The Colonist.

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AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

The report on the Trail Creek mining district by William A. Carlyle, Provincial Mineralogist, is a most important document. At the present juncture, when investors, both at home and abroad, are keenly interested in the prospects of gold mining in British Columbia, a truthful and an intelligent account of its present condition by a man known to be perfectly disinterested, is peculiarly valuable. And the report before us is just such a document. Its statements are moderate and exceedingly clear. There is not a trace of exaggeration in anything that Mr. Carlyle has written about Trail Creek as a gold field and about the gold mining that is going on there. He writes both as a mining engineer of high character and as an official of the Provincial Government. The seeker after information about gold in British Columbia can rely implicitly upon every statement he makes.

We notice lately a disposition to receive with distrust and incredulity what is said about recent gold discoveries in this Province. Some persons, whether intentionally or unintentionally we do not undertake to say, are just now doing what they can to lead the public to believe that the men interested in gold mines and mining enterprises in this Province are a pack of scoundrels, who are bound to rob those who are inclined to invest their money in British Columbia gold mining projects. It is therefore most satisfactory to be able to refer the public to an official account of the progress that is being made in it of gold mining, and of the character of one of the most well known, or rather, the most talked about of the gold producing districts, which confirms all that has been said about it by the most enthusiastic of the prospectors and speculators. What can be really stronger than the following testimony, which Mr. Carlyle gives to the richness of the Trail Creek district.

The consensus of opinion among many mining men who have studied the conditions and surface showings in this new camp at Rossland is to the effect that few camps have ever shown so many favorable indications that warrant the belief that on further extensive systematic exploration other shutes of gold ore will be uncovered. Prospecting has disclosed there many parallel veins, varying in width when exposed from one inch to several feet, and it is believed that many more ore shutes will be found when these promising surface indications are thoroughly exploited, for it is quite improbable that the large shutes of rich ore that have been shown on the surface by denudation will be found to be the only ones.

This is the testimony of an expert who has heard what other experts have to say on the subject and who has observed carefully for himself. The glowing descriptions of prospectuses that are read with incredulity are not really stronger than this calm and moderate statement of a Government official whose interest it is, and we are sure whose desire it is, to state the simple and provable truth about the Trail Creek district.

The information contained in the Report is valuable, not only to the intending investor and gold-seeker, but to the Governments both of the Dominion and the Province. Mr. Carlyle dwells earnestly on the importance of supplying the district with means of communication. It is easy to see that the success of the mines and the development of the mineral resources of the district depend in a very great measure on there being made readily accessible by means of roads, trails and railways. A generous and judicious expenditure on roads and trails in the country will be for the Province one of the best investments, and encouragement given to mining by the construction of roads will not only help the miners and mine owners but will advance the prosperity of the whole province.

The suggestions made by Mr. Carlyle with respect to the Trail Creek district apply to all the other mining districts. If the country is to be rapidly settled; if the province is to make the most of its mineral wealth, the mining districts must be opened up with such means of communication and transport as are adapted to their present condition. Economy in this matter is misplaced, and niggardliness is far worse than extravagance. The Government are, we have no doubt, impressed with the importance of giving the mining districts all the roads they require, and the only thing calculated to cool their zeal and restrain them in this matter are the murmurings and the croakings of obstructive politicians, who labor under the impression that a dollar expended in making new roads and in cutting new trails is a dollar lost to the payers of taxes. But the Government should not listen to the stick-in-the-mud agitators; they should give the mining districts the road accommodation they need, trusting to the intelligence and public spirit of the people to sustain them in carrying out a policy of progress.

ENGLISH PROTECTIONISTS.

