The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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SOMETHING ABOUT THE OLD FLAG.

With the celebration of the Fourth of July in the United States has come the usual crop of "flag" incidents. There is always a number of persons on both sides of the line too ignorant or too ill-mannered to appreciate a compliment when it is paid to their country on a natal day. Of course, opinions differ on the subject. A prominent American lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Banks, writes to the New York Times to express her "surprise and disgust" at the hauling down by American soldiers of an English flag which a British resident of New York had hung out in honor of the Fourth of July. She tells how, being in London on the day of Queen Victoria's death, she had hung out her own national flag, and how on many other occasions while residing in London she had done the same thing with a view simply to participating in her own way in some general expression of feeling. And never, she states, was the display of the flag objected to. "On the contrary," she says, "Our English friends like us for doing it." The New York Times, however, discussing the matter editorially, does not agree with Mrs. Banks. It thinks that as the Fourth of July commemorates the act by which the United States asserted their independence of Great Britain, everything British should be out of sight on that occasion. We do not think much of the argument. Neither do we think it is worth worrying about. There is a matter, however, which is worthy of consideration when talking of flags. A prominent citizen of Victoria remarked the other day on the street, as he stood meditatively gazing at the Stars and Stripes sportively displaying themselves over the United States consular office, that strangers coming to Victoria might readily imagine that this city was under the aegis of Uncle Sam, as the only flag daily and at all times in sight is American. The first emblem of nationality to be seen and the only one except the flag over the barracks, should not be a foreign one. The gentleman in question thought that flags should be flying during the proper hours from every public building in town, including the schools. We strongly second the suggestion, not so much, perhaps, because we are British subjects in heart and soul as well as nominally, but because Victoria is an important port of entry, and we want to proclaim our nationality to all our visitors. Certainly they should not be in doubt about it.

RE THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PROPOSALS.

It is argued that in the interests of the construction of the work of the Grand Trunk Pacific, in order to complete it within the time specified in the Act, it will be necessary to begin at a number of points simultaneously, just as was done in the case of the C. P. R. Unfortunately this might have been the case had not the time during which construction could take place in British Columbia been extended for three years. We have not a copy of the new Act before us, but under the terms of the legislation passed last year the Company had five years from the first of December, 1903. We think the new Act stipulates an extension of time dated from December, 1904 (though we are not sure on that point), so that construction need not be completed until December, 1912. Then there is the saving clause about the "act of God, the King's enemies, internal disturbances, epidemics, floods or other causes beyond the control of the Company." In such case, however, the time fixed for the completion is to be extended for a corresponding period. We know what elasticity can be imparted to a saving clause of that kind, consequently there is nothing definite as to construction being completed in 1912 even. It it is necessary under the contract to commence at this end in order to complete the contract in time, why should the Company object to having a clause inserted formally and legally recognizing such a necessity; or why should Senator Templeman not have pressed the amendment, notice of which he placed on the order paper, to the bitter end? Why should he not have stuck to his guns if it were only to save the Province being raided by a company to which by inference his local organ is now giving such a bad character? If the Company has suddenly turned out to be so wickedly-minded as to contemplate a barefaced steal from the Provincial Government, there must be good reason to be suspicious of its relations with the Government at Ottawa, which it seems to have so completely hypnotized. Would not the electors of British Columbia do well to consider carefully in such circumstances whether the threatened "gigantic system of plunder" is to be wholly confined to this Province? The issue in this fight is that the Dominion Government, in its contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has not deprived that Company of the right to approach the Province for a subsidy to do certain things which ought to have been provided for in the Federal Act. It has not stipulated a single thing which by any stretch of the imagination can be regarded as in the interests of the Province. On the contrary, it has left undone everything it should have done. It requires an usual amount of hardihood to make any claims for gratitude on that score to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, in respect to his sins of commission and omission in connection might appropriately adopt the familiar language of the prayer book and conclude that there is no health in him. Certainly there is no health in the contract for the Province. It could not have been more deliberately framed than it has been to deprive us of every vestige of benefit we would naturally expect to reap from such an enterprise; the more particularly in consideration of the inordinate contributions we make to the Dominion and the immense responsibilities imposed on us by the administration of a country so physically rugged as the one through which the new railway will pass. Legal ingenuity could not have devised a more cunningly baited scheme to enable the Company to come to British Columbia for additional assistance in order to supply the neglect it has been our misfortune to suffer at Ottawa.

