A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

Discovery of the fact that ore from the Le Roi mine which could not be profitably smelted can yet be profitably milled is naturally gratifying to the people of Trail Creek district. How much the fact may mean in the way of added values it is not possible to estimate at all closely. The Rossland Miner hazards the opinion that at least 50 per cent. is added to the prospective value of the mines in general, and it deals further with the matter in this way:

"The test made at the O. K. mill by the managers of the Le Roi mine demonstrates that the low grade silicious ore of that mine is really a free milling and concentrating instead of a smelting proposition. The revolution that this discovery will effect in this camp will be enormous, as it is certain that many, if not most of the other mines in the camp, have ore of the same character and in many cases in even greater quantity. The treatment of our low grade ores is practically solved at a stroke.

"The importance of this discovery is so stupendous that the Miner shrinks from following it out to its logical conclusion. We have always had faith in Rossland, and from our knowledge of its ore bodies and their values we have never entertained any doubts as to the greatness of its future, and yet in our most hopeful moods we never dreamt of the possibility of ore averaging less than $7 per ton being worked at a profit. It is now clearly within the range of possibility that ore averaging from $2 to $3 per ton may be worked.

"The test just made by the Le Roi company is not, however, to be taken as demonstrating that all our silicious ores are free milling or susceptible of concentration. Other tests will be necessary before it can be definitely determined just what ores will yield as good results in a mill as has the Le Roi. Now, however, that it is found that such unpromising looking ore has given such unexpected results, other mine managers will enter on similar experiments with their ores and we feel that it is entirely likely that the next year will witness the erection of dozens of mills at various mines just as the past year saw the installation of numerous air compressors."

The opinions expressed by the Miner are probably a little too sanguine, but after making a liberal allowance for undue jubilation there is still room for congratulation on the result of the Le Roi test. There is known to be a large amount of similar ore in the district which could not stand transportation and smelter charges, but will very likely be milled at a profit. All interested in Trail Creek mines should feel grateful to Mr. Rust, of the Tacoma smelter, at whose suggestion the Le Roi milling test was made.

TWO OBJECTIONABLE BILLS.

Among the objectionable bills now before the provincial legislature are two which stand out conspicuously from all the other private bills for the extraordinary powers and privileges which they seek to confer upon two or three individuals. They are "The Okanagan Water Power Company's" bill and the bill to incorporate "The South Kootenay Water Power Company." The names of the incorporators are the same in both bills, viz., John R. Mitchell, mining engineer, of 627 Richards street, Vancouver, B. C., Lionel Hanbury Webber, financial agent, of Rossland, B. C., and Philip Carl Stoess, mining engineer, of 25 Review building, Spokane. Mr. Helmcken, who represents Victoria, and from personal experience and observation cannot know very much about the enormous districts which it is proposed to make vassals of the companies named, has the bills in charge, and it may be supposed will try to engineer them through the house in about the shape they have been presented. The privileges asked for in both bills are almost identical, although covering different districts, and thus they are practically one bill, having one common parentage and one common object in view—the "cornering" of water rights for the purpose of operating tramways, supplying power for operating mines, electric lighting of cities, etc., etc., in almost the entire area of West Kootenay and the southern portion of Yale district.

The promoters take a hopeful view of the possibilities of development, and are reaching out now to secure franchises which they know are bound to become more valuable than the gold mines which alone can give them value. They are not satisfied with small things; they do not content themselves with asking for franchises limiting their operations to one town or city, or to one valley or district. "No pent up mining camp," say John R. Mitchell, mining engineer, and others, "confine our powers—the whole boundless province is ours"—and they proceed to obtain legal control for the purposes named of a slice of territory as large as several of the principalities of Europe, and in its natural wealth more valuable than half a dozen of them. The bills as submitted to the house are most conclusive proof that the promoters are clear-headed, far-seeing business men, who can discern the coming growth and prosperity of Southern British Columbia, and therefore are eager to get possession, while there is yet time, of privileges that will become a priceless monopoly. We admire their judgment and commend their enterprise; if they succeed in obtaining the blanket charter sought for they will take rank among the most successful men of the province. "Nothing succeeds like success," it matters little sometimes how obtained. But what of the legislature that would enrich three or four men—unknown men—at the expense of the many—that would barter away invaluable natural privileges and rob the coming thousands of opportunities in which every man should have a common property? Would it not justly earn the condemnation of every right-thinking man—the contempt of every honest citizen?

