

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1899.

A DEMAND FOR FAIR PLAY.

Senator Macdonald yesterday brought up in the Senate the claims of British Columbia for Cabinet representation and more generous treatment in the matter of public expenditures, predicating his remarks upon certain facts set out in a resolution of which he gave notice on the 12th instant. It is published in full in our Ottawa despatch.

We hope to be in a position in a few days to give Colonist readers a report of the Senator's remarks upon that extremely important question, to which the Colonist has already devoted a great deal of attention. In the meantime we shall reserve any further comment.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

There will be much difference of opinion in regard to the Sunday closing question. The movement in its inception was not predicted upon moral grounds. The barbers wanted Sunday off, and as all their number would not agree to close, it became necessary to petition the city council for an ordinance. At this some members of the city council, who favor what is called the Eastern Canadian Sunday, seized upon the opportunity to press through an ordinance closing fruit stands, cigar stores and other places where merchandise is sold. Mayor and Alderman Hayward sought to defeat the proposition by a reduction of the ordinance, but by amending the ordinance so as to cover all descriptions of work for hire, which would have the effect of closing down the car lines, preventing trains and steamers from entering or departing from the city, have sealed up the tickler offices, closed the restaurants, livery stables, bicycle shops and many other places which we have come to regard as essential to our comfort. Logically the position taken by these gentlemen may be correct. It is unquestionably correct if it is morally wrong to open a barber shop or a fruit stand on Sunday. The position which the Colonist has always taken in these matters is that there is no moral principle involved, but that Sunday observance is a matter to be determined by expediency. In this as in many other matters the wishes of the majority of the community must be respected, and if these are violated by the carrying on of any description of work on Sunday, it becomes the duty of the legislative power to deal with the subject. The public conscience must be the guide in this regard, and we conclude that it ought to be an educated conscience. The people of the West do not demand the same degree of Sunday observance as is insisted upon in the East. In some of the provinces there is a statutory law against menial or servile work, except work of necessity, being done on Sunday, and this is variously interpreted in various places. For example in some cities you could not at one time hire a hack on Sunday, if you arrived at a railway station by train on that day. There are other cities where you cannot get access to your post-office box on Sunday, others where you can get to your box but no mail is made up or distributed on Sunday. There are cities where you can not buy a dozen oranges on Sunday, but you can go to a drug store and eat all the ice cream soda you want. You cannot buy a plug of tobacco, but you can cigars in any number. No public conveyances are permitted to move on Sunday, but you may hire as many carriages at livery stables as you can pay for. When people talk of the Eastern Canadian Sunday, they speak of something which is at least very indefinite. In the West we are more like Europeans in our observance of the day. Custom which is little else than a respect for what we have called the public conscience, requires most places of business to be closed, but permits others to remain open. It permits of certain kinds of amusements which are, fall into the category of things which are all right on that day, although they are all right on other days. For example, very few respectable people go out gunning in the East on Sunday, but many right-living people do so here. We think the rule to be followed in these matters is that nothing should be permitted which is offensive to the public conscience.

GREAT FORTUNES.

The Marquis of Foutenoy writes to a New Orleans paper that American fortunes, great though they are, fall into insignificance in comparison with some of those enjoyed by noble families of Continental Europe and some of the reigning princes of the Orient. He speaks of one Russian nobleman who died not long ago, leaving \$500,000,000 in money, besides estates, consisting largely of gold mines, of incalculable value; of a late Austrian grand duke, who owned a large share of every great industry in the empire and whose mines were of incalculable value; of Indian princes at whose wealth not even a guess can be made, since most of it is in hiding. Very much of this sort of information must be received with many grains of allowance, for unless wealth is hidden, as in the Orient, and in India in particular, there must be some evidence of it somewhere. If, for example, a Russian nobleman left \$500,000,000 in coin, it must have been in some one's custody, and its existence would form an important factor in the financial operations of the world. Presumably it would be in gold, and if so it weighed upwards of 750 tons, and it hardly seems necessary to say that this vast weight of the precious metal could not be kept any-

where without many persons knowing something about it.

