The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1892.

HEROIC EXPERIMENTS.

Quite a number of persons have allowed themselves to be inoculated with the cholera virus. It is believed by some medical men that inoculation properly done twice will make the person on whom the operation is performed cholera-proof. Besides men, dogs, guinea pigs, and rabbits have been inoculated with cholera microbes, with, it is said, satisfactory results. What these "satisfactory results" are do not appear. It has been proved that the cholera virus, or microbes, or bacillus may be taken into the system of both men and the lower animals without fatal results. The inoculation is done with a hypodermic syringe. The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald was inoculated for cholera. The virus was injected in the flesh below the fifth rib. The subject felt a good deal of inconvenience from it for two days. The part where the injection was made was sore, and he felt as if he had an attack of rheumatism, or if his flesh had been well pounded by someone a little less muscular than John L. Sullivan. He was troubled with headache and nausea, but it does not seem that he was at all seriously ill. His experience, at any rate, did not deter him from being inoculated a second time. The lymph, or whatever it is called, for the second operation was stronger than that used in the first. What the result of these heroic experiments will be no one as yet seems to have any clear idea.

MOST DILATORY.

The City Council seems bound to try how far it can impose on the patience and the forbearance of the citizens. It is indeed becoming perfect in the art of how not to do it. Matters of the most pressing necessity are put off from one meeting of Council to another with, to all appearance, perfect indifference. A place in which the scavengers can deposit the matter which they collect where it will not be offensive to the community, and where it will not breed disease, has been for more than two years urgently required. This has been known to the members of the different Councils, yet, up to this day, nothing that is really effective has been done. On Wednesday evening the matter was brought before the Council once more, and although Alderman Bragg admitted that the city needs something to be done at once, the debate was adjourned and the consideration of the subject was left over for another week. It seems impossible for the Council to make up its mind on any subject about the carrying out of which the least difficulty exists. Although the money to build a crematory had been placed at the disposal of the Council a year ago, and more, it has not been able to summon up resolution enough to procure a site for it. People, of course, protest against its being erected in their neighborhood, but so they do everywhere else, yet crematories are built and put in operation in other cities. But here there is always "a lion in the way," and it takes a very small lion indeed to appal Victoria's City Council. We wonder if it ever will be able to get up sufficient determination to agree upon some place of disposing of the city's garbage and firmness enough to carry it out when it is agreed upon. It knows very well what ought to be done, but we are very much afraid that it has not the courage of its convictions. However we will try to hope for the best.

ANTICIPATED.

The letter from the Premier, which Alderman Hunter read in the City Council on Wednesday evening, shows that we were right in taking for granted that the Government had, long ago, made the necessary representations to the Dominion authorities respecting the introduction of the smallpox into this province. The Provincial Government have shown an energy and a promptitude with respect to all that relates to the smallpox outbreak that must commend themselves to men of all parties. When it was seen that their interposition was required to prevent the spread of the smallpox and to ward off the serious consequences of a lengthened visitation of the disease, its members did not hesitate, nor did they show that they were in the least afraid to take upon themselves the heavy responsibilities which vigorous and decided action involved. They did not wait to ask whether they would or would not be misunderstood and misrepresented; whether their opponents would co-operate with them, or whether they would make their efforts to suppress the disease the ground of an attempt to raise an outcry against them. They determined to do what they believed to be their duty, let the consequences to them, as individuals or as a government, be what they might. Every step they took in the suppression of the disease was seen by the public, but it is now known that the part of their work which was not open to observation was done as thoroughly and with equal promptitude. They represented to the Dominion Government the necessity of attending to all matters relating to quarantine, the necessity of drawing more stringent regulations, and of having a medical officer at the station. They related the circumstances connected with the introduction of the smallpox, and urged upon the Ottawa authorities to unite with them in appointing a Commission to inquire into that matter, and they also represented the claim of the Province to compensation for the expense which the imperfect quarantine and the defective regulations had caused. We may be sure that all this was done with as much force and emphasis as was consistent with official etiquette.

The Mayor must have been annoyed to have found that the action which he proposed the City Council should take had been anticipated nearly two months before he framed his resolution.

