

British Columbia.

FOUR WEEKS. Fort Steele Prospector. Col. Wm. Redpath, president of the Fort Steele Mining Co., is here in the interest of the company. He visited the Lily May and the Teatz Lode, and found the property in fair condition. We learn that the colonel has taken a bond on a group of four claims at Bull river. He is still looking for more, and is very much impressed with the district and predicts a glorious future for the Fort Steele mining division of East Kootenay.

Mr. J. Hale, of Portland, Oregon, is looking up some large properties in which he is interested. He will place a number of men at work on the Gold Hill and the Beston G'rl. We learn that Messrs. Cowell & Wetzel have an option on the Bald Mountain property. The consideration is \$35,000. H. L. Amme and Walter Vanarsdalen are developing the Hidden Hand and Iron Mask. This property is situated on the east fork of Willamette, and has an iron cap 50 feet in width, and closely resembles Trail Creek ore.

Wm. Bossie has made a new find in the vicinity of Palmer's bar. He says that it is rich in silver and gold. We learn that Bruce Chisholm has bought the Barren G'rl. The property is situated near Waseca.

This has been a very busy week in Fort Steele. Not less than seven mineral claims have been bonded; and the way that the different prospectors are visiting the different properties indicates that they mean business. Spokane is so far ahead, having captured five very desirable properties, and the indications are that they will get more.

VERNON. The Aberdeen mineral claim, recently staked near Pentecost by A. C. Thompson, has been bonded to W. T. Thompson for \$10,000. The contract for the new drainage system in the Spallumcheun municipality has been awarded to Morrow Bros., of Okanagan Mission, whose tender was the lowest received. The price is 15 cents per yard, or about \$5,200 for the contract.

A good deal of assessment work will be done during the next month at Camp Hewitt, as many of the claims staked there were recorded during July and August of last year, and it will keep their owners hustling to complete the necessary \$100 worth of work before the expiration of twelve months from the date of entry. A more beautiful valley than that of the Okanagan Mission does not lie within the boundaries of British Columbia, and never has it presented a more pleasing appearance than this year's harvest crops are simply magnificent, and we have never seen at this time of year, better fields of grain and hay than those which may be viewed while driving from Vernon to Kelowna. Everything indicates that this year's harvest will be one of the heaviest for years.

A meeting of the directors of the Okanagan flour mill was held on Saturday afternoon at Armstrong, when by a unanimous vote it was decided to change the association from a joint stock company to a co-operative society. Upon further investigation, however, it was found that under the provisions of the co-operative act it would be necessary to entirely wind up the affairs of the present joint stock association before re-organization could be effected, and as the fifty-year debentures, etc., already issued to the company cannot be dealt with in this summary manner, it is probable no change will be made in the existing order of affairs, unless the act can be amended at the next session of the provincial legislature in such a way as to meet cases of this nature.

ROSSLAND. Rossland Prospector. Three men are working on the Celtic Queen at surface work. They have come on three feet of solid ore. The machinery for the Monte Cristo is to be of 80 horse-power capacity with seven machine drills. It is to be delivered at the earliest date possible.

About 40 men are engaged on the Crown Point shaft. It is being cut to reach the C. & W. railway, and when that is finished, which will be within 10 days, shipments will start from the ore on the dump. The money is on deposit in the Bank of Montreal awaiting the vendors of the Apache group in Monte Carlo camp, Clarence Tensdale and S. M. Wharton, on the bond given about a fortnight ago, though the time has not arrived for the second payment by several weeks.

At Trail yesterday afternoon the business and assaying office at the smelter were burned. At one time it was feared that the ore bins would go also, and from there that the fire would be communicated to the main building, but that catastrophe was averted. Most of the books and instruments were saved. The St. Helen, on Grouse mountain, on which Capt. Bambridge is managing the work, is showing a strong vein of high grade ore. A tunnel of 150 feet has been driven, giving a depth of 100 feet. The ore is partially free milling, and it is the intention of the company to put in a stamp mill and concentrator. The Phoenix, in the same locality, is looking good.

