THE WEEKLY WORLD

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

TO COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.

The publishers of The World always welcome correspondence and especially so breezy items from the country. No contribution is so valuable or interesting as anything relating to any particular district in the Province. We, however, have to request that brevity be observed in every instance. Nothwithstanding the immense quantity of reading matter appearing in our columns each week, fully one-half as much is omitted for want of space. Contributions not deemed acceptable, unless otherwise ordered, will not be returned. Parties desirous of acting as correspondents in localities not already represented will please address this office.

All correspondence should reach the office of publication not later than Monday or Tuesday to ensure publication in that week's issue.

Write only on one side of the paper and in as large and legible hand as possible, and, above all, remember that brevity is the soul of wit.

ONLY $1.50.

Subscribers should bear in remembrance that the subscription to The Weekly World is but $1.50, strictly in advance. If not so paid the price is $2. A large number have paid in advance and taken advantage of the reduced, or hard times, price. Those who have not yet done so, and who may be in arrears in their subscription, will oblige by doing so without delay. Prompt remittances on arrearages and advance subscriptions will still be entitled to a discount of 25 per cent. The publishers sincerely trust that advantage will be taken of this liberal offer by a large number within the next few weeks.

INFLICTING PUNISHMENT.

We may expect to hear stirring news from Jeddah soon. The murder of the British consul and outrages inflicted on representatives of other powers must be avenged. Jeddah is the principal trading port of Arabia, and is situated on the Red Sea, half way between Suez and Aden. For some weeks it has been crowded with Mecca pilgrims, it being the seaport of that city, and the landing place of a great portion of the 100,000 Mohammedans now gathering to touch the famous sacred stone of the Meccan temple. The city contains the reputed tomb of Eve. It will not be surprising if it is found that the sanitary regulations, imposed for the first time this year by the Turkish International Council of Health, under strong pressure from Great Britain, France and Germany, are the direct cause of the trouble. Almost from time immemorial the Mahommedan pilgrims have been the most uncleanly of shrine-seekers. In their wake cholera and other deadly diseases have traveled from the east to the west, and have again and again been spread throughout western lands. Though there has been strong resistance to obeying any regulations, the measures adopted this year amount to a sanitary revolution. They provide that at the beginning of the pilgrimage season 12 physicians, four civil and eight military, and two druggists shall be stationed in the holy district, the civil physicians to have charge of the sanitary service and the military surgeons to care for the sick. The Mecca drug stores are to be kept open all the year round; sanitary experts will inspect the food supplied to pilgrims and prevent their overcrowding; while in an enlarged hospital trained nurses will attend the sick, remove refuse and insist on disinfection. The pilgrims looked upon this as barbarian interference with their religious observances, and resent it. In all likelihood, when the officers at Jeddah undertook to cleanse and disinfect the quarters and to prevent the drinking water tanks being used for ablution and washing, the crisis had been reached and bloodshed resulted. The Bedouins must, however, be taught a lesson and it will be exemplary.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

Sir Henry Parkes and Sir George Dibbs have joined forces in the endeavor to defeat the Government of Hon. Mr. Reid. A correspondent of The World at Sydney, in a private letter received by the steamship Warrimoo in this connection remarks:

Imagine Parkes, a professed Free Trader, leading the Protectionists, with the lofty Dibbs playing second fiddle. Politics, truly, have become a steady money making business, and the unfortunate taxpayer and the country will suffer. We are being ridden to death with politics. There is a limit to taxation and intrigue, and if these accredited statesmen do not soon alter their movements the financial breaking point will be reached and then they may expect to get something rougher and harder than bricks and blue metal. Britishers are law-abiding people, and it takes a great deal to arouse their ire, but when that pitch has been reached, look out for squalls, and I for one hope it will come soon to teach these alleged legislators that they are our servants, not our despotic masters and rulers. Democracy indeed! We are suffering from a reign of the most autocratic damn-o-cracy. I have watched the Parliaments of these colonies for many years, and the more one sees of their doings the more they act like a pack of unruly children, scrambling over tarts and dollies—the pickings of office—causing a severe depression in trade and commerce.

British Columbia can never be thankful enough that it escaped a like fate. What the result would have been civic government attests. Happily the professional politicians are discredited, and it is altogether unlikely they will be heard of again, prominently at least.

LORNE TALKS ABOUT US.