If the Dominion does not do what is necessary and fair with respect to the quarantine station, the commission of enquiry, and the compensation for the loss sustained by the province through the inadequacy of the quarantine arrangements, it will not be the fault of the Provincial Government. We trust, however, that their representations will be attended to, and that no time will be lost in putting the quarantine station at Albert Head in an efficient condition, in appointing a commission, and in taking into serious consideration the claims of the province to compensation.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Mr. Labouchere fully expected to be a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. He evidently thought that he was so important a member of the Liberal party that in the formation of a Liberal Government he could not be overlooked. When his name did not appear in the list of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues he naturally thought that something was wrong somewhere. He came to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone wanted to make him a member of his Government, but that the Queen disliked him so much that she would not consent to his being appointed. Mr. Labouchere did not keep his thoughts to himself in this matter. He gave them to the world through the medium of his paper, Truth. Mr. Gladstone as soon as he saw what Mr. Labouchere saw fit to publish, wrote to say that he alone was responsible for the recommendations that had been submitted to Her Majesty. He explained why he had not named his Radical co-laborer in the cause of Home Rule in the following terms: "There were incidents in your case which, while they testified to your energy and influence, were in no degree disparaging to your honor, but which appeared to me to render it unfit that I should ask your leave to submit your name to Her Majesty for a political office which would involve your becoming a servant of the Crown." A correspondence between the Premier and Mr. Labouchere succeeded, in which the latter gentleman, in terms as little offensive as he could use, signified that he did not believe that Mr. Gladstone was a free agent in the matter. He also took exception to the words, "servant of the Crown," used by the Premier, alleging that the Radical way of putting it would be "an executive servant of the Nation."

The question inferentially raised by Mr. Labouchere is a nice one: Is a member of the Government under the British constitution a servant of the Crown or "a servant of the Nation?" If he is a servant of the Crown, then the right of the Sovereign to appoint him and to dismiss him is something more than a mere fiction. If he is a servant of the Nation, then his selection and dismissal by the Sovereign is a merely formal act. She has really no choice.

The view that the Times takes of this rather delicate constitutional question is neither ultra-conservative nor radical. It says:

A Prime Minister, no doubt, has a very large discretion in the choice of his colleagues, but every one of them is the servant of the Queen and the country, not the servant of the Prime Minister. In practice, whatever constitutional theory may be, the will of the House of Commons and the will of the Sovereign mutually limit each other. . . . If the House of Commons insists upon a particular man being in the Cabinet, the Sovereign cannot object without causing practical inconveniences, which Her Majesty certainly would never incur in order to maintain any abstract theory. But when the House does not demand a particular man, and the Prime Minister constructs a Cabinet without him, no objector has any *locus standi* if the Sovereign exercises a selective authority.

In the case of Mr. Labouchere it is quite certain that the majority of Parliament, however much they may admire him as an uncompromising Radical and a clever, wide-awake journalist, do not regard him as an indispensable man. We may be sure that Mr. Gladstone, when Parliament meets again, will not be taken to task for allowing the editor and proprietor of Truth to remain out in the cold. It may, indeed, be fortunate for Mr. Labouchere's reputation that he has been kept out of the Cabinet, for it not infrequently happens that the active and useful member of an Opposition cuts but a very sorry figure when, after a party triumph, he takes upon his shoulders the cares and the responsibilities of office.

With regard to the question raised by the eccentric member from Northampton, he may, we think, be justified in coming to the conclusion that there is very little difference, except in sound, between his view of the position of a member of a Government and that of the London Times. They both believe that he is the servant of the nation, though they do not express themselves in exactly the same words. How far he is a servant of the Crown as well, the Times does not attempt to show. It, however, holds that whatever may be the prerogative of the Crown theoretically the Sovereign would not, in these days, attempt to oppose the will of the House of Commons in the selection of a Minister.

A GOOD ENTERPRISE.

What this province wants just now, more than anything else, is a larger area of available agricultural land. British Columbia does not raise enough farm produce for its own consumption. It is still a large importer of those kinds of food that could be produced from its own soil.

Clearing the forest and converting it into arable land is slow work, and work which comparatively few are willing to engage in. There are, however, large areas of what can be made the finest farming land in the province, that need only to be reclaimed to produce splendid crops of all kinds. Part of this is in the valley of the Fraser. Something has already been done towards making this land fit for cultivation, but a great deal more remains to be done.

