The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1897.

OUR MINING INTERESTS.

The Canadian Mining Review, published at Ottawa, in its December number has an article entitled Truth vs. Exaggeration, in which it undertakes to correct some statements regarding the Rossland Camp which appeared in a journal of the Imperial Institute, as follows:

That its output will surpass even that of the Rand is, in the opinion of those well qualified to judge, also most probable, ... more than $1,750,000 worth of Kootenay ore has been smelted and the products shipped in three months. The Rossland Camp may alone be expected to produce between 350,000 and 400,000 tons of ore per annum. The gross products being estimated at between seven and eight million dollars, nearly half of which is profit, ... the value of the mining industry of Southern British Columbia should reach a total of 30 or 40 millions of dollars per annum within the next five years.

The Mining Review takes to task the writer in question for what it considers gross misrepresentation, which it states is productive of more harm than good to the mining industry. So far as the remarks of the Review apply the editor is undoubtedly correct. There is no benefit ultimately to be derived from exaggerating or misrepresenting the actual condition of affairs, and in fact much harm may be accomplished. While the editor of the paper in question has done much good in exposing wild-cat schemes and the general tendency to boom mining properties, he is nevertheless undoubtedly prejudiced against British Columbia. There is an evident desire on the part of the Review to discount any statements which would make British Columbia appear in a more favorable light than Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, which are, strictly speaking, the peculiar constituency of the Review. In short, the editor is somewhat jealous of our mineral resources. For instance, he says: "We do not imagine that any intelligent person knowing the conditions that exist in British Columbia will expect a value of thirty or forty millions of dollars per annum could be reached in any such period of time as the journal names, if it is ever reached." We do not know upon what ground the Review bases this conclusion, even if we were to take the Rossland mines as representing the principal mineral wealth of the Province, but Rossland and Trail or the whole Kootenay country for that matter, which is very large and very rich in minerals, does not represent by any means the possibilities of the Province in mineral wealth. There are half a dozen districts which give quite as favorable indications as Kootenay did a few years ago, and any one of which, if taken alone, would justify great expectations.

The people of the East have come to regard Rossland and Trail as practically representing the whole of British Columbia from a mining point of view; but this is due simply to the fact that this part of Kootenay has been brought so prominently before the minds of the reading public. It is not necessarily any reflection on the mines in the vicinity of Rossland to say that in a few years there will be camps in Yale, Cariboo, Lillooet, Vancouver Island, on the Coast and in the Northern Interior, which will be quite as well known in the mining world as Rossland is to-day, and which will probably rival it in the production of ore. When the editor of the Review comes to understand the situation in British Columbia and have a more intimate knowledge of its resources he will arrive perforce at the conclusion that British Columbians are not necessarily guilty of exaggeration when they speak hopefully of its future, even should they compare it with California, Australia or South Africa in their palmiest days.

KOOTENAY AND THE COAST.

The COLONIST has been brought to task by some of the Interior papers for commenting upon the unanimity and warmth of advocacy of the eastern papers with respect to the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, while they are apparently indifferent to the claims of the Coast to have that railway, when built, extended to the Coast. Of course it is natural that the people of eastern Canada should look after their own interests, and they are quite right in having the road built through the Crow's Nest Pass to tap the trade of the mining districts if they can, irrespective of the claims of the country west of that. However, it is nevertheless true that the business interests involved to a large extent account for the interest so suddenly displayed, and not the benefits to be derived by British Columbia itself.

It has already been intimated by one of the Ministers that political power lies largely in the East as yet, and that consequently the expression of opinion there must to a large extent govern, or rather influence, the policy of the Government of Canada, which means, in other words, that it is a question of political strength that counts, not altogether the merits of the case. It was for this reason that the COLONIST pointed out that the people in British Columbia had some right to be considered in the matter and that their interests were equally involved. As a matter of fact, the building of a direct line through the Crow's Nest Pass to Kootenay if it were not extended to the coast, while benefiting the East, would be absolutely disadvantageous to the commercial interests of the Province, inasmuch as it would afford an undue advantage to the Eastern merchant and enable him to practically control the market, while our own merchants would be handicapped.