The North American Review contains an interesting article from the pen of the Marquis of Lorne entitled Some Thoughts on Canada. It is evident from its sentiments that he enjoyed himself during his term of office as the Queen's representative and carried away pleasant recollections of the country. He understands the reasons for our living here thoroughly, because we love the Dominion, glory in its achievements and are full of hope for its future. "The settlers who have gone to that northern land, have gone there to stay," says the Marquis. "They have gone there because they prefer its freer institutions, and like the certainty of its climate, its health-giving air, and freedom from political trouble whether it be of race, of labor, of over-production, or of great contrast between rich and poor." He touches on the prestige our military conditions give us very accurately, and discussing the possibility of disputes between ourselves and the United States, says:

Conciliation and arbitrament is practically always at hand, so long as the present intimate connection between Britain and her colonies exists. The authorities in Downing street are sufficiently removed from the scene of local disagreement to be able to keep themselves disentangled by any mere accidental bitterness imparted into a dispute. Reference to them means the lapse of a little time to let the disputants sleep and think over the matter in quiet, and the friendly advice given "from home" is well received in the main, and if not always quite satisfactory to the colonists, is recognized as an honest attempt to adjust disputes, and to act as amicus curiae in a manner likely to lead to friendly settlement.

The view of Downing street may be a new one, but the Marquis speaks with considerable authority. He is anxious for the preservation of the colonial empire, and seems even ready to abandon Free Trade in order that the goods of the Greater Britain may be given preferential treatment at English ports. He complains that "Englishmen spent their whole time in Parliament on local matters, but the big question of the trade of the people they neglected." Again, "England, as yet, sticks to her shibboleth of receiving everything without placing any duty on goods unless it be on tobacco or spirits. She treats all alike. Her children over sea have no advantage over the stranger. It is for her children at home only that she thinks." While this is definite:

The only way to raise such all-round selfishness into a sense of the necessity of union is to show that persistence in extreme dogma, must bring isolation in times of danger as well as in times of peace. This will gradually be brought to the front, in all probability, by united pressure on the part of some of the children of the mother of nations, who, like the old lady in the nursery tale, has so many children she don't know what to do, and as she can't "whip them all soundly and send them to bed," she will probably have to put up with some of their ideas and "behave according."

The Marquis has kindly words for British Columbia, which it may be possible for us to reproduce on another occasion. Among the great men that have been governors-general of the Dominion the name of the Marquis of Lorne stands very high, and he presents a splendid type of the cultured nobleman, noble not alone through the accident of birth, but in the possession of those sterling qualities that entitle him to a designation many of his class in no way deserve.

GLAD TIDINGS.

A deep feeling of relief will be caused by the intelligence received to-day from the Orient stating that the missionaries are safe, although their property has been destroyed. One was inclined to believe the news on the principle that where there is smoke there is fire, and considering the troubled state of the interior of China. The Methodist body alone were not apprehensive; there was great alarm on the part of everybody to learn that the apostles to the heathen were still in the flesh, and that a terrible massacre had not occurred. All doubts have been set at rest and the lives of these zealous and devoted men and women have, under Providence, been spared them for useful work in the vineyard where their labors have been fraught with such lasting good. The loss to them by the destruction of the mission be deplored, but they will be replaced in due time through the generosity of those who, living under a happier dispensation, never grow weary of sending light into the dark places of the earth. Many of those in perilous straits were Canadians, in whom we all have, or should have, a personal interest, and we cannot be too grateful that death came not to them, in a most horrible form, away from all they hold dear. The incident only serves to accentuate the self-denial and burning ardor of these disciples of the Master, who, perhaps, do not always gain the sympathy and praise they deserve. Honors exceeding any worldly ones will be theirs when eternal rest comes.

THE COURTS WILL DECIDE IT.

