

searching inquiry on the premier. But the task is that of one man. It is essential that he be a man of Mr. McBride for the faithful performance of his high duties of his high office in general, and Rossland in particular, must not be backward to the premier and his many serious grievances which they are menaced. It is to remember in this efforts that are being made and powerful corporate and honest enterprise and individuals calling themselves are attempting to get over to the control of the province. It is generally conceded and competent judges will have a good deal to say in the next legislature. We realize this and are active to protect their campaign has several but they are already acquainted with the cloven hoof is apparent upon the magnificent province at the examination people. They wish to shirk their taxes and the Crown lands. And their lieutenants are getting corporations control the province or shall the Conservative control the corporations? Great question that concerns McBride's followers today. The handwriting on the wall will triumph and do so.

MANY INTERESTS.

P. M. Arthur, the chief of the otherhood, of Locust, is an event which is of importance to the railroads and therefore to all business. Mr. Arthur's death was for a man of as active and alert a figure in his vocation as yet. His abrupt taking of one of the signs of which we live and its subtle vitality of the strong been helped out to a satisfaction by his judicial ability in large strikes are the reality years. Mr. Arthur always disposed to sympathetic interview at Winnipeg representative of the Manitoba, he made this statement added: "When there any branch of the service the engineers is to attend to your body and refuses notice, and I have served for years and he has all and I have no grievance have I to put my emendation and inconvenience in order employer to time? The sound common sense this argument needs to be We fear it is not so that comes up in connection—a labor organization factor at its head be for to maintain the same policy under another or will the current of

with one of the most im- unions in the world, Mr. tion in it had become so influence that he was here among railroad men knew the history of the nation of the railway A Scotchman by birth, United States before the had seen the develop- and the northwest in vice, and has been con- Brotherhood of Engin- beginning, forty years ago, he has been at its head, which says more than to the quality of the man. his influence has been a ne, and many a complica- employing companies and dualism be too much for the younger blood at the Arthur's death is a loss to of industry. He had old- of the responsibility of the machinery as a part of me.

government has decided, build a canal across Scot- Firth of Forth to the A new naval station for fleet is being built on north, and by means of a est warships at that sta- established to reach the At- port time, the distance be- miles. It is expected the greatly promote trade and Edinburgh, and cities ports for commerce Sea. The cost will be

THE LEASING SYSTEM.

The granting of leases on mining properties in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado has been productive of highly satisfactory results; so much so, indeed, that, as the Daily Mining Record of Colorado Springs says, "The commencement of granting leases of the great Stratton estate at Cripple Creek is a matter on which the great camp may be congratulated."

Leasing inactive mines, practically developed properties and prospects has been popular for many years in certain districts of California, Arizona and Mexico. At Tonopah, Nevada, leases were granted immediately following the discovery of the camp, and many of the lessees made big fortunes in an incredibly short space of time.

The practice of leasing has not been tried to any great extent in B. C., but there is no reason why it should not become both popular and profitable. There are scores of rich properties in the Kootenays, the owners of which, for one reason or another, are allowing them to remain inactive and non-productive. Right here in the Rossland camp are some exceptionally fine opportunities for the "lessee." As has been demonstrated in a number of instances, there are mines here that have been self sustaining from the very start. A sound knowledge of mining and good judgment are the chief requirements of the successful "lessee." Capital is quite a secondary consideration. In fact, little or no cash is needed by the man who knows his business.

The lessee not only makes money for himself, but he is a great benefactor to a mining camp. Often as the direct result of this enterprising element of the mining community, dormant camps have been revived to great and unprecedented prosperity. The leasing system should be recognized in this district, and we are confident that leases could be obtained here on very advantageous lines for the lessee.

DISUSTED.

We publish the following letter from Dr. Sibree Clarke resigning his position as president of the West Lillooet Liberal Association. Dr. Clarke's stand is to be commended and will be followed by many others.