There is not a friend of the Government in this city or in this Province that can point to a single redeeming clause in the contract so far as it affects British Columbia locally. There has not been a single attempt to defend our members at Ottawa in permitting such a contract to become law. An explanation satisfactory to honest electors is impossible. Abuse of the McBride administration on account of some possible action it may take in the future in the event of a certain proposal not yet submitted being made, is no answer to our allegations of wilful neglect on the part of the Laurier Government. It may satisfy certain qualms of conscience and fill space; but it is neither sense nor argument.

DELIMITATION OF THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Surveyors are now at work delimiting the Alaska Boundary, as determined according to the recent London Award. Mr. Justice Hodgins, of the Canadian Admiralty Court, who has obtained considerable additional prominence in Canada through his writings on the subject prior to and since the settlement of the question, contributes an article to the North American Review with regard to the difficulties of carrying out to the letter the findings of the court.

The judge's contention is that the decision of the tribunal, that whenever the crest of the mountains extend in a direction parallel to the coast shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast shall never exceed that distance, will create complications that will be beyond the powers of the surveyers to satisfactorily overcome.

The w riter points to a number of the conditions to be observed, too long to be described satisfactorily here, and draws attention to the decision of one of the State Supreme Courts, showing the impracticability of staking on the inland side of the strip of coast, which has every imaginable curvature and sinuosity. "How," asked the court, "can this line be drawn parallel to the natural coast, which has every imaginable curvature and sinuosity? After the whole country is surveyed it may not be an impossibility to trace upon a map at least the counterpart of the coast line, however irregular and diversified. But can any one imagine that a government would attempt such a line in a wilderness for either political purposes or for fixing the boundaries of property?"

It would appear, from the estimates submitted, that the cost to the United States of making the boundary line would be about $2,250,000, and to Canada $2,000,000—a total of $4,250,000, which would certainly be exceeded, and the length of time likely to be occupied in making the surveys has been fixed at from seven to nine years.

These considerations, says the Ottawa Free Press, are of a character which may well induce the two countries to pause and reconsider their positions. It ought to be possible to find and to agree upon a more practicable and less expensive boundary line.

It will probably occur to the average reader that after all that has been said by writers and speakers on the decision not being a judicial one, but rather a compromise, that it might have been much better from a practical point of view if the settlement of the question had been more in the nature of a sensible compromise on practical lines and very much less judicial in its character.

A SAMPLE OF AMERICAN RHETORIC.

In discussing the difference between the styles of oratory of the public men of the United States and those of the platform utterances of Canadian and British politicians the other day, we referred to the penchant of the former for ornate, flowery deliverances. Every important occasion of a public nature affords opportunities for what is known as oratory, something practically unknown in this country. The peculiar school of politics developed in the United States through the frequency of elections of all kinds for all kinds of offices, has no doubt given rise to that style of thing, which really ended in Great Britain with the school to which Burke, Macaulay and John Bright belonged. In Canada, occasionally, Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Hon. G. W. Ross we were going to say, rise to those flights; but even their efforts in that direction are of a distinctly different type, in our opinion a very preferable type. Daniel Webster was probably the master of all Americans in their style of oratory, and one cannot read his utterances without recognizing their effectiveness. Next to him probably comes Col. Robert Ingersoll. The latter was more brilliant but less dignified and impressive. However, there are many variations. As a good specimen of what, to the ordinary Canadian taste, would be regarded as too florid and verbose to carry weight, is regarded as the correct style, we reproduce the following extract from Littleton's speech at St. Louis in nominating Judge Parker for the Presidency:

"Take away the tribute to the dead and all that is left is a horseman on the slopes of San Juan. Remove the reverend black that tells of a nation's grief and underneath is a khaki uniform. Withhold the record made by hands and hearts now still and all that is left is usurpation's bold account. Pull off the mask that wears the kindly smile of peace and see the grim and firm set teeth of war.

"There is much talk of twisting tendons in the race of life; of running out of breath toward the open grave. The old and honored way is still the best; be not so strenuous as to strain yourself; nor yet so simple as to fall asleep. There is much said by those who sit on cushioned chairs about cowards and weaklings in the nation's life. The sunburnt farmer is just as brave as the star-crowned soldier. The man of natural peace is a hero a hundred times to where the man of artificial war is hero once. Somehow of late the atmosphere of our national life is filled with a spray of blood; somehow the march of progress sounds of hammered steel; somehow, although the sunlight of peace is all about us, there is now and then the gleam of bayonets in the radiant fire and a flash of swords as in its silver beams; somehow, although the Constitution is still in force, there is a sense of failing power and growing disrespect which makes us feel that the venerable old man—so to speak—is halt and blind with years, and burdens the strenuous household of his grandchildren. Somehow, at times, there runs a sort of shock right down to the foundations of this republic which makes the structure tremble, and all the country pauses and listens and then returns to work."

