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Prodigous Results Brought About by the Extension of Its Railways.

Kimberley, the Diamond Miner The Country and the People.

Johnannesburg, May 17, 1896.—If you want to realize the prodigious results which may be brought about by the extension of railways, go to South Africa. We talk commonly of railways facilitating communications and helping the development of a country, but here we find huge countries as large as European States, full of natural wealth, practically created at one stroke by the mere act of laying on the surface of the earth those two tiny iron ribbons which stretch ceaselessly and apparently to no purpose over hundreds and hundreds of miles of barren ground, and yet in the end are found to be, in fact. precious veins and arteries, carrying to and fro the full life-blood of modern wealth and civilization, enriching equally those that bring and those that take away, and opening up possiblities of prosperity and comfort, nav. of existence itself, to millions that cannot be estimated.

gions of Central Africa, which have been secured to the British Empire largely, if not mainly, by the enterprise to Johannesburg is 1,014 miles, the first | cred was not divulged. 500 of which (to De Aar Junction) are

Starting from Cape Town, you are carried for the first 160 miles (as far as Worcester) over a fertile and occupied country. You then mount up the splendid face of the Hex river, winding and winding gradually upwards. through a region of sand and stone, and then reach the immense upland known as the Great Kanoo, at a height of 3,-000 feet above the sea; at De An and Kimberley the land rises to over 4.000 feet; at Johannesburg to 5.655. The great Karoo itself seems utterly barren; covered at sparse intervals by stunted bushes and hairy grasses, which neversudden verdure, and afford a scanty subsible; miles and miles are traversed without sight of a human being, almost

the endless expanse of yeldt, out of esqueness in all sorts of sizes and directions. In time the kopies become fewer and more distant, and the whole red liquid mud. The highest building in son himself, possibly with much bloodcountry swells itself out in endless un- the place is a huge tower, in no known shed, and with the certainty of creatdulating plain of half-carpeted sandy style of architecture, surmounted by a soil. Every now and then the roar of clock. Hitherto anonymous, it has tothe train tells you you are crossing a day disclosed itself by exhibiting on bridge; you see below you a wide river each of the four sides of the top story, bed without a drop of water in it. in letters of gold ten feet high, the name Scarce one acre do you see the whole which seems either cutivated or cultivable, as those words would be understood by a British farmer. No doubt we see the country at its worst. In the dry winter season, after a specially dry and hot summer, the best of the grass looks like a nap upon a threadbare gar-

ment.

And yet, when after rolling on through this unvaried scene for two days, you step out into Kimberley or Johannesburg, you find yourself in a swirl of feverish activity, surrounded by all the apparatus of modern British civilization. Ten years ago it would have taken six or eight weeks of patient trekking in ex-waggons to get up here. You now loll or sleep comfortably through a journev of 36 or 50 hours. You would then have been welcomed into a laager. You now pass along flaunting ships with all the Paris fashions on the one side, and garish blankets that serve for Kaffir garments on the other. You can get your hair shampooed, with all the most exquisite toilet necessaries at every corner; well-crammed liquor bars confront one, not only at every corner, but several times on your way from one corner to another. The streets are full of noisy Cape carts, driven by Kaffir or Malay drivers, who will dash you impartially over the alternate mountains and pits which form the roads at the modest tariff of 7s. 6d. per hour; pay, did we not travel in the company of a set of accomplished bookmakers, come down for the Kimberley races, where we saw the South African derby run, with its grand stand and paddock and ring and Totalisators; the diamond princes and other aristocracy drinking champagne in their private carriages, the colored population availing themselves eagerly of the various modes of making their fortunes so kindly, profer red by distinguished-loking white capi-

talists on the outskirts of the course? Kimberley is essentially a one-industry and a one-company place. The kings of the community are the direct- at all) about £3 3s. a year; house-duty, ors of the De Beers. Nothing can ex- poll tax, etc., will bring the total up to ceed their kindness to strangers; scarce any works in the world are so splendidly conducted, and on so princely a scale. Nowhere can be found a more conspicuous example of the inexorable economic law of modern industry which thrusts out the individual worker and the small capitalist, and replaces them by the unity and concentration of one huge as- tive of size; eggs are now 5s. 6d to 6s. sociation. To the four main diamond a dozen; butter, 2s. 6d; in winter, 3s 6d; mines now united under the De Beers | milk, 1s. per bottle (quart beer bottle company there were at one time no fewer than 3238 individual claims. At are scarcely to be had; 7s. 6d., even 10s. the time when the great consolidation have been paid for a cauliflower; oat-