On the Violet and Maggie, which adjoin the Southern Cross on the south, John Gloy and John Corrigan have sunk a thirty-five foot shaft on the lead from the bottom, taking out ore that ran \$20 in gold. Hon. J. H. Turner, provincial treasurer and member, came in on Saturday night with H. Abbott and others, and stayed until Monday morning. While here a deputation of citizens waited on him to discuss sewerage matters with him. Mr. Turner stated that no funds were at the disposal of the government until the legislature votes them, and he was afraid that little could be done this summer by the government. In any case the matter would have to be inquired into thoroughly before so large a work is undertaken.

On Sunday evening the citizens of Rossland were apprised of the completion of tracklaying on the Columbia & Western railway by the joyful tooting of locomotive No. 1 from the heights at Let Roy mine. It may with truth be

said that the real output of this camp will now commence. The ore that has been shipped from Le Roi and War Eagle can only be likened to the preliminary carrier before the race begins. The carriage of ore by wagons over steep and rocky roads has been a tedious and expensive method, but it paid, and handsomely, too. Still more handsome will be the profits from now on. There are more than fifty mineral claims—most of which are developed enough to assure their becoming good mines—touching the railway within these miles of Rossland. The ore dump on most of these will be right alongside the track, and the cost of hauling to the cars will be nil.

There seems but little doubt that the Red Mountain railway will be carried through to completion with all possible speed. The contract to build from Northport to Rossland has been let to a Montana firm, one of which is already on the ground. On Thursday last, D. C. Corbin, general manager of the company arrived in Rossland, and spent Saturday and Sunday here. He stated that he expected the railway would be completed from Northport by the end of September, a ferry would be used to cross the Columbia, and the construction of a bridge would be started soon as the stage of the water would permit.

MIDWAY. Midway Advance. Mr. J. Weir, together with a party of friends and capitalists, came to Boundary Falls on Monday last, since which time they have been looking over properties in the neighborhood.

The force of men working at the Caribou mine, Camp McKeaney, has been increased to 34 or 35, and yet everyone finds plenty to do. Mr. L. W. Shatford, of Fairview, is having a shaft sunk on his claim, the Halloguin, on Kruger Mountain, and so far as development work has been carried the ore body looks well, and of a very promising character.

Work has been recommenced on the North Star in Long Lake camp, the water which interfered with the work and necessitated a closer down, having partially disappeared. The shaft upon the claim is down between forty and fifty feet, and the ore taken out before the suspension of the work was of an extremely good character.

The Silver Cross property in Fairview, owned by Mr. Blewitt, has changed hands, a strong syndicate having purchased it recently. Although there are three saw mills on Boundary creek at the present time, yet so brisk is the demand for lumber, it is impossible to get a board to build a hen-coop without first securing a mortgage on the same while it is yet in the log. The dearth of building material retards the development of the whole district.

Mr. Sussman, the official mining engineer of the C. P. R., has been making an investigation of some of our camps, looking to the extent and value of our ore bodies, and gaining general information as to the mineral resources of the district. Many properties have been sampled by him, which will be assayed upon his return to headquarters.

Hardly a day passes but a new find is reported upon Kruger mountain, and quite a number of claims are being recorded as a consequence. Everything is running full blast on the hydraulic claim at Rock Creek, and now that new pipes have been laid and the head of water increased, it is a more effective work is being done than ever before. The next wash-up should be a profitable one.

In spite of the fact that surface water is troublesome, about 30 feet has been sunk already on the Copper, in Copper camp. The shaft, which is to be sunk down to a depth of 100 feet, is a double compartment one, and is being put down in solid ore.

The Montreal and British Columbia Prospecting and Promoting Company has started developing the Monarch claim in Greenwood, one of the properties recently bonded by them. The development will take the form of a shaft, which will be sunk to a considerable depth. The same company are prospecting work vigorously on the Snowshoe with a diamond drill, and the Gold Drop with hand labor, and each claim seems to be turning out well.

ROSSLAND. Rossland Miner. The first ore to be shipped over the Colorado & Western consisted of two cars from the Mayflower, which went down to Trail Thursday evening en route to the Tacoma smelter.