The Sumas Reclamation Company have undertaken to drain and dyke a large area of as fine land as there is in the province. Mr. Dewdney was, in 1876, instructed by the then Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Hon. Mr. Vernon, "to make a careful survey of the lands situate between Sumas Mountain and Cheam with a view of ascertaining the practicability of dyking that portion of the district." The survey was made and the practicability of dyking it ascertained. "Settlers," Mr. Dewdney said, in his report, "would crowd into the district if the land were reclaimed, and where one house now stands there would possibly be a dozen, making it one of the most valuable and thriving in the province." The work was not done then, most probably for want of means, and the Sumas Reclamation Company has now undertaken to drain and dyke the area. They have employed Mr. P. J. Van Loben Sels, Hydraulic Engineer, and a native of Holland, and there is every probability of the work being thoroughly done. He has found the land all that it has been described to be, and the engineering difficulties are not, except in one respect, by any means formidable. The exception is this. The river has left its old channel and is washing away the bank. It has already inundated so much of the land that there is now a considerable depth of water where a house and garden were resituated some years ago. The spreading out of the river and the formation of bars have made the navigation of this part of it impossible except to boats of very light draught. The sweep of the river at this point will always be a menace to any dyke that may be made. What is required, both for the preservation of the land and the improvement of the navigation of the river, is to dredge out the old channel and to divert the stream into it. This would be beneficial from every point of view, and it would materially aid the reclamation of a very large area. An esteemed correspondent writing from the district, speaking of the encroachment of the river says:

This is a serious danger. Not only has much valuable land been already washed away, but dykes, which only too tardily were proposed for construction, are threatened with destruction. This is a matter coming within the purview of the Dominion Government. This is already recognized, and some good work was done this spring at Miller's Landing, Sumas, under the direction of Mr. Gamble, Dominion Engineer. The breakwater has stood the test of the high water exceedingly well, and it was tested thoroughly by drift timber. If taken in time, thousands of dollars can be saved both in land and protective works. Perhaps one hundred acres of the richest land has been destroyed at Miller's Landing. The Dominion Government should order at once a thorough hydrographical survey of the Fraser between Harrison river and the Mission in order that its course may be straightened and the dykes now proposed on both sides of the river in this neighborhood can be safely proceeded with.

It does not appear to us that very much persuasion will be needed to prevail upon the Government to do what is required both to aid in the reclamation of the land and to improve the navigation of the river. It is easy to see that the province will be greatly benefited by the proposed improvements, and that by increasing its revenue-producing area the Government will, from a pecuniary point of view, be the gainer if it, without any unnecessary loss of time, make the improvements required.

WHAT GEORGEISM IS.

What we said a few days ago about Henry George's system does not please Mr. Thomas Howell, President of the Victoria Single-tax Club. We did not expect that it would. The disciples of Henry George do not like to see the doctrines they believe in placed in their true light. It is not agreeable to them to be described as either the dupes of a clever charlatan or dishonest men, who are ready, whenever they have the power, to take from its owners property that they have honestly and lawfully acquired. But this, however, is precisely what Henry George's disciples are.

Mr. Howell, in his letter, endeavors to create the impression that George's teachings are directed only against the great landholders of England and other countries. But the truth is, as is shown plainly enough in that letter, they apply to the owner of a building lot or a garden, as well as to the possessor of a townsite or the proprietor of a great estate. It is against the private ownership of land that those teachings are directed, no matter how much or how little the private person claims to own. Yet knowing this to be the case Mr. Howell has the assurance to say that our *contention* that Mr. George would deprive every landholder, both small and great, of his *property*, "is refuted by its own absurdity." What we have said about this is not arguable at all, not a "contention." It is a simple statement of fact which no man who reads Henry George's works can honestly deny. This Mr. Howell himself proves, for in the very next sentence he says: "It is this fact that makes the ownership of land the most powerful instrument of oppression and extortion that can be used by one man to enslave another." By this it is seen that it is the ownership of the land in itself, perfectly irrespective of the quantity owned, that Mr. Howell declaims against.

He makes his hostility to allowing a man whether he is a mechanic or a millionaire to have property in land more plain as he goes on. In imitation of his master, he calls the owner of land a "robber," whether that owner is a poor man who by hard work and self denial has saved enough to buy a little plot on which to build a house and make a garden, or the speculator who purchases half a county; and then to show that he is consistent, he quotes Henry George to prove that stealing land is not robbery. Like Henry George he believes himself, and would have others believe, that the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," does not apply to land, and is not binding on large communities.

