The Colonist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

ONLY "PERMISSIVE."

As one of the leading aldermen declares over his own signature that the aldermen have not undertaken to keep the city in good order the citizens can see why it is that the city is in such bad order and why no energetic attempt has been made to keep it in good order. It may be that the alderman is right, and that the City Council is like the fifth wheel to a coach. It follows, too, that the appointment of committees to do the executive work of the Corporation is a sham, and that the meddling of aldermen with the work of those who are employed to keep the city in good order is not only unnecessary, but absolutely hurtful. We have been long of this opinion, and have considered that the sooner the City Councillors are relieved of all executive work, which one of them looks upon as "permissive," the better for all concerned. Common sense must tell everyone that the work of keeping the city in good order must be put in the hands of men whose duties are obligatory, and not permissive; men who *must* do their duty or be "fired" forthwith. The business of keeping the city in good order is too important and too urgent to be left to men who may do their work or leave it undone, as suits their whim, or what they may consider their interest.

We trust that an agitation will at once be commenced to relieve the aldermen of all executive work—to have the municipalities law so altered that the legislative work shall remain in the hands of the City Council or Board of Aldermen, and that the business of keeping the city in order; of attending to the preservation of the peace and of the public health; of seeing that the lighting of the city is properly done; that the streets are kept in good repair; that its sewers are sufficient in number and are in an efficient condition; that its fire brigade is well officered, well manned and well equipped; that its water supply is sufficient and properly attended to; that, in short, all the work necessary to keep the city safe, clean, and comfortable, shall be done by men who must do their respective duties and who are not liable to be interfered with and hindered by ignorant, fussy, self-opinionated or corrupt aldermen. The Heads of this executive should be well paid for their services, and so should their subordinates, and none of them should be liable to be turned adrift at any moment because an alderman wanted his place for a favorite, or because he did not happen to please a crotchetty city father who knew nothing and cared nothing about his qualifications for office or about the way in which he performed his duties. The legislative department of the Corporation should be kept as far as possible separate from its executive department. When aldermen have no power and no temptation to meddle with the men whose bounden duty it is to keep the city in good order, there would be some hope of getting the city's work done well and at the proper time.

When the city's business is done on business principles the citizens may expect that it will be done cheaply and in a business-like way. As long as aldermen work on the "permissive" plan, as long as they are allowed to meddle with matters about which they cannot be expected to know anything, as long as there is a door left open for favoritism in the selection of employes and for electioneering corruption, so long will the city's affairs be badly managed, and so long will the money of the taxpayers be wasted.

AN UNWARRANTED ASSUMPTION.

The Grit weekly takes upon itself to say:

While all will admit that the precedent already established should be observed, that the Minister of the Interior should be from Manitoba or the Northwest, yet the appointment of Mr. Martin would be of particular satisfaction to the people of this province, who were generally very favorably impressed indeed with him during his visit here last January. It is not very often that a government has the opportunity to make an appointment which will please both parties, but the people of British Columbia have every reason to believe that in Mr. Martin they would have a Minister who would in every proper way promote their interests.

"All" are very far from admitting that the Minister of the Interior should be from Manitoba or the Northwest. There are a great many who believe that British Columbia has quite as good claims to be specially represented in the Cabinet as Manitoba or any other province of the Dominion. As a revenue-contributing province it is far ahead of Manitoba and other provinces which demand representation in the Cabinet as a right, and its rapidly growing importance adds greatly to the strength of its claim.

The weekly has not the shadow of a justification with respect to what it says about the appointment of Mr. Martin. The majority of the "people of the province" were not by any means favorably impressed with that politician when he visited British Columbia. Those who had a good opportunity of observing him came to the conclusion that he was not the kind of man with whom they could entrust their interests. The Conservatives, who, by the way, form a large majority of the people of the province, dislike and distrust Mr. Martin and politicians of his stamp, and we have the best reasons for believing that the impression which he left on the minds of a considerable section of the Liberal party in British Columbia was the reverse of favorable. A gentleman high in the confidence of that party was heard to express himself very strongly in condemnation of what the Province said as to the estimation in which Mr. Martin is held by British Columbia Liberals. It is evident that neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals of British Columbia are disposed to give way to Manitoba in this matter of a Cabinet Minister. They believe that the province is entitled to representation in the Cabinet, and they consider that the men who justify the present Government in taking from this province a privilege which it possessed under the late administration are not British Columbia's friends.

THE POPULISTS.

