

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1899.

THE RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Over six millions for railway subsidies, but not a cent of it for British Columbia. There is a lesson in this, if we only take the trouble to learn it. To be perfectly frank about the matter, only one railway in this province was before the government for consideration, namely, the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern, that the course of the legislature last in session in regard to this project was not calculated to impress Ottawa with the idea that the province wanted to see the road built. Before we find fault with the Ottawa ministry for refusing to advance this undertaking, let us first settle accounts with the local government which gave it such a stab in the back, thereby committing the province for the first time in its history to the policy of repudiation.

The lesson of the omission of the name of this province from the list of subsidies is the same as the Colonist has been endeavoring to force home upon the attention of the people, namely, the urgent need of formation of a British Columbia policy, and supporting it with a British Columbia party.

There is no part of Canada where transportation means so much as it does here. It is the one essential thing towards development. We have all the natural wealth any country could ask, but owing to the vastness of the territory in which it is stored and the physical contour of the land, the transportation problem is one of extreme difficulty.

Mr. Turner made a brave and statesmanlike effort to grapple with the problem, and would have solved it if his tenure of office had not been abruptly terminated. If the policy, which may be said to have been inaugurated by Mr. Ritchie's speech in the legislature in 1897, had been carried out along the lines laid down by Mr. Turner, there is scarcely any room for doubt that the Ottawa ministry would have responded to the effort being put forth by the province, and made the early consummation of the plan possible. The Colonist pointed out at the time how desirable it was to take the initiative here in aiding the construction of railways, because it said that the time was rapidly drawing near when the Dominion would find itself compelled to yield to the pressure being put upon it, and introduce a new subsidy act. Surely, the resolutions introduced into parliament on Wednesday show the wisdom of this advice. The late government appreciated it. The then opposition was utterly hostile to it, and when they came into power they gave effect to that hostility by repealing the Subsidy act. Does any one pretend to say that if that act had been allowed to remain on the statute book the Dominion government would not have come forward with assistance to help one or more of the projects to successful completion? Have we any right to complain because that government was unable to see its way clear to assist projects which our own legislature had done all in its power to kill?

Let us, therefore, as a people cut loose from the reactionary element that is unfortunately in control of the government of the province. The time is ripe for a forward policy. The people will rally to the support of a government whose policy is progressive. This year has been one of disappointment. Owing to the blind folly of those in power the advancing wave of prosperity was checked by ill-considered legislation and bad administration. Let us make next year a better one. We can do it if the right sort of an effort is made.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

Lord Lansdowne introduced a bill into the House of Lords some two weeks ago, which is generally regarded as the entering wedge of military conscription in the United Kingdom. The bill was not passed beyond the first reading, and the mover explained that it was not the intention of the government to ask a vote on it now or at any fixed future date, but that the object of introducing the measure was to test the feeling of the country upon compulsory military service and gain some practical knowledge through discussion, in case necessity should arise for resorting to such a system. Lord Lansdowne said that the government recognized the antipathy of the country to compulsory service, and he said he himself shared in the aversion to it. He added that the government would not resort to anything of the kind unless the safety of the country absolutely demanded it. "We should never forget," he said, "that our military system, as far as home defence goes, contemplates compulsory service as a last resort." The bill introduced provides for balloting for the militia, and one feature of it is that no hiring of substitutes is contemplated. The ages between which men would be liable to be drawn are 18 and 35, and members of efficient volunteer corps are exempt. Lord Lansdowne drew attention to the interesting constitutional fact that the right of the government at any time to summon men for the defence of the country is unquestioned, and that only an order-in-council is necessary for its exercise. The object of the bill was not therefore to give the crown a new power, but to perfect machinery by which a power already enjoyed can be exercised on necessity.