It is very evident that to preserve the equilibrium and to do justice to British Columbia the considerations we have advanced should have weight with the Dominion Government. It may be Provincialism, as one of the Kootenay papers calls it, to advocate the simultaneous building of the line from the Coast to the Interior with the one through Crow's Nest Pass, but it is nevertheless simple justice, and we are content to be regarded as provincial so long as being provincial means obtaining for our Province what is right and equitable. To the people in some parts of Kootenay it may be a matter of no consequence from what quarter they get their goods or in what direction the trade goes so long as their interests are best served, but it should be remembered that the interests of every part of the Province are intimately bound up with the good of every other part, and Kootenay does not by any means stand alone. It is always well to keep the national idea to the front. It is what we advocate. It is not national, however, to create conditions which will give one part of the Dominion an advantage over the other, more especially when they involve expenditure to be borne by all alike.

THE "WAR EAGLE" SALE.

The sale of the War Eagle mine, at Rossland, to a Canadian syndicate for the sum of $850,000 is an event worthy of more than the usual notice given to transactions of that character. In the first place, the sale is noteworthy because of the large sum which is involved, and the fact that the whole consideration is to be practically on a cash basis. At the same time, it is not by any means the largest price which has been obtained up to now for a mine in the West Kootenay district. The "Silver King" mine, on Toad mountain, was disposed of for a larger sum; and although we believe part of the consideration for that property was in the shape of shares, the manner in which the Hall Mines Company, organized for the acquisition and operation of the property, was placed on the London market, made the shares equivalent to cash.

Then, again, the "Galena Mines, Limited"—a company organized to acquire a valuable silver property on what is known as the "Galena Farm," in the Slocan district—was placed on the London market last month under most respectable auspices, the price paid for the mine being no less than £500,000, or about $2,425,000. In this case it is true also that the larger part of the purchase money was to be paid in shares. But the difference between the shares of companies brought out on the London market and those of many of the mining companies, organized either in Canada or in the United States, must not be ignored. In the former case, the par value of the shares is presumed to represent something like the actual value of the property, and over-capitalization is not regarded with favor.

That this method is substantially adhered to, even amidst all the "boom" and inflation which has been associated with South African and West Australian mining schemes, may be seen by a perusal of the London Stock Exchange lists of prices, quotations below the par or nominal value of the shares being comparatively few, while there are scores of companies the shares of which are quoted at substantial premiums. In Canada it is in some respects very unfortunate that the American plan has been followed in the organization of mining companies, whereby the nominal capital is placed at a figure absurdly out of all proportion to the real value of the property, its actual and, in many cases, even its probable potential value being indicated by the price at which the shares are offered to the public, generally about one-tenth, or even less, of their par value.

The large amount which has been paid for the "War Eagle" mine, but which the best informed and most competent judges consider a very reasonable price and one that will give the purchasers large returns on their money, will act as a splendid advertisement for the mining districts of the Province. It is to Great Britain that British Columbia, like all the rest of the world, must look for the large amounts of capital which can be profitably employed in the development of the mineral resources of the Province. It is almost impossible to put a limit to the amount of capital—either in the aggregate or for individual transactions—which will be available if the owners of it are satisfied that they have a safe and profitable field for investment. As a rule it is mines, not "prospects"—properties with considerable development done on them, for which the British speculator or investor is looking. This sale of the "War Eagle" will be another intimation to him that British Columbia has now reached a certain stage of progress in the opening up of her mines, and its effect will doubtless be realized during the next few months.

It is also a matter of satisfaction that the property has been bought by Canadians, since it shows that the reproach that we were letting foreigners and outsiders reap all the benefits to be derived from the development of our gold and silver mines—if true once—is so no longer. Americans, at the start, had the advantage over most of their Canadian neighbors, in having an experience in mining which the latter did not possess. It has not taken many months, however, for a great change in the situation to occur, and it may be anticipated with tolerable certainty that it will not be long before the chief portion of the capital invested in the mines of British Columbia will be owned either in Canada or in the Old Country. Probably Canadians will supplant the Americans to a great extent in doing the exploitation and preliminary work in the opening up of the mines, the British investor purchasing what will then be a producing property. It is very probable that the War Eagle Company itself will be reorganized, capitalized on a sterling basis, and placed on the London market at a price which will leave the present owners a handsome profit.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

It was eminently in order, in view of recent exchanges of sentiment between representatives of the Mother Country and the Colonies, and all that has been said and written regarding closer relations and more speedy communications between them, that occasion should be taken to entertain some of the more prominent colonists while for the time being staying in London. At Tuesday night's dinner, the cabled report of which was published in yesterday's issue, there appears to have been present a distinguished company of Canadians, and it was exceedingly fitting that Sir Charles Tupper, as one of the fathers of the Canadian Confederation and for almost an ordinary lifetime a prominent politician and statesman, should have been one of the objects of special attention, and in return should have made one of those eloquent and soul stirring speeches which can only be delivered by those whose souls burn with the patriotic sentiments to which they are giving expression.