At the same time there must undoubtedly be enormous amounts of wealth in all parts of the old world, especially in India, where for more generations than can be counted, potentates have been accumulating gold and precious stones. There are traditions that beneath some of the Hindu palaces gold is stored in amounts that are incomprehensible so far as value is concerned. There must be a vast amount of unused gold somewhere. We know that in King Solomon's time it was abundant in the Judean capital, and the fact of its being regarded as of great value there shows that it was held in general esteem. The history of the Kohinoor diamond has been carried back for more than 5000 years, thus proving that the accumulation of precious stones has been in practice for fifty centuries. During uncounted years gold has been taken in greater or less quantities from the earth, and precious stones have been dug up. Where is all this metal, and what has become of all these jewels? Loss and abrasion from use will account for a small portion of the whole, but it is almost infinitesimal in comparison to the amount annually added to the store. Therefore while we may not accept Marquis Foutenoy's estimate of some individual fortunes, concerning which he has probably no more information than any one else, we may admit that there are hoards of wealth far in excess of the accumulations of our American or British multi-millionaires. What would become of values if these treasures could be put either in circulation or upon the market, is another story. What, for example, would become of the diamond market if all the princes of India should determine to realize upon their gems?

ELECTRICITY IN DISEASE.

New announcements of the application of electricity to various purposes must always be received with caution, but the statement which comes from the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia that the scientific staff are engaged in investigating the use of this agency in the cure of consumption and other deadly diseases, as well as of rheumatism and kindred complaints, is likely to excite interest and gives a color of probability to the claims made on its behalf. What is alleged is that by exposing the patient to very bright rays of the electric light and by passing an electric current through him, some of the diseased organs are stimulated, diseased portions are sloughed off and the system regains its normal condition. Numerous cases are cited in proof of this, but it is too soon to draw any conclusion from them, because experience with other remedies has shown the error of generalizing from insufficient data. The most that can be safely said is that so conservative a body as the Franklin Institute has thought the public are predisposed to accept any claims that may be advanced on behalf of electricity as a curative agency, because it seems to be so closely identified with the active principle of life. At the same time it would be a great mistake to jump at any conclusion. If carefully conducted experiments confirm the alleged discovery, it is not too much to say that the treatment of disease will be revolutionized.

The Imperial House of Commons has taken a hand in the church dispute by passing a resolution against the deprecatory lawlessness exhibited by many clergymen and declaring against the appointment or preferment of any one who will not agree to be governed by the bishops and the prayer book and obey the instructions of the courts. The original resolution introduced was directly aimed at members of the English Church Union, but was altered by consent of the mover. The most important speech was that made by Mr. Arthur Balfour. He declared that if there was hope for the future of the established church, it could only lie in the resolute determination of all moderate men who are loyal to the church to unite and express their intention not to allow the great fabric of the church to be destroyed by a few fanatics and pious men in any number. The effect upon the public mind of the house, the effect upon the most mistaken ecclesiastical theorists, whether belonging to one party or the other, He felt deeply that while men were disputing these matters of relatively small importance, there was perhaps irreparable injury being done, not only to the church, but to the whole cause of religion.

The debate on the Address drags its slow length along. The government will shortly find themselves in a position where they cannot claim to have control of the house. The effect upon the public opinion of this prolonged debate is very much adverse to the government, which made a grievous tactical blunder at the very outset. When Sir Herbert Tupper made his speech, the proper course for the government to have taken was to have announced its intention at once to appoint a commission to which the speaker or any one else could have made specific charges. Instead of that Mr. Stifton attempted a reply and sought to alter what was simply a question of administration to one of personal honesty. It is too late now for the government to take the course suggested without a loss of prestige which will be little short of fatal.

An interesting question arose at the City Council on Monday night as to the propriety of permitting persons residing out of the city to have the use of city water. There is something in what Alderman Humphrey said about

not allowing those who do not bear their share of the cost of maintaining the city government to profit by it; at the same time, as long as the city has plenty of water, it seems absurd not to sell the surplus to persons willing to pay for it, for that is what the whole thing comes down to. An increased water rate, and the knowledge that they are likely at some time to be cut off from the source of supply, is an offset to the advantage of using city water. Probably most of the persons who are affected by the arrangement have property interests in one kind or another in the city and pay their share of taxes.

YUKON LIQUOR PERMITS.