The bill has not been well received by the British press, which seems rather to underestimate its significance. Liberal papers are inclined to think the govern-

ment has been alarmed by a creation of its own fancy, and that there will always be available all the men needed by the army. The Conservative papers think the measure means the early defeat of their party. What has precipitated the discussion of the question is the complete cessation of recruiting, which is explained by the fact that every able-bodied man can get all the employment he needs.

CHINESE UNDERGROUND.

It will now be in order for certain newspapers in this province to apply the epithet "Mongolian" to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, that distinguished tribunal having decided the Coal Mines Regulation Act, prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground, to be unconstitutional. The papers referred to apply this term very frequently to the Colonist for suggesting that the unconstitutionality of the act was open to doubt. We are waiting the legality of this act was first opened in question this paper expressed the opinion that the real point involved in it had not been brought forward, and it took the position that the clause in the B. N. A. Act relating to property and civil rights did not touch it at all, as was contended. We were at some pains to explain what we regarded as the powers of the provinces in matters of this nature. These views were very strongly dissented from at the time, and we shall await the full judgment of the court with much interest, to see how far they were sustained.

It will be recalled that the Union Colliery Company was severely attacked by some newspapers for venturing to test the constitutionality of the law, and when the Colonist made the assertion that the courts of the Empire were open to every citizen, no matter how rich he might be, there was another chorus of abuse. It was in this matter the same as in regard to the anti-Japan legislation. Demagoguery prevailed. The legislation which has been thus set aside and that which was disallowed were alleged to be in the interests of labor. Surely the wage-earners will realize that they have been led by blind guides.

TELEGRAPH TOLLS.

The question of telegraph tolls on messages to the Orient and Australia has attracted considerable attention lately in Great Britain, and is of interest to Canadians in view of the adoption of the Pacific cable scheme. The Eastern Telegraph Company, which controls the business referred to, appears to have no fixed rule for its charges, but to make them up on the basis of "all the traffic will stand." The rate from London to some of the places reached by the lines of this company is 12s. a word, and it varies from this to 5s. Among the anomalies may be mentioned that while the rate to Pao, on the Persian Gulf, a distance of 3,300 miles, is 6d. a word, to Alexandria, which is 3,000 miles, rate is 1s. 7d. Again it is pointed out that a message from London to Vancouver costs 1s. 6d. a word, but to Bombay the price is 4s., although the distance to Bombay is only 390 miles greater. The rates in Continental Europe vary from 4d. to 1d. a word. It has been demonstrated in Queensland that messages can be sent 3,000 miles at a profit at 1d. a word. This leads Mr. Henniker Heaton to suggest that a general penny rate might be adopted in Europe by international agreement, and he believes it to be possible to construct land lines, which with short cables would enable messages to be sent to Australia from London by way of Europe for not more than 1s. a word. He proposes also that the government should buy one or more of the Atlantic cables so as to secure cheaper rates to Canada. Sir Michael Hicks Beach thinks that the Pacific cable will have the effect of cheapening tolls without there being any necessity for a recourse to the heroic plan recommended by Mr. Henniker Heaton.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The tone of some of the papers supporting the provincial administration exhibits a deplorable lack of appreciation of the principles of responsible government. Last night's caucus met of them seemed to realize that it was an occurrence that is positively unique in political history. This of itself is a consideration of no little moment. When a departure is made from established custom, it always ought to be regarded with suspicion. It is true that Mr. Cotton told us in the News-Advertiser about a year ago that it was absurd to apply the principles of responsible government to a province like British Columbia, but we think he stood alone in that particular. We have either responsible government or we have personal government. The people either govern or they are governed. There is no middle place. We contend that the caucus was antagonistic to the principles of responsible government, and that no future premier ought to follow it as a precedent.

What was the object of that caucus? It was to ascertain if Mr. Semlin deserved the confidence of his party. Let it be remembered that Mr. Semlin is the Lieutenant-Governor's minister. For convenience we are all accustomed to speak of the salaried members of the executive as ministers; but they are not in the sense that Mr. Semlin is. They are members of the executive council—that is, they are the executive officers by whom the government is carried on. Let us illustrate what we mean by reference to a historical incident. On one occasion George III undertook to act without the advice of his first minister, and forthwith protests were made in the House of Commons that "the king had become his own minister."