No matter what little and observe coteries may formulate on the subject of annexation to the United States, regarding which we hear mainly through United States channels, the fact is that despite the baits which have been offered, and on the other hand the coercive action which has been more than hinted at we as a community are well content to let well alone, enjoying as we do—altogether outside of sentimental considerations—perfect security for life, property and liberty. As pointed out by Sir Charles the people of Canada fully realize that the Dominion would be the battle ground in the event of any struggle between the United States and Great Britain, but, even were such not the case, the sentiment is so pronounced and deep seated that, as has already been shown, a British call to arms even against the whole world would rally Canadians almost as a man from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia.

OPENING UP THE PROVINCE.

TO THE EDITOR:—In looking over the interesting and satisfactory trade figures for last year, contained in your New Year's issue, I was struck with the thought: "What will the showing for 1897 be?" More favorable there can be no question of doubt. The increased shipments of English goods now on the way—special preparations being made by our wholesalers for pushing business—large foreign orders on hand for lumber, encouraging coal business, the big salmon year, and the certainty of mineral production hitherto unequalled in the history of the province, all combine to induce me to arrive at this conclusion.

Would it not, therefore, be a most opportune time for the local government to put into force a truly live and progressive policy to open up and settle this Western part of Canada, which is now attracting so much attention from all parts of the world?

The Edinburgh Scotsman of a recent date in referring to the mineral resources of this province, stated that "additional railroads were badly needed." Surely when people at such a distance know this, we on the spot should know it better.

Does this state of affairs exist because it cannot be overcome? Surely not. The matter only requires taking hold of by the government with a strong hand and the people will, I am sure, endorse their action. We are anxious to retain trade which is slipping through our fingers, largely by the railroad enterprise of our American neighbors.

New districts are clamoring for outlets—the province is calling from one end to the other for railroads. Should not, therefore, something be done, and done at once? The coming session of the local house will be anxiously looked forward to.

D. R. KER.

GOVERNMENT AGENT AT ALBERNI.

TO THE EDIOR:—The editor of the Province in a late issue has seen fit to make some equally uncalled for and characteristic remarks regarding the conduct of our local government agent. The miners of this district who come in contact with Mr. Fletcher in his official capacity more frequently than any other class, are unanimous in their praise of the uniformly courteous and considerate manner in which all business, official or otherwise, is transacted by the government office.

ALBERNI.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 4.—Major McGillivray, ex-M.P. for North Ontario, and supreme secretary for the Independent Order of Foresters, passed through the city en route to the Territories and British Columbia to visit courts.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

HAWAIIAN ADVICES.

(Per Steamship Miowera.)

The postmaster general of the Hawaiian Republic has made public his report in reference to the foreign mail service for the year 1897. In it he says that the mail service between San Francisco, Vancouver and Seattle and Honolulu this year will be the best the islands has had for years. The steamship companies operating between the Coast and Honlulu have so arranged the schedules of their boats that mail will be received every week. In many instances the mail will arrive twice and as often as three times a week.

The service during the year just closed has been miserable at times. Residents have been obliged to wait for twenty-one and twenty-three days for mail from the States. Those who were interested in the election of the President of the United States appreciate the benefits of a good foreign mail service. The residents of the islands were kept in suspense for over a fortnight to know the result, and then the news first came via China. There will be no long waits like this this year. But in one or two instances do the boats of the different steamship companies arrive from the same coast ports on the same day.

The agents of the Revolutionary Society of China in Honolulu are active again. Several residents of the city, including four members of the regular guard, have bee approached by well known Chinese and offered tempting inducements to bid adieu to Hawaii and enter China in behalf of the cause. Among those who have been taken into the confidence of the Celestials is Sergeant Frank Ferry, of Company F. Sergeant Ferry is an excellent soldier and is drill master of several volunteer companies. His success in instructing men in the manual of arms and marching has come to the knowledge of the rebelling Chinese and they are anxious that he should go to China and drill their countrymen who are in sympathy with their plans, in order that they might perform effective work when the rebellion against the present emperor occurs. He has been assured that his services will be well paid for. Other military men who have good records have been asked to go to China and assist in organizing the rebelling forces. There are a number of Honolulu men who have standing offers to enter the service of the revolutionary society.

