

# The Colonist.

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### TERMS:

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Not more than one week, 30 cents.

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Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

### WESTRALIAN MINES.

"The world is not so big after all" is getting to be a common saying. We were reminded of the nearness of parts of the world that are generally considered to be very distant from each other and to have little in common, when a gentleman from Coolgardie called upon us yesterday morning to have a talk about the article, "A Mining Boom," that had been before the public a few hours. The gentleman was Mr. W. Thompson, a mining engineer, mine owner and newspaper proprietor in Western Australia. That gentleman knows all about Coolgardie and its mines. He gave us to understand that Mr. Van Oss, who contributed the article on Westralia in the Nineteenth Century, wrote with a jaundiced mind; that he, without saying much that was probably false, had created a false impression of the state of things in the gold fields of Western Australia. It is not so difficult to do this as some ingenious people imagine. It is what croakers and grumblers are doing in every part of the world. If there had been a first class croaker and growler in Paradise he would no doubt have convinced our first parents that their lot was a hard one and that Eden was nothing like so fine a place as it was cracked up to be. By saying a great deal about the drawbacks and the disadvantages of a place and very little about its capabilities and its advantages and mildly belittling them, a country let it be ever so good, can be made to lose its attractiveness. This, it seems, is what Mr. Van Oss has done with respect to Westralia and the impression that he leaves on the mind of the reader of his article is not by any means favorable to the gold fields he describes.

We find that Mr. Thompson is not alone in taking exception to the statements made by Mr. Van Oss. The Australian Mail, of November 12 (which like the Canadian Gazette, is published in London), contains the following statement: "During the week several provincial correspondents wrote us concerning unfavorable comments, which are appearing in their local papers as to the future of Western Australia. We can hardly be surprised at these ebullitions of our provincial contemporaries, when we remember that some of the London dailies and reviews have started the running in this matter. The articles that have been brought under our notice might be described as of the Van Oss genus, and whatever goes down we certainly look for a rise in the leak trade soon, on account of the increased consumption of that article of commerce."

In the same number of the same paper is a letter on "Westralian Gold Exports," signed A. E. Ritchie, which contains the following paragraph:

The results so far obtained on the Westralian fields have been achieved in spite of a considerable amount of more or less active opposition both in Australian and English mining circles. With a view to disparaging the fields it has been customary for those more particularly interested in South African mines to institute comparisons between present developments on and returns from the Rand, and those of its young and sturdy rival. This comparison is obviously unfair, seeing that the Rand is an old established field, having in its area several mines individually equipped with more machinery than is to-day running in the whole of Westralia, while the respective amount that have been spent on the two fields naturally show an enormous excess of capital expenditure on the older, and consequently a much more advanced stage of development is naturally to be expected. A frequent form of reproach against Westralian mines is the comparatively shallow depth of the present workings. The deep shafts in South Africa, Victoria and Queensland range

I know from 1,500 feet to 3,000 feet, but how many years has it taken to accomplish this? If our critics will only give us time we promise them to worthily emulate our older rivals in this direction. Gold is practically the one thing in the world for which the market is unlimited, and the ordinary competitors of trade or commerce should not therefore obtain the prizes engaged in its production. We in Westralia do not begrudge our South African brethren their success, and we look for a like generous recognition of our fields from them. Up to now we do not think this has been accorded, but whatever their attitude in the future may be, they cannot hope to close the eye of the investing public to the fact that in spite of great natural difficulties, and in the face of strong financial opposition, the Westralian fields are being rapidly and satisfactorily developed, and are attracting a world-wide interest. It requires no optimistic flight of the imagination to conceive that in their present state the Westralian gold fields contain the nucleus of a great and prosperous industry that is destined to rival, if not eclipse, the most famous mining centres of either hemisphere.

As we have published what Mr. Van Oss says about the Westralian mining boom, we think it but fair to let our readers know what those who are interested in the Westralian gold mines think of his criticisms. We trust, as the Australian Mail intimates, that Mr. Van Oss may have cause before very long "to eat the leak" on account of the statements he has made with respect to Coolgardie and other Westralian gold fields.