Not his own chancellor of the exchequer, nor his own first lord of the admiralty, nor his own lord chancellor, remember. These officials continued to carry on the duties of their several offices the same as ever. He was his own minister, because he undertook to do something not advised by the then premier. Perhaps this will show the nature of the relation in which Mr. Semlin stands to the Lieutenant-Governor and how different it is to the relation occupied by Messrs. Cotton, Martin, Hume and McKeechie.

To those who appreciate this distinction, the idea of calling the government party together to find out whether advice to be tendered to the Lieutenant-Governor by Mr. Semlin should be acted on is a screaming farce. It is not for the caucus to say whether that advice shall be taken. It is for the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Semlin made an absurd mistake in asking Mr. Martin for his resignation at a time when the Lieutenant-Governor was absent. Such a request, when met with a refusal, should be followed up by instant dismissal or by the resignation of the premier making it.

There responsible government is properly understood, no other result could be possible, although we admit that where a breach in a government had not been open, public and notorious, the ministers might in deference to the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor agree to a compromise. This would not be possible where the whole matter has been spread before the public through the press, and after an attempt was made to force a solution by means of a caucus. No Lieutenant-Governor would permit it, and if he did, the people of no British colony would tolerate it. And just here mention may be made of the disposition manifested to deal with the political crisis as if it were something with which a few people, who happen to be members of the legislature, are alone concerned. The great mass of the voters are being ignored in a manner that means trouble for those who are taking that course. The people who imagine they can control the destinies of British Columbia by a few consultations in hotel corridors or on street corners will find that a king will arise in Egypt who will "not know Joseph," and we do not mean Joseph Martin particularly. We do not pretend to see the immediate outcome of the present situation, but of this we feel confident—that the public man or combination of public men who forget that there is in this province a great body of voters, who care no more for their plans for personal preferment than for any other trial, will find they are reckoning without their host.

THE COAST MINES.

We are realizing this year the beginning of what we have all been looking forward to with hopefulness, namely, the entrance of the Coast mines into the field of commercial undertakings. The beginning of operations at the Texada smelter serves to emphasize what is going on, but this is not the only instance where highly satisfactory development is in progress. Mention was made in the Colonist's news columns a day or two ago that the Mount Sicker mines were shipping concentrates, and from time to time reference has been printed to other properties which are sending ore to the smelters. This is a beginning, and a very satisfactory one. The outlook in several points on the Coast is as good as it was in the Trail Creek district when the attention of the public was first drawn specially to it. On Texada it is even better.

An interesting feature in connection with Coast mining development is that it is not confined to any one place. The most important areas are widely distributed, and the work of what may be called experimental prospecting has only begun. Most of the examination so far has been very superficial, but in the great majority of cases where development work has been done systematically and intelligently excellent results have been reached. It seems safe to say that there are scores of discoveries quite as likely to prove valuable as those on Texada, which are now producing at the rate of a million dollars a year. It is always a delicate matter to advise other people what to do, but with the example of Spokane before us, and knowing as we do that the enterprise of the people of that city in exploiting Kootenay replaced what seemed like impending bankruptcy for a whole community by a period of exceptional prosperity, it can hardly be amiss to suggest to the people of Victoria that they should emulate that example in connection with the mines of Vancouver Island and other Coast points. We do not lose sight of the fact that considerable is now being done in this way, but further effort is possible, and would prove advantageous. One need hardly take the trouble to speak of what it would signify to Victoria as a business and residential point to have several prosperous mining camps within a short distance. This is what we are likely to have, and might have been very soon if a little stronger effort were put forth.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The Colonist not long ago referred to the new aspect of the temperance question in Europe. It will interest all friends of social reform to learn that the prospects of great progress in this direction are very good. In the Contemporary Review of July we find a paper by Canon Hicks, dealing with "The Present Phase of the Temperance Question," the occasion of the article being a recent issue of a volume by Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell, entitled, "The Temperance Problem and Social Reform." Canon Hicks says this book "marks a definite and important movement in the progress of social reform,"