Those who say that there are hundreds of thousands in Great Britain who have lost their faith in free trade and who believe in the policy of protection are laughed at by Canadian free traders, who declare that no one in Great Britain favors protection except a few old fogey landlords who have been always behind the times and always will be. The free traders on this side of the Atlantic shut their eyes to what is going on in the British Islands. They will not see that almost all who are engaged in agriculture and who are connected with agriculturists in Great Britain have become converts to protection and that they are not at all backward in giving expression to their views. Many of the newspapers of the country are beginning to doubt the infallibility of the free trade system. The Saturday Review, which is looked upon as one of the ablest of the British weeklies, a short time ago under the heading "The Fetish of Free Trade," contained an article in which the soundness of the free trade doctrine was sharply and seriously questioned. The article was a review of a book written by Mr. Ernest E. Williams, entitled "Made in Germany." The work was an attack on free trade, and this is how the Saturday Review speaks of it:

The facts set forth are of the highest importance to the nation; they are arranged with lucidity and precision; the conclusions drawn from them are sound, and, indeed, irresistible; and throughout the hundred and seventy-five pages of which this unpretentious volume is composed, the style is earnest, without being didactic, and though always animated, is never inaccurate or exaggerated. The book is eminently practical in tone and purpose. Sensible advice—the most difficult thing in this world to give without offence—is administered to the British manufacturer with rare tact. Mr. Williams drives nail after nail into the coffin of free trade without indecent chuckling, and reaches the mind of his reader by conviction rather than by clamor.

This, according to the Saturday Review, is how free trade was carried in Great Britain:

It was, indeed, high time that some one attacked, boldly and resolutely, and with the necessary equipment of facts, the fetish of free trade. The abolition of the corn laws and the introduction of the system of free imports constitute quite the most remarkable transaction in modern history. In the first place the question was never really argued, either in Parliament or out of doors. In his speeches on the corn law, Mr. Disraeli complained bitterly that no agricultural statistics, as to the productive capacity of Great Britain or to the effect of free importation, had been laid on the table of the House of Commons. The elaborate tables now published yearly by the board of trade, and the board of agriculture were unknown at the time when Sir Robert Peel, with the assistance of the Whigs and Radicals, revolutionized our tariff system. In the second place, as Mr. Lecky points out, in the whole history of political imposture there is no more striking instance of success than the way in which the manufacturers managed to persuade the public that their agitation was a national and unselfish one, and that they had always been on the side of a liberal and unrestricted policy. As a matter of fact, there is not a manufacture in Great Britain that has not been defended in the narrowest spirit of the most brutal and selfish monopoly. Burke lost his seat at Bristol for advocating a very moderate measure of free trade. The abolition of the corn duties was a mere conspiracy on the part of the commercial class to lower the wages of their operatives at the expense of the landlords.

It was the manufacturers who fougl for free trade in Great Britain and v t are ready to fight for it still, and i the agricultural class who contend who was protection and who are still pro ed for ists at heart. In America tection- manufacturing class who bel t is the protective policy, and it is t eve in the that the American free the farmers address their arguments readers chiefly

But the British man ginning to see that t facturers are be- trade is not e system of free them as their e favorable to ago believed thers fifty years of things tha t be. A state could not have ritish free traders parts of the ren now exists in all ish free tr orld. This state the Brit- Aliens fi and is not favorable to them and their system. The Saturday Review says of the condition of things that existed when free trade was introduced and of the changes that have taken place since:

We banked and manufactured and carried for the whole world. At such a moment the theory of free imports wore a very plausible appearance. We knew that other nations must come to us for our manufactures; we on our side were rather short of corn, for the time. Opening our ports meant admitting corn, not manufactures. The fatal blunder lay in imagining that this state of things would continue. In the fifty years that have intervened between 1846 and 1896 foreign nations have borrowed our money to make their railways and telegraphs, they have copied our processes of manufacture, and they have built their mercantile fleets, until London has ceased to be the bank of the world, until there is not a market where foreigners do not run us neck and neck, and until by means of subsidies the carrying trade is rapidly passing from British to foreign bottoms. The British manufacturer now sees himself hoist with his own petard. Adversity has softened his heart. He is now beginning to see that what was sauce for the landlord was sauce for him, and that after all there was a great deal of truth in what Disraeli and Benntick said when they defended agriculture against the great treason of Sir Robert Peel.