The order-in-council vesting the power to issue liquor permits for the Yukon in Mr. Ogilvie may not be open to the objection suggested by the telegraphic synopsis, but apparently no one can permit without applying to Mr. Ogilvie at Dawson. Practically this prevents any one wishing to take liquor with him into the Yukon from doing so, unless he is already resident there, for the delay in obtaining a permit from Dawson would be such that very few people not at Dawson will go to the trouble of taking one out. This restriction is not in the interests of temperance, because there will be just as much liquor taken into the country as ever. It simply inconveniences those people who may desire to carry on that business. Now the most extreme temperance advocate will concede that as long as the traffic in intoxicating liquor is legal, one person ought to have just as much liberty to engage in it as another, and that the only effect of needless obstruction will be to encourage efforts to circumvent the law. We submit that the issue of permits might very properly have been placed in the hands of Collector Milne as well as of Mr. Ogilvie. Mr. Milne possesses the confidence of every one and he would exercise authority in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND.

We hope the proposed construction of a railway from the terminus of the E. & N. to the head of the Island will not be lost sight of. There is a disposition in some quarters to regard the move as one peculiarly in the interest of the E. & N. company, and the Times of this city commenting on it said that no one would object to Mr. Dunsmuir's building the line if he wished to. We protest against this narrow view of the matter. Doubtless the proposed extension will be of value to the E. & N., but surely this is no reason why it ought not to be built. That might be a very good reason why the owners of the E. & N. should do it, but the point is that the railway needed for the development of the Island and the advancement of Victoria, whether the E. & N. people feel disposed to take hold of it or not. The railway would increase the value of the E. & N. property, but if any project is proposed that will not increase the value of any one's property, the Colonist will be prepared to oppose it. The reason we want railways and other public works is that they will increase the value of property.

Vancover Island, properly developed, would support a very large number of people and would build up at Victoria a city of much greater importance than we have now. The resources of the Island are great and varied, and the climate in all parts is favorable to colonization. Formerly it used to be said that the West Coast was too wet for permanent settlement, but the contrary is known to be the case. The West Coast may be one of the finest dairy regions in America. There is a good deal of land all over the Island that is fit to be cultivated. The several areas are not very large, but the quality of the soil is good. They can be opened up for settlement by a railway running to the North End, for the line would not follow the coast, as most people suppose, but for the greater part of its length would practically be up the very centre. We are hopeful of seeing the project take practical shape.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The liberality of Mr. Llewellyn W. Londstaff, who has placed \$125,000 at the disposal of the promoters of Antarctic exploration, is likely to lead to a new departure in this interesting field. There was already about \$75,000 in the fund, and it is thought that the British government will see its way clear to supplement the \$200,000 now available and prepare a fully equipped expedition to attack the unknown South by way of the Pacific ocean simultaneously with a similar attack to be made by Germany by way of the Atlantic. Most readers will recall that there is now a party of British explorers, under the leadership of a gallant Norwegian, on the Antarctic continent. They were left there during the month of January, and there they will return for them or to get news of them about the close of the year. Interest in the Antarctic continent increases rapidly. It is a vast region, and except that it is walked in with ice and contains several active volcanoes, practically nothing is known about it. The unexplored area is larger than the whole of Canada.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

A very large area in Russia is suffering from a failure in crops which the London Times describes as the worst within the memory of men, which means that it is worse than the famine stricken area of 1891-92. The Urals mountains in the north and extends westward and southward on both sides of the Volga as far as the 50th parallel, the province of Penza being the only one in the district that is

exempt. The afflicted provinces embrace over 435,000 square miles and have a population of about 20,000,000. Events follow each other in such rapid succession nowadays that we can scarcely charge our memories with them, but most newspaper readers must be fairly familiar with the story of the last famine, which did not cover so large an area or affect so many people. The country has hardly recovered from that disaster when this fresh and more terrible one comes upon it. An unfortunate feature of the case is that nothing is being done to prevent the recurrence of such visitation at short intervals. Russia is doing very little for its agriculture, although it must be conceded that not much can be done for a people who seem unable to help themselves. In 1891 it was suggested that the whole soil of Central Russia was rapidly becoming unproductive for the regular production of crops. Changes of this nature have occurred in other parts of the world, for there is no manner of doubt that much of North America that is now a desert was once fertile. It may be that the great plain of Central Russia is becoming sterilized and will shortly be uninhabitable.

