aver-age of 1.34 oz. of gold, 1.4 oz. of silver, an aver-age of 1.34 oz. of gold, 1.4 oz. of silver, an aver-age of 1.34 oz. of gold, 1.4 oz. of silver, an aver-age of 1.34 oz. of gold, 1.4 oz. of silver, an aver-age of 1.34 oz. of gold, 1.4 oz. of silver, an aver-age of 1.34 oz. of silver, and at the size on the second shaft on the Nest Egg was down 30 feet, "at the top of which is 1½ to 2 feet of ore, which improves in the top work has shown clearly that there is a large system of lines of fracture with an east by west and northeast by southwest trend, and a persistent northerly dip, along which more or less ore has concentrated, either as bodies of solid sulphides or sulphides scatthat orders can be now more promptly filled and forwarded from this source, this advantage more than counterbalancing the customs duties that are imposed upon im-ports. Not only this, but much of the mining machinery manifactured in East-ern Canada, and now being extensively or-dered, is being brought most of the way over American railroads to the point of en-d in dim many instances with sufface in-d in many instances with sufface in-ed, and in many instances with sufface in-d in many instances with sufface intered through the country rock. Some o ed, and in many instances with surface infurnaces now being in operation and important additions in progress, the report stating: "Mr. Heinze and his associates are proving their additions for a sociates are proving their additions for the proving the sociates are proving their additions for the proving the sociates are proving the sociates are proving the sociates are proving the sociates are proving the sociates and the proving the sociates are proving th

are proving their ability for prompt deci-sive action, not only in the construction of sive action, not only in the construction of grade but with indications that point to it in the inception and inauguration of other extensive enterprises that mean much for the improvement and advance of the minng operations of this district." From 175 to 200 men are now employed and when all the improvements are completed this smelting plant will be well equipped and capable of handling 350 to 400 tons of ore daily; and if the demand in-

creases, a still larger plant can easily be added. Again, with the increased means of transport and the building of roads into other mineral producing districts, access to mining will be rewarded. Further detail other classes of ore may greatly better and cheapen the process of smelting." Description of the various mines follow,

The extensive workings on the Le Roi are given in detail, showing the output to be from 80 to 100 tons daily at present;

and parallel to such a wall, after which ore is disseminated more or less through the inclosing rock, often following along small fissures that in some cases form small veins of good ore that run for a considerable dis-The small five stamp mill is being replaced

one, in that all the mines of the district are described as far as the workings have gone. The favorable impression Mr. Carlyle has received of the richness of the resources of that part of British Columbia bound to have its due weight with investors, and will result in attracting addi-tional capital to the development of this wonderful mining country.

ecoming richer.

On the Deer Park is one of the largest

On the whole the report is a very valuable

MURDER OF LOUIS STARKE.

In the preliminary inquiry at Nanaimo into the charge against Ephraim brown sintery mass, and the second singular between ables the prospector to distinguish between disintegrating sulphides, and barren diorite heavily iron stained by the oxidizing of the bislicates or the iron pyrites nearly always present in this rock. Although it is diffi-cult to prospect such rock which may be much iron stained but with no vein what-ever in the vicinity, nearly all work is done way is taking an increased amount daily to the Trail smelter, although all the ore bins are blocked and two large piles of 10,-cult to prospect such rock which may be much iron stained but with no vein what-ever in the vicinity, nearly all work is done way is taking an increased amount daily to the Trail smelter, although all the ore bins are blocked and two large piles of 10,-company, \$25 to \$35 a ton in value, await shipment." The Black Bear and Ivanhoe, owned by the same company, are also de body had been hidden and carried to the foot of the cliff next day. will be soon on an extensive scale, and of their confidence. based on experience, in the extent and value of its mineral wealth. "The consensus of opinion of many min-ing men who have studied the conditions and surface showings in this new camp at The one in the camp. The O.K. is noted as entirely different in oharacter from the others in the camp, the vein carrying free gold besides sulphurets. by two five stamp batteries with Blake crushers, automatic feeders and concentra-tors. The amount of gold said to be taken from the mine is \$20,000.

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