degrees, at a total cost of £14,500, are no coppers in the Transvaal. The the whole of the above properties smallest coin is 3d. known as a 'tick-000, the whole of the above properties (and some more) were con colossal company, who have managed their affairs so adroitly that their capital stands at only £3,950,000; and while nding more than a million annually other charges, their total profits for the year have exceeded a million and a half. The mines are magnificently conducted. A gigantic cradle, operating ceaselessly, brings up a load of six tons of blue ground from a depth of 1200 feet in 40 seconds. The levels underground swarm with grinning and grunting Kaffirs, working half naked at full speed. From the mines now open the output is 8000 tons of blue ground per day; each ton spot, amid the surface works of a mine on an average contains one carat weight of diamonds. We were present in the office when the daily consignment of yesterday's gatherings from the sorting diamonds were unpacked and weighed rocks which crop up in jutting ends before us, and sure enough they amount- everywhere out of the ground, and

ed to within a trifle of 8000 carats. At diamond of 210 carats, worth over one time to time. They make cuts in their that total is being rapidly increased. cow's broadside. A muslin bag was Mafeking, the present extreme limit of supposed wound in the calf-not of the Cape Colony, 870 miles, and the line is cow, but of the Kaffir's leg. But the being rapidly pushed forward towards most curious specimen, perhaps, was a Buluwayo, to open up the immense re- photograph, kept in the office, of 21 diamonds, weighing in all 2100 carats, which had been swallowed whole. By

As a town, Kimberley has not procarried over the Kimberley-Mafeking gressed of late years. The substitution of one huge company for many small ones has checked the increase of population, for though the company spend over one million annually in the town, eleven men in all are buried; at the spot the dividends are mostly spent elsewhere.. It is very different with Johannesburg. It is indeed, in every sense of the term, in spite of all its recnet troubles, a progressive place. It wild flower to the heap. One small was a bare veldt in 1886, when the whole farm on which the city is now built could have been bought for a few thousand pounds. It now contains a population of nearly 150,000 inhabitants. Kimberley is still in the tin age, its of these remains, about 200 yards apart, walls as well as roofs of its houses; Johannesburg abounds in solidly-built theless after rain burst for a time into and handsome, not to say florid, houses, built of brick and stone; and in the best sistence over huge areas to flocks of streets as much as £20,000 is being asksheep and goats. Cultivation is impos- ed for good building stands of by cet by 60. Johannesburg believes in itself: the price of town lands is rapidly rising, of a living thing; the tiny stations with in semi-boom; whole quarters are being their grandly-painted names and Euro- laid out in sites for country villas, with pean appliances seem a mockery upon roads and avenues laid down. Inside the few shanties which break the mor- the town there is much gorgeousness. yet scarce anything looks quite finished; As you get on, some kind of scanty hugh erections abut on empty stances, first to cut the wires between Zeerust herbage spreads itself more or less over | fin shanties are in close proximity to | and Pretoria not failed in performing ambitious towers, the streets are mostly as nature made them, without drains or have slipped into Johannesburg. Had which rocky knobs and ranges-the as nature made them, without drains or "kopjes" of South African nomenclature metal, and if rain came on, smart ladies they done so they might have involved thrust themselves with much picture (If they demean themselves so far the whole city in an insurrection with

of Markham, a draper. The prettier features in the town are the graceful verandahs in wood or light iron castings which run around the buildings, sometimes up to the third story.