Lillooet, B. C., June 20, 1903.  
To the members of the Lillooet Liberal Association:

Gentlemen:—I hereby tender my resignation as member and president of the Lillooet Liberal Association. It is known to some of my friends, that for many years, I have been dissatisfied with the policy of the Liberal party in regard to several matters which are, in my opinion, of vital importance, more especially that part of it which deals with the protection of Canadian industries, and the safeguarding of Canadian interests generally. We have arrived at a critical period in our history. Momentous questions are pressing for answer; and as recent authoritative utterances give me no hope that different counsels will prevail in Liberal high places, I deem it best to leave "the house of my friends." It is a painful wrench, but unavoidable. Whether the alienation be temporary or permanent, what new ties and affiliations may result, time and events must determine.

To argue my position in extenso could be manifestly out of place in this connection, but so much by way of explanation is perhaps due to you and to myself.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and wishing you individually all happiness and prosperity, I am,  
Yours sincerely,  
SIBREE CLARKE.

This is a fair sample of how matters are progressing with the Liberals in this province. If the electorate has a conscience—and it certainly has—it must refuse to sympathize with or even recognize the Liberal party until that party is purged of Martinism and other equally evil influences.

"ONE MORE GIFT."

The Grand Trunk Pacific scheme is now divided into two sections: First, the difficult section from Quebec to Winnipeg, which may not pay for years, and second, the easy section from Winnipeg to the mountains, which will pay immediately.

Canada is to build the difficult section at its own risk and cost, and give the Grand Trunk the free use of this section for ten years, and a lease for forty years additional at a rental of three per cent on the cost of the work. Canada is to build the easy sections, which will pay immediately, on its own credit and these sections will remain the property of the Grand Trunk for all time to come.

This statement of condition is theoretically modified by reservations in regard to running powers and bond issues for the mountain sections from the prairies to the Pacific Ocean; but substantially the proposals so far reported mean that the country will give the Grand Trunk a fifty-year lease of the difficult section, which is built without cost or risk to the Grand Trunk, and will let the Grand Trunk railway its credit to build the easy sections for itself.

Partisans will glorify the Mulock-Laurier bargain as an example of political statesmanship, and truth will denounce it as one more evidence of national insanity.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.

The government of Mexico seems to have solved the question of the influence of corporations upon the government in a highly novel manner. It has begun to reveal a purpose to control the railroads of the country not from the outside but from the inside. It has recently bought a large stock ownership in the Mexican National system. It is alleged that one of the governmental purposes is the prevention of consolidation between the Mexican National and Mexican Central; and also that it is deemed wise, against war and other contingencies, that the government should have a hand in the actual ownership and every day conduct of the roads. It remains to be seen whether the "Mexican idea" will, or will not, give all the advantages claimed by the advocates of state ownership of carrying systems, without the very obvious disadvantages that would accrue therefrom. A plan that might possibly succeed under the benevolent dictatorship of Diaz might as probably fall under other conditions.

LACK OF MANNERS.

The Canadian Churchman thinks one fault of English-speaking Canada is the lack of good manners. There are exceptions of course. But rudeness is noticeable in public life, in the courts, in school children, and even in church synods. Along with the abolition of school fees, the "tuppence extra for manners" has disappeared also, and the result it is claimed is everywhere apparent. The Rev. Mr. Etherington, who has recently gone to Hamilton from Quebec, has felt himself compelled to remark upon the rudeness of children and their ignorance of proper behaviour, compared to French-Canadians. In the city of Toronto boys brought up at the Separate Schools are, it is reported, preferred for two reasons by employers; one is their better grounding in the three R's, the other is their better manners. In his recent welcome visit to Toronto, in an address to the School Boy Cadets, the Governor-General said: "Both pupils and teachers ought to remember that it is not the actual education, but the training of the general character which tends to insure the success of the race. With all the self-reliance that marks a new country like this, it would be well to remember the generous traditions and the courteous manners of the Old Country. There was sometimes a tendency to demonstrate self-reliance by a want of respect to fellow men and to those in authority. While he was a believer in self-reliance and in the words of the poet:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,  
The man's the gold for a' that,"  
he thought one was much more likely to succeed by learning respect to those above, and courteous manners. Respect was not at all an imitation of servility, and he felt sure that the younger generation would benefit by studying the generous traditions of the Old World to which he had already alluded."

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

The latest returns from the Manitoba elections show a grand victory for the Conservatives. Of the forty seats, the Roblin government has captured thirty, with two constituencies to hear from.