### VISITING MINISTERS.

As might be expected, the Times gives the Ministers who were expected to arrive here yesterday evening a very cordial welcome, and as they come to carry out the policy of the Conservative party, we do not see why we should not do so too. The Liberal Government have shown their good sense, so far, in adopting the policy of their opponents, which their organs condemned with all the ability they possessed when it was initiated. The National Policy which the Grits, great and small, were never tired of denouncing is, as all the world see, continued, and we venture to say will be continued with very little change. Even to subsidizing butter and cheese factories and providing cold storage for the products of the farmer's industry, the Liberals have followed the course pursued by their Tory predecessors. This fostering of weak and infant industries was by the Liberals derided as the outcome of "paternalism," but since Mr. Laurier has come into power it has risen in their esteem and become part of the legitimate duty of an enlightened administration. The ministers will no doubt see the necessity of continuing and, we trust, improving on, the good work begun by their predecessors in this province. They may not be quite so lavish of promises as Mr. Tarte was but then it is to be hoped that what promises they do see their way to make, will stand a better chance of being performed.

We will perhaps be told that the Government of the Hon. L. H. Davies and the Hon. A. G. Blair are prominent members may claim credit for having settled the Manitoba school question, a task which the Conservatives did not perform. We rather think that Messrs. Davies and Blair will say very little indeed about what some Liberals are pleased to call the settlement of the Manitoba school question. But they could, if they were so minded, show their fellow Liberals how the majorities in the Eastern Maritime Provinces settled a similar but really a more difficult school question without the aid of a Heavenly Premier and without having recourse to "the sunny ways of patriotism," of which the people of Canada have of late years heard so much and seen so little. We hope that British Columbia will be able to get from the Dominion Government what she needs and what fairness demands, by appealing to the Ministers' sense of justice and their knowledge of the requirements of the Province. They are both men of active minds and much more than ordinary ability and discernment, and will soon see what the Province needs and what it ought to get. But it is folly to expect from them too much. There are limitations to the power of even cabinet ministers, and there are men who have influence in the councils of the Liberal party who know very little about British Columbia, and who will be most unwilling to be enlightened if they know that the object in opening their eyes is to induce them to give British Columbia a great deal more than she has hitherto received.

### EARNST ADVOCATES.

It is somewhat amusing to see how earnest and how persistent the newspapers of the East are in advocating the immediate construction of the railroad through the Crow's Nest Pass. Never before did they appear so urgent with respect to a British Columbia work. Of course their zeal is not for the sake of British Columbia. They see that the road through that Pass will give the cities of the East direct and rapid communication with the Kootenay country. They hope by its means that the lion's share of the Kootenay trade will fall to Eastern Canada. There is nothing wrong about this. It is natural that they should have an eye to the main chance. And if the Kootenay country grows as it just now promises to grow, its trade will be well worth looking after. But it is just

as well that the people of the East should know that their motive in advocating so strenuously as they do what to outsiders has all the appearance of being a British Columbia enterprise, is well understood by British Columbians.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

People in the United States are wondering what Congress is going to do about the tariff. It is believed by many that immediate action is necessary. The Government is in need of money. The public expenditure has been for some time greater than the revenue. Last year the deficit amounted to \$25,000,000, and for the first five months of the current year it is \$40,000,000. This is not a pleasant state of things. If matters go on as they have done this year the prospect is that the deficit for the year 1896-97 will be nearly, if not quite, \$100,000,000. It is calculated, now that the Presidential campaign is over and business has become in a great measure settled, that there will be a considerable improvement in trade. Imports will increase and the revenue will be sufficient, or almost sufficient, to meet the expenditure. There is, however, no certainty that this will be the case. Retrenchment, if Congress is in the mood to retrench, can have no effect upon this year's expenditure. The appropriations are all made and money must be found to meet them. In the near future money will be required to finish the scheme of coast defence that has been already commenced. This navy must be increased. This will take money, and more money still will be needed so to increase the army that there will be sufficient men to man the new defences. Even if the appropriations for river and harbor improvements and public buildings are cut down the expenditure cannot be diminished much, if any, below the present rate.

It is hardly to be expected that a great deal will be done in the way of retrenchment and economy. The people want appropriations for public works, and they do not want to see civil servants put on starvation allowance. More money must be raised, and the easiest and the simplest way to raise more money will be to increase the taxes. It is not expected that much, if anything, will be done in the coming session in the way of tariff revision, but when the new Congress meets in March it is reasonable to expect that there will be tariff legislation and that it will be in the direction of protection. The Republicans are, on principle, strong protectionists and there are among the Democrats a very considerable number who will not be at all averse to see the tariff revised, with the avowed intention of increasing protection to native industry. The Republicans expect by adopting this policy to shoot two birds with one stone. They hope to increase the revenue so as to make it large enough to meet the expenditure and to satisfy the producers by giving them greater protection than they now enjoy.