But look at Johannesburg from the heights that encircle it, and it is a beautiful city. Admirably placed on a ridge which runs parallel to the celebrated Main Reef, its suburbs are detached villas, each surrounded by trees and garden, nestle in the hollows on either side, or climb up the slopes of undulating heights which run all round. The garden and paths of each may not always nicely kept, but trees have been planted everywhere—especially the epcalyptus, the cedrus macrokarpa, and the pinus insignis-they have grown with extraordinary rapidity, and as you look down from above, and take your eye of the sordid tin or red earth quarters of the Kaffirs, you seem to be looking down upon a city of ancient gar-

Fine villas are arising, or being laid out, all round; but Johannesburg is no place for a poor man. Mnoey simply runs out of your pocket; you get precious little for it, and no questioning of a price is tolerated. Hotel board usually £1 per day; for a time lately it was 25 shillings. For that you can get nothing outside of meal hours except as an extreme favor. Cabs charge 7s. 6d. per hour by the day; 11s. 3d. after eleven o'clock at night. If you dine out a mile away you are asked 10s, for the double journey. Drive out two miles, go down a mine, and keep the trap waiting for an hour or so, and you will not get off under 25s.

Tradesmen and mechanics of every they need it all to maintain a family. course), with three rooms and a kitchen, will cost him £10, a month; water (of which there is very little) will cost him 12s. 6d a month whether he gets any or not; sanitation (of which there is none £20. The landlord of one hotel of 80 rooms pays £80 a month in rates and taxes. A decent lodging for a young clerk will cost £12 per month. Then as to household expenses, flour costs from 4s. to 6s. a lb. (duty 15s. on 100 lbs): bacon, 1s. 6d, the lb, as there was a duty of £4 10s. on every pig, irrespecsize); potatoes, 4d. a lb: vegetables scheme was started, the impossibility of meal, 7s. 6d. for a 14lb tin; one shilworking individual claims at a profit, ling for a dram of whiskey; cigars 1s. had reduced the number of workers to 6. to 2s. 6d each; champagne a guinea a 42 companies and 56 individual owners. bottle and it is drunk in rivers. There

will be determined by the determine of the country of the country

ey." The 'saxpence" of our good old Peebles friend would not go far in this country! Everything else is in proportion. The entry money to the Rand

club, correspanding to the Western club mines themselves, irrespective of in Glasgow, is 100 guineas; the annual subscription, £12 12s. We visited yesterday the scene Dr. Jameson's exploits, and drove along the course of his march from the spot Wednesday, January 1, within 11-2 miles from Krugersdorp, to the spot at Dornkopf, where he surrendered next day. The two places are some twelve of fourteen miles apart. At the first no longer working, called the Queen Battery, the 150 Boers there assembled were in a splendid position. On a wide level space on the crest of a hill every ors came in under armed escort. The man could hide himself behind the sweep with is rifle the even bare slope

the sorting table I myself discovered one of 80 or 1000 yards up which Jamesou's phreys, Chief Deasy and the witnesses diamond of from 70 to 80 carats; next men would have had to mount to the day one of the directors came in to show attack. Since the Sunday afternoon us the biggest of that day's finding-a previous the troopers had ridden 140 called. After discovering the fire he thousand pounds sterling. As is well ed through the night without resting; on told the driver to go and ring in an known the Kaffirs who work in the Monday and Tuesday they had halted alarm. A few minutes later Ald. Mac mines and at the tables are carefully for two hours and three hours respect millan came over and returning to his searched, and are kept in cantonals ively. How many men were in front own house, telephoned for the departwhich they are never permitted to leave they could not tell; nor could they tell ment. He did not know how long it until the term of their engagement is over. Nevertheless, the Kaffirs are only came in sufficient quantity that what apparatus they brought. There very cunning; and strang thefts do oc. afternoon through Johannesburg by were four or five firemen present. cur, in spite of every precaution, from train. Thus faced, the column drew off a previous fire in the vicinity he thought from the straight road running along there were a few more men present. flesh and slip in diamonds. Then run the high ground due east to Jahannes-The first sod of the first railway in them into the horny parts of the sole burg, and wedged away towards the our South Africa colonies was turned in of the foot. One escaped, but was over- south; camped that night near a spruit To Chief Densy—The previous fire octation taken; having first innocently fired a close by, then began a circuitous march curred in the day time. At both pre- from the president's brother to purchase mileage of 2,253 in working order, and pistol, loaded with a diamond, into a over the long, undulating slopes, which concealed all movements, of the men The distance from Cape Town to Kim- shown to us full of small diamonds that behind them. The Boers kept gathering berly, opened in 1885, is 647 miles; to had been cut out, bag and all, from a light and high wind blowing, but both his stable all that day, keeping out of sight and high wind blowing, but both his stable all that day, keeping out of sight and high wind blowing, but both his stable and signed by the present extreme limit of supposed wound in the calf—not of the ledging them off to the southeast. At and Mr. Baxter's house were saved. He are all that day, keeping out of sight and all that day is midday of the 2nd they found themselves met in front by the Boers, who had come in from Potchefstroom, in the southwest, posted on a steepish rocky kopje, every man behind a rock of his what means, and with what results to own, which protected him as effectually and genius of one man. The distance the Kaffir, the diamonds had been recov- as a butt at a grouse drive, while at a more respectful distance, on the top of slopes on either side, the Boers, now numbering 2,000, were slowly gathering in. Resistance was ridiculous. The marvel is that so few men were killed. All along the line of the troopers just of surrender there are six. These are scarcely buried; they were thrown into a prospector's ditch, three feet deep, Each English visitor adds a stone or stone is stuck up on end to draw attention to the spot. The long grassy height above, however, where the stand was made, is marked by the bones and skins of horses. There are six groups