The Okanagan Water Power Co. asks for a franchise covering a territory 140 miles long by 35 broad and containing about 5,000 square miles. The South Kootenay Water Power Co., more greedy still, would embrace an area of 100 by 80 miles, or 8,000 square miles. The first named asks for authority to use and divert from the Okanagan river and tributaries thereof "so much of the waters as may be needful for their untaking," which may mean every drop of water in the said river and all its branches. The other company wants the water of Kootenay river, Murphy Creek, Kettle river, Boundary Creek and tributaries thereof, to furnish the motive power to operate tramways, generate electric energy, etc. Many other extraordinary powers are asked for, but our interest for the moment is in that phase of the charters that seeks to obtain a control, which the companies would afterwards seek to make absolute and monopolistic, of the waters of the great mining region of Kootenay and Yale. The franchises asked for are simply preposterously large and can be granted only at the risk of fastening upon the country a corporation that may become a fatal incubus. The duty of the legislature is clear. The government may shirk its responsibility to submit a general act regulating and conserving the use of the water for the people, for nothing better may be expected from Mr. Turner and his colleagues when combinations of powerful friends are demanding special privileges; but the house owes a duty to the country that it dare not shirk. The bills in question must either be shorn of their objectionable features or be thrown out altogether. The right to take water ought to be limited, both in respect to the quantity and to the area affected, and the rights of the communities out of which these companies expect to become wealthy, must be properly safeguarded. That done, the enterprises which these companies purpose undertaking may be of great benefit to the country, and being such they will be entitled to all reasonable encouragement and assistance.

Speaking of Professor Odlum's lecture at the Imperial Institute, the Vancouver World says: "The rainfall on the coast appeared to stagger some, but when it was considered that it had rained almost incessantly in London since last September the audience was no longer in doubt." People might well be excused for staggering when placed under a deluge of "75 feet" of water. Even Vancouver, whose rainfall is exceptionally heavy, would stagger rather painfully if 75 feet of water came down upon it in one year.

When an act has received the assent of the Lieut.-Governor, and that assent has been duly recorded, the validity of the act can hardly be affected by any circumstance that may have attended on the Governor's action. The incidents commented on by Mr. Speaker in the house yesterday would not make any difference in that respect. Nevertheless those incidents should not have occurred, and their occurrence serves to further illustrate the incapacity of the two ministers. They of course did not mean to treat Mr. Speaker and the house with rank discourtesy, but that was the effect of their action, and they should have known better.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The point of order raised by Mr. Sword yesterday was of greater importance than that upon which Mr. Macpherson's anti-Chinese amendments were declared out of order. Mr. Sword's contention was when the amending bill was introduced simply for the purpose of removing a doubt in the act granting the Lillooet Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields Company incorporation and certain powers, a member should not be granted the privilege of introducing amendments which if carried would materially affect the act of incorporation. If such a privilege were granted amendments could be passed that would practically kill the original bill. Mr. Sword held that such amendments as Mr. Macpherson's should have been introduced when the act incorporating the company was under consideration. Mr. Macpherson's amendments were overruled, however, because they were not introduced in committee. As shrewd a legislator as Mr. Macpherson should not have depended on the attorney-general's promises. If the attorney-general had stated that the amendments could be introduced on report, his statements could not override the rules of the house.

The act introduced by the attorney-general yesterday under the short title of "Land Clauses Act, 1897," will doubtless take up considerable time of the house. It contains 134 sections, and, as a number of these have not been included in the existing provincial acts, they will probably evoke considerable discussion. The object is to comprise in one general act sundry provisions usually introduced into acts of parliament relative to the acquisition of lands required for undertakings or works of a public nature, and to the compensation to be made for the same, and that as well for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating such provisions in each of the several acts relating to such undertakings as for insuring greater uniformity in the provisions themselves.

Mr. Hunter, who took his seat yesterday after an absence of two weeks, should now be one of the most progressive members of the house. According to Mr. Rithet the best antidote for indolence and mossbackism is the invigorating air of Cariboo. While Mr. Hunter did not go to Cariboo in search of health, still the ozone peculiar to that district must have had a beneficial effect, (if Mr. Rithet's ability as a physician is not to be questioned.) Mr. Hunter would have acted in the public interest if he had bottled some of the Cariboo air for the government.

It is reported that Mr. Helmcken will ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to specifically correct an ambiguity in the act to specifically correct an ambiguity in the B. C. Southern Railway Aid Act, 1894." The legislation is becoming like the support given to the government by some of its supporters—a little ambiguous.

The free miners of Kootenay fear that if all the bills before the house are passed as introduced they will be in the same position as the Ancient Mariner with "water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink." Hence their petition received yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Pooley did not avail himself of the opportunity to defend the mortgage tax. Since listening to the statements of the premier he probably no longer believes in his own theory that it is simply a question of contract between the borrower and the lender.