The contest was waged with the straining of every effort on both sides. The Conservatives appealed to the country on the record of the Roblin ministry. The transportation problem, coupled with an honest, capable and genuine Conservative administration, was the Conservative platform in brief. Opposed to this was a corrupt ring of Liberal politicians, the "heelers" of Clifford Sifton, a colossal campaign fund supplied by the big corporations, and the influence of the Liberal administration at Ottawa.

The people of Manitoba found no difficulty in determining which side they wanted in power. They acted promptly and effectively in the interest of themselves and for the cause of good government. They have wrecked the hulk of the Liberal party in Manitoba for many years to come. The great province of Manitoba is certain from now on to prosper more than ever. The fact that the province is to have a stable government for several years will undoubtedly be a very important factor in the advancement of its prosperity.

There is great significance in the result of the Manitoba election. It demonstrates beyond all doubt that the people of Canada are utterly disgusted with the Liberal party. The Liberals seem to have lost all regard for the welfare of the country. They have sunk to the lowest depths of political degradation—not in any particular province or locality, but all over the Dominion. The Laurier government has handed over the Liberal party and the country to the most vicious and debasing, railway domination. The Liberal government of Quebec is a dis-

grace to Canada. The Liberal administrations in the Maritime provinces are a scandal at home and abroad. The party is hopelessly ruined in British Columbia by Martin and Martinism and has sunk so low that it can find neither a reputable leader nor an honest platform.

The result of the Manitoba election is the swing of the political pendulum. It is a forerunner of what will soon happen from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Midway between the two oceans, an active, alert and intelligent people closely in touch with the sentiment of the entire Dominion, foreseeing what is their manifest duty, have sounded the keynote of public opinion on all sides.

Although British Columbia and Canada as a whole are to be freed from the evils of Liberalism, the Conservatives throughout the land must not relax their vigilance in the cause of good government. Now that the Conservative star is in the ascendant, the railways and the powerful corporations will be unremitting in their efforts to control the Conservative party as they have the Liberal party. It is their aim to prostitute the party in power. Forewarned is forearmed. Let the Conservatives see to it that they keep free from this terrible evil of corporation domination and prepare to build up the country. If Canada can prosper under the evils of Liberalism, what can be accomplished by true Conservative statesmanship? The answer is easy to find. This Dominion will soon become the most prosperous nation on earth.

ON THE EVE OF A BOOM.

The word boom is so intimately associated with good times in mining that most persons who have lived in the Kootenays for any considerable length of time have their ears close to the ground listening for the approach of a mining excitement. It is true that the reaction from the exaggerated interest developed is very depressing, and yet those in whom the speculative tendency is largely developed always think their chances better in boom times and hence are anxious to see them developed.

But the solid foundation of activity that produces, without any brass band accompaniments, an influx of capital, and an output of ore is the only boom of any enduring benefit. And the Kootenays seem just now on the eve of such a period.

The metal markets are in a better condition than has been the case for some time. The cost of mining is being rapidly reduced to a minimum. The copper-gold camps are steadily increasing the output. The lead bounty has stimulated the argentiferous districts to a marked degree. New finds of great richness are reported both in the Boundary and in the Lardeau. Concentration plants are talked of from Moyie to the Okanagan. The smelters are anxious to increase their capacity. All the district needs is a cheap and adequate supply of fuel, and the raising of reserves on Crown lands that will permit an army of prospectors to invade the country. The promise of Premier McBride that these two inimical conditions will soon be remedied justifies the contention that the Kootenay country will soon become the scene of astonishing industrial activity and prosperity.

HOPE FOR MINERS OF SILVER.

The improvement in the price of silver gives encouragement to silver miners all over the world, especially since there is good reason to believe that in the near future the price will advance to about 65 cents, which is practically the rate fixed by the coinage of Philippine dollars.

The pending negotiations will probably result in the establishment of a gold-silver ratio at which a market price for the white metal of something like 65 cents can be maintained.

Commerce between gold and silver countries calls for a stable ratio, because it is the fluctuation in the rate of exchange which at times subjects importers into silver countries to great loss by reason of a fall in the price of silver after their goods have been ordered. Great Britain, the United States and Germany are as deeply interested in this as Mexico and China because they are heavy exporters to the latter. They should, therefore, use their influence to fix a ratio that would be stable.