Lying just north of the milk ranch on the Trail wagon road are the Iron Pike and Granite. They were purchased on Monday for \$4000 cash by Sidney Norman for a Spokane syndicate he has just organized, which will incorporate a company to work them.

The Lily May company, which already has title by purchase to a half interest in the mine, on Saturday made its second payment, which was not due for some months yet, on the bond on the other half of the property. Only about \$8000 more remains to be paid to give the company a clear title.

The new strike on the St. Elmo reported in our last issue, is continuing to improve. Although right on the surface, the best ore is being taken out of the new vein which has yet been found on the claim. Since the Red Mountain passed under the control of Charles Sweeney the claim has been carefully prospected by a force of men under the direction of W. H. Young. The result that no less than four veins have been found to traverse the claim from east to west. Work has now been started on two of these veins.

The Silverline Gold Mining Company has let contract to George Lamb to sink a shaft 100 feet, 5x5 feet in the clear. The work is to be prosecuted with both day and night shifts. It will be sunk on the original discovery, where last year some very high grade ore was taken out by W. H. Young is superintending the work.

Tuesday afternoon the sale of the Enterprise to W. A. Ritchie for the Ohio syndicate was completed by his paying \$25,000 in cash for the property. Messrs. Humphreys and Farrer received one-tenth of the capital stock of the company as a part of the consideration. One-fifth of the stock will be placed in the treasury, so it really makes the purchase price \$25,000 for seven-eighths of the property. O. G. Labaree this week completed the purchase for a Montreal syndicate of the Snowshoe and Southern Belle, two claims lying north of the St. Elmo, on Red Mountain, and the Mascot frac-

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At Victoria West, Where He Makes Some More of His Campaign Misstatements.

Which Are Promptly Shown Up by the Audience—Saturday Evening's Chill.

Some twenty persons sauntered into the hall at Victoria West Saturday night, where a widely advertised meeting was to be held by the Conservatives. After waiting for some time the number was increased to twenty-nine, and audience and speakers. A little persuasion induced Mr. Gerow to accept the chairmanship, and he called on Col. Prior to address the slim audience.

The colonel devoted his attention to the postoffice employees, who will be glad to hear on the subject, that they are well paid, and in fact they are prosperous. If they are dissatisfied, said the colonel, they must know that there are plenty of men in the city who would be glad to accept these positions at the same figures.

He tried to make out that the question of his franchise was not one of his before the public. Among the gold-seekers were farmers, who found what to them was of more importance, a country with an abundance of virgin soil of great richness. This induced many to take up land and make homes for themselves. These settlers were most favorably located, their prospects were bright, the climate healthy, the soil fruitful, the rivers, lakes and sea teeming with fish, the woods abounding with game. Their wants beyond those which nature bounteously supplied were few and amply provided for from the surplus of field, farm and forest. If their pockets were not lined with gold they were rich in life's blessings. They were healthy, free from care, with plenty to eat, drink and wear, and not bound by the conventionalities of society. The glowing reports of these settlers and the rich returns from the gold-fields led to a steady influx of the best class of immigrants, proved by the magnitude of the work accomplished and the rapid increase in the volume of trade. Immense numbers of the happy and prosperous ante-union era are the nearly constant theme of the pioneers.

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British Columbia is now on the eve of a Dominion election, a very grave and momentous matter which virtually affects her well-being. Her citizens should duly consider that this is not a question of Templeman and Milne vs. Earle and Prior, but the commonwealth vs. the pockets of party impoverishing and degrading the many to enrich the few. Destroying property values that it may be monopolized by the few, overthrowing democracy and establishing oligarchy and slavery. Forcing through hunger the indigent white into competition with Asiatic labor, to their utter demoralization, physically and intellectually. Compelling our artisans, farmers and tradesmen to compete with Chinese. In 1223 a horde of Tartars over-ran and conquered a large portion of Russia, and their power was not broken until 1481. The cheap rates for Chinese will enable them to do the same in British Columbia, and the fact must not be lost sight of that there are many thousands of Chinese born under the English flag; further that many of them are highly educated, some in the learned professions. They increase so rapidly that British Columbia will soon have them competing with their learned white brothers. Professionals have to compete with Chinese in Hong Kong. In China and the Straits Settlements; and they will have to do so in Canada unless the invasion is stopped. A Chinese cannery is now established on the Fraser. How long will it be before they monopolize that business? This cannery may be small, and the output insignificant, but it is only the forerunner of others rendering those owned by whites valueless, like unto their works in China and other countries where they have been allowed to swarm. Time and space will not permit expatiation on this question, but the vrier would fall in his duty, to his fellows did he not urge the electorate to consider this most vital question and guide themselves accordingly.