The feeling in Honolulu in favor of the annexation of the islands to the United States seems to be growing. Among the converts are many natives, who a few years ago would not listen to the annexationists.

U. S. Minister Willis was seriously ill when the Miowera left. Daily bulletins were being published in the papers.

NEW MOTOR FOR SHIPS.

The announcement that Charles Algernon Parsons, brother of Lord Rosse, the astronomer, has invented a new motor for ships which has proved its ability to send a torpedo boat through the water at the rate of thirty-four miles an hour, will excite the liveliest interest all over the world. If true, as it seems to be, the present engineering equipment of war and passenger vessels may be regarded as hopelessly out of date, and the oft-made claim of "revolutionizing steam navigation" in the way of being realized.

The new motor is a variation of the turbine wheel, the power for which, on Mr. Parsons' experimental boat, was supplied by one water-tube boiler with 1,100 square feet of heating surface and forty-two square feet of grate surface. The propeller was driven at the rate of 2,400 revolutions per minute, "which is more than three times the highest rate heretofore attained in marine propulsion."

A speed of thirty-four miles an hour for an ocean steamer—which might, in a twin or triple-screw ship, be a minimum—would give a rate of 816 miles a day, or a trans-Atlantic passage of about three days and sixteen hours. From San Francisco to Honolulu would consume about two days and fourteen hours, which would enable a freight ship, if rapidly handled at the docks, to make two voyages where but one is now possible. With a turbine steamer the Pacific could be crossed to Yokohama in about six days and eight hour. Hence upon the completion of Russia's new railway, one month would suffice for the circumnavigation of the globe, whereat the achievement of Jules Verne's hero, Phineas Fogg, would be relegated to the tales of primitive travel.

It once took two weeks to steam across the Atlantic, and the time has since been cut down to less than six days. So it is not astonishing, after all, to contemplate the three-day-and-sixteen-hour proposal, especially after the way has been shown by the Newcastle engine manufacturer.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE DEMAND FOR SALMON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Probably never in its history has the United States fish commission accomplished nearly as much work in eight months as it did during the period from April 1 to December 1 of last year. The annual report of she commission made by Commissioner Brice directly to the President says that not only has the ordinary work been steadily pursued on an enlarged scale, but the field has been much broadened, especially in the direction of propagating fish not before the subject of extensive cultivation, and all these attempts have been followed by marked success.

The salmon work on the Pacific coast has received comparatively little attention during the past few years, but the past season Commissioner Brice made a new departure and located auxiliary stations on some of the streams tributary to the Columbia river to operate in connection with the permanet station at Clackamas, Or., with the result of reducing the cost per thousand of salmon eggs from $1.81 to 11 cents. Enough eggs were taken to run the hatcheries to their full capacity and to send 5,000,000 to the East for distribution. The total take of salmon eggs—37,000,000—amounted to three times as many as were ever collected before in a season. The commission proposes the coming season to supplant all the central hatcheries in the country by small egg collecting stations to be run only during the spawning season at small expense.

Undismayed by the mysterious disappearance of a splendid lot of Western salmon fry placed in Eastern rivers several years ago, the commission is about to make another attempt to colonize the Pacific salmon in the East. To accomplish this 7,000,000 eggs have been transferred from the California stations to New York, Vermont and Maine, where they will be hatched and the fry liberated in the Penobscot, Kennebec, Merrimac, Hudson, Delaware and Susquehanna rivers.

The output of the Atlantic or land-locked salmon has been largely increased and the lake fisheries have been fostered, the collection of lake trout eggs being increased by 2,000,000 to 3,000,000.

The whitefish work was set back by the destruction of the fishing gear in the height of the season, but it is hoped that the collection of eggs will amount to 140,000,000.

To give the Pacific Coast people an opportunity to feast on the best fruits of Atlantic waters, the commission made starts towards introducing them to Eastern lobsters and diamond-back terrapin. They arrived in excellent condition and were planted in Yaquina bay, Oregon, and Holt bay, California, without loss. The lobsters were very difficult to transport, but the egg-bearing females were safely deposited in Monterey bay, an equivalent to 1,200,000 fry. The terrapin were deposited in suitable waters in San Francisco bay.