and predicts that "the movement will transform in time many of the features of our social life." He says that such questions as the hours of labor, the rate of wages, the employment of children, workmen's compensation, old-age pensions and municipal enterprise are all closely associated with the temperance movement, and that their reunion by two such leaders as the authors above referred to will give a new impetus to the cause. He points out that what is ordinarily called social reform and the temperance movement, so far from being in any way hostile, are closely allied, and he quotes with approval Richard Cobden's saying that "the temperance cause lies at the bottom of all social reform."

Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell assert that Canon Hicks endorses the proposition that "the independence of pacifism and the purity of municipal life are alike imperilled" in Great Britain by the enormous influence of the liquor traffic, and they point out that there is danger of the public house in Great Britain coming to occupy a place in politics similar to that held by the saloon in the United States. Only those who know what the liquor means can appreciate the full significance of this, and can understand why the demand for the restriction of the drink traffic is taking so strong a hold among thinking men and large property-holders in the Mother Country.

The present remedy advocated by Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell is a reduction of the number of licenses, which these authors think ought never to exceed 1 to 1,000 of the population in the towns, and 1 to 1,000 in the country. They favor local option without compensation, except for the remaining portions of the outstanding terms. There would be no compensation for a refusal to renew a license, because, they argue, every man takes his license knowing that its renewal may be refused. They believe that in the rural districts local option will meet all the necessities of the case, but in order to keep the drink traffic in the cities under control they favor municipal ownership, after the Gothenburg system. To the latter Canon Hicks takes very strong exception. He claims that the great majority of reformers will not be content to permit public houses to become municipal institutions, and he points out that to make them so would only increase the income to manufacturers to interfere in politics. He advocates wholesale reduction in the number of licenses without compensation, and a broad measure of local prohibition. He says: "We all feel that we are nearing a tremendous struggle with the liquor traffic." This being the case, we can well understand how so ardent an advocate as Canon Hicks welcomes the tendency of the social reformers to ally themselves with temperance advocates.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The caucus did not change the political situation one iota. It only demonstrated what every one knew before, namely, that the opposition hold the whip hand and can either dictate the policy of the province or oust Mr. Semlin as they see fit. Every one realized that the government supporters would throw Mr. Martin over. They believe him to be the Jonah of the opposition. That is, some of them do. Others think he is being badly used. Others again—these are the shrewdest politicians among them—see that the caucus was simply the beginning of the end, except in the very improbable event of the opposition coming to the rescue of the government.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that Mr. Semlin had promised the attorney-generalship to Mr. Henderson. As the only lawyer in the party—Mr. Martin can hardly be reckoned a member of the party now—Mr. Henderson seems to have the call upon the office. If he does not receive it, and Mr. Semlin looks across the house for an attorney-general, his chance of securing one from that quarter is doubtful under any circumstances, and certainly impossible without a complete reversal of policy.

There is an open question as to what strength this would bring to the government. If Mr. Henderson should be passed over, he would doubtless follow Mr. Martin into the cave of Adullam, to issue thence by and bye, when the opportunity arises to give Mr. Semlin the coup de grace. If Mr. Semlin recommends Mr. Henderson as attorney-general, the Lieutenant-Governor may accept the advice as a matter of routine, for the sake of avoiding an appeal to the people before another session. We do not know what reception Mr. Henderson would receive in New Westminster if he returned for re-election as attorney-general. It goes without saying that he would not receive the support of the people who supported him last year. Possibly Mr. Brown would permit him to be returned without opposition, but as this would be to entrench him in his seat, which Mr. Brown believes himself to be the proper person to fill, we may be allowed to entertain some doubts on this score. Another report is that Mr. Semlin has decided to look for an attorney-general outside of the legislature.