Earle and Prior endeavor to make capital by stating that the national policy will protect us from Asiatic manufacturers. Quite true, but the same national policy places us at the tender

mercy of combines run by Asiatic labor, nearly every combine in British Columbia is pro-Chinese none more so than Earle and Prior. What have these gentlemen done for Victoria? Messrs. Earle and Prior may be good citizens; as representatives they have proved themselves complete failures. A noteworthy fact, none of the late representatives can show any record that the people's interests have ever been studied. All is for combines, nothing for people. To bring prosperity to this province and people it is absolutely necessary that we have white immigrants before we can expect that Asiatic labor immigration will be stopped forever. The frivolous expense of provincial and Dominion representatives is that this is an imperial question. Quite true, but nevertheless twaddle, for the voice of the people is sovereign. New South Wales in 1878 passed an act in one sitting stopping Asiatic immigration forever. The duty of every man and woman in British Columbia is to send men to represent them, not combines. The main question will be paramount, and men will use their best endeavors to ameliorate the national policy, the creed of rings and combines.

In conclusion it is evident that Bos-tock, Morrison and Maxwell will be turned, three men who have the courage of their convictions, who, knowing the evils of Asiatic coolie labor, will do their utmost to remedy the same. It would be got away in every moment of Victorians to doubt for one moment that they will do as well by the province.

H. J. ROBERTSON, Victoria, June 21.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

LACROSSE. A CLEAN RECORD. Saturday's lacrosse match at Calder Park, resulted in another victory for the home team. They have won every game played this season. The game was ragged at the start, but the Capitals were promptly pushed, they outplayed the visitors at every point. The first game was won by the visitors in 23 minutes, after a very poor exhibition of lacrosse. In the second game, Finlayson secured the ball from the face and passed it toward the goal, but the audience knew that the game had started. New Westminster won the next in 12 minutes and the next three were taken by Victoria in six and three minutes and thirty seconds respectively.

THE TURF. New York, June 2.—There will be a dozen starters in the suburban, the popular spring event of Coney Island Jockey Club. So far as the ultimate result goes, the race up to the present has been reduced down to a duel between Henry of Navarre and Clifford, leaving the honor of third position to be fought out between Sir Walter, Belmar, and Nanky Pool, while the doubtful brigade will be represented by Keenan, Handspring, Stephen J., Hornpipe, the Commoner and Lakeshore.

YACHTING. Liverpool, June 22.—The Britannia, Ailsa and Satanita started this morning, in the order named, in the regatta of the Mersey Yacht Club off New Brighton, over fifty miles, and for prizes of £400 and £100. The weather was beautiful, a light north-west wind blowing at the start, which was made at 11 o'clock promptly. The Britannia, in the lead, with the Ailsa slightly to windward of her, and the Satanita a length or two astern. The twenty-raters started at 11:20 a. m. The Penitent got away first, followed by the Niagara and the Saint. The prizes are £100 and £20.

CRICKET. London, June 22.—The first of the cricket matches between England and Australia began to-day at the Lords cricket grounds. Fine weather prevailed and the cricket was hard. Immense crowds of people were present. The English eleven consisted of Dr. W. G. Grace, Stoddart, Jackson, Abel, Hayward, Brown, Lohman, Lilly, J. T. Horn, Gunn and Richardson. The Australians were at the wicket at ten, but by one o'clock were all out for 53 runs. Lohman and Richardson were the bowlers.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE. Question of Restoring Traffic Discussed by the Municipal Reform Association.