A St. Petersburg paper says that typhus and other diseases are prevalent over the whole district and that the diet of the people consists of thin gruel of flour and water and bread made chiefly from bran and chopped straw. In addition to the terrors of disease and famine, fuel was very scarce and thousands were perishing from cold. Most of the peasants have sold everything that would bring money, and even if the coming year should prove fruitful they have no tools with which to put in a crop and no seed to sow. The only adequate remedy would seem to be the wholesale deportation of the people of the suffering provinces to the fertile lands along the route of the Siberian railway, a task of tremendous magnitude. The existence of such a domestic problem affords the best possible explanation of the anxiety of the czar to inaugurate an international agreement which will relieve Russia of its enormous burden of military expenditure. His advisers cannot fail to appreciate the utter futility of permitting the nation to become involved in foreign complications while famine threatens to precipitate revolution and untold disaster at home.

PASSING COMMENT.

The Ottawa Journal understands that President McKinley, if he comes to British Columbia, will be allowed to do anything he likes to advertise the province except stake out a mining claim. He may do that if he wants to, for there is no law to prevent him from driving his stakes upon one of the numerous outcroppings of mineral not far from the Victoria post office.

The Rossland Miner thinks that Toronto has ceased to be the headquarters of Canadian mining and that the place has fallen to Montreal. There is much wealth in both cities, and with advantage to its possessors be invested in mining. No industry means more for the country. In proportion to their population mining districts contribute more to commerce and hence to the revenue than any others.

The Montreal Herald is receiving congratulations from all parts of Canada over the favorable culmination of the libel proceedings instituted against it by the chief of police of Montreal. This vindication of the right of the press to discuss public affairs with the utmost freedom, provided they keep truth on their side and quite irrespective of the effect upon the standing of public officials, is timely, for it has been disputed.

The Toronto Globe wants public opinion in regard to the redistribution bill suspended until the measure is brought down. So far as the details of the measure are concerned, but it does not meet the objection to the introduction of any measure whatever at this time. Why disturb the constituencies when in less than three years the whole question of representation must come up in connection with the census?

The Times mentions a funny error of the London Daily Telegraph, which spoke of some one as having been born at the town of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia. This illustrates how little after all Canada is known in the Mother Country. A late M.P., of St. John, once received a letter from a leading firm of solicitors in London in regard to a case then pending before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, which was addressed as follows: "Eggs, Q.C., St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, United States of America." The strangest part of it all was that the address on the letter itself as well as on the envelope made this atrocious blunder. Examples of this kind can be multiplied, and yet some people think it unnecessary to advertise the Canadian provinces in London.

Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann are asking parliament for authority to build a railway from some point on the Skitine to Teslin Lake and thence to Dawson; also to build from the Skitine to an ocean port in British Columbia and a branch from Port Selkirk to Lynn Canal. Some people seem to have arisen by reason of the failure of the applicants to produce proof of an advertisement of the application in Dawson. The Colonist happens to know that the promoters were looking for copies of a Dawson paper containing their advertisement, for they applied to it for the same. Probably the omission is another proof of the beauty of Mr. Mulock's postal arrangements.

A LONG TIME AGO.

The Theosophists are about to erect a temple in California at a place where it is claimed a great structure stood in the days when Atlantis was a reality and a vanished civilization was at its climax. A very determined effort is to be made at the same place to get into communication with some of the ancient worthies, or failing these more modern departed spirits. Any old ghost will do, but the older the better. It is impossible to read about these things without a feeling of amusement, and yet there may be very much more behind them than any one suspects. The evidence of an extinct civilization is too numerous and too convincing to be set aside, no matter how much the conclusion to which they point may differ from our preconceived ideas.

The principal evidence may be divided under two heads, namely, tradition and relics. Historical record is out of the question at present because as far as is known there is a gap in the history of mankind not bridged by history, unless some of the as yet undecipherable inscriptions of the Central American ruins may prove to be history and to relate to a forgotten past. The weight of evidence points to the existence of a period following the extinction of the prehistoric civilization, when the mere struggle for existence was sufficient to occupy the whole attention of the race. This period would correspond to the Ragnarok of the Norse legends and the Ice Age of the geologists. It is possible that the third, fourth, fifth and sixth chapters of Genesis may relate to it and the period preceding it. The Atlantic legends are numerous, that is, legends which harmonize with Plato's account of that great island empire. Plato gives Solon, who lived 600 years before Christ, as authority for the existence of Atlantis, and Solon was reputed to have obtained his information from an Egyptian priest. From the best information available, Plato thought that Atlantis was destroyed about 9000 years before his time, or in a general way between eleven and twelve thousand years ago. Atlantis was alleged to be a continental island lying in what was at one time called the Sea of Darkness, and is now known as the Atlantic ocean. It was not far west of the Pillars of Hercules, or Strait of Gibraltar. Beyond it were other islands and beyond these another continent. Atlantis was said to have been an empire of vast power. How far westward it extended is not told, but it exercised sovereignty over all northern Africa as far east as Egypt. In the course of its policy of expansion, the Atlantean government came in contact with the Hellenes, and would have overthrown them and made the whole Mediterranean an Atlantean lake, they indeed claimed it was simply a great harbor of the ocean on which they were supreme, if it had not been for the valor of the Athenians, who made such stout resistance that they were able to turn the tables upon their foes and deprive the island empire of all its dominions within the Pillars. Shortly after this an earthquake occurred, which destroyed the greater part of the Athenian empire and completely obliterated Atlantis under the waters of the ocean.