> horses were being cut down, on the top of an open slope, by the Boers posted behind the rocks. Apart from its moral or political bearing, the attempt was insensate and illcalculated from the first. Expectation of success could only have been grounded on the overweening contempt of the strength of the Boers as irrational as the contempt in which the Boers have held the British since Majuba Hill,. Had the two troopers dispatched at the ing a situation far graver than that

showing the line alnog which the poor

which now exists. G. G. RAMSAY.

THE BRITISH GREAT SEAL

The Lord Chancellor is the only member of the British cabinet who is not allowed to go outside of Great Britain. This is because he must have the great seal in his personal custody, and take the great seal outside of Great Britain would almost be an act of high treason. When Cardinal Wolsey was lord chancellor he took it with him on a visit to France, and thereby hastened his fall, in the opinion of many. The great seal, which is a double silver die into which molten wax is poured when an impression is required for a state document, was once used for culinary While Lord Chancellor Brougham was staying, in 1833, at and I did not refuse to receive it. Rothmurchus, the Scottish residence of the then Dowager Duchess of Bedford, the ladies of the party got possession of the great seal and hid it, much to the lord keeper's distress of mind for he the kitchen.

Good News Travels as Fast as Bad. News spreads quickly, and when a good thing is sound its merits are soon learned by everyone far and near. This acounts for the fasct growing popularity of Fibre Chamois as an interlining which makes outdoor work possible in any weather. The first man who realized its wind and rain proof warmth quickly told his friends so that they too might enjoy this inexpensive comfort. It might seem impossible that this fabric so light in weight and with kind get wages of a pound a day and out bulk should furnish so much healthful warmth: but when you realize that A decent working man's house (tin, of its merit lies in being a complete nonconductor of heat or cold, you understand why a layer of it through your clothing gives such warmth-it not only keeps out all cold but keeps in the natural heat of the body.

Paul Bourget has wonghis case from Lemerre, the publisher, and henceforth French authors will have the power to have their publishers' books examined to see that they are not cheated out of their royalties. There was no pretence that M. Lemerre had not paid Bourget all that was due him, but he objected to having his books inspected. Bourget will now go to Japan track of Sir Edwin Arnold and Pierre Loti, and give us some more impres-

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening

All the Evidence Submitted on the Part of Complainants Last Evening.

where he was first met in front on An Adjournment Taken to Give the Other Side a Chance to be Heard.

The enquiry into the action of the fire department in connection with the McClarty fire was opened last evening All the evidence for the complainants was put in and an adjournment was taken. There were present Mayor Beaven, in the chair, Ald. Wilson, Mac millan, Glover, Partridge and Hum-Mr. A. McClarty, at whose residence the fire occurred, was the first witness miles. On the Sunday they had march- went outside and saw a hack there. He When Ald. Macmillan arrived the

flames were through the roof.