The members of the government have been so busy removing ambiguities that they have no time to bring down those returns asked for. Captain Irving, Dr. Walkem and other inquisitive members should not attempt to hasten the government.

Rossland, Nelson and Grand Forks are unfortunate in having their act of incorporation coupled with the B. C. Southern Railway aid-ambiguity act. The latter is a hoodoo.

"Ambiguity" is an epidemic more catching than smallpox. The Lieutenant-Governor is its latest victim. The inoculation of a little "horse" sense would prevent the spread of the disease.

Forty-six private bills have been introduced, but only one has passed its second reading. At this rate the members will be in Victoria to celebrate Dominion Day.

Dr. Walkem's diagnosis dealing with those ambiguous ambiguities reflected credit on his medical skill.

The estimates will be brought down next week and then the night sessions will begin.

To ignore the Speaker is dangerous as well as discourteous.

Was "ambiguity" an inspiration?

HON. A. N. RICHARDS.

(In Memoriam.)

As we to-day laid down to rest the earthly casket of the sturdy, staunch and strong father of Liberalism in this province, my mind travelled back a few years to the time when I was first honored with his friendship. It was in the heat of the contest of 1891 that the Hon. A. N. Richards gave to me in political comradeship the right hand of fellowship, and from that time until almost to the very last he had always a cheery word about the cause to which he had given a life-long attachment.

An honest Reformer, an uncompromising opponent of Conservatism, he gave zest and force to every battle waged, and an enthusiastic and whole-hearted support to the standard-bearers of the party.

When first I heard of the deceased gentleman, it was as an ex-lieutenant-governor, of very frugal and economic habits. Men who knew little of him called him mean and penurious, judging only by outward show. As one who had good opportunities of judging, I dare assert that there was not one drop of mean blood in his body. Generous and loyal, a foe to hypocrisy, caring nothing for outward pomp or glittering conventionalities, his ear was always open to the cry of the needy and his hand ready to succor the distressed. Those who gave to be seen of men had little in common with the Hon. A. N. Richards. As the natural leader of the Liberal party, his heart, and voice and purse were always at the service of the cause he loved. He was continually solicited in later years to enter the field as a candidate, both in Victoria and in Vancouver Island district, but he always refused, pleading age and infirmities.

His political opponents could and always did speak well of him. It was gratifying to-day to see so many of those whom he had opposed in politics pay the last tribute of respect to his memory. Without a spark of malice, without rancor or spleen, the "old man eloquent" vigorously declaimed against the Conservative administration, or gave his reasons for adherence to the Liberal policy. One of his latest speeches was a well-reasoned argument upon the Manitoba school bill. He first gave a history of the case and then from a constitutional standpoint showed the justice of letting the people of Manitoba control their own educational affairs. His long acquaintance with the politics of the Dominion, both before and after confederation, enabled him to deal lucidly and tersely with every question presented for discussion.

One of the last conversations I had with the deceased gentleman was concerning provincial politics. In the course of a pleasant half-hour he pointed out the salient features of the legislation of the present administration, strongly urged the need of reform, and then, with characteristic promptitude, suggested to the writer to enter the field as a candidate, proffering aid in service and money.

It is much to be able to write of a man who has climbed to the highest post in the gift of his sovereign in this province, who has, as a lawyer, judge and politician been in the forefront of the public gaze, that through it all he has worn "the white flower of a blameless life."

Doubtless there were slight flaws in his life and character—for no man living or dead could claim exemption—but his colleagues at the bar, his comrades in politics, and his fellow-citizens unite in declaring their faith in his stainless life, his honesty of purpose and his unfaltering support of what he believed to be true. With singular and marked unselfishness he helped time and again towards the advancement of the Reform movement. Neither the possibilities of social ostracism nor the loss of practice at the bar hindered him from espousing the cause of the people, the cause of the masses of the Dominion. He fought monopoly and challenged privilege, and with unyielding front opposed class encroachment and spoil.

His work is done, the battle is fought, the race is run. No one rejoiced more than he over the victory of June, 1896, although with characteristic unostentation he took no part in the triumph, nor sought any honors that would have been eagerly accorded had he so desired.

Rest, warrior, rest! Thy sword has fallen from thy grasp, and younger men may wield it, but none will have a truer aim nor stouter heart. Sleep, worker, sleep! For thou dost well deserve it. Thy comrades weep over thee, for thy mantle has not yet fallen upon another who will be to us what thou wert!!

Thou art gone to stand before thy Judge to receive the things done in thy body, whether they be good or bad, and in that court of eternal justice none of thy learned friends at the bar can help thee; yet the "All-Merciful," who judgest not as man judgeth, has provided talent of the highest order; we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous.