Improvements in the cost of production have made it profitable to mine silver ore of so much lower grade than it was practicable to mine twenty-five years ago, that with silver at 55 cents, silver mining would be almost if not quite as profitable as it was when silver was worth \$1.25.

Hence the outlook for silver producing districts is brightened by the rise in the price, and if the advance continues until 65 cents is reached every silver camp will become as active as it was in the early eighties.

THE COPPER MARKET.

The statistical position of copper is a conservatively sound one, as on July 1 the producers the world over, especially in the United States, had less refined on hand unsold than for many years. On the other hand they have probably less sold ahead than since the

break from 17 to 11c. In 1901 and 1902. The pessimistic feeling existing in financial and security markets since about the turn of the year has crept into the minds of dealers and consumers of copper, consequently having used up their contracts made at from say 11½ to 15½, they are now hoping for a return to a figure somewhat approximating the former price before making long-time contracts. This is usually the time of year devoted to the closing of mills for repairs, taking account of stocks, etc., hence with a declining market they are making no new long contracts and are simply buying from hand to mouth. The principal producers are quite aware of the foregoing, and are content having small surplus stocks to work on for the present, without pressing sales, especially for forward delivery.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Mexico is rapidly drawing vast sums of capital from the United States for investment and development of its great mineral resources. Old mines are being reopened and put into condition for production at a remarkable rate, and the American prospector is penetrating every corner in quest of new discoveries. Everything seems propitious for a great revival in mining in all of the mineral states of Mexico.

British Columbia is a richer and more diversified mineral field than Mexico. It is possessed of innumerable natural advantages that do not exist in Mexico. Why then should Mexico be more popular than B. C.?

In our humble opinion, the whole secret lies in the way in which public affairs are administered in the respective countries. There is, of course, greater protection of life and property in this province than in the Southern republic, but in other respects its public affairs are administered with a short-sightedness that is fatal to the encouragement of the foreign exploiter and investor. Mexico offers every inducement to the outside capitalist. British Columbia, on the other hand, blocks exploration by Crown "reserves," taxes the young mining industry in a needlessly bungling and distressful way, maintains a useless agency in London and makes no other effort to attract either capital or immigration, and, by a stupid and rotter fiscal policy, builds up year after year a deficit instead of a surplus.

If this province is to enjoy the full measure of its prosperity—a prosperity so great and enduring that it would be unprecedented—it must discontinue sending or attempting to send to the legislature—tax-beans, corruptionists, corporation "heelers," men without ideas or ideals, fatuous nonentities and "hot-air" demagogues. Let honesty and constructive statesmanship be the sine qua non in the selection of our representatives next October.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

British Columbia will have a creditable display of ores at the St. Louis Exposition. Every mine owner should take an interest in it and do his share to make it a complete showing of British Columbia's wonderful mineral resources. It is a great task to properly classify and arrange an exhibit of this character so that people will look at it. Mere piles of ore might do for an expert, but it must be something more attractive, as a rule, to interest the prospective investor. It is, therefore important that the work of assembling choice specimens to be sent to the fair be not too long delayed.

R. E. Gosnell, the indefatigable secretary of the bureau of provincial information, has issued a bulletin dealing with the fisheries of British Columbia. Much valuable information is given respecting the salmon industry by J. P. Babcock. Other food fish of the coast are treated of, and the statistics dealing with the industry are set forth.

There is a report that Mr. Chamberlain may visit Canada this autumn. The "greatest colonial minister" certainly should visit the greatest colony.

Discussing a recent lynching case, the accounts of which it describes as "almost too horrible to print," the Tacoma Ledger says: "To every reform there must be a starting point. In this matter the starting point is easy enough to discern. It is the cessation of the crime that causes these outbreaks of violence. There is no other way. The delay of the courts, even though in time these tribunals might do such justice as the statutes prescribe, will not be tolerated. The individual guilty of the crime will be killed when the populace can get him, and by means the most repellent that can be devised. If he is not a fool, he knows this. His fate is in his own hands. The way to avoid being lynched, is to avoid the means that result in lynching. Nothing could be simpler." That is all very well, but much would also be gained if the "delay of the courts" were done away with. There are no lynchings in Canada and other countries where the people know that crime is sure to meet with just punishment in a legal way.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that the three American representatives on the Alaskan boundary commission "will go to London with instructions to yield nothing." He also points out that a disagreement by the commission will practically decide the case in favor of the United States, for "the government will then stand by its claims, retain control of the disputed territory, and decline to enter into future negotiations." In other words, the United States government has resolved that the case must be decided only one way—in favor of the American claims. What's the use of a commission at all?