In return the commission said that the Atlantic coast and the lake dwellers would like to have the steelhead trout, one of the finest game and food fish of the Pacific coast, where it attains a weight of eighty pounds on a maximum and an average of ten pounds. Aggregated fry to the number of 180,000 were deposited in the waters of lakes Superior and Huron.

Summing up the work of the commission, the report shows that in the case of twelve more important food fish, the increase in planting has ranged from 10 per cent. to 80 per cent. The Tennessee station authorized by congress is to be located in Unicol county, near Erwin, and steps are to be taken to investigate the advisability of establishing a station for Spearfish in the Black hills, Dakota.

If congress approves a bill submitted providing for a few auxiliary stations, the commissioner says he will be enabled to immensely increase the output of shad and lobsters in the near future.

In the line of new works steps were taken to propagate the mackerel, which valuable fish is constantly failing, and 24,000,000 eggs were collected.

CAMPAIGN AMENITIES.

(From Harper's Magazine.)

The late presidential campaign lent additional piquancy to a political anecdote of the Montana congressional election two years ago.

Mr. Corbett was the Democratic candidate and Mr. Smith his Populist opponent. It appears that one day, in their campaign, they traveled a short distance in company. They had a very interesting conversation, and in consequence Mr. Smith was compelled to leave the car hurriedly when his station was reached. He caught up one of the two travelling bags in the seat in front and rushed out. A few mile further on Mr. Corbett left the train, taking the other bag. He reached his hotel without noticing anything unusual. The following telegram, however, was waiting for him:

"I have the wrong bag. Contains plug of tobacco, bottle of whisky, six-shooter and Democratic platform. Is it yours?

SMITH."

Mr. Smith was about to open his meeting when the following "rush" telegram was handed to him:

"I, too, have wrong bag. Contains 'Treatise on Dynamite,' picture of Mary Ellen Lease and bundle of hay marked 'collateral security.' Is it yours?

CORBETT."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The legislatures of thirty-one states and territories convene this month. Beginning January 4, the legislatures convene in California, Idaho, Michigan, Montana and Tennessee. On the 5th of the legislatures of Colorado, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Pennsylvania assemble. The 6th is the date set for the assembling of the legislatures of Illinois, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire and North Carolina. Two legislatures convene on the 7th—those of Indiana and Nebraska. Then no more legislatures assemble until the 11th. On that date will convene the legislatures in Washington state, Texas and Wyoming. The 12th is the date for the Kansas legislature to meet. On the 13th the legislatures will gather in Connecticut, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The Arkansas legislature meets on the 17th; those in Arizona and Nevada on the 18th; Alabama, the 20th. The New Mexico legislature meet December 28.

COLUMBIA RIVER PACKERS.

ASTORIA, Jan. 6.—The Columbia River Packers' Association held a brief session yesterday. There was a good attendance and the meeting was harmonious, but beyond resolving to continue the organization for another season and fixing the price to be paid for raw fish at 4 cents per pound, no other business of importance was transacted. The Fishermen's Union also held a meeting to consider, it is presumed, the price its members shall exact for fish the coming season, but as the meeting was secret and none of the members will talk of what occurred, it is not possible to learn definitely what was done. There is a rumor, however, that they were practically a unit for demanding 4½ cents for fish, and will not fish for less.

STARTLING COMPLICATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—New and startling complications are forthcoming as a result of the National Bank of Illinois failure. Col. W. V. Jacobs, who devised the Calumet electric railway and was forced out of control in 1893, is unable to push claims against officers of the National Bank of Illinois because all the papers and books relating to his connection with the Calumet electric railway have been stolen. According to Col. Jacobs, the crime was committed by one of his confidential clerks, against whom a charge is now pending in the United States court. The claim is made that the theft of the papers in his possession was the sequel of a conspiracy, which promises sensational developments.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—Sir Joseph Hickson, who was general manager of the Grand Trunk for many years, died this morning. His ailment was diabetes.

A BURGLAR'S DARING DEED.