CO-OPERATIVE LOANS.

Recently the city of Philadelphia issued the prospectus of a $16,000,000 loan. The North American, of that city, advocated the taking up of the loan locally according to a plan which would include all the small investors. That paper offered to act as agent for the small investor, whose individual bid would have been considered too insignificant by the treasury officials to be accepted. " . . . the plan proposed the average workman and the small investor with a few hundred dollars to spare, would have had an investment as good in returns and much safer than the safest of banks, the loan would have been taken up by citizens, and there would have been no transfer of interest to outsiders. It would, in other words, have been a mutually advantageous arrangement. A good deal of money was subscribed under the plan, but, as might have been expected, the big moneyed corporations got the plum. A contemporary commenting on it remarks:

"In modern methods of finance, such as ruled the award of this loan, the only profit and loss that is considered is that which goes down in black and white upon the books. But, as a matter of fact, in a case like this, the books show only the surface. With the loan placed among our humblest citizens, at the lowest prices, there would have been a profit which no ledger would show, but which would have been entered in large letters upon the lives and general prosperity of our city."

It has often occurred to us that much of our financing might be done on this plan. A study of savings bank returns shows a very large sum on deposit, which could be invested with equal safety in municipal bonds and the interest on these would be retained locally. It is a form of co-operation that might, with great benefit, be encouraged, and some day in Canada a municipal financier will make his mark by demonstrating the success of the principle in practical application. At one time in the United States the amount of foreign money invested in their securities amounted to about four billions of money, one-half of which, perhaps, was alone regarded as realizable. It was nearly all, however, paying interest at from 3 to 4 per cent., and the annual and semi-annual remittances of interest became a tremendous drain on the country's resources. These yearly returns of interest to the large money centres is one of the factors accounting for their tremendous growth, because where wealth is centered there also will be population. There ought to be a natural remedy for this tremendous concentration of population, and one part of the remedy would be on the lines suggested.

Readers of the Semi-Weekly Colonist will find the first of a series of letters on labor conditions, written by John Mitchell, the noted American labor leader, who played so remarkable a part in the recent troubles amongst the coal miners in Pennsylvania. Mr. Mitchell, who, by his dignified and temperate behavior throughout the trying times of the strike in the coal regions, won the esteem even of the great mine owners and operators who were opposed to his side of the case, has enjoyed unusual advantages for studying the labor question in its many phases and intricacies.

DUNDONALD'S FAREWELL.

Gentlemen, when on the fourteenth day of June last I received a message of dismissal, though conscious of the rectitude of my course, I little knew or could have realized how the great mass of the Canadian people would sympathize with me in the action I took on their behalf. For that support and sympathy I now thank them with all my heart. Gentlemen, during my whole term of office I have endeavored to serve you faithfully, loyally and well. Your interests were ever my first and only care since first I came amongst you, and to the best of my ability I discharged what I considered to be my bounden duty towards you. The people of Canada are my judges. My record is before them, and the issue is clear and well defined. To the judgment of the people of Canada I now submit myself with the confidence begotten of a good cause. Gentlemen, I thank you, and through you, the loyal and true-hearted people of Canada, and bid you farewell and good-bye.—From Lord Dundonald's farewell speech at Toronto.