### A COLLAPSE.

The collapse of the South African mining boom has made men in Great Britain with money to invest shy of gold mining enterprises. This is not to be wondered at. Those who have not been bitten in South Africa will not be in a hurry to expose themselves to a similar misfortune anywhere else. But the circumstances in the Transvaal are peculiar. In other countries the mining communities are not at the mercy of a grasping, narrow-minded tyrant, having at his beck and call a legislature chiefly composed of men more greedy and very greatly more bigoted and ignorant than their leader. It is fair to presume that if the Uitlanders had been treated with anything like fairness, the mining industry in the Transvaal would have continued to flourish. At any rate, under a liberal and enlightened government the mine-owners and miners would have been afforded every opportunity to develop the gold-fields and to obtain from them all they are capable of producing. A kind friend has obligingly sent us a cutting from what appears to be an English paper, which shows to what depths the Barnato stocks have fallen. Barnato consols, which in October of last year could not be had for less than £5 15s., were selling in November of this year for £1 12s. 6d. Shares in the Buffelsdoorn mine, which a year ago commanded £9 2s. 6d., can be had now for £1 17s. 6d. The Spee Bona fell in the twelve months from £3 to 17s. 6d. This is a fearful slump. What makes matters worse, the companies are registered under the Transvaal laws, "so that European stockholders are deprived of any control over their affairs, and the directors of the companies are in no way amenable to the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act. Moral: Beware of Boer Republics."

### WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 3.—The police commissioners are taking prompt and vigorous steps to put an end to the threatened epidemic of burglaries and three special constables having been appointed for patrol duty at night. This gives satisfaction to the public, owing to the obstruction of five navigators by an armed man to burglarize the dwelling of Mr. T. L. Briggs, a not unnatural feeling of uneasiness was gaining ground in the city. Mr. Broad's butcher shop and also an orange hall have been entered during the last few nights and a considerable amount of booty taken.

The B.C. Fruit Exchange held a meeting yesterday at Hotel Guichenon which had the result of making navigation possible and an attempt will be made by the Edgar to make the up river points to-day.

The burglar who entered the house of Mr. Briggs, as reported in the C.P.N., at Westminister, and fired at Mr. Briggs was located by the police in an empty house at 6 o'clock this morning. The shack where the burglar was, was at his house he captured and got away. No one was hurt. As in the case of the bullet wound received by an Italian at the hands of a highwayman at Vancouver, the powder had been partially removed from the cartridges used.

### THE ARCHBISHOP SUSTAINED.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 2.—At a meeting held at the Archbishop's palace, St. Boniface, this evening, His Grace was surrounded by all the priests of his diocese, both secular and regular. A resolution was passed unanimously affirming the position of the Archbishop on the school question as expressed in his sermons at St. Boniface and Winnipeg and repudiating the "insults" offered to His Grace by certain newspapers in the East and elsewhere.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Inquiries Regarding B. C. Mines—Vancouver's Municipal League—Large Cargo of Halibut.

Burglaries at Westminster—Fraser River Navigation—The Kaslo and Trail Creek Country.

(Special to the Colonist.)

### VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 3.—A. A. Boak, who has been on a trip to the East, returned to the city yesterday. Mr. Boak says that the Eastern people have all turned their eyes westward to the Pacific province, and he has been inundated with inquiries from all quarters as to the mining and general prospects of British Columbia.

Objection is taken in certain quarters to the idea of a public banquet being tendered to Messrs. Davies and Blair on their visit to the city by the board of trade, on the ground that such a thing is outside the province of the board, which is intended only for business and not for political purposes. It is pointed out that there are no precedents for such a course of action, and that on previous occasions of a similar nature anything that might savor of political expression has been carefully avoided.

The death occurred yesterday of Mr. Thomas W. Lawrence, of Mount Pleasant, at the advanced age of 77 years. Mr. Lawrence came to the city some years ago from Ontario, and has been ill for a long time. He leaves a wife, a son and daughter to mourn his loss. Mr. Lawrence, jr., being travelling representative for Mr. W. Skene. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

The funeral of the late Dr. Wood, previously announced to take place to-morrow, has been postponed until Saturday. The remains will be taken east on the Atlantic express on that day.