We candidly confess that we have no respect for the sophistry of communism. Men who are further advanced in the school of communism than Mr. Howell, endeavor by reasoning that bears a curious resemblance to that of Henry George, to prove that a member of society has no right to possess property of any kind, that he has scarcely a right to call the food he eats and the clothes he wears his own. According to them everything belongs to the community, nothing to the individual. The Georgeites have not gone quite as far as this, but this is where their doctrines are certain to land them. When a man begins to believe that it is no harm to take from men the land they have bought with their hard earnings or the real estate they have inherited from their fathers, he will soon learn to believe that it is right to take from his neighbors, property of all kinds.

Mr. Howell, we presume, would not advocate taking from his neighbors their watches or their carriages or their expensive furniture without paying for them. Yet a man who has purchased a building lot or a farm has quite as good a right to it as he has to his watch or his carriage or his piano; and it would take more than Henry George's sophistry to prove to him that the community has the right to take from him his land, but it has no right to take from him his watch or his carriage or his piano. His land most likely cost him more than all the rest of his belongings put together, and he prizes it more highly.

Where, we ask, did Henry George get the warrant to make a distinction between property in land and property in other things? In this country, at any rate, the land is as much the fruit of a man's toil as anything else that he owns, and yet Mr. Howell's master teaches that it is the duty of the State to take from all owners of land their property, without giving them a single cent by way of compensation. What is this but plain, undisguised robbery? How can a man who really believes that the commandment "Thou shalt not steal" is of Divine origin, and one which all men everywhere are bound to obey, accept a system of which wholesale robbery is the corner stone? For our part, we cannot understand how he can.

Mr. Howell seems to think that the number of those who accept a principle is a proof of its soundness. We take exception to this view. We do not believe that when ten million men believe a lie it becomes the truth, or that the acceptance of a dishonest system by a hundred millions will make it honest. The number of those who believe George's doctrines, and are prepared, as soon as the opportunity offers, to rob the owners of land of their property, does not make those doctrines one whit sounder in our estimation.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

It is hard not to admire the philosophy with which some of the American newspapers regard the exercise of sovereign jurisdiction over the west side of Behring Sea by the Russians. That American vessels are seized and United States citizens deprived of their freedom gives them no concern whatever. The San Francisco Examiner of the 19th says:

Russia is guarding her waters against seal poaching in a most effective manner. Russia has not bothered about any *modus vivendi* with Great Britain, but the cruisers are patrolling the track of the seals from Carroll's straits to the division line in the sea, and as far north as the animals can go. Four more schooners are reported seized and confiscated and their crews put aboard an American bark. These are harsh measures, but nothing but harsh measures will preserve the seals from destruction.

It will be observed that the Examiner does not say that an American vessel was among those confiscated, and that Americans were among the men that were deprived of their liberty. The outrage would not be taken so philosophically if a British ship, no matter how good the reason, had made the seizures and captured the men. But then there are no Russophobist voters in the States to humor and propitiate.

SENT BACK BY THE SULTAN.

Why the Students Who Had Arrived in Constantinople Were Not Allowed to Stay.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The arrest in Constantinople and the deportation of two thousand students is a result of the cholera scare in that city. The students of theology and law arrived in the city in hordes last week for their examinations; but in view of the prevalence of cholera the Sultan ordered an inquiry as to their health and the condition of the districts from which they came. The students were found to be destitute and dirty. They were crowded together in their lodgings like cattle, and there was every danger of infection, as many came from places where cholera had prevailed. The Sultan, therefore, ordered that 2,000 of those who had reached the military age be started homeward on special boats.

FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

Floods but no Loss of Life—Litigation on Account of Taxes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The steamship Belgic arrived this morning from China and Japan with the following news: Heavy rains in the province of Shantung in July swelled the Yellow and Chi Mo rivers to a dangerous point, and seven breaks occurred in the Grand canal between Tsining Fu and Tientsin. Part of Ku Cheng district was wholly under water. No loss of life is reported. Governor Tetsunosuke, of Tokio, having issued in June last, a notification relative to the collection of taxes on business houses, which was considered unjust in its methods, Marquis Ikoda, director of the Fifteenth National bank, and 75 other bankers, have instituted a suit against the Governor in the administrative court.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Boom in Kaslo—Much Needed Road Commenced—A Marriage-Proof Minister.