Observation and reflection are showing many besides Mr. Williams and the editor of the Saturday Review that the time is at hand when Great Britain must make fundamental changes in her trade policy if she hopes to maintain the position in the commercial and political world that she has so long occupied. There are some who believe that an Imperial trade policy will be the salvation of Great Britain and her Colonies.

RHODES VINDICATED.

A few weeks ago the reports from Matabeleland were most alarming and dispiriting. The news-caterers seemed to have agreed to send to Europe none but bad news from South Africa. We said at the time that too much credit should not be given to the dolorous accounts from Matabele. It now turns out that our suspicions were well grounded and that the newsmongers were more concerned to discredit Mr. Cecil Rhodes than to give the people of England reliable news from the disturbed country. It is very evident that Mr. Rhodes has many bitter and unscrupulous enemies both in South Africa and in England. These malicious persons would rather see Matabele deluged with the blood of the white settlers than that Rhodes should quell the insurrection and restore peace to the country. There are, too, in Great Britain a number of poor-spirited time-servers who could not forgive Cecil Rhodes for the failure of Dr. Jameson's raid. They thought that the great South African patriot was down and they jumped upon him and did their little best to keep him down. But he is not the kind of man to allow himself to be tortured by the pin points of the Lilliputians who were determined to compass his ruin. He seemed to care no more for their malignant attacks than if they were so many mosquitoes. He paid no attention to them, but went steadily and manfully doing the work he had to do in Matabele. And now we find that he has accomplished the task which he had given himself to do. He has subdued the Matabele and peace reigns in the company's territory.

We fully expect to see a strong reaction in favor of Mr. Rhodes. The men who were so busy maligning him the other day will soon begin to sing his praises, and will be as fulsome in their flattery as they were malignant in their abuse. But the South African empire builder will care as little for their praise as he did for their abuse. He will go on doing his good work in South Africa until he has accomplished his self-appointed task, which he is certain to do if it is within the bounds of possibility and if his life is spared. Cecil Rhodes is one of the men who do not know what failure means.

THE LEADERSHIP.

No one will be surprised to fi Sir Charles Tupper has b d that leader of the Conservati een chosen mously and enthusi e party unani- right man for th ically. He is the tives, not onl e place, and Conserva- every r y in Parliament, but in provinc of the Dominion, are happy to accor d to him the position which he is f fill. Sir o eminently qualified to proved hi Charles Tupper has otic sta mself to be a patri- political esman, and a skilful tive par general. Both the Conserva- upon ty and the country may depend duti his performing the very important tio es of leader of Her Majesty's Opposi- t n in a way which will not only further e interests of Conservatives as a party, but which will be conducive to the welfare of the country.

STILL RETICENT.

While the election campaign in North Grey was going on the Government organs did their best to create the impression that the Manitoba school question was on the point of being settled. It was reported that Hon. Mr. Sifton, Attorney-General of Manitoba, had been in Ottawa, had had several interviews with the Premier and that the negotiations were progressing swimmingly. When Mr. Sifton returned to Winnipeg he was of course interviewed by the newspaper reporters who no doubt expected to hear that everything was settled and that the day of secrecy and reticence on the Manitoba school question had gone by. But if they had any such expectations they were cruelly disappointed. Mr. Sifton was very guarded in what he said on that delicate subject. He did not take even the representative of the Government organ into his confidence. After having admitted that the school question had been discussed by his colleagues and himself with the Dominion Government and that the "whole question would in a day or two be fully and most carefully considered by the local cabinet" the following conversation took place between him and the reporter of the Tribune:

"Do you hope that a satisfactory solution of the matter will be arrived at?"

"Yes; I think there is a reasonable ground for hope that the issue will be satisfactory."

"How will it be ascertained whether or not the settlement is satisfactory to the people of Manitoba?"