He believed Clark helped the

when the department arrived. witness. hack and saw that the house was in in due order. flames. There was a high wind blowing knewn othing about the fire alarm or When he told the man on watch of the fire, he said it was outside of the city by hitching up the horses, but this he retelephone to the mayor, but was preing gently back he was overtaken by the firemen near Leighton road. He believed the firemen had done their best If they had not appeared the other buildings must have been burned. What he was indignant at was being told that the fire was outside the city limits, that

hall the fire

going out. He also thought that he had

In senswer to a number of questions Mr. Wilkinson said he did not know the regulations of the department. Mr. Charles McMunn, night operator

at the telephone office, heard the department/calling the chief and heard them tell him that there was a fire on Cadboro Bay road. The chief replied send up my buggy and a fire reel. Shortly afterwards a message came from Ald. Macmillan's residence stating that there was a fire near McDonald's store. He told the department of the fire and they said that the chief had gone out. He reported this to Ald. Macmillan's resi-

Chief Deasy-When an alarm To comes in at night it is reported to the chief's house and the fire halls at the

To Mayor Beaven-I was the only one who could receive fire alarms at night H. Mathews, the hackdriver, who was driving Mr. Wilkinson on the night of the fire, gave practically the same evidence as Mr. Wilkinson. They back to the fire, after being at the fire feared it was lost. He was blindfolded hall, before the hose had been attached by the ladies and sent in search for it to the hydrant. Shortly after leaving in the drawing room. At last, to his | the hall he saw the chief going to the intense joy, he dragged it forth from a hall. Chief Deasy overtook him on tea chest, and then to celebrate its re- Yates street, somewhere below Cook, in covery, used it for baking pancakes in his buggy. The hose cart passed him at Leighton road. He went back at a

pretty good pace. Mr. S. W. Edwards, who lives on Richmond avenue, awoke when the hack passed his residence. When he got up it was five minutes past one. He went out and assisted in getting the furniture out of Mr. Baxter's house and throwing water on the roof with a garden hose. He was there probably 25 minutes before the department arrived. The few firemen who were present seemed to work all right. The hack and hose reel arrived about the same time. He assisted the firemen to throw the hose over the fence. He did not believe that the other house would have burned, even if the department had not arrived. In his opinion sufficient apparatus was not tak-

To Chief Deasy-I signed a petition for better fire protection in the district. Ald: Macmillan was the next witness. Being informed that there was a fire at McClarty's house, he went to the windowdand saw smoke and a little biaze. After going to the fire he returned to the house and telephoned to the central telephone office. The operator asked where the fire was but did not seem to understand the directions, so said, "you fire department, and heard a voice, not the operator's, say "no, it is outside the city limits." The wire may have crossed. From the time he left the telephone until the department had water this remedy. on was 25 minutes. The first thing the him, he being on Baxter's roof. He worthless imitations. stren 7th .- U.S. Government Report | the chief why he had not come more Hall & Co.

promptly. The chief answered: "I am managing this fire now." In his opinion there was not sufficient apparatus to Toronto Globe:-The gold m men at the fire hall had treated him dis-gracefully. The firemen seemed to be

working all right at the fire but they were a long while in getting there and were not properly equipped.

To Chief Deasy—There was more hose there than you used. He saw an The department might have saved the kitchen of McClarty's house. He did not see any water thrown on Mr. different kind. The entire capital of the McClarty's house. The call men were 59 er might not amount to \$10. Under called out for the Gardiner fire and he expected the same thing would be done

at the McClarty fire. plainants and the investigation was ad- Columbia's first need, therefore, is capi-

THAT GOLD HILL SWINDLE. Full Details of the Scheme to Rob the Minority Stockholders.

Rossland Miner:-The Miner has just learned from a reliable quarter full de- fer themselves there. The explanation, tails of the Gold Hill swindle. It appears that at the last meeting of the directors in Spokane, after some routine More than 35 years ago the discovery business had been attended to, the quest of gold on the Fraser and other rivers tion of selling the mine to defray the indebtedness, amounting to about \$400, was taken up. Propositions for the 1864, when probably about \$3,500,000 bonding of the property from General of gold was washed out of the river Charles S. Warren, for \$10,000, \$15,000 sands of the province. There was thereor \$20,000, at terms of six, nine and twelve months respectively, were read The discoveries which are now taking and promptly rejected. A proposition place are of another kind, and call for vious fires the alarms were sent in from the mine for \$1250 cash was then read McDonald's grocery store, where there is a box. At the last fire there was a high wind blowing, but both his stable retary of the company, alone voting no. the locations of deposits. only knew of one hydrant in the vicin- produced and signed by the president. Secretary Buckler refused to sign and To Ald. Macmillan-He did not see in his indignation made the mistake of the department throw water on his his life. Had he only stood "pat" the conspirators would have been foiled, as the bill of sale would have been invalid-To Chief Deasy-In his judgment his without the secretary's signature. He house was past saving and it was better | made the fatal error, however, of resignto try and save the stable and Mr. Bax- ing and leaving the meeting. His resignation was promptly accepted and an To Ald. Macmillan-A garden hose adjournment taken to the law office of was being played on Baxter's house Jones, Belt & Quinn. Here a well known police officer of Spokane, "Long" Mr. C. H. Wilkinson was the next Sullivan, was elected secretary and the He arrived at the fire in a bill of sale signed, sealed and delivered