Mining Budget From Trail Creek and Nelson—The Fair at Duncan's.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 23.—James Mash, a longshoreman, was drowned off Evans' & Coleman's wharf yesterday, by slipping off the wharf while at work. The body has not been recovered. The deceased came from New Brunswick.

The steamer Rainier left to-day with two fine blocks of granite from Keefer's quarry for the base of the Seattle monument.

Two big events are down for Saturday, the quarter of a million by-law, and the lacrosse match betwen Vancouver and Victoria. Bets for and against the by-law are even.

The trolley wheel on a tram car on the New Westminster and Vancouver line burst last night. The car was packed with about 100 people, many of whom became alarmed at the sudden extinction of the lights. After a delay of a couple of hours the breakage was repaired.

C. H. Bonner, the defaulting bank clerk, was brought from Nanaimo by Chief O'Connell this morning. He is in a very disconsolate mood, and suffered terribly in the woods. He and Roome will be brought up in the police court Saturday.

The year 5,653 was celebrated by the Hebrews here yesterday.

The anti-by-law meeting at the Market Hall this evening, was very largely attended. It looked kind of blue for the by-law. Ex-Mayor Oppenheimer made a very forcible speech. Ex-M.P. William McCraney presided.

The debentures of the municipality of North Vancouver have been withdrawn from the market, and contractors on the new road from the North Arm of Burrard Inlet to Howe Sound have stopped work on the chances of getting more money. The roads and bridges are nearly completed and would have cost $5,000. The contractors have obtained about 75 per cent. in progress estimates.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Sept. 23.—"Dr." Slade, spiritualist, gave an exhibition in the Opera House on Wednesday night. He promised to do certain things through spiritualism, but through some cause or other failed to do so. A prominent divine of this city says that he can do all the tricks done that night by Mr. Slade, or forfeit $100 for every trick he fails to do. Mr. Slade is now in Victoria.

The new Vancouver Coal Co. are sinking another slope near the Nanaimo River, and it may be presumed that they have not far to go before they reach coal. All the shafts are said to be in perfect condition, with abundant coal available in each one. The output for the present month will be larger than any previous month this year, and the pay roll will correspond accordingly.

The best quality of coal is being got out of the Protection Island shaft of the V. C. Co. The ship Cheney, which is loading here, takes a few hundred tons of this coal to San Francisco. The bark McNear will also take about 500 tons.

The new Presbyterian Church will be opened at Wellington next Sunday.

The case of assault against Rossie, of Wellington, in which William Rafter got seriously injured, was up in the Police Court, and was dismissed, as no evidence was produced against Rossie.

Lieut.-Col. Holmes, to-day, inspected the arms and accoutrements of the Nanaimo Infantry corps. Everything was very satisfactory.

A Chinaman employed at the E. & N. Railway depot had a narrow escape of being crushed to death between two cars; no bones were broken, but he was badly bruised.

Sailed: Ship Carrollton.

DUNCAN'S.

DUNCAN'S, Sept. 23.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Cowichan and Salt Spring Island Agricultural society was held on Wednesday last, when final arrangements were made for holding the society's show on their grounds at Duncan's on the 8th October next.

The following visitors from Victoria have been here during the week: B. W. Pearse, J. C. Prevost, A. Keast, T. Aikman, A. Philip Peacock, W. H. Routledge, W. G. Harvey and J Hyland.

The Misses Hadwen arrived from England on Wednesday to reside with their brother, G. H. Hadwen, on Quamichan lake.

KASLO CITY.

KASLO CITY, Sept. 19.—The last week has been entirely absorbed in public meetings, committee meetings and speeches, but the outcome of the whole is to be summed up in the following facts: Tenders were invited for building a 30-mile wagon road from Kaslo City through to the head of Carpenter creek, and on Thursday last the following bids for the work were opened, viz.: Marks & Co., Spokane, U.S.A., $36,000; G. B. Wright, Ainsworth, B.C., $35,500; Candler, Nelson, B.C., $35,300; Lane, Spokane, U.S.A., $33,300. Mr. Lane was awarded the contract, gave satisfactory bonds, and commenced work with all the men he could get in town, some 25 only, and the great work was carried on in earnest. Each day this strength has been reinforced, till the number of hands now count up to 85, while 200 more are being advertised for.