The Sabbath observance question occupied the attention of the Burrard Literary club last evening, when the result showed a majority in favor of stringent moral laws and a stricter observance of Sunday.

Two vagabonds, one Mongolian and one white, were ordered to leave the city yesterday by Police Magistrate Russell, and the charge against A. M. Bullock of carrying on business for an insurance company that has no license was withdrawn.

The Katie Fatman Company appeared at this evening in the city house, producing the popular "Old Curiosity Shop."

The new Municipal League have got down to organization business by the appointment of ward committees. Meetings will be held in the different wards, and it is expected a strong fight will be made to give effect in the new council to the tenets of the league.

Some time ago a seaman named Granger was run over on the C.P.R. track in the city, an application was made on his behalf for an allowance from the sick mariner's relief fund. At the meeting of the board of health yesterday letters were received from the department at Ottawa stating that Granger had been cleared of the fund, as at the time of his injury he was not engaged in his duties as a seaman. The matter was referred to the city solicitor.

The Quilliam arrived in port yesterday with another large cargo of halibut. The New England Fish Co., who have the boat under charter, are shipping the cargo to the Eastern markets.

The city are advertising for two policemen to fill the vacancies occasioned by the promotion of two patrolmen to the positions of detectives.

Messrs. W. Templeton and W. McCraney returned yesterday from a trip to Chilliwack, which point they endeavored to make from Abbotsford by wagon owing to the obstruction of five navigators by an armed man to burglarize the dwelling of Mr. T. L. Briggs, a not unnatural feeling of uneasiness was gaining ground in the city. Mr. Broad's butcher shop and also an orange hall have been entered during the last few nights and a considerable amount of booty taken.

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made by the company include a new coach and a 50-ton locomotive, both of which are now at Bonner's Ferry awaiting transportation to Kaslo. The Kaslo & Slokan Railway Company by its enterprise shows itself to be thoroughly alive to the situation; it is deserving of the greatest possible credit for equipping itself for the emergencies of winter.

Six inches of high grade ore was struck in the middle tunnel of the Sunset this week when the men got under the ore chute which appears in the upper workings. The ore body, which gives every evidence of increasing, is considered a valuable strike. Average assays show 189.3 ounces silver and 77.3 per cent. lead. The Sunset and Bell are owned by John L. Retallack and W. E. Mann. They are working ten men on the former.

On November 20 the Last Chance Co. declared a \$20,000 dividend as the result of a short period of operation and the event went by unannounced. The Last Chance was incorporated during the last summer as a close company. By those who know or have seen the property it is regarded as one of the best.

The crafty, light-fingered cus who not long since tapped a couple of Kaslo tills, and later on did a nice job at Nelson, is showing no partiality. Tuesday night he "touched" Sandon to the tune of \$80 or \$100, though he was forced to combine the contents of four or five tills to secure that amount.

### NANAIMO.

Believing the burglars who broke into W. M. Langton's premises yesterday morning started south in a sloop, the police sent a search party out in the afternoon, but they returned this morning unsuccessful, as they could not see the sloop on account of the dark night.

### REVELSTOCK.

REVELSTOCK, Nov. 30.—Ore shipments through Revelstock since last report are as follows:

	Tons.	Value.	Dest'n.
Idaho	60	\$ 8,578	Everett
Rico	100	21,075	" "
Hunter & M. Co.	10 1/2	1,585	" "
Slocan Star	200	14,686	Omaha
Total	370 1/2	\$45,924	

### TRAIL CREEK.

(From the Trail Creek News.)

J. Steril and J. W. Miller have built a trail two and one-half miles long into Union Mt. mine along the summit of Lookout Mountain, and intersecting with White's trail, above the reservoir. It crosses the Sultan, Farley & Fandango claims, and makes a neat section far more easily accessible than heretofore.

J. L. Parker, of Rossland, has bonded the Keystone group at Burnt Pass. S. D. Weaver, of the firm of Burnes & Co., has refused an offer of \$2,500 for his Mountaineer claim, on Lookout mountain.

A survey of the Norway was completed this week and the Standard will be surveyed sometime during the winter. The Norway lead can be traced through the Standard. Recent assays from the Norway shows \$78 to \$96.