OLD LIBERAL.

With the "Diamond" Success Is Fully Assured.

The world-renowned Diamond Dyes are put up for every color, with special dyes for cotton and all kinds of mixed goods, and are so simple and easy to use that even a child can dye a perfect color with them—colors that will not fade, crock or wash out—equal to the best colors made by professional dyers.

If women are induced to buy imitations of Diamond Dyes they must be prepared for failure and loss of goods.

Insist upon getting the Diamond Dyes from your dealer; they cost no more than the poor imitation dyes sold for the sake of large profits.

PROMISING YOUNG STATESMAN.

Hon. Clifford Sifton—The Youngest Member of the Cabinet.

Toronto, March 10.—Referring to Hon. Mr. Sifton, who celebrated his 36th birthday to-day, the Globe says: "He entered upon his arduous task and enlisted the hearty sympathy of the people and their support in an honest endeavor to discharge that task. The position he holds is very important, and calls for a man of first-rate ability. Representing nearly half a continent of territory, he is entrusted with the promotion of the interests of the western half of the Dominion, its settlement, development and progress, guarding a vast area of public lands held in trust for the people. He has exhibited many qualities which justify the confidence reposed in him by the party. He has earned a reputation as one of the most promising young statesmen in Canada."

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

If I were a mothe I would insist

on having **Shorey's Clothing** fo boys. **Their Clothing** is all with linen thread, the material thoroughly sponged and shrunk, the workmanship is guaranteed no rip. Might just as well have it, it doesn't cost any more than inf makes.

You can always be sure of getti by *insisting* on seeing the guara ticket which is in the pocket of garment.

DELYANNIS TALKS

The Prime Minister of Greece Interviewed on the Subject of Cretan Question.

Activity in London—Austria Is Anxious—Reports of More Massacres.

New York, March 10.—A special to the Herald from Athens says:

"Your correspondent has interviewed Prime Minister Delyannis on the subject of the Cretan question and the policy of Greece concerning her reply to the ultimatum of the powers.

"What reasons," it was asked, "had Greece for interfering with the Cretan question, and in sending troops to Crete?"

"Greece," replied M. Delyannis, "could no longer be indifferent to the deplorable state of the island. For the last seventy years the Cretans have been striving for freedom, which European policy has ever since refused to grant them. This circumstance has naturally provoked frequent insurrections, and in consequence many thousands of refugees seek shelter and protection from their kinsman in Greece against the Mohammedan intolerance and fanaticsm.

"We have spent many millions for Crete, and our present financial state must be largely attributed to this circumstance. Ought we then longer to disregard our supreme duty to our brethren, affiliated with us in the same vernacular and creed, and see them massacred by the Turks?

"The reform promised by Europe was, owing to the passive opposition of the sultan, never realized. Therefore we sent our ships and army to secure peace and happiness in that unfortunate island."

"Will Greece comply with the ultimatum to recall her ships and troops?"

"I cannot definitely reply as to this. Still, as far as I know, the king, the nation and the government will stoutly insist upon the present policy. The idea of settling by autonomy the Cretan question we cannot accept, as it does not guarantee the pacification of the island, which is the sole solution of the connection between Crete and Greece. For what the powers intend to do, whether blocking the Piraeus, as in 1886, or in using other force, they are responsible, that is to say, if their purpose is to preserve the peace in the East and to prevent the Cretans from causing a general European war."

"You mean to declare war against Turkey?"

"We do not wish war. We are only getting ready to defend ourselves, following the suit of the Turks. Should the Turks attack us we believe we are strong enough, as in 1886, and we can easily raise 110,000 men. Besides, we rely upon the support and sympathy of all the Hellenes abroad."

"Do you think the incursion of Bulgarians into Turkish territory is to be apprehended in case of a Greek invasion?"

"I do not believe such would be the case. The situation with Bulgaria is so greatly improved that nothing is feared from that quarter."

Mr. Botassi, the Greek consul-general, has received over 5,000 telegrams and 1,000 letters from Greeks all over the country, offering to go to Greece and fight. The consul-general said that most of the writers coupled their desire to go home with the condition that their passage be paid. He had received notice from his government that all Greeks who wished to go home to fight will have to pay their own passage, as the government has made no provision for such expenditure.

A special to the Herald from Corfu says: "A number of Italian students who have volunteered for Greek service have passed through here on their way to Athens.