The Populist, about which so much is heard in the United States in these days, is by all accounts a very peculiar party. The rank and file appear to be honest and sincere. They are full of enthusiasm. They fully believe that they have found a cure for the evils which afflict the commonwealth. They are convinced that they have discovered the secret of the hard times, and that the remedy which they prescribe will put everything right again. Their faith in themselves and in their political creed is unbounded. They have attracted to their party every political and social eccentric in the country. The wildest of the theorists finds disciples among the Populists, and men who are scorned and derided by ordinary audiences get from the Populists an attentive and a respectful hearing. A Convention of these peculiar politicians from the North, the South, the West and the East must have been a very singular assemblage. This is how the St. Louis Convention is described by Harper's Weekly:

The appearance in the great national council of a political party of so many queer and unsophisticated people, so dreadfully in earnest, so evidently unaccustomed to orderly parliamentary proceedings, and so impetuous in their zeal; so restlessly suspicious of every word or motion the purpose of which they did not clearly see through, and yet so easily beguiled by any clever trick; and conspicuous in this strange gathering such picturesquely absurd persons as "Cyclone" Davis and "Calamity" Weller and several others, who popped up from the whirling mass for a single moment and then disappeared again—all this produced an effect singularly comical, and at the same time pathetic. There was something peculiarly weird and wild about it which we had never seen before on any similar occasion. Indeed, some such strange characters had already appeared at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. But there they had been under the control of crafty and experienced politicians, who, although they could not altogether tame their vehement ardor, yet in the main directed it for their own ends. In the Populist convention at St. Louis the odd, fantastic element found itself at home, on its own stamping-ground. Of the two conventions, that at St. Louis was the most significant, because the most sincere. It was in the main composed of men who really believe that human society is suffering from some direful ills brought upon it by a formidable, dark, hostile power, and that the Populists are the men to save it, and, by various contrivances they have devised, to overrule the artful and iniquitous laws or principles of political economy and finance which that dark power has invented to enslave the common people. Thus the Populist convention offered a fine subject for psychological study; but the thought that the people composing that assemblage might become a ruling power in our government may well make one's blood run cold.

Unhappily the Convention was not composed wholly of honest but deluded enthusiasts. There were among the crowd cold-blooded schemers who had no faith in the Populist creed, but who adopted it and simulated a zeal for Populism which they were very far from feeling, for no other purpose than to advance their own personal ends. These men, if votes and office were to be gained by it, would advocate Populism, Socialism, Communism or Anarchy without a scruple. They are cynics of the most dangerous kind. They have no convictions, they belong to no party, they care nothing whatever for the public welfare. The object of their worship is themselves, their only aim is to secure their own advancement. Many of them are "respectable" and possess good abilities. Such men get leading positions in the Populist party, but they are no strength to the Populist cause, for they will be sure to desert it when it is unsuccessful and betray it when they consider it their interest to do so.

WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO.

One of the cartoons of the Toronto Globe—by no means a nice one to look at—represents Mr. Tarte as scraping the leeches off the arms of "The Country." The disgusting creatures fall at "The Country's" feet, climb up his legs and catch on again. This most probably is truly symbolical of what Mr. Tarte is doing. He is taking off one set of leeches only to make room for another and a hungrier set. The Grit leech has been long fasting; he is exceedingly hungry, and it is not likely that Mr. Tarte and Mr. Tarte's colleagues will have the heart to refuse to give him hir chance when a favorable opportunity presents itself.

CAUTIOUS CANADIANS.

It is somewhat singular that the currency craze which rages in almost every state of the Union has not crossed the national boundary line. The disease is evidently not contagious, or the Canadian is proof against it. The soft money delusion gained a few, very few, converts in some parts of Canada, but we have not heard of one who has embraced the silver heresy. It may be that arithmetic is too well taught in Canadian schools to make it possible that the Canadian who ever attended one could be convinced by any amount of argument that he ought to place as high a value on a fifty-three cent dollar as he does upon one worth a hundred cents.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Report of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, published in yesterday's issue, shows very clearly that the Provincial Board of Health is a necessity, and that if it does its work faithfully and courageously it can do a very great deal of good. Its recommendations, of course, should be carried out as far as possible by the Government, which should, in its turn, be well backed up by the intelligent and influential inhabitants of the different districts.