### A VERY FOOLISH YOUNG MAN.

Hundreds of years ago, a young man belonging to a rich and powerful family turned his back upon his father's castle and went to live in a thick forest. A few friends went with him. They built a house for themselves and resolved to live what they considered a holy life. Their leader set an example of austerity. He lashed himself with whips, he wore the coarsest clothing, he slept on a bare plank. What he ate was scarcely sufficient to keep him alive, and so wreathed in quality that even the gods turned from it. Of course the young man had indigestion and dyspepsia. He persevered in abusing his stomach until his sense of taste was destroyed. He would swallow chalk or fruit rinds as readily as you who read this would eat Yorkshire pudding. This suicidal conduct was generally admired, and his neighbors looked upon him as a saint.

"I always had a bad taste in my mouth," says a gentleman who lives not far from Manchester. "It was worst in the morning and I could not enjoy anything I ate, because all my food tasted bad."

Consider for a moment how useful is the sense of taste. It warns us when anything unwholesome enters the mouth, for the rule is that whatever is offensive to the taste is injurious to the body. The rule is, however, not always true, because harmless medicines are not always pleasant to swallow. Like the self-denying hero of the middle ages, Mr. Alfred Ogden suffered from the effects of an incompetent stomach, and one of these effects was the bad taste he tells us of.

The trouble began in the spring of 1892, and one of the first signs that something was wrong was a feeling of dulness and languor. Our correspondent says he felt tired after the least exertion. When he had managed to swallow some food, despite the bad taste, he felt as if a dagger pierced his breast, and as he right back to the shoulder blades. It was with great difficulty that he could attend to his business.

At night, weary and worn out with pain, Mr. Ogden tried to go to sleep. The demon of dyspepsia haunted him and gave him no rest. He took medicines, and at times he felt a little relief. "I continued in this state for twelve months," he writes. "In April, 1893, I read one day a little book left at my house, of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Mr. Catterall, the chemist, of Church street, sold me a bottle; and a few doses relieved me greatly. Two more bottles completed the cure, and now I am perfectly healthy; and have been ever since. My wife, who suffered from a sluggish liver a long time, has derived great benefit from Mother Seigel's Syrup. Yours truly, (Signed) Alfred Ogden, a College Croft, Eccles, near Manchester, January 20th, 1894."

The man we have told you of, who went to live the life of a hermit in the woods, lost his taste because he outraged his palate. He ate things never intended for human food. He was rightly served for a fanatic and a fool.

The bad taste of which Mr. Ogden speaks, however, was that of bile coming up into his throat and mouth from his deranged stomach; where bile is never found except in cases in which it gets out of its proper place—namely, in the bowels. We must remember that in indigestion the stomach does very little of its natural work. Instead of dissolving and separating the food, turning part of it into good blood and expelling the rest from the body, the stomach merely retains it as any other bag or receptacle would do. Then, through the action of heat and moisture, the food ferments, turns sour, rots, and throws off gases and acids, some of which now and then arise into the mouth, causing the bad taste and the sufferer.

These and other symptoms, can only be gotten rid of by renewing the action of the stomach, which is accomplished by Mother Seigel's Syrup, as in Mr. Ogden's case. So that whenever you feel any of these signs you will know what the mean, and what to do to cure them.

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## Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

### ROSSLAND DEVELOPMENTS.

ROSSLAND, Dec. 2.—(Special)—The Kootenay's main tunnel to-day got through the porphyry dyke which crosses the lead and broke into the ore chute on the west side of which it was opened above in the Columbia tunnel.

The tunnel being run through the Con. St. Elmo by Washington company has to-night a solid face of ore, which runs all in gold and averages eight per cent. The upper face of the tunnel is now forty feet from the St. Elmo's east line. The running of this tunnel by the St. Elmo people has enormously enhanced the value of Con. St. Elmo, which is now certain to prove one of the big mines of camp.

K. R. Hedley is here looking up a site for a smaller Rossland or in the immediate vicinity for a big American company. He represents a patent process but claims that he can treat ten dollar ore at a profit with an ordinary blast furnace.

A company was incorporated to-day to work the Golden Drop mine, which is owned principally by George Dormitzer, of St. Louis, Mo. The mine adjoins the famous O. K. and, it is said, is already pretty well opened up. A stamp mill will be erected shortly and the mine is expected to be crowded from the start.

### THE POPE AND THE U. S. HIERARCHY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—For some time there have been periodically published despatches, pretending to come from Rome and other points, indicating proposed action on the part of the Holy See in regard to the archbishops, and especially touching the faculty of the Catholic university