A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

The gravity of the situation created by the seizure by Russian order of the P. & O. steamer Malacca and the scuttling of her to Libau with a prize crew, has been relieved by her release without search. Particulars are given elsewhere in our news columns of the agreement arrived at. Every reader will breathe easier as a consequence. The dangers of serious complications arising out of such acts incidental to naval warfare is very great. In our case it had a peculiar local interest owing to the imminence of the seizure of the Empresses. We may take it for granted now that further trouble on the same score is not liable to arise. Russia, in her present circumstances, cannot afford to unnecessarily provoke a war with Great Britain, and the latter will not permit such acts to be committed without making it a cause of war if necessary to uphold the rights of her merchant marine on the open sea. Just what are the rights of nations at war in respect to vessels suspected of carrying contraband of war goods has never been finally determined, and probably never will be, as the particulars in each case must determine as to whether the principles of international regulations apply or not. It is very satisfactory to know, however, that in the present instance a satisfactory agreement has been arrived at, and friendly relations between two great powers have been restored.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No amount of distortion of the position the Colonist has taken on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway construction, so far as it affects British Columbia, will extricate the Liberal Government and the Liberal representatives in the Dominion Parliament from the dilemma which their acts respecting this important matter have placed them; and we do not propose by considering side issues to permit them to cover a retreat in a cloud of irrevelant discussion. What the McBride Government may or may not do at a subsequent stage of proceedings does not in the slightest affect the merits of the question as it stands at the present time. If the Provincial Government were to cover itself with infamy in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific proposals that may be submitted it would not in any way excuse the gross outrage on the Province which has been perpetrated by the Laurier administration, and permitted without a shadow of public protest by the representatives supporting that government from British Columbia. If a raid be anticipated on the part of the Grand Trunk promoters upon the Provincial Treasury or our Provincial assets, the possibility of it succeeding could have been prevented if the Government at Ottawa and the Liberal members of Parliament from this Province, including Senator Templeman, had done their duty, and been true to the solemn trust reposed in them by the people of this Province who delegated them to watch over, protect and promote their interests. Not one of them but knew full well what the object of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway promoters was in opposing the commencement of construction at this end, and in the extension of time by three years in which the construction of the Pacific Division might be completed. We are assured in Holy Writ that it is in vain that a net is set in sight of any bird; but recent political experience has demonstrated that there is a certain genus of birds evolved in the ordinary processes of nature since the date when those words were penned to which they do not apply. We think we have discovered the genus, and accurately described and classified it.

We do not know what the nature of the proposals that are to be submitted to the Provincial Government may be. So far as we know no proposals are yet before the local government; the Executive has, therefore, had no opportunity to even consider them. The anxiety of some persons about what is going to happen is doubtless inspired by the knowledge of what it has been possible for the Grand Trunk Pacific to accomplish at Ottawa. If a government composed of "all the talents," and advised by a Parliament with over two hundred odd of the flower of the land, has been successfully overcome by the representatives of a large railway corporation, it is, of course, natural to infer that a "weak" government like ours would be unable to resist their blandishments. While we sympathize with this view, we do not propose to jump the stile before we come to it. When the proposition is before the Government and the terms are made public we shall discuss it on its merits. In the meantime we propose to devote some attention to the merits of the case as it stands now. If some of the friends of the Ottawa Government are feeling uncomfortable on the subject, and would rather that more attention was given to the discussion of the Eastern question or the relative chances of Japanese and Russian arms in the present war, they have our sympathy, but their misfortunes are of their own making; and the funeral must be also theirs.

A COOL PROPOSITION.

The cool way in which the citizens of the Pacific Coast states regard the rest of the Pacific Coast as part of their own peculiar preserve is, to say the least, amusing. We might look upon their attitude in a somewhat different light if we were not more or less familiar with their free and easy ways, and the charming abandon of their methods of thought. In the Seattle Times of Wednesday last there was a long article with what is known to the printers' craft as a "three-pyramid heading," containing the following: "Mammoth Area of Coal Lands —Eastern Millionaires Will Control Fields if Westerners Are Not Alert—Great Developments Expected in Deposits of British Columbia." The article starts out by premising that whether the resources of East Kootenay district of British Columbia are to be exploited by Eastern millionaires or whether the people of the West will gain control, is a question which interests everyone. Now, who in the estimation of the Seattle Times are "the people of the West" and who is "everyone" is fairly well defined in the conclusion of the article, which, to adopt an expression peculiarly American, is "gaily" to a degree. The extract is as follows:

In addition to the coal and iron deposits, numerous seepages of crude petroleum have been discovered in the lower Flathead Valley. Owing to the newness of the district (the lower valley is almost unknown even to the ubiquitous prospector) these oil seepages have not been exploited. That oil exists there in great quantities cannot be doubted, for with similar formations on the eastern slopes of the Rockies and at almost precisely similar distance from the main coal beds, the same seepages occur, and are now being worked, while on the British Columbia side, owing to the vast depths of the forest and underbrush, examinations have not been made to any extent and no work has been done. The freedom with which the oil exides from the ground is earnest of the value of the discovery.

With a combination of such staples in fuel and ore, as iron, oil and coal to work upon, the future of the district is assured.

A number of Spokane and Seattle people have been working in the northern portion of the district and a large number of claims have been located in both the northern and southern sections, but it is in the latter that the best opportunities are now offering.

It will be seen that close within the influence of Seattle there exists boundless opportunities for the future. It is open to the people of Seattle to give a spur to the movement that will bring under its direct influence this area of coal and iron.

The necessity for manufactures is felt here today, and with the absorption by Seattle or any other city of the Pacific Coast of these lands, the future is assured, many say. Without the outlet by consumption through the process of manufacture, Seattle, Tacoma and many other cities must eventually remain mere distributing points, while the cities that take hold with energy and persistence the transforming work will eventually become the centres of population, it is argued.