Four government members were absent from the caucus, and they are four gentlemen upon whose political action under the peculiar circumstances that have arisen, nothing can be predicated with certainty. It was said that Mr. Semlin held Mr. Prentice's proxy, and we doubt if Mr. Prentice is the sort of man to give his political proxy to any one. It is understood that General Kinch and Mr. Kellie went in their proxies. Mr. Helgeson is in Atlun. We do not believe any one is in a position to pledge in advance what course these gentlemen will take when

the house meets. With the uncertainty surrounding their action, and the open disaffection of Mr. Martin and his friends, it is difficult to see how Mr. Semlin can hope to hold on for any length of time, even if he gets over his present difficulty.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Mr. Semlin is understood to have said that he need not fill the office of attorney-general immediately. We are unable to agree with him. The Constitution Act reads as follows:

"The Executive Council of British Columbia shall be composed of such persons as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time thinks fit to appoint, not exceeding six, and shall include the following officers, namely: A provincial secretary, attorney-general, chief commissioner of lands and works, and minister of finance and agriculture."

These words are obligatory, and the legal status of an Executive Council not containing each of these officers is open to very grave doubt. The act contemplates that occasions may arise when there will not be an incumbent available for each of the offices, and therefore provides that the duties of one shall be transferred "for a limited period or otherwise," to some other officer. We claim, however, as a distinct proposition of law, which cannot be successfully disputed, that an Executive Council in British Columbia to be legal must at all times include an attorney-general. Hence as soon as Mr. Martin's resignation is accepted his successor must be appointed, and until such appointment is made the executive council cannot exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution Act.

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN.

Mr. Joseph Martin must by this time be convinced that his best friends were those whom he chose to consider his enemies. If he had listened to the advice given him by the Colonist, he would not be in the position he now occupies.

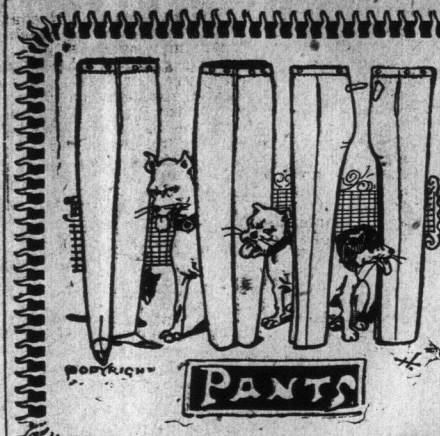
It is not fair, as some do, to charge upon him all the sins of the government. He was responsible for the iniquitous Enabling act, but not more so than his colleagues. It was that act which kept them in power. They cannot enjoy the benefits of it and throw the responsibility upon their ejected colleague. Mr. Martin is not any more responsible for the policy of excluding aliens from our places than any one else; nor is he in any way specially responsible for the mischievous provisions regarding mining companies. The Eight-hour law is as much the creature of Mr. Semlin and Mr. Cotton as of Mr. Martin. He is directly and personally responsible for some bad features of legislation and for several highly objectionable acts of administration. But his colleagues supported him in these acts, and his ejection from the government is not sought because of them. Mr. Martin's colleagues were quite willing to have his support, and to allow him to work his sweet will with the province until they found that the country would not stand the wrecking policy, when they made haste to get rid of him. The Colonist has no special love for Mr. Martin as a public man, but it protests against making him a scapegoat for all the sins of this administration.

It has not been an agreeable duty for the Colonist to expose Mr. Martin's unfitness for a ministerial position in British Columbia, but it was unavoidable. The fight had to be made in the interest of better government and better politics. While regretting the necessity of dealing with any public man as Mr. Martin has been dealt with, the Colonist feels gratified at its share in bringing about what we think is the first step towards the inauguration of a better state of things in British Columbia. Much remains to be done, but something has been accomplished when the present government party have been compelled to throw overboard the man who, more than any one else, enabled them to hold power after they had secured it through the action of the Lieutenant-Governor.