It can easily be seen that the sanitary condition of the new mining towns and camps requires to be promptly and carefully attended to. The ground on which those towns and camps are built was but the other day, as it were, a wilderness. When the crowd of miners and mine-owners settled upon it, nothing had been done to prepare it to be the abiding place of civilized men. Everything had to be done, and done quickly, to make the new towns and settlements clean and healthy. The areas on which large numbers of human beings settle, if proper sanitary regulations are not made and authoritatively enforced, soon become unpleasant and unhealthy places to live on. The effluvia from decomposing vegetable and animal matter poison the air and the water of the streams and wells becomes contaminated. The exercise of authority is needed to prevent this taking place; and it is still more urgently needed to put the places in a good sanitary condition where abuses and nuisances have been allowed to grow and accumulate unchecked. Here is where the interference of a Board of Health is a necessity. Individuals may see and deplore the insanitary condition of the towns and camps, but their complaints and expostulations are generally unheeded. It is astonishing to see how little regard is paid to sanitary law by persons whose intelligence appears to be above the average. They will see the plainest laws of health violated without more than a weak remonstrance, and they will see hotbeds of disease deliberately prepared all around them without apparently knowing that they will be certain, sooner or later, to mature their fearful harvest. Civilized men and women have yet to learn that the laws of health cannot be violated with impunity, and that the punishment of violation is as sure to come as that effect follows cause. When the inevitable punishment does come the chances are a hundred to one that they attribute it to every imaginable cause except the right one, which is their own ignorance, carelessness and stupidity. This is why the hand of authority is required to preserve the public health in spite of the public.

It appears from Dr. Watt's report that matters in the mining district had been permitted to fall into a deplorable condition, and that reforms must be made at once or very serious consequences will ensue. It is to be hoped that the suggestions which Dr. Watt made will be attended to. We see that the Government has appropriated a considerable sum of money for the improvement of the new towns and camps. This is good as far as it goes, but no government help can make up for the want of prompt, continuous and intelligent action on the part of the people themselves. If they want the air they breathe to be pure and sweet and the water they drink to be wholesome and uncontaminated they must themselves take the proper precautions to prevent the air and water from being poisoned. If there is not a Board of Health in every camp, its inhabitants should form themselves into one; the fight should be constantly kept up with dirt in every form. A public opinion in favor of stringent sanitary regulations should be created and kept alive. Measures should be taken at the formation of a camp to prevent those who live in it from being injured by insanitary surroundings. Care should be taken to keep the water pure. If this is done from the very first, it will be easy to keep the place clean and pleasant and there will be no fear of its falling into the condition into which some of the towns and camps of the new districts have been allowed to fall and out of which it will require a large expenditure of money and much labor to extricate them. But the inhabitants of those towns and camps should resolve that they must be made clean and kept clean. If the Government helps them, well. But if it does not, they should exert themselves the more to drive disease and unpleasantness of every kind from their homes. They should remember that in this matter of sanitation, as in almost every other, no Government can do for them what they must do for themselves.

RICHES OF ROSSLAND.

Fine Ore From the Red Mountain—Good Showings on the Iron Horse.

Columbia and Western Railway—The Poorman's Prospects—Strike on the Coxey.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

Some very pretty ore is being taken from the Red Mountain. It runs 4 to 9 per cent. in copper and the gold value is irregular, averaging probably $8 to $18. The total value is in the neighborhood of $18.

Jesse Bigelow has closed up a sale of two claims on Big Sheep creek. They were purchased by Harry Hayward, of Spokane, and are called the Helena No. 2 and Sadie No. 2. The first named is an extension of the Big Four, which is under bond to an Eastern syndicate for $30,000.

Some prospecting is being done to the east of the old workings on the Iron Horse. A surface cut has disclosed 3 feet of solid sulphide ore which carries an unusually high percentage of copper. The ore is the best yet found on the claim and would indicate that the pay ore chute is still ahead of the underground workings. The diamond drill, which is down about 300 feet, is at last in solid ore.

The Virginia tunnel is finally in solid ore, eight feet wide, after having been run 200 feet east from Centre Star gulch. The ore was struck early this week at a depth of nearly 100 feet. It is the same body found in the shaft started above. The ore is low grade, running five or six dollars in gold and something in copper, the total value being perhaps $10—not high enough to make it of shipping quality. The last assays show a gold value of from $10 to $15, which would indicate that a chute of shipping ore may be broken into on any shift.

A good strike was made on the Coxey last Tuesday. The Coxey is on the west side of Red mountain, north of the Giant and south of the Nevada and Mountain View. At a foot or from the surface some beautiful copper ore was on the hanging wall. This ore when tested went 13 per cent. copper and $4 in gold. The gold value will no doubt follow the rule of the camp and increase with depth. On another ledge some solid molybdenum has been found.

The California is a full 1,500-foot claim on the south slope of Red mountain, running down to the base. The ground is believed to catch several leads which come into the mountain from the southwest and run up into the Josie, Le Roi and War Eagle ground. It will require a large sum to open the California, as well as the Giant, Novelty, Gertrude, and other mining claims in that vicinity, but any careful student of geology cannot fail to comprehend the value of the ground on all these claims.

The Poorman is liable to develop a surprise for somebody, at least so says Superintendent Jim Clark of the War Eagle. "We are," he said, "taking some fine ore out now, just as fine looking ore as ever was taken from any mine in the camp. It is said the dip of the vein will soon throw it into the War Eagle but it can be worked from 700 to 900 feet before it will get there."