At this time a short history of the the flames on the adjoining house. He mine may be of interest. It was own- of making known the riches of which ed originally by Ed. Welch, who worktelephones, so he drove to the fire hall ed it in the winter of 1894 and the a mining bureau should be established spring of 1895. He sunk a shaft near the south end line to a depth of 65 feet. limits. He denied this, as he was posi- It showed a good body of ore for the tive it was inside the limits. The man first 12 or 16 feet, after which nothing said the chief had been sent for. He but vein matter was found. From the told the man that he would save time ore on the surface a shipment was made to the Tacoma smelter, which went \$20 fused to do. He then threatened to in gold. When work shut down, however, Ed. Welch was \$600 short and vented from using the telephone. Driv- that amount stood as a lien against the property.

In the spring of 1895 the mine was visited by many experts, none of whom succeeded in coming to terms with the owner. In the early summer R. T. Daniel, of Spokane, took hold of it and organized a company with \$500,000 capbeing an excuse for the department not ital to work it. Under his management a drift was run on the vein to the north ers' produce and the fertile been discourteously treated at the fire from the bottom of the shaft, which practically demonstrated that the shaft To Chief Deasy—He did not see any had been sunk through the end of the apparatus pass him at the corner of ore chute, which was dipping to the apparatus pass him at the corner of ore chute, which was dipping to the Blanchard and Yates street. When the north About one hundred feet north at length beginning to realize that in hackstan first directed attention to the on the vein a second shaft was put our westernmost province we fire they were about half a mile from down 15 feet, which showed about 12 country whose great natural riches and feet of ore averaging about \$6 per ton. By this time Mr. Daniel was satisfied there' was an ore chute in the ground worth going after, so he began a crossof the board of directors who sold the 400 feet until now it is within ten or good ore chute. It was at this juncture ment of the mines would supply. that the mine was sold for \$1250 to sat-

isfy a \$400 debt. It is a precious good thing for the conspirators that they are not residents of British Columbia or they would now the penitentiary and as it is the parties the Spokane papers which pretend to take such an interest in mining, have were in with the game.

Dr. Agnew's Triumphs in Medicines

Heart Disease Exiled-Over Fifty Memof the Virtues of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

The name of Dr. Agnew is one that deserves to rank with Jenner, Pasteur disease has no terrors where Dr. Ag- we have in British Columbia. They congreat beads upon my face so intense British Columbia lies in its mines, its were the attacks of heart disease. I fisheries and its forests, so does saves many lives daily.

utes, and has cured some of the worst pinion that he was connected with the E. Casey, Michael Adams, Donald W. Davis, A. Fairbairn, C. F. Ferguson, W. H. Bennett, and all told some fifty

Ask your druggist for Agnew's remesaw four firemen and a chief and asked . For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Mr. Wilkinson said the which was done in British Columbia 1859 and later was of the "washings variety, almost the only "plant" needed being the tin dish which served to separate the tiny grains of the precious metal from the sand though which they were distributed. The mining which has succeeded that process is of a very the conditions of to-day a large amount is necessary before an ounce of gold can This closed the evidence of the com- be wrought from the rocks. British tal to extract the precious metals with which it is known the province is richly dowered more richly perhaps than any other place on the North American continent to-day. Some surprise is expressed that capitalists have been so slow to realize the opportunities that of however, is not far to seek. In one sense British Columbia is ex ploded as a field for the gold miner. and in the Cariboo country attracted many fortune-seekers to British Columafter a steady decline, and the country took rank as an exhausted gold field. a different class of miners and mining. The quest must now be carried on a large scale, with expensive plant and with large outlays for the purchase of