A meeting of the executive of the Municipal Reform Association was held this morning for the purpose of discussing the question of restoring traffic by Point Ellice. Numerous suggestions were made, including the building of bridges, either across the harbor from the foot of Johnson street, or the foot of Telegraph street. It was pointed out that railway swing bridge prevented a bridge being built across from Johnson street, and then there was also the question of right of way through the Indian reserve. There was also an objection to having two swing bridges across the harbor on account of the interference with navigation. In this connection it was also suggested that an arrangement might be made with the E. & N. railway to build a railway and traffic bridge, where the present swing bridge had.

The action of the legislature in giving the street railway company power to use all city bridges was rather severely criticized, after which the following resolution was passed: "That in the opinion of this association it is important that the communication should be restored with the least possible delay between the city and Esquimalt, and that the Point Ellice bridge should be repaired and supported on piles for present traffic, but that for the future communication the whole question of the locality, and design of a bridge or bridges should be carefully considered. The committee is also strongly of the opinion that tramway and omnibus traffic should be kept separate in future."

A. Bronson Townsend, New York, is at the Dallas. H. P. Williams, Alameda, Cal., is staying at the Dallas.

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COL. PRIOR "KICKED"

He Was Forced to Protest Against the Shameful Treatment Victoria Received

From the Dominion Government—He Now Receives \$5,000 Himself.

And No Longer Shows Independence in the Interest of His Constituents.

Hon. Col. Prior, who was seeking reelection as a supporter of the Dominion government in the general election of 1891, read at a public meeting held in the city hall, a letter written by himself to Sir John A. Macdonald, then premier of Canada, in which he frankly confessed that it was impossible for Mr. Earle or himself to get anything from the Dominion government in the interests of their constituents. In this letter he made his first and last "kick" against the shameful treatment received by his constituency from the Dominion government. Here are some extracts from the Colonel's letter:

"Both Earle and myself see the matter in the same light, and are heartily sick of trying to do our duty to our constituents, being unable to accomplish anything. . . I consider that ever since I have been in the house you have never tried to do justice to Victoria. When I say 'you,' of course I mean your government. Nothing that I have asked for to amount to anything has been granted, although I have never asked for anything out of reason. . . When a minister comes here, he accepts a banquet, takes a drive around a block and is off again. He never takes the trouble to see for himself what our requirements are and even when he is told of them by the representatives, he makes a note of them and that is the last of it. . . If Victoria is not to get what she is justly entitled to from the Dominion government I do not wish any longer to be her representative. . . Victoria has not received what she is justly entitled to from the Dominion government," but Col. Prior got \$5000 a year, consequently he will no longer "kick" in the interests of his constituents.

If the electors wish to secure for Victoria what she is justly entitled to they should VOTE FOR TEMPLEMAN AND MILNE.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Communications.

WHY BRITISH COLUMBIA DOES NOT PROSPER.

To the Editor: The great factors effecting British Columbia adversely are relatively: (a) Dominion: Exactions, restrictions, impositions and collusion. (b) Provincial: Malversation, commission, omission and permission. (c) Asiatic cheap labor in all its ramifications.

The man who allows corrupt politicians to enact and administer laws affecting adversely his country, without making a resolute effort to their reform is neglecting his bouden duty, not only to his country, but to his family and their posterity. That many have failed on been led by artifice to neglect their duty is most unfortunately only too evident proved by the fact that political iniquity is now rampant in our province rendered potent by the sidious and nefarious intrigue of emissaries of the Dominion government and the C.P.M. therewith in collusion. The injury they will effects in consequence thereof is the subject-matter of my letter, written pro bono publico.