Says the Minneapolis Times: "The present pleasant relations which King Edward and President Loubet seem to be cementing between France and England may help in some measure to assuage the strained relations that have long existed between Quebec—which is French Canada—and the British Canadian element. We do not hear much about it over here, but there is much dormant race prejudice between what was once known as Upper and Lower Canada." No wonder they "do not hear much about it over there," when we on this side hear nothing at all. The Times must have found a strong pipeful somewhere.

The Houston (Texas) Chronicle says that the Russian retort against lynchings in its country is discourteous and untrue. "There is a great deal of difference," says the Chronicle, "between lynching even a million negroes for rape and murder, unjustifiable as lynching is, and the Kishineff massacre, in which many people were put to death and more were rendered homeless for the offense of being Jews." To which the Tacoma News aptly replies: "But what difference is there between a mob yelling 'Death to all negroes' in an American city and an indiscriminate massacre of Jews in Russia? There are bad negroes and bad Jews, but there is no justification for inhuman treatment of the people of any race simply because they belong to it."

TURN ON THE WATER

MANY CITIZENS WANT MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN PUT INTO SERVICE.  
IS NEEDED RIGHT NOW MORE THAN ANY OTHER PERIOD IN YEAR.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)  
If the "Father Pat" memorial fountain committee is guided by the preponderance of opinion throughout the city, the water will be turned on at the fountain immediately. Just at this particular juncture, when the mercury is climbing to the 90 mark daily, fresh water at the fountain would be a boon to citizens, while scores of thirsty horses and dogs would be relieved.

There seems to be no good reason why the fountain should not be put into service immediately. Had the lion's head faucet and drinking cups for the fountain arrived here within a reasonable period, the fountain would have been in use long ago, as the water connections are complete, and the turn of a wrist would bring the water gushing from the various faucets. The special faucet ordered has been shipped by freight, and there is absolutely no guarantee whatever that it will arrive within the next thirty days. In the meantime the hottest weather of the year has cropped up, and the relief that was expected from the fountain as its strongest recommendation is not forthcoming.

There is no reason in the wide world why the fountain should not be turned on immediately. A plumber can put a common faucet on the south elevation in an hour's time, and a couple of enamelled cups will suffice amply until the more ornate drinking utensils are delivered. Throughout the city the opinion is expressed that the present situation in respect to the fountain is opposed to common sense, and that prompt action should be taken. That the fountain was in service previously would not detract a whit from any unveiling ceremony the committee may later desire to inaugurate, and a mere formality should not be permitted to interfere with the comfort and convenience of hundreds.

TURNED ON TODAY.

At last night's meeting of the city council Aldermen Daniel and Embleton moved that the city engineer be instructed to turn the water in the "Father Pat" fountain forthwith. This was adopted unanimously, and if the resolution is put into effect this morning it will be greatly appreciated.

KASLO DISTRICT LIBERALS.  
The Convention Selects John L. Retalack as Candidate.

KASLO, July 21.—At a convention of Liberals held here today John L. Retalack was unanimously nominated as standard bearer in the Liberal interest at the coming provincial election. A resolution endorsing the provincial Liberal platform was unanimously carried. The delegates present and represented were Messrs. E. L. Kingman, Robert Madden and J. H. Currie from Trout Lake; Robert Elodge, John O. McKinnon and A. F. Rankin from Ferguson; M. J. Halpin from White-water; Henry Giegerich from Almsworth; E. Latham, D. C. McGregor, D. P. Kane, W. V. Bradshaw, John Keen and A. Jardine from Kaslo. The meeting was enthusiastically unanimous over the choice of a candidate.