Until a very recent date the world of Christendom has declined to accept legends of this nature as anything else than fables, for it was true that only 4004 years elapsed between the Creation and the birth of Christ it was clearly impossible for Atlantis to have existed at all, much less attained national greatness ten thousand years before the latter event. This notion has become so engrained in our minds that any account of discoveries indicating a great antiquity for the human race and revealing with incredulity even by those who have long ago rejected Bishop Ussher's ideas of chronology. But instead of such things being intrinsically improbable, they are intrinsically probable. No matter how far we go back in history we seem to get no nearer the time when the race began. The fact that men were living five thousand years ago is prima facie evidence that they were living ten thousand years ago, for the creation of a new race of beings is the last possible hypothesis which can be accepted to account for anything. Nowadays every well-informed person admits that the evidence of the very great antiquity of man is simply overwhelming. Proof that he was contemporary with the mammoth in America is beyond any question. There is evidence that he existed in America before the mountains along the Pacific coast of America were upheaved. With the light which geology casts upon the question it has ceased to appear intrinsically improbable that an ancient Atlantis is the wisest, and that as Humboldt suggests, the Madeira Isles and the Azores may be the summits of the mountain ranges of Atlantis.

So to get back to our Theosophist friends and their quest for prehistoric ghosts, there is nothing at all improbable in their suggestion that a long while ago a sphere of civilization extended from India to California by way of Atlantis. Whether they will be able to persuade the immortal part of some dead Atlantean king or philosopher to revisit these glimpses of the moon and tell how things used to be done when the world was a good deal younger than it now is, and whether anybody not in the inner Theosophist circle would believe him if he came, is another story.

Recruiting for the army is very slow in Great Britain. It is a remarkable thing that when there is no fighting to do, very few of the British stock want to join the army, but let word go out that lively times are at hand and there is no lack of men to take the Queen's Shilling.

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\$4, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00.
GOLF HOSE
50C, 75C, \$1.00, \$1.25.
BICYCLE CAPS, GLOVES, KNICKERS
20 Cases Just To Hand.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.
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etter We Are
Running full time every lawful day with an augmented staff of expert workmen.
Filling Letter Orders a Specialty.

The Canada Paint Company, Limited

Where is the Nigger...

...In the Fire Limits
By-law? Why not grant permission to build alongside the post office? The view in crossing James Bay bridge is savory if not pleasant, and Government street would have full benefit of the fumes. Why slight Government street?
Our Blend Tea, 20c per pound.
Golden Blend Tea, 40c per pound.
Snowflake Flour, 1.05 per sack.
Hungarian Flour, 1.20 per sack.
Flake Barley, 4 lbs for 25 cents
DIXIE H. ROSS

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the late J. M. Kerr lays stress upon the necessity of keeping the isolation hospital available at all times for the use of patients. A month or so ago the Colonist mentioned this matter, and then urged that immediate steps should be taken to place the isolation buildings in condition to be used at short notice, which can only be used at short notice, for patients suffering from diseases, mental or physical, which prevent them from being taken in at the Jubilee hospital. This can only be done by having a caretaker constantly in attendance, or at least available. If the suggestion of this paper had then been acted upon, the probability is that poor Kerr would be alive, and if not well at least have a fair chance of getting well. No one can tell when the next occasion for such an institution will arise, and we urge that no time should be lost in acting upon the recommendation of the jury. Whether it is best to place the isolation hospital in the hands of the Jubilee hospital we do not know, but a good idea we think the point is that whatever is done ought to be done quickly. Dr. Fraser, city health officer, makes some observations on the subject, and his remarks will be found elsewhere in this paper.