"I suppose by the legal and constitutional way of making it satisfactory to the government who represent the people—there is no referendum in Manitoba."

"Can you say whether the settlement will be along the line of the offer to secularize the schools or along that of giving time for religious instruction after school hours?"

"I am afraid I cannot say anything more than what I have said in a very general way that the whole question has been discussed and that we hope that a solution will be arrived at that will be quite satisfactory."

The information gained by the indefatigable reporter amounted to just nothing at all, and if the Dominion ministers had been as reticent as Mr. Sifton, the assurances so confidently given in the East were perfectly groundless. There is this, however, to be gleaned from the little that Mr. Sifton did say, which is that the terms of settlement, whatever they may be, are not to be submitted for approval to the people of Manitoba. Considering the very profound respect which the Greenway Government always professed to have for the people the remark of the Attorney-General: "There is no referendum in Manitoba," is very significant indeed. The people were consulted on the question a few months ago and the answer they gave was very emphatic indeed. But now this answer is to be disregarded; the question is to be settled by the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Manitoba, and the decision that they arrive at must stand. If the people do not like it they must lump it; "there is no referendum in Manitoba." Mr. Sifton and his colleagues do well to be cautious in this business, for if Mr. Joseph Martin is not appointed Minister of the Interior he may make it very hot for the Government, no matter what may be the nature of the settlement.

A TRAVELLING LIBEL.

The Hamilton Spectator, we see, quotes the Vancouver World's libel of the public men of British Columbia for the purpose of warning men seeking investments in the East against having anything to do with British Columbia mining enterprises. It heads its article with the very significant word "Beware," and says "The British Columbia papers are not so cock-sure about big fortun es to be made with British Columbia gold min s as our esteemed contemporaries of Toronto, seem to be. The Vancouver World prints a few words of warning, the reproduction of which here may save somebody some money. The World says,"—and then it proceeds to quote the World's calumny against the public men of the province. The Spectator did not know that the World when challenged to prove its accusation did not attempt to produce a single particle of evidence to show that it was well grou ded—that, in fact, it was not false and malicious. It is difficult to say what harm the World's rec klessly false statements may have do e this Province. Yet its impude e is quite as great as its recklessness, for, instead of withdrawing its accusation when it was unable to prove it to be true, it jauntily says that it has reason to believe that its calumnies and wanton lies have been "effectual."

PERSONALITIES.

The San Francisco Argonaut, though politically opposed to Bryan, protests against the attacks that have been made on his personal character by both Republicans and Gold Democrats. According to the Argonaut's account, Mr. Bryan in private life is a most estimable man. He has lived a useful and a blameless life, and all that can be said against him is that his political opinions are unsound and that he has become the zealous advocate of a vicious currency system. After giving a short biographical sketch of the Popocratic candidate, the Argonaut goes on to say:

When we add to this the fact that not only is he an American of the Americans, but a man of the most simple life; that he springs from a deeply religious family; that he is a devoted adherent of the Presbyterian faith, and a regular attendant at the services of that church; that his life is like an open book; that no scandal has ever smirched him; that he has neither the liquor nor tobacco habit; that he is a devoted husband, a kind father and a good citizen—when we have said these things, all of which are true, it is easy to see that attacks upon Bryan's life or Bryan's character will injure only those who make them.

Every sensible man must admit that the Argonaut takes the proper ground. To attack a political candidate on personal grounds is both foolish and wrong; to abuse him and to calumniate him is wicked and cruel, and, besides, those who do so are more likely to injure than to benefit the cause they advocate. Personal attacks are better calculated to create a sympathy for the man against whom they are directed than to do him harm in a political sense.