As already stated, if we were not used to such assumption on the part of our near neighbors, we would be inclined to take another view of the matter. It is only one of the many instances of a like character. The Canadian Yukon is almost invariably included with Alaska in United States publications. The mines of West Kootenay were years ago calmly appropriated. The bother of it is, however, there is more than mere assumption in some cases. United States capitalists control the Nova Scotia coal and steel industries. They have "corralled" the nickel deposits of New Ontario. Latterly, we understand, they have bought heavily into the Crow's Nest and Coal Company, and also into the Granby Consolidated, although it is denied that they have controlling interests. No doubt in the world but that they expect to secure the coal and petroleum rights of East Kootenay and that is the reason their papers are already referring to them as "ours" in anticipation.

MISSING THE MAIN POINT.

So much clamor has been raised about Lord Dundonald's violating the constitution, acting indiscreetly, transgressing military discipline and all the rest of it, that the public are apt to miss the main point at issue. His actions are said to have been an attack on the methods of responsible government, and we are assured that it is the Government and not Lord Dundonald that is responsible for the efficiency, etc., of the militia force. That may be all true, but at the same time we are apt to forget that Lord Dundonald was provoked to speak out as he did. If the Government acted constitutionally in dismissing him, there is still the offence of which it was guilty in the first instance, which cannot be condoned. We are well aware that we are living under responsible government, and the electors of Canada are holding that Government responsible for its treatment of the late commander-in-chief. The fact that the Government may be technically right in dismissing Lord Dundonald does not in any way relieve it of the responsibility of the wrongdoing against which he protested. Everywhere in Canada Lord Dundonald has gained popularity on account of what has happened; everywhere the government has lost popularity. The hearts of the people are in the right place. Even the Globe joined in the reception that was given to Lord Dundonald in Toronto the other evening. His loss to Canada is generally regretted. He is admitted to have been a most successful soldier and a good administrator. No one believes that he was a snob, that he was out of sympathy with Canadian institutions, or that he was trying to graft the European system of militarism upon that of Canada—all of which has been contended. The root of the whole trouble is found in the political meddling of the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Militia, both men of very narrow guage, whose policy in respect to the administration of the militia is dictated by mere considerations of political patronage.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Rossland militiamen have commenced the annual training, and will drill regularly for several weeks until the inspection by Colonel Holmes, district officer commanding, at Victoria, on August 6. Rossland has few of the advantages enjoyed by companies elsewhere in the Kootenays and throughout the Dominion, a good showing is certain to be made, and disappointment will be created if Rossland competes not again head the regimental roster in point of strength and proficiency.—Rossland Miner.

J. Cuthbert Welch has been selected as smelter manager for the Montreal & Boston Consolidated Company, the new and powerful combination organized to merge the Boundary Falls smelter and numerous Boundary mines. Mr. Welch is well known in the Rossland district. For four years he was chief chemist and assayer to the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail, and later superintendent of the Montreal & Boston Copper Company, later holding a similar post at the Northport smelter. Mr. Welch is now at Boundary Falls, where the smelter is located.

Sendon is to observe Labor Day with a celebration on the largest scale ever attempted here. Committees have been formed, and a preliminary programme is arranged, of rock drilling contests, racing of every description, baseball, firemen's contests and Caledonian sports, $2,500 being offered in prizes. The Silver City has not attempted a celebration since 1898, and the forthcoming demonstration will be of special interest. Rosslanders have rarely gone into the Slocan, and if the train arrangements can be made satisfactorily a considerable delegation of Golden City people is likely to visit the Silver City.

Doom hangs over Rossland's sole recreation grounds. If the Le Roi concentrator is proceeded with on the lines of Messrs. Bradley & Mackenzie's report the sports grounds will be required for building purposes, and this means that athletics will require another location. It is stated that the title to the land is in issue between the railroad company and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Land Company, but this will not help the local athletes out. In the event few Rosslanders would urge the conservation of the grounds as against the construction of a big milling plant, which means so much to Rossland at the present juncture.—Miner.

There is a strong movement on foot, says the Rossland Miner, among those who are compelled to patronize public eating houses in Rossland to urge the city authorities to take whatever steps may be necessary to insure the absolute cleanliness of such places and to see that the food is wholesome. It is argued that the municipality has the power to regulate these matters and subject all hotels and restaurants to a rigid examination by the sanitary inspector. It is claimed that if this were done at frequent intervals there would be a marked improvement in the general health of the community.