A long rope fastened at one end to the bedstead and hanging out of one of the upper windows of the Rock Bay hotel told the story, when discovered on Tuesday night, of how a cleverly planned robbery had been successfully executed. It reached from a third floor window down to that of the room on the flat below, occupied by the proprietress, Mrs. Simpson, and the daring burglar had, it is supposed, slid down the rope while the people in the house were enjoying their 6 o'clock meal. After entering the window the burglar had found secreted in a box under Mrs. Simpson's bed $440 in cash and two promissory notes for the sums of $100 and $25 respectively. Nothing was known of the affair until about 10 or 10:30 o'clock, when Mrs. Simpson going to her room immediately saw that things were somewhat disordered, and it took only a few moments more to discover that she had been robbed, and suspicion fell on Frank Warner, a German sailor rooming on the top flat. He was not to be found, and another boarder, Fritz Klim, who has been staying in the house for some time and is well acquainted with the place, was also suspected of being implicated. The police, on "general principles," took him into custody yesterday morning. They also instituted a search for Warner, and Sergeant Walker and Constable Mouatt, with Officer McKenna, of the provincial police, left in the naptha launch for the American side in hopes of running him down. A telegram received at one o'clock from Sergeant Walker explained that they had been unsuccessful. What luck they experienced later in the day is not yet known, but it is believed that their work has been badly interfered with by the foggy weather. A missing sealing boat gives the impression that the thieves are making their escape by water.

"L'ELECTEUR" AND THE BISHOPS

(From the Montreal Star.)

It is impossible for Protestants to fully appreciate the position of the Roman Catholics who are directly affected by the collective mandement of the bishops with reference to L'Electeur. For the Protestants the question of ecclesiastical authority was settled long ago. The only effect of a collective mandement signed by all their bishops and clergy condemning a newspaper would be to advertise the paper and increase its circulation. This does not mean that Protestants have no respect for their clergy, but simply that an assumption of authority such as an action of this kind would indicate would be entirely unwarranted by the existing relations between the Protestant laity and their clergy.

With our Roman Catholic friends the case is very different. Authority is claimed on the one side and conceded on the other, as a matter of course. Even the men who are directly struck by the mandement do not dream of questioning the authority of the power that strikes them. Mr. Pacaud, indeed, announces his intention of appealing to Rome, but the very appeal to a higher court is a practical recognition of the jurisdiction of the court against whose judgment he appeals.

However Protestants may bestow their sympathies in a conflict of this kind it is well to bear in mind that interference on their part is more likely to injure than to help those with whom they sympathize. It is always a delicate matter for the members of one church to interfere in the domestic differences of the members of another church. It generally savours a little of impertinence, it is always sure to be resented. If there are two sides to a question of importance affecting the Roman Catholic communion, the fact that Protestants as a body favor one section is not likely to strengthen that section in the estimation of the faithful generally.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—It has leaked out that Hon. W. B. Ives, of Sherbrooke, has purchased sixty thousand shares of Josie stock at 60 cents per share.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 4.—G. R. Maxwell, M.P. for Vancouver, passed through the city yesterday on his way home. He explained that the object of his trip to Ottawa was to discuss the appointment of a judge for British Columbia and the building of a railway from Kootenay to the Coast.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 5.—The trial of the election petition against A. C. McDonald, member for King's county, was postponed till March on account of the illness of the respondent's counsel.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—All the Ontario election protests are settled except the one in London. The result of the petitions was the dismissal in all cases save those of South Brant, East Simcoe and North Ontario, where the members were unseated. It is expected the bye-elections in these constituencies will be held in the middle of February.

BROCKVILLE, Jan. 6.—Orlando Bush, M.P.P., was reported missing and in financial trouble. He is not missing, but has assigned, and the action will vacate his seat in the Ontario assembly.

The Half Rate Dollar.

Sterling Value and Full Strength in Diamond Dyes.

Sixteen ounces of silver, for the coining of $18.60 in silver dollars, can be bought today for $9.94!

Think well of the true value of the silver dollar if its coinage were made free and unlimited.

Just another important thought for the ladies. It takes from two to three packages of the common imitation dyes to do the work that one single package of the Diamond Dyes will do. If you wish to know why, we will tell you. It is simply because the ingredients of the common dyes do not possess the strength, purity and penetrating powers of the Diamond Dyes.

Just think of having to spend thirty cents for adulterated dyes for your work, that can be better done by the Diamond Dyes at a cost of ten cents. You will always be on the wrong side as long as you allow profit-loving merchants to supply you with their poor, weak dyes; it is certainly to their pecuniary benefit, but you are the loser in every way. The all-important question is: "Will you work with dyes of full strength, or will you blindly risk your goods with the kind that have only one-third the coloring power, and that cost as much as the "Diamond?"