There is danger, however, in going to the other extreme. It would be exceedingly silly for any man who believes that the policy which Mr. Bryan upholds is opposed to the general welfare to vote for him because he is a good citizen and a devoted adherent to any particular church. Stupid and politically dangerous as such a course is there are thousands who pursue it and feel that they are acting virtuously when they do so. They do not seem to realize that when an estimable man votes on the wrong side he does quite as much injury to the cause of right as the greatest reprobate with whom he is politically associated. The good man's vote on the wrong side is not qualified in the least by his religious zeal or his domestic virtues. A political vote should be given on political considerations and on those alone. If Bryan were the saintliest man on earth the elector whose views on the money question are sound should vote against him without hesitation, and be glad that it was in his power to aid in preventing him doing harm to his country.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD MINES.

We reproduce the following judicious and timely article on British Columbia gold mining from the Monetary Times of Toronto:

"Gold mining in British Columbia is attracting attention not only in other parts of Canada, but in other countries, notably Great Britain and the United States. The business is comparatively new to Canada, and care should be taken that it is pursued by business methods. Under like circumstances, there are always people anxious to make money out of the excitement irrespective of the yield of the mines. The preliminary stage of testing a mine is one in which the speculative element cannot be got rid of. It is generally impossible to tell without some tests whether a mine is going to pay or not. Money is necessary to make the test; and the only safe rule is to advance no more than is necessary to make the tests. Till the tests are made, there is nothing of certain value to sell.

"When gold is found to exist in paying quantities, the question arises, how much of it is there? and even here, there is need for caution. It is not safe to rely wholly on an engineer in the pay of the owners of the property, if a large deal is contemplated. Capitalists, if they act prudently, always insist on appointing their own engineer to examine the property; and even then, all need for caution does not cease. If honest, the mining engineer may sometimes be deceived; and he ought not to take much for granted that is beyond the reach of vision. Against the possibility of being misled by others, he has to guard, as well as against the lure of "salting" and other devices. When a mine has been developed and is regularly producing, it is still necessary to remember that its riches are limited, and it is desirable if possible to ascertain how long it may reasonably be expected to continue to produce.

"If the returns in the shape of dividends are looked to exclusively, it must not be forgotten that in that form are to come not only profit, but also, if at all, a return of the capital, within the term of the estimated duration of the mine; if a redemption fund be created as a means of returning the capital and it is safely based, the dividend has to be looked to only for profit. Regular official returns, duly attested, illustrating the working of the mines, ought to be required by the government. They should show, as in the Transvaal, the product of each mine, the cost of working, the profit realised and a great many other things. In this way the interest of investors would be to some extent safeguarded. If miners are left to do as they like without accountability, they will not fail sometimes to do some strange things."

CONSTANTINOPLE QUIET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—The riots which have caused so much excitement throughout Constantinople are apparently at an end. The leaders of the mob which attacked the officers of the Ottoman bank have surrendered, and will be expelled from Turkey. The official account of the troubles attributes the riots to an organization of the part of the central committee of the Armenian revolutionists to stir up a revolution. The invaders, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, suddenly entered the great hall of the Ottoman bank, armed with revolvers, daggers and dynamite bombs, forming in small groups. They were accosted by the officer of the guard, who demanded from them a statement of their business with the bank.

Without stopping to reply they blew out his brains and then killed and beheaded the gendarmes, throwing the heads of the dead men into the streets. During the resultant confusion they closed the bank doors and hurled a number of bombs into the street. Four Turkish ladies who were driving along in a carriage were blown to pieces by the explosion of one of the dynamite bombs. Two of the French employes of the bank, while descending from a window by a rope, were wounded by one of the explosions. They narrowly escaped with their lives, by reason of the timely intervention of the imperial troops.

The rioters also captured a hotel in the city of Constantinople, and bombs and missiles fairly rained upon the heads of the passers-by, wounding many persons. Many similar events are reported from the various parts of the city. It is known that many persons have been killed, but it is impossible to learn the exact number owing to the excitement and the desire of the Armenians, as well as the Turkish authorities, to keep the identity of the killed and wounded secret. The Armenian patriarch has excommunicated all Armenians concerned in the latest uprising.

One Honest Man.

If written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise perfect secrecy. Please address, simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont. *

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(From the Mail-Empire.)