Retrospective: In ante-union days, except on the Pacific coast, very little was known about British Columbia. The finding of rich gold-fields brought it before the public. Among the gold-seekers were farmers, who found what to them was of more importance, a country with an abundance of virgin soil of great richness. This induced many to take up land and make homes for themselves. These settlers were most favorably located, their prospects were bright, the climate healthy, the soil fruitful, the rivers, lakes and sea teeming with fish, the woods abounding with game. Their wants beyond those which nature bounteously supplied were few and amply provided for from the surplus of field, farm and forest. If their pockets were not lined with gold they were rich in life's blessings. They were healthy, free from care, with plenty to eat, drink and wear, and not bound by the conventionalities of society. The glowing reports of these settlers and the rich returns from the gold-fields led to a steady influx of the best class of immigrants, proved by the magnitude of the work accomplished and the rapid increase in the volume of trade. Immense numbers of the happy and prosperous ante-union era are the nearly constant theme of the pioneers.

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British Columbia was sailing onward with wind and tide in her favor, her population, trade and revenue steadily increasing, and had she remained a crown colony her progress must have been very great. But the inherent love of change in frail humanity, and perhaps divers considerations to agitators and promoters to that end, induced the legislative council to petition that the colony of British Columbia be admitted into union with the Dominion of Canada.

Result: The anomalous situation in which this fair province rich in natural resources is now placed, with so much in her favor, yet going steadily to the bad. Why? Corrupt legislation and administrative collusion on the 20th July, 1871, British Columbia was merged in the Dominion. The meretricious insel of the wedding garments concealed her shroud: for I opine there are but few will gainsay the fact that directly and indirectly British Columbia is undergoing the process of being eaten up alive. She is sold in leath, while continual aggression on her political, commercial and private rights is made by combines of bondleers.

British Columbia is now on the eve of a Dominion election, a very grave and momentous matter which virtually affects her well-being. Her citizens should duly consider that this is not a question of Templeman and Milne vs. Earle and Prior, but the commonwealth vs. the pockets of party impoverishing and degrading the many to enrich the few. Destroying property values that it may be monopolized by the few, overthrowing democracy and establishing oligarchy and slavery. Forcing through hunger the indigent white into competition with Asiatic labor, to their utter demoralization, physically and intellectually. Compelling our artisans, farmers and tradesmen to compete with Chinese. In 1223 a horde of Tartars over-ran and conquered a large portion of Russia, and their power was not broken until 1481. The cheap rates for Chinese will enable them to do the same in British Columbia, and the fact must not be lost sight of that there are many thousands of Chinese born under the English flag; further that many of them are highly educated, some in the learned professions. They increase so rapidly that British Columbia will soon have them competing with their learned white brothers. Professionals have to compete with Chinese in Hong Kong. In China and the Straits Settlements; and they will have to do so in Canada unless the invasion is stopped. A Chinese cannery is now established on the Fraser. How long will it be before they monopolize that business? This cannery may be small, and the output insignificant, but it is only the forerunner of others rendering those owned by whites valueless, like unto their works in China and other countries where they have been allowed to swarm. Time and space will not permit expatiation on this question, but the vrier would fall in his duty, to his fellows did he not urge the electorate to consider this most vital question and guide themselves accordingly.

Earle and Prior endeavor to make capital by stating that the national policy will protect us from Asiatic manufacturers. Quite true, but the same national policy places us at the tender

mercy of combines run by Asiatic labor, nearly every combine in British Columbia is pro-Chinese none more so than Earle and Prior. What have these gentlemen done for Victoria? Messrs. Earle and Prior may be good citizens; as representatives they have proved themselves complete failures. A noteworthy fact, none of the late representatives can show any record that the people's interests have ever been studied. All is for combines, nothing for people. To bring prosperity to this province and people it is absolutely necessary that we have white immigrants before we can expect that Asiatic labor immigration will be stopped forever. The frivolous expense of provincial and Dominion representatives is that this is an imperial question. Quite true, but nevertheless twaddle, for the voice of the people is sovereign. New South Wales in 1878 passed an act in one sitting stopping Asiatic immigration forever. The duty of every man and woman in British Columbia is to send men to represent them, not combines. The main question will be paramount, and men will use their best endeavors to ameliorate the national policy, the creed of rings and combines.

H. J. ROBERTSON, Victoria, June 21.

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VOL. 13.

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