The contract stipulates that the road to Bear lake shall be completed within 60 days, and the entire line be finished on or before August 1, 1893. No Chinese or Italians to be employed in construction. Bonds for the performance of the contract were required in the sum of $10,000. It is specified that the contractor shall purchase all his supplies from the subscribers to the wagon-road fund.

This energetic young town is now in full bloom as usual. Push, drive and business energy characterize all the movements of the business men. Many new men are coming in and opening up business houses as soon as they can be constructed. Among these may be mentioned Mr. O. T. Stone, just from the Coast, who, after staying a few days looking the country over, decided to make Kaslo City his home, as he considers the numerous good points to be seen here are too good to be missed. He has, therefore, purchased a valuable lot in the principal part of the city, and is at the present time arranging a contract to build a handsome house and offices at once.

At the Presbyterian church, yesterday, (Sunday), the Rev. Mr. Rogers preached an eloquent sermon, administered the Sacrament to a large number of communicants of five different sects, and preached in the evening again to a large and appreciative congregation. Both the resident pastor, Rev. Mr. Martin, and Mr. Rogers express themselves as well pleased and much gratified at the encouragement they receive from this little city.

Some evidence of the popularity which Rev. Mr. Martin enjoys may be gained from this little incident: When in company with some of the leading residents here, the idea was started that if Mr. Martin would get married, the people would make him a wedding present of a house, lot and furniture; but the reverend gentleman, being a confirmed bachelor, declined to be caught in Cupid's webs by any such temptation.

Talking of marriages, we had a popular one here last week. Archie Fletcher, the pioneer hotel man of the Grand Central, gracefully took Miss Chevenie, of Nelson, to the altar at Nelson, B.C., and immediately afterwards came home to enjoy his honeymoon at Kaslo. He was met by all the boys, who gave him and his bride a kindly and respectful greeting of welcome. In the evening a grand dance was given to celebrate the advent of the first bride in Kaslo, which was well attended and broke up at 4 o'clock next morning.

The Lucky Jim mine is now being worked by three shifts. They are putting out about 12 tons of ore per day.

The Washington, Freddy Lee and Whitewater have shipped on the whole 37 tons of high grade ore, and there is now lying on the dock about 16 tons of ore from the Dardanelles mine, which assays 496 ounces of silver to the ton.

The Great Northern Railway are building a spur from the main line to Galena landing on the Kootenay river to receive and transfer all ore during the entire winter, and many other arrangements are being made by the Kaslo-Kootenay Company to keep Kaslo open all the year round, a thing which has never been attempted before.

Notices of application to Parliament have been given to incorporate an electric light and power company, also a water supply and motor company.

Our two new steamboats the Kaslo and the Ainsworth, are now in the bay, and commence daily trips to all lake points next week, when the Galena, our "old reliable," will be laid off for repairs and a well earned rest. Both the Kaslo boats tie up in the bay and make Kaslo their home.

TRAIL CREEK.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

Although the Slocan has been like a paralytic stroke to all the older camps, yet Trail Creek will, with her immense bodies of copper-gold, silver-gold-lead ores and small veins of free milling gold quartz, get there just the same. Several good finds have been made this season on both old and new locations, but we have so much ore that new finds create but a small ripple of excitement.

Two shifts have been working steadily all summer on the Centre Star, and almost all summer on the Le Roi, the tunnels in both being nearly 220 feet in length. The Le Roi tunnel is a cross-cut, and the contractors expect the ledge within 30 feet. The surface-croppings at the point where it will be cut by the tunnel are 16 feet wide, and assay $27 gold, 4 oz. silver and 7 per cent. copper. If as good where hit by the cross-cut, that will ensure reduction works in the spring.

The Centre Star has an enormous body of ore of the same nature; its size is unknown in the tunnel, but a cross cut at 60 feet in the shaft shows the ledge 18 feet wide. The Le Roi Co. invite proposals to continue their shaft, which is 80 feet deep, 120 feet more. They, as well as the Centre Star Co., would put in hoisting works and air compressors for power drills had we a wagon road, but the Le Roi for present use will put on a common-sense whim, and sink with horse power. Upon completion of the 120 feet there will be a contract let for 200 feet of drifting and probably level-running in the tunnel, which is about 500 feet west of the shaft.

Mr. D. C. Corbin has lately acquired two good prospects and expresses his determination to prospect them thoroughly, so we expect to have about 30 men working steadily this winter.