The session has opened quietly, and so far as the speech from the throne is concerned, without any promise of legislation further than the passage of the delayed supplies. Contemporaneously with the assembling of the legislators has come a rather hypocritical outcry for a short session. Short the session ought to be, but no public interest should be neglected in order to curtail it.

For its part, the opposition has a duty to perform, and it cannot shrink from the full and faithful discharge of its responsibility whatever time it may take. The Liberals were in opposition for the last seventeen years, and during the whole of that period it must be confessed they made good use of their oratorical opportunities. In season and out of season, they were unsparing in their criticism; and so long as they had another man to put upon his legs, whether he had or had not any additional light to shed upon the subject under discussion, the public business had, generally, to stand still. If this was the duty of the Liberals, full debate cannot but be the duty of the Conservatives. The Conservative leaders are too skilful as parliamentarians, and have moreover too nice a sense of the properties, to waste the time of parliament in factious opposition. It is pretty safe to predict that unless the occasion is very extraordinary, and the measures brought forward by the government are fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the country, no obstructive tactics will be resorted to by them. Impossible is it, however, to overlook the fact that never in our history did such a serious responsibility devolve upon an opposition as that which rests upon the opposition of today. With a government in power composed in the main of political novices, what is to become of the county if its interests are not carefully watched and guarded? There are but three men in the entire cabinet who give it the slightest claim to experience, and of these, two—Sir Oliver Mowat and Sir Henri Joly—have had nothing to do with Dominion politics during the political lifetime of most men, to say nothing of the fact that the infirmities of extreme age have put them out of the battle. The other—Sir Richard Cartwright—who, with his fads and follies, including his possimism and his unfortunate disposition to depreciate everything Canadian, is head and shoulders above all his colleagues, is apparently discredited and at least partially side-tracked by his party, and compelled to play second fiddle to inferior men. To the Conservatives, who, although in the minority in the House of Commons, represent a majority of the people of the Dominion, the business men of Canada, including the great captains of our industries, look, in what they justly regard as this time of special trial and danger. What they want, what the country needs, and what it must have in order to avert commercial and industrial disaster, is a prompt, full, and frank statement of the Ministerial policy. This, with the utmost explicitness, and without any evasion, it will be the duty of the opposition to elicit.

But besides insisting upon discovering precisely where we are, with proper organization and thoroughly united action the opposition can, to a very large extent, curb the dangerous tendencies of the ruling party, reducing its power for mischief to the minimum, and if not compelling it to do what is best for the country, preventing it from doing the worst that might be apprehended. The opposition is entitled to all the time necessary for its work, and with the requisite time, which it will no doubt take, it will give such an account of itself as shall be satisfactory to every loyal Canadian.

BROWN OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The friends of ex-Pastor Brown are beginning a systematic effort to prevent his expulsion from the ministry by the Bay conference. Since the confessions of Mattie Overman and Mrs. Tunnell have been made public, many of the ministers composing the Bay Association are outspoken in their desire that he should at once be summarily dismissed from the ministry, and were conference convened at once it is probable that such action would find few opponents. The conference, however, cannot legally convene until December, and in the meantime Dr. Brown's friends hope to rally a sentiment in his favor. The conference is composed of the pastor and two lay delegates from each of the Congregational churches about the bay. Deacon Isaac N. Morse flatters himself that he has yet some influence with many of the pastors by reason of his still controlling the affairs of the First church, and this is to be exerted to the fullest extent in Brown's interest. A meeting of Dr. Brown's former adherents will be called in a day or so, when some plan to save him from summary expulsion from the ministry will probably be decided upon.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 27.—(Special)—There are 28 horses to date entered for the carnival meet and special trains will be run to Hastings by the C.P.R. on both days. Five horses were brought in from Seattle on the Utopia yesterday. While one was being led behind a buggy a mongrel cur snapped at its heels, so frightening the horse that it attempted to climb into the buggy and badly cut its leg.

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