If Ald. Gallagher is disqualified he should not be allowed to occupy the position of Alderman. This is a self-evident proposition, and columns of windy abuse of the petitioners, the hotel proprietors, the license inspector and sundry others cannot alter the fact. Just look at the pitiable spectacle he presents should the courts declare that he must vacate the seat he tries so hard to fill! Posing as a modern reformer, a very poor imitation of Parkhurst, he noses around after testimony against the police while possessing no rights whatever, in the matter more than an ordinary citizen. It is open to grave doubt whether legislation passed during his incumbency of a place at the Board will hold water, and the corporation might be put to heavy costs if a test were made. This sort of thing has been going on quite too long, and it is extremely creditable to them that gentlemen can be found to take the burden upon their shoulders and expose loose methods that no honest person can defend. We fancy that their reputation will bear as close scrutiny as that of their detractors. The insinuation that they are tools of others is unworthy even of the source from which it comes; it is an insult to taxpayers esteemed by all who know them. The weary, ineffective, miserable enquiry has undoubtedly disclosed most decent people with Ald. Gallagher, but, outside of that altogether, it may be presumed that Capt. H. A. Mellon, J. P., J. C. Rowley and J. A. Davidson, are desirous that the civic government should be conducted in a legal manner. The issue is a straight one, and no tergiversation can alter it: is Ald. Gallagher disqualified? If he is he ought to be unseated, and carry with him into private life the odium attached to his reprehensible conduct; if he is not he will be able to resume his duties, and those who elected him will have the confidence in his integrity than now when a cloud of doubt is hanging over him. In any event the investigation will be pursued, if the game is worth the candle Ald. Gallagher's one move, though, should be to order his political friends—if he orders they will obey—to stop blackguarding men of standing and probity in our midst whose only fault is that civic patriotism induces them to head a movement that should have been inaugurated long ago.

ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE.

In an article intended apparently to bring about the canonization of that martyr to duty, Ald. Gallagher, the morning paper makes a statement that is untruthful. It claims to have carefully investigated and to have found that M. G. McLeod, license inspector, canvassed hotel keepers, whom he has to meet in his official capacity, for subscriptions towards the costs of the legal steps now being taken to unseat the chairman of the Fire, Market and Police committee. The World is assured by gentlemen in a position to know that Mr. McLeod did nothing of the kind. It is a fact that a subscription was taken up, and that hotel men were canvassed and subscribed. It may further be stated that persons in other walks of life did the same. The funds were not asked for on Mr. McLeod's behalf. Those who subscribed did so in the interest of the city, and felt that a few should not be called upon to pay for what tends to the good of the whole community.

Mr. R. R. Dobell, whom "Uncle Thomas" McGreevy defeated by a few votes in the Quebec West election, has issued a circular, in which, after thanking the Liberals for their loyal support, he says: "I am perfectly satisfied that we had to fight, not only Mr. Thos. McGreevy, but the whole strength of the Government at Ottawa, and I will not attempt to express the contempt that I feel towards men, who, with a full knowledge of the corruption that was practiced and for which Mr. Thomas McGreevy was condemned, still voted for him. Some of these occupy positions where they draw Government salary, and pose as honest men." Mr. Dobell thus places Mr. McGreevy where he belongs and where he fits in nicely.

MILLIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

The engagement of Miss Edith Rockefeller and Harold McCormick is announced. Miss Edith Rockefeller is frequently spoken of as one of the two wealthiest heiresses in America. The other is her sister, Miss Alta Rockefeller. They are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Rockefeller. It is estimated that they will each come into $25,000,000. There seems no reason why even such a limit as this should be put on their prospective fortunes when the money that flows into their father's coffers as one of the Standard Oil magnates is considered. Harold McCormick is the son of Cyrus H. McCormick, the reaper manufacturer. He is about 21 years old. He is a great tennis player. His sister Anita married Emmons Blaine.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Happenings in and About the City of New Westminster.

From our own Correspondent.

New Westminster, June, 10.— Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of the late Bishop Sillitoe. On Saturday evening last a heavy brass memorial plate was placed in the cathedral by the designers and engravers, H. Bloomfield & Sons, of this city. The plate is shield-shaped, and besides the late bishop's crest contains the following engraving:—

In Memoriam
ACTON WINDEMER,
First Bishop of New Westminster,
Consecrated All Saints' Day, 1879.
Died June 9th, 1894.

The results from Sunday's catch of spring salmon was entirely disappointing; returns from the counting up from boats all the way from the Gulf to Langley show a very small average; some boats after the fishermen had made five or six casts with no results returned at midnight. About four to one boat all round may be taken as very near the mark. One establishment from 30 boats counted 150 fish, most of them ranging from 20lbs., to 30lbs each with a few sockeyes and Fraser trout in the lot. A feature the result of a run for special contracts between a Vancouver and a Westminster firm, is a jump from 60c. to 