> wealth of British Columbia cannot long remain unknown. The fact that the "washings" became exhausted in the late sixties cannot permanently repress the actual fact that in another portion of the province lie great stores of the precious metals imbedded in the stony hearts of the hills. It is equally true that American capitalists are quite convinced of the fact. But in this sceptical age such knowledge spreads slowly, and it is sometimes to the interest of those who know it best, and are profiting greatly by the knowledge, to conceal it. British Columbia is a young and comparatively weak province and is not able to assume the whole burden she is possessed. The suggestion that by the Dominion government in London,

the world's one worthy therefore of attentively studied. As a national institution the attention of bureau would not of course be confined to the mineral interests of British Columbia alone, but those of all the provinces would be equaly its care. The importance of losing no time in

pushing the mineral resources of British Columbia into notice may be more readily realized when we consider that with activity in the mining camps activity would be imparted to other promising branches of industry in that province. The mining towns would at once supply a steady market for farmwould soon begin to fill with husbandmen: road-making would follow and a resources are not inferior, to say the least of it, to those of any other in confederation. Throughout a great part of its extent it is blessed with a climate cut tunnel to tan the vein about 300 feet that commands the praise of every travdeep. Under his management and that eller who has visited it. The conditions for fruit growing are perfect, and all property the tunnel was run in over that is required for the success of that branch of agriculture is an influx of fifteen feet of the vein, with every evil men with some capital and the creation dence in the face of being close to a of a home market, which the develop-

products of the English iron and coal mines have exceeded in value the most famous of the gold Eldoradoes of the world, and the statement is true. Britbe in jail at Kamloops on their way to ish Columbia's coal measures are far beyond the experimental stage. They who signed the bill of sale had better have been worked now for many years keep out of Rossland. The fact that and great fortunes have been realized for their fortunate proprietors. The salmon fisheries of the province are a had nothing to say about the swindle is source of great wealth, and under propconstrued here to indicate that they er regulations are of course inexhaustible. Nor does this complete the tale of her resources. The forests of Douglas fir are by no means the least of the sources of her wealth. Men who have made money in old Canada out of our timber limits have also turned their attention to British Columbia, and all that is needed for an immense development of the business is the enlargement of the markets for porest products. To all of these interests the legitimate bers of the House of Commons Tell | booming of the mining interests would be of immense and immediate advantage.

It has frequently been said that the

All the problems regarding the west are related. There is an interdependence amongst them. We in the east have the same interest in the progress and Roentgen in the good done human- and prosperity of the Rainy River disity. Dreaded as it is by everyone, hear: trict, Manitoba and the Territories as new's Cure has become known. Mrs. stitute greater Canada. Our national Roadhouse, of Willscroft, Ont., has investments have been the faith that we had in the investments have been made on said-"Cold sweat would stand out in future of the west. As the wealth of tried many remedies, but my life seem- | wealth of Manitoba and the Northwest ed fated-until Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Territories lie in the soil. Happily they Heart became known to me and to-day are likewise blessed with coal deposits I know nothing of the terrors of this that must be regarded as priceless in a trouble." It relieves instantly, and country where other fuel is scarce and at the best will soon be exhausted. But It has been said that everyone in Can- as already said, the chief resource is the ada suffers, to some extent from catarrh. soil. It has already made the word Whether the trouble is in the air, or Manitoba synonymous with the highest where, it is a satisfaction to know that standard in wheat the world over, and in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the and as settlement gains by lapse of time medicine that gives relief in ten min- and experience, agriculture is being diversified, and cattle, hogs and sheep cases, where deafness and other troub- are beginning to come from these plains can tell them yourself." He was of the les have followed the disease. George in ever-increasing quantities. The basis of all our efforts to gain setlers and to attract capital must be absolute truth fulness-a desire to under-state rather members of the house of commons have borne testimony to the effectiveness of In this way only can solid progress be made: but progress can be made on these lines, and we hope that the new department did was to throw water on dies and see that you get them and not administration will address itself to this work with the enthusiasm that is inspired by a perfect faith in the great future that awaits our country.