Prof. Knace is now making his third extended examination of the mines, and will probably be able to call the name of every stone on Red Mountain.

The finest free gold specimens ever found in West Kootenay are on exhibition at the Trail House from the "O. K." mine, a two months old discovery The vein carries galena, of which a late assay gave $1250 gold, 51 oz. silver, 35 per cent. lead. There are many other claims worth describing, but life is too short to attempt to speak of all the good claims recorded here.

The supposed rich finds on the main fork of Sheep Creek have vanished into thin air; the leads show a very fine quality of magnetic iron with a large percentage of disappointment.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

Another strike of gold-bearing rock has been made on the Salmon river slope, this time on the west side of Hall creek.

Dugan & Hooker have begun to run a cut with a view to reaching bed-rock on their lease on 49 creek. Some difficulty has arisen over the lease of the ground above their own. Two outfits are quarrelling over it and the one has jumped it on the other.

Placer mining is being attempted on Fry creek, which rises near the headquarters of Duncan river and drains into Kootenay lake some miles above, and on the opposite side from Kaslo.

R. H. Cavill spent the earlier part of this week on the gold belt. On Sunday he was inspecting claims on Bird creek, and on Monday, accompanied by Messrs. Goepel and Davys, made an exhaustive examination of the Whitewater. Mr. Cavill is convinced that the gold belt has a great future before it. From the Poorman to the Whitewater is all a first-class gold formation, and the claims located there should turn out well when developed.

The Priest lake quartz and placer mines are not easily reached from Bonner's Ferry. Travellers take the steamer to near the mouth of Bear creek. From there there is a comparatively good pack trail into the mines. The measured distance from the river to the big quartz strike is 18 miles. The distance by trail is about 15 miles. C. E. Grove, a mining man of the Cœur d'Alenes, visited the Priest Lake country last week with John Davenport. He speaks very enthusiastically of the prospects. A rich placer strike has been made on the south fork of Boundary creek, about five miles east of the Smith lead, in the Priest Lake region. A large number of prospectors have already rushed in and located the ground. It is coarse shot gold and the ground prospects very rich. The strike is about 14 miles from the Kootenay river.

Owing to the cost of keeping the line in repair, the telephone company has decided to change its line between Balfour and Ainsworth from the trail, which runs through timber, to the lake shore, where the wire will be in no danger from fires or falling timber. When the change is made, the line will probably be extended to Kaslo.

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EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, 26th April, 1892.

WHEREAS, the Council of Public Instruction is empowered, under the "Public School Act," to create School Districts, in addition to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to alter the boundaries of existing Districts; it is hereby notified that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract of land to be a School District, under the title of "Galiano School District:"

All that tract of land known as Galiano Island.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract of land to be a School District, under the title of "North Vesuvius School District:"

All that portion of Salt Spring Island lying north of the boundary line between Sections 11 and 12, extended westward and eastward to the sea-shore.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Mayne Island School District, as follows:

All that tract of land known as Mayne Island.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Vesuvius School District, as follows:

All that portion of Salt Spring Island lying between the Northern boundary of Burgoyne Bay School District and the southern boundary of North Vesuvius School District.

S. D. POPE, Secretary, Council of Public Instruction. my20-wkly

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability, have deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa a plan and description of the site and of the wharf proposed to be constructed by the said company upon the front or foreshore of Lot 12, Block L, Harbour Estate, City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and that a duplicate of such plan and description has also been filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid, and that the said Company has applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 92, section 5 and 6 consolidated Statutes of Canada. Dated at Victoria this 6th day of July, A. D., 1892.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability. jy6-wkly

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described tracts of land in Alberni District:

Two River Arm, Sproat's Lake, Alberni District, commencing at a post on the shore at the southeast corner of the Arm marked B. C. P. Co; thence west along the shore 80 chains, south 20 chains, east 80 chains, north 20 chains to the point of commencement, containing about 160 acres, more or less.

South Shore of the Sterling Arm, Sproat's Lake, Alberni District, commencing at a post on the shore of the Arm, marked B. C. P. Co. thence east along the shore of the E. & N. Ry. Co's boundary post, about 40 chains, more or less; thence along the boundary line south 20 chains, west 40 chains, north 30 chains, to the point of commencing containing about 98 acres, more or less, for the British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, Limited.

H. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary.
Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1892. jy2-dkw

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE —The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. au12

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