AT CAPE NOME.

"The Canadian laws at Dawson, of which American miners have complained so long, are nothing compared with the official interference at Cape Nome." This is how the Seattle Times winds up a story of misgovernment and worse at the alleged gold fields on Behring Sea. Cape Nome is in charge of a military detachment, and the right of free speech is denied the miners. An attempt was made to hold a miners' meeting, but the officer in charge of the military detachment dispersed the gathering. We had nothing like this in Canada, and we are not likely to have anything like it, because Canada is a free country. There is not a place in all this wide Dominion, thank God, where men—aliens or citizens, white, black or yellow—cannot meet together in an orderly manner and ventilate any grievance, real or imaginary, under which they are or think they are suffering.

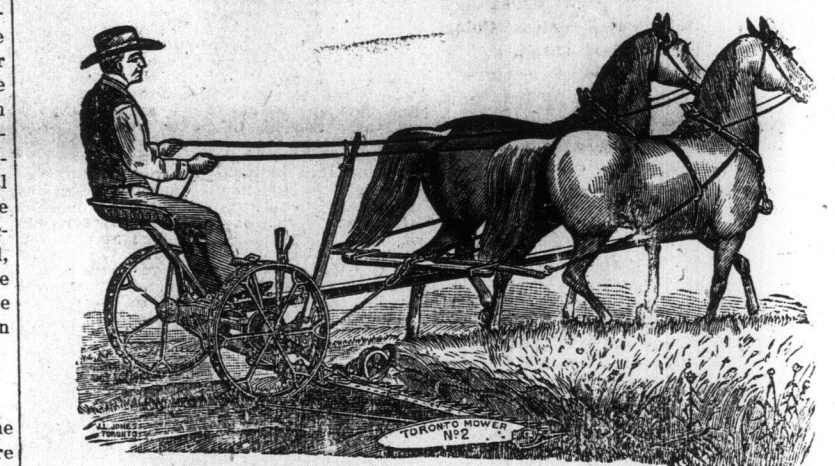
The grievances at Cape Nome are official rascality, whereby rings and cliques have been able to acquire anything they wanted, quadruple and quintuple flings, manipulations of the transportation companies, and the employment of the soldiers to enforce the claims of official favorites. The government officials, who were in charge of the Laplanders and the reindeer sent up for the relief of the whalers, have had all the Laplanders naturalized and staked the whole country as far as law is concerned in their names. They have likewise utilized the reindeer in their private business. It is a long way from Cape Nome to Washington, and though representations have been made to the national capital, there is little chance that any reply can be received before



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winter sets in. Under these circumstances, we should think Cape Nome a good place to avoid, even if it were as rich as some people say, and it undoubtedly is not.

CHINESE IN MINES.

The Times breaks out as follows: "The newspaper that deliberately advocates allowing Chinamen to work underground in coal mines is a foe to the workman and is to be held partly responsible for any evil results that may follow the strange decision of the Privy Council." This is a remarkable statement, even for the Times to make. Of course it will be at once conceded that the Times knows more about law than the highest court of the Empire, and therefore that there must be something wrong about a judgment which it pronounces "strange." But as under the unfortunate constitution of the British Empire, it is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and not the Times, which settles these matters, our contemporary will have to content itself with reflecting that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in its philosophy. This, however, is only by the way, and we take leave of this aspect of the case by expressing a hope that the reporter of the decisions of the Judicial Committee will append a note to this case stating that in the opinion of the Victoria Times the decision is strange. This may prevent uninformed judges of future courts from accepting it as a precedent.

The Times ought to explain what it means by the "evil results that may follow" this decision, and for which certain newspapers which it does not name are to be held responsible. The expression reads very much like a covert threat at violence. Will the Times come out plainly and say if this is what it means, or if not, what it does mean?