A mining deal of considerable importance to Kamloops has recently been completed by which the Copper King group at Cherry Creek has entered upon a phase in its career which will result in the property being worked and developed on a larger scale than has hitherto been attempted.—Inland Sentinel.

The Nicola Coal & Iron Mines Company has elected officers as follows: President, W. Lloyd Scott of Pittsburg; vice-president and superintendent, George Beaver of Nicola, B. C.; secretary, Jess Bucholz; directors, N. A. Baker of Spokane, and W. H. Blackwood of New York.

The special illustrated edition of the Vernon News is a neat publication in handy magazine form, well supplied with illustrations and filled from cover to cover with useful and readable information of the resources of the Okanagan.

The new machinery recently installed at the Iron Mask is running like clockwork. It was started up last week and runs smoothly and evenly and is apparently a source of satisfaction to all concerned. The concentrator is practically completed and will be running in a week or ten days.

W. F. Brougham, formerly in partnership with R. M. Macdonald, barrister of this city, and who left here in 1900 and subsequently entered the service of the C. P. R., has been appointed local right of way and lease agent of the company for the Pacific division, with headquarters at Vancouver.—Nelson News.

J. J. Hill, the Great Northern president, passed through the valley this week. We could not see what he had in his eye, but there isn't any doubt that his trip has some connection with the Vernon-Midway road.—Enderby Edenograph.

In a 24-hours' run at the Nickle Plate mine, owned by the Rockefeller syndicate, and located near Princeton, the clean-up from 40 stamps brought $10,000. The company has spent upwards of $2,500,000 on the property.

D. W. Moore, commercial agent of the Trail smelter, is at the Hume. He reports that the lead pipe making plant at Trail will be in operation next month, turning out pipe of all sorts. The plant, when in full operation will consume about 4,000 tons of lead per annum. The two lead stacks at the smelter are in full operation.—Nelson News.

Richard Blundell has just staked a mineral claim called the Lucky Steve on Forty-Nine creek, adjoining the Good Luck group. Mr. Blundell says he has a lead which is 24 inches wide, from which free gold can be panned and which gives good assays.

Work on the Alice concentrator near Creston, is progressing favorably. The tramway will be finished in about a week and it should not be a great while before the mill will be in operation, concentrating the ore from the Alice mine. The ore is of a good quality and there is plenty of it. The Alice promises to become one of the profitable mines of this section.

A. O. Ostby was burned out in Poplar last week. The fire is supposed to have started from a lighted lamp, as it was the custom of the family to keep one burning all night. Ostby and his family had a narrow escape, and got out with a scarcity of clothing. Several trunks, and some ham and bacon were saved from the lower storey. The insurance was $700.

We have received for review a song entitled "It was Summertime in Dixieland." The cover is a dream in black and yellow. A primrose moon looks down on a bilious-looking couple seated in a garden of gigantic cauliflowers. It is most affecting. Inside there are four pages of music. This we do not know much about, but it is clearly printed and looks easy. The publishers assert that a million copies will be sold this year. If so, we pity the poor public.—New Denver Ledge.

Tom Saunders caught a char in a very curious way this week. He had hooked a small trout, when the char seized it by the tail. Tom gave a gentle pull, but that only got the char's temper up. He seized the trout more firmly in the middle of the body and refused to let go. He thought he was our bulldog and hung on as if he thought the trout was a delinquent subscriber. But, alas for misplaced energy, Saunders gradually drew him closer. The net was ready, and with one fell swoop the surprised fish was landed in the boat. —New Denver Ledge.

F. M. Wells, mining man, formerly of Rossland and later of Republic, but now of Hedley, in the Similkameen, is in the city on a short business trip. He says there is some activity in the vicinity of Hedley among the other mines, but the greatest activity is being shown at the Nickle Plate mine and mill, which is one of the ventures of the Marcus Daly estate. Under the direction of M. K. Rogers, the property was bought, developed and a 40-stamp mill, with a cyaniding plant and concentration plants erected. These represent an expenditure of $1,500,000. The 40 stamps began pounding on ore a few days ago and every portion of the plant worked to perfection, as there was not a hitch anywhere. There has been no cleanup as yet, but scientific mining men who know the ore and the plant say that there can be no doubt about its working in a satisfactory manner. Too much was involved for any mistakes of moment to be made and there is no doubt about the outcome. The first bars of bullion will be made in a few days.—Nelson News.

Stingy—Why did you quit the Richleys, Jane?