Mr. Kendall, of London, the second expert sent to examine the War Eagle, made a favorable report. There is reason to believe that so far as the work of the three experts is concerned it is on the whole favorable to the mine. It may be added that another deal involving over $1,000,000 has been in progress for some time, and may be brought to a successful conclusion in a few days.

F. Aug. Heinze is now in London. The purpose of his visit is to raise money to build the Columbia & Western railroad. It has been reported that Mr. Heinze was also to attempt to secure money with which to build the Crow's Nest Pass, or rather the British Columbia Southern railway, but this is probably not true. When the Crow's Nest road is built it will most probably be done by the Canadian Pacific company. It is impossible to make an intelligent prediction as to the result of Mr. Heinze's efforts in London. Much depends on the attitude of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Heinze's success will also depend largely upon the prospects of business for his road. If present indications are good for anything, there will be an immense tonnage of ore and general business originating in the Boundary country.

IN FORTY DOLLAR ORE.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

The Union mine situated north of Rossland several miles, on the trail to Murphy creek, has not been heard of much of late, but the owners have been working it slowly and steadily as their limited means would permit. The main shaft is now down 65 feet, having been sunk on the dip of the ledge and on the hanging wall. There has been a pay streak on the hanging wall nearly all the way down ranging from 14 to 18 inches in width. It now carries 50 to 100 ounces in silver and $7 to $17 in gold and some copper. This makes the ore worth about forty dollars a ton and it is therefore up with the best in the camp.

A little copper is seen in the ore now and then but not enough to count for much in permanent value. In appearance the ore resembles somewhat that of the Mayflower and Lily May, but still more resembles that of the Good Friday or Indiana Consolidated. It is an admirable one for smelting purposes and will be in demand as a flux for the heavy iron ores of the camp.

A new opening has been made on the claim several hundred feet away from the main shaft and some ore found of a different quality, being heavier in iron. It is believed to be from a different vein altogether from that on which the main shaft is being sunk. The principal owners of the Union are Hugh McGlynn, Dan O'Brien, H. Jones and Wm. Morris. They have shown great pluck and perseverance in the development of the Union and they deserve abundant success. A company incorporated under the laws of the province was organized to work it some time ago.

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SYNOD OF RUPERT'S LAND.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 12.—(Special)—The provincial synod of Rupert's Land is now in session at Regina. The house of bishops was in session yesterday afternoon to discuss the appointment to the bishopric of Qu'Appelle. The opening service took place at 10:30 this morning, when the primate celebrated the holy communion, the bishop of Athabasca, Dr. Young, preaching the sermon. The house of bishops afterwards proceeded to the house of delegates, when the synod was formally opened by the Archbishop of Rupert's Land. The bishops in attendance besides the Primate are the Bishops of Calgary, Athabasca, Mackenzie River and Moosonee.

The name of Rev. Dean Grisdale, of Winnipeg, was submitted by the house of bishops to-day to the lower house, as the new Bishop of Qu'Appelle. The lower house discussed the selection with favor but the Qu'Appelle diocese delegates objected and the nomination was returned to the bishops for further consideration.

LI HUNG CHANG

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—A special cable says Li Hung Chang informed Sir Donald A. Smith that he would be most happy to be the guest of the Canadian government. He said he looked forward to his Canadian visit with much interest. He had heard much of the Canadian scenery in the mountains and knew that many of his own countrymen had settled in British Columbia. He had been offered facilities to sail from San Francisco to China, but he preferred the Canadian route. He regretted that his visit would be very short. He said he would leave Southampton by the steamer St. Louis on August 22 and would enter Canada from New York at Niagara Falls, and spend the day at Ottawa, proceeding thence straight through to Vancouver, sailing on the Canadian Pacific steamer on September 13 or 14. He did not speak of the Canadian poll tax. It is understood that he earnestly represented to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain that this tax was an indignity on the Chinese which a friendly nation like England should remove. Mr. Chamberlain explained that the colonies were self-governing in such matters. The Imperial government could only make friendly representations.

GUELPH, Aug. 12.—W. E. Smith, a well-known druggist, was found dead in bed this afternoon. He had been in the best of health apparently in the early part of the day, and attending to business as usual. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He was mayor in 1893-4.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that Herr Lilienthal, the engineer, who has been experimenting with flying machines for several years past, died on Monday. It appears that he started to fly with one of his machines from a hill 100 feet high near that city. He had only been in the air a few minutes when the machinery of the apparatus collapsed and he fell to the ground and was picked up unconscious. It was found that his back was broken.

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