THE OMINECA.
We printed yesterday an article relating to the Omineca, the object being to present a few facts which would meet some representations which have received more or less currency in England. The basis of these was the report of Mr. E. P. Rathbone, who made a short visit to the country last year in the interest of a company, to which certain Omineca properties had been presented. Mr. Rathbone's report was one of those documents, which carefully read, amount to little more than a confession of ignorance. He does not say that the Omineca country is no good, but simply that he feels unable to recommend it. The Colonist has no desire to be understood as reflecting upon Mr. Rathbone's ability to pronounce upon mining properties, but simply wishes to say that his report throws no more light upon the actual conditions existing at Omineca than could have been ascertained by his clients by a letter addressed to him in the newspaper in British Columbia. It is of course always safe to recommend clients not to do a thing, and any one by turning down propositions submitted to his judgment may gain a reputation for being an extremely careful man. We are quite prepared to admit that Mr. Rathbone's report fully justifies his recommendation. He would have been culpable in the extreme if, on the strength of such knowledge as he acquired, he had recommended his clients to invest a dollar. Nor have we any right to find fault with the report, except on the score

Gossip of The

Rich Silver Ledge
Been Located
Victoria's

Rossland Miners'
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Charles Parker, who recently was a guest at the house of the gentleman there, as well as others acquainted with him, tantalizing puzzle to over, in the shape of a silver galea, as the mine of the white metal, which his eyes upon. The Parker carried about here was so rich that could be cut out of it, the wondrous part of the specimen in the James Victoria city. Just located he decided to be said, taken steps to develop the property, as everyone crowding upon set. His chief fear, that the ore ran down would soon work out, now returned to Cariboo, widely known as a reliable miner, and given or to practical jokes, be back in Victoria in time, and in the mean have seen his specimens prospecting every likely South ward—but as yet no success.

James Wilkes, secretary of the Union of Rossland, at the meeting of the Victoria tin, secured the possession of the eight-hour session, is a guest at the may be in the city for his mission to the capital to be for the purpose of government, to induce to carry the law into the protests of the mine several boards of trade have been heard from on the M. J. Roche, of Portland, the novel defect based on Victoria had a team, paid yesterday, returning to the Kingston in the evening, hopeful of seeing a permanent and profitable business within the next few weeks will be successful cities of the Coast north cisco.

W. J. Harris, the S manager, is a guest at the Victoria. He has just returned from the Yukon, and has been to the new mine, which is understood, in arrangements looking to the island over for his Deputy Sheriff Michael lington, Wash. he resigned to the mine. He left home to escape the big snowslide, which was a plow work the mountain side and men killed. Another work of the snow slide and men killed. Another work of the snow slide and men killed.

John Wilson, of Ashcroft, of the Coast, having arrived day night with a herd of the Coast cities. Mr. that his cattle intended to be late of the season, would longer stable feeding this way.

E. Cannell, one of the deers of Kamloops, where years ago he was proprietor of a hotel, registered at last evening, with C. F. of the "Herald" and a decade Mr. Cannell has been in ranching in Yale district being his first visit to the period.

ALBERNI LOOKING
Property Changing Hands
ment Work Being

With the opening of the disappearance of the snow property in Alberni is now development work, quite a lively district. Their representatives are for and prospects in, with the result that are crowded and houses in a premium.

The Lake Shore property lake has been sold by Messrs. Jackson and Shafter Williams of this city, who is also negotiating for the Shafter property also on Alberni and on which considerable done. T. K. Bayne is also possessor of his property on Alberni. The Raven property on Alberni, which work was done, is bonded and will probably be developed. The property owned by Messrs. Law, V. Mr. Short has a force of on his property at Granite is said that his about residence and a warehouse is to be erected on the canal of Granite creek. A contract has been made by Messrs. Poole & Young for the construction of the Ward and a lot of being done on Goose creek. Mr. Miller is erecting a dock at the canal and will work on his claims.

A fine ledge, the ore from group, owned by Messrs. well, has been struck on a Mineral Hill, which is owned by Mr. Hayes and W. T. Debeau has a large quantity of lona quartz on his property Hill. Work has been commenced on a tramway leading from the mine to the canal and Col. Hayes will shortly start the handsome property of the canal.