"It was the stinginess of 'em, mum. I was a-lookin' out me kitchen window one day when the mistress comes in and says that she'd give a penny for me thoughts; and them millionaires, moind ye!"—Detroit Free Press.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

The best efforts of the great physicians are now expending in finding how to keep people well and prevent serious disease. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food was prepared with this object in view. It is not only a cure for diseases of the nerves, but also a restorative to be used when vitality runs low and the weakened condition of the system invites attack by fevers or contagious diseases.

PURCHASING PRICES.

FOR PRODUCE

Corrected Daily by Messrs. Sylvester & Co. The following prices are being offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in small lots on the dock or in the car at Victoria:

Hay (old), per ton	$12.00
Hay (green), per ton	$13.00
Straw, per ton	$10.00
Oats, per ton	$28.00
Barley, per ton	$27.00
Potatoes (new), per 100 lbs.	$1.50
Wheat, per ton	$30.00
Onions, per 100 lbs.	$3.50

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientists for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all whose are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has, like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which so little ostentation and ado have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

Wholesale—Henderson Bros., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS With WATER GLASS
We will give you full directions.
CYRUS H. BOWES Chemist & Druggist 98 Govt. St. Near Yates St. Victoria B. C.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

July 22, 1859.

Torrens Expedition.—Twelve canoes filled wih Hyder Indians, from Queen Charlotte Island, arrived on Monday. They brought letters from Capt. Torrens' party. Capt. Denmen in a letter states they were, on the 8th July, in Johnson's Straits, on board a schooner. The same day a fight occurred between Chief Ebbetts and the Indians, who were in a canoe, in the rear of the schooner, and a party of Wiletans. Ebbetts lost three killed, one his boy Charles. The party was progressing finely.

Sunk.—The steamer Julia, as she was coming into Kandler's wharf yesterday, accidently struck and capsized, with her wheel, the boat and pile-driver of Mr. Morris, at H. B. Company's new wharf, when it sunk immediately. The snug little sum of $1,500 has been asked for damages.

Gold.—Mr. J. Tennant, professor of mineralogy, stated before a committee of the House of Commens in 1857 that he had purchased for the trustees of the British Museum some specimens brought from Queen Charlotte Island, which were precisely similar to the gold-bearing quartz of Australia.

Queen Charlotte's Island.—Through the exertions of Mr. G. Wight and Major Downie, the expedition to Gold Harbor is now in a fair way to be successfully organized. The schooner Island Queen has been chartered at $1,000 a month. The expedition has the good wishes of everybody; but rather than it should not be fully equipped a little "substantial aid" from our citizens would help amazingly. A casual remark at the meeting last evening that our merchants would assist the expedition was responded to by heading a list as follows: J. D. Carroll, $25; McDonald & Co., $50; Dixon, Campbell & Co., $50. Nearly fifty miners gave $10 each.

Despatches which have passed between the Governor and Sir E. B. Lytton were laid on the table of the legislature, in relation to the construction of lighthouses, and to an Imperial appropriation for the purpose. From these it appears the Imperial treasury has advanced £7,000 to construct two lighthouses, a large one on Race Rocks, and a smaller one on Fisguard Island, mouth of Esquimalt harbor. Half the sum to be paid by British Columbia and Vancouver's Island; the other half to be borne by the Imperial government.

Steamer Julia arrived yesterday on her regular weekly run with cattle. Some passengers came over in order to go high up Fraser river. They had received private information from their friends to make haste in coming; gold abundant.

Chemainus settlers will bear in mind that the party sent out to explore the country are expected to return on Friday. John Coupland, one of the committee, and who deserves great credit for his exertions in behalf of the settlers, assures us that a meeting will be held then at Bayley's hotel, to hear the report.

Ballow's Express.—That indefatigable pioneer and enterprising expressman, W. T. Ballow, sent off from Yale and Hope his first express for Fort Alexander and Canal river on the 17th inst. Hereafter it will make monthly trips. N. W. Clark has been engaged as express agent at Queen Charlotte Island and will accompany the expedition.

Mr. G. I. Wight has shown us a rich and valuable specimen of quartz; fully a quarter of it is gold. It was brought down by the Hyder Indians.

LOCA

(From Friday's Daily.)

Horticultural Show.—The Vic Horticultural Society will hold its annual exhibition in the Drill hall fall, permission for the use of building having been secured.

No More Oil For Her.—The st ship Dalles City, of Tacoma, has covered oil burners to be not s factory and will take them out, st tuting wood instead. The oil burns the boilers and causes much an ance.

The Vancouver Independent.— well-known labor paper will issue a 000 souvenir edition for the Labor celebration, which will be held in city on September 5th. Geo. Bar the managing editor, is spending a days at the Capital in this regard.