We confess to be utterly unable to understand what the newspapers have to do with the matter. The legislature passed a certain law, and the Colonist expressed the opinion that it would be found to be unconstitutional, although the supreme court of this province held otherwise. It is true that the views of the Colonist have been sustained by the highest court of appeal, but the Times will hardly charge the Colonist with having influenced the court in reaching the judgment. Wherein does this paper, for example, share in the responsibility for this "strange" decision, or its results?

Mr. Cotton is to be congratulated on his ability to resist temptation. Able to score a "scop" on the caucus news, he refrained.

How would it do to refer the Victoria West road case to The Hague conference? Nobody in this part of the world claims to understand it.

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The magnitude of the banana trade is responsible for the introduction of a number of new insects and small animals into the temperate zone. It is said that this is how the kissing bug was brought in.

Smallpox is increasing very rapidly in the United States, although the number of deaths from it is not large. The increase seems general all over the country. As is generally known, there are a good many cases of this disease in Seattle and San Francisco; but it is also quite common in all parts of Kentucky and Massachusetts.

A bill has passed both houses of parliament to compel shopkeepers to provide their women clerks with seats. It applies only to England, a similar bill applying to Scotland having been thrown out a few weeks ago by the House of Lords. The bill that has just passed was strenuously opposed by Lord Salisbury, but to no effect.

It took summer some time to arrive; but it has certainly arrived.

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Great Mining
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Some of the
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The importance of development work many mining properties of Vancouver Island. A few years ago day—Rossland was five people; Green while to-day they prosperous cities, been the advertising.

The fact that the prosperity now face is due solely the discoveries in attracted in the Canada and England; and yet before covetries in Kootenay compared with the last two seasons. The people of Spokane the nearness of Ross made fortunes for a time building up opportunity exists Victoria.

Arrangements have in the several camps Outhbert & Co., by many of the province along the Coast, one particular province some idea of rich section. This lished in the Colon items this week will able importance. In the Bear river pushed ahead on se large force of men the Bear river road attled for about 10. This road will be a rapids, and the fine. A large amount out of the shaft, with greater depth. The road is expected to reach the coast. The road is owned by the B. C. is amongst the fine British Columbia; in Kootenay, where they strike the vein make one of the Columbia. On the Coast, one hundred and being started to take of one hundred and which fifty feet has a width of nineteen clearly defined, and property is also of high value. On the Gold Ho double, estimated at \$200,000, wonderfully, both of it is expected that shortly be made.

On the Jumbo, one properties on the Coast bond to Vancouver work is progressing will be continued to a significant horizon taken out. The Tranquille Cape up beyond expectations of high-grade copper in development work who has just returned property, reports have Other mining men property state that different, equalling and ed up on the Coast. On the Sattinika owned by a Victoria bonded to Chicago work is being done, of men will be present when several of the opened up. From Campbell's report that all this development for the hardware, merchants, which is Victoria. That the the Kootenays, may portions if outside of to develop the district will have a little money and not under es near home.

AS TO DIVI
The Part Li Hung
Woman's Decisio

From the New York
Divided skirts, their advantages, was the sion, and the woman discussing it was as tion as the subject of were pros and cons presently a small, with the black that combined ear of the I'd like to turn the meeting for a moment I saw Li Hung. "But he doesn't said the temporary. I did. I suppose you'd about them as about. "He didn't wear women, quietly: "As could see; but I did he or anyone else why I array myself a chairwoman, and the tale as follows: "When I heard that to have a great curl in the papers were a instant of time, I thought that, and I thought go, see a G. amounts to something. So when the day fin he was to ride thro' up bright and early, done long before, I was sure to get a good see everything. "Well, he was exp Square about 430 6/8 was the state, and a first-rate view of Li's all right, and I stood policemen approach street, so I knew when I felt something wrong with my of them.

"You know," the e ment's testation. I was awakened by her predicament were in face, "You know, I form clothing, comb