A special to the Herald from Canea says an atack by a Greek torpedo boat upon the town has been expected. The warships extinguished their lights and prepared for action. The night, however, passed off quietly in Canea, though there was an affray at the outposts of Platania. Any hostile action from the land side will meet with the energetic resistance of the Greek warships, which still lie at anchor off this port. The road at Suda is being strongly guarded, in consequence of the menacing attitude of the insurgents. The foreign garrisons occupying Canea have been reinforced. Owing to the unfavorable weather, the landing at Selimo of 550 foreign marines with four guns has only just been carried out.

London, March 10.—In the house of commons yesterday Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked the government for a promise that the British forces should not be used against the Greeks before parliament was consulted. Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, declined to pledge the government to the course suggested by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, but said that the ministers wished parliament to feel that they were acting with a full sense of responsibility and in behalf of Cretan liberty and European peace.

Both the foreign office and the admiralty office were open all night. Lord Salisbury remained at the office late receiving the French, German and Russian ambassadors, and later at night important dispatches were forwarded to him at his house in Arlington street. Queen Victoria is taking a direct personal part in watching the policy of Great Britain in this emergency, as she did in the German crisis of a few months ago. She summoned Lord Salisbury to Windsor on Monday for consultation, and it is evident that she will delay her departure for the Riviera, which was fixed for Wednesday next.

A dispatch from Canea says: On one side accuse the other of beginning the combat at Akrotiri. The truth appears to be that as soon as the insurgents began to advance, the Turks opened fire. The captain of the Turkish gunboat had the insurgent leaders on board by Greek officers and the gunboat Alpheos, and warned them that unless the insurgents retired to their former positions the necessary steps would be taken to compel them. The situation is very similar to that previous to the bombardment, but the fleet is anxious to avoid firing. Great precautions are necessary lest the insurgents succeed in drawing the fire of the fleet to make political capital out of the incident.

The Athens correspondent of the Chronicle says: "The Cretan situation is the fact, inexplicable to everybody here, that Russia is urging Greece with terrible vindictiveness."

A Vienna correspondent says that much anxiety is felt lest Great Britain should refuse to join in coercing Greece. As yet Austria, Germany and Russia are the only powers of the six great powers that have given a favorable response to the propositions made by the admirals in Cretan waters, namely, to apply a severe blockade of the coast of Greece. The correspondent adds that the vessels of the Greek navy now are going to Volo harbor are under strict surveillance.

Athens, March 9.—It is reported that the Turkish minister has asked to be recalled, as he fears his life is in danger. The reserves continue to come in from the provinces, and great enthusiasm is displayed.

The government has formally replied to the powers against the action of the Greek consul from Crete.

A dispatch from Candia says a large number of Moslem women and children are in hospital here, suffering from mutilations inflicted upon them by the Christians. News from the interior shows that massacres of Moslems by Christians are of almost hourly occurrence. Out of 167 Moslems in the village of Cykia only one person escaped slaughter.

Canea, March 10.—Fighting between the insurgents and the combined British troops drawn around Akrotiri has ceased, and the insurgents are now moving their camp with a view of avoiding a naval bombardment. It is now ascertained by the foreign consuls in Candia that the report, formerly current of the massacre of 400 persons in villages in Sitia district is correct.

The Greek vice-consul and his staff and all the Greek newspaper correspondents, in obedience to Admiral Canevaris, embarked here for Greece this noon.

OH! THE MISERY.

Mrs. Galbraith of Sherbourne, Great Sufferer From Indigestion, Bane of So Many Lives—South can Nervine Released Her. Relieves in One Day.

"I was for a long time a great sufferer from indigestion. I experienced all the misery and annoyance common to this ailment. I tried many remedies and spent a great deal of money in bills without receiving any permanent benefit. I was strongly recommended to try South American Nervine. I procured it and used it, after using three bottles I am pleased to testify that I am fully restored to health, and have never had the slightest indication of return of the trouble. I recommend it most heartily."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Co.

A MISERLY WIDOW.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 11.—Mrs. Pauline Sharp, a widow of this City, has been living behind barred doors in squalid apartments for a year. The house that was recently sold for taxes, she claiming that she had no money to pay them.

Fearing she was dead, neighbors entered the house and found her in distress. She was moved and placed in restraint. A search of the house was made and in an old bureau drawer were found seven sacks made of coin, each of which was $500 in gold, and paper money, making a total of $3,500. In other places in the house were found papers, including mortgages, bonds, whose value aggregates $

We tell your doctor there is in Scott's Emulsion just how much cod liver oil, hypophosphites, glycerine. But we do not tell him how these are combined. We have your secrets; they are ours. This knack of producing the very best thing has come to us from years of experience with just one thing. We make only Scott's Emulsion—all our energy is spent on making that better than any other emulsion in the world. We have no other business thought. Is it a wonder that it is the best?