Paid in Full.—A statement of se ment for the estate of P. W. Fo late of Ashcroft and Clinton, brought up before Mr. Justice Ir yesterday. All debts having been in full, the assignee was retired. Stuart Henderson, of Ashcroft, is tending to the winding-up of the es for the owner.

Horsefly Litigation.—The Hors Mining Company of the Cariboo, apply through their solicitors, Me Crease & Crease, for an injunctio restrain the former manager of company from interfering with mine and plant in any way. The a cation will be heard in chambers day.

A Legal Tangle.—The Vancou hold-up case has got into a fine le tangle. The three men, Hogan, Me and McDonald, were remanded fr the 5th to the 14th inst. The states that a man cannot be reman for more than eight clear days. Co sel for the defendants argues that statute has been broken. All the p oners, he contends, have been kept for eight days clear, and a few m hours besides. Mr. Justice Duff see to agree with this interpretation of law, and the probability is that the cused men will be released. If the p are set at libery, the point remains be settled whether or no they can re-arrested, and on this there is a sh difference of opinion between the p posing counsel.

Held for Investigation.—At Seat on Wednesday morning when our J ames stepped off the train at Great Northe train coming from Bellingham they s posed they had found a home and w much surprised when they walked ' arms of Acting Inspector Fish who conducted them to the office of immigration bureau. The Japane were refused admittance into Cana and were ordered deported, so th thought they would try the Uni States. They hired a man and a bo for $15 each to take them from Steve ton. They were landed without t knowledge of the authorities at Bellin ham. From there they took the tra for Seattle, feeling sure that they h succeeded in eluding the immigrati inspectors. They will be held pendi the meeting of the immigration board.

Interim Injunction.—Mr. Justi Drake yesterday granted an interim i junction in the case of the Horset Gold Mining Company vs. Ward.

Well-known Here.—Elizabeth W Price was granted an interlocutory d cree by the Superior court of the ci and county of San Francisco, state c California, on the 22nd day of Jun 1904, in her suit for a divorce again her husband, J. W. Price, upon th grounds of wilful neglect.

Mormons in Vancouver. — The Mo mons are busy canvassing for convert in Vancouver. A follower of Joh Smith has been taking intermitten paper chases among the residentia parts of the city, marking his path b the tracts of the Latter-Day Saint that he leaves behind him.

Chemainus Notes.—The Victoria min situated near Ladysmith, has fallen i line as a shipper. Fifty tons of or averaging $35 to $40 per ton, has bee transported to the smelter at Lady smith. This is the first shipment. Dr Rogers, of the Chemainus hospital, ha been on a visit to Tacoma, assisting at his brother's wedding. Dr. Perry of Duncans, filled the vacancy.

Legal Business.—Mr. Justice Irving dealt with a number of applications in Chambers yesterday. In the suit o Christenson vs. the B. C. Copper Co. Judge Leamy was appointed arbitrator Probate was granted in the estate o Sir J. W. Trutch to P. O. O'Reilly and F. J. O'Reilly. In the estate of T. J. Kershaw, deceased, letters of administration were granted to the widow without bonds.

The Driard Repairs.—The repairs to the Driard are being pushed forward with remarkable rapidity. Time evidently is the essence of the contracts made by Manager Harrison, and the contractors are working accordingly. The charred rubbish which littered the basement has been removed and already the work of laying a new floor is under way. There are about one hundred men employed on the various branches of the undertaking, and it will not be many weeks before the house is in better shape than ever.

December Tax Sales.—On the 28th inst. the city will apply to a judge of the Supreme court for an order confirming the sale of certain properties at the tax sale he'd on December 30 last. Any person interested and who has any objection to make to the order being issued should take this opportunity to do so. After the sales have been confirmed there remains one year during which the owners of the properties sold can recover same by paying the amount of the arrears of taxes against them together with the expenses incurred by the sale and interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

Twenty Years After.—M. J. Berryman, accompanied by Mrs. Berryman, left last night for California to visit relatives and renew old acquaintances. Mr. Berryman has lived in Victoria for twenty years, and has not in all that time seen California. He will, during the month of his visit to California, spend some time in San Francisco and other centres. Mr. Berryman is a pioneer of the Golden State, having come over the divide with the Argonauts in 1849, and afterwards mined for gold throughout the state.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Copper King.—The Kamloops' correspondent of this paper, in wiring the news of the sale of the Copper King claim, was in error as to the purchasers. C. H. Dickie and some friends were the actual purchasers. No doubt the fact that Mr. Dickie having