WANT PARK OPENED

FOR AUGUST CELEBRATION—MAY BE WORTH CONSIDERING.

PARTY WILL VISIT PROPOSED ATHLETIC GROUNDS THIS AFTERNOON.

In view of the approaching August celebration the proposal to make an athletic grounds on the city park reserve is revived, and the citizens favoring the proposal will endeavor to have the project pushed through at this juncture. When adequate athletic grounds are needed and an opportunity is afforded to secure such grounds without excessive costs.

The proposal is well worth considering, although it may ultimately be concluded that this is not the propitious moment to suggest the move. The city has on the eastern extension of Columbia avenue a considerable acreage of land bought some years ago for park and cemetery purposes and only utilized to the extent of a small corner, where the Union cemetery is located. Of the balance it is claimed that one section of five to eight acres lying close to the city can be cleaned up and made ready for athletic grounds at a cost of a few hundred dollars for felling trees and leveling in places. The area thus rendered available would far exceed the space within the Black Bear grounds, while the ball grounds would be surrounded by shade trees. Water could be laid on, it is claimed, with little trouble.

The city park is quite as conveniently reached as the Black Bear grounds, in fact it is claimed that some arrangement of steps at the east end of Columbia avenue would place the grounds within ten minutes' walk of the heart of the city, most of the distance on wide sidewalks. The city sporting organizations would profit materially through larger grounds being secured, this being especially the case with lacrosse.

The forthcoming celebration would afford an excellent opportunity of securing gate money enough at the new park to pay most of the expenses necessary to put the ground in shape, and the general committee should certainly take the matter under consideration at least.

FOR LARDEAU GOLD

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS TO OPERATE PLACER GROUND ON THE RIVER.

KASLO, July 21.—M. L. Moyer, of Philadelphia, passed through here today on his way to procure machinery of the latest improved type for the purpose of developing placer ground which he has taken up for his people, who are Boston and Philadelphia capitalists. Mr. Moyer has had many years of mining experience all over the United States and British Columbia, and is also an expert mineralogist. He has been prospecting and experimenting since May last along the Lardeau river and its branches, and to say that he is enthusiastic is putting it mildly. He says: "It would be impossible to speak too highly of the wealth of the district. If we had the Lardeau valley over in our country we would have had ten thousand people into it since Marquis and Gilbert made their big find. I have two claims taken up, and have leased 90 acres more for my people, three and one-half miles from Poplar creek. Who are n people? I am not at liberty to say, but we have ample capital back of us in old Philadelphia, and I can assure you that already all are satisfied with the returns we are receiving from properties we are operating on Trout Lake. The Ethel, Horseshoe and Lucky Boy are already on a dividend paying basis. The smelting returns go \$24 to the ton and the veins have every appearance of going down and holding their high values. The formation is excellent, and will be permanent. I have been in the vicinity of Trout lake for nearly three years and came down the Lardeau river in May last, since when I have been testing the streams and bars, and I am so well satisfied that we intend to put in, as soon as we can get the machinery on the ground, as complete and up-to-date a placer mining outfit as money can buy. I know just what we want, and no expense will be spared to secure the proper apparatus."

"I had two men working twelve days, and with shovels and rude appliances they took out eight ounces of gold, for which I got \$17.50 an ounce. We went down nine feet and had to stop on account of water. How much depth the pay dirt went I have no means of knowing, but it was good enough for me if it did not go any deeper. We intend to use hydraulic pumps to raise the sand from the bedrock, using traction engines for power and the latest improved gold-saving apparatus. There is something of great importance that seems to be overlooked to a great extent by all those who are interested, and that is the presence of considerable platinum in the ores of the district. Do you see the platinum in that bottle? (Showing a bottle half full of flakes of gold and black particles of what is evidently platinum.) Well, that was panned out of arsenical iron ore after it was crushed. Frank Carlson showed me a piece of ore the size of a man's hand that could be bent and turned into various shapes, and being held together with the wire gold, taken from his claim near the Gold Park group."

"I saw a piece of ore as large as a man's head with the gold literally sticking out all over it. I tested the Marquis and Gilbert lead for 180 feet and secured gold in every pan. The arsenical iron on Poplar creek gave returns from \$20 in free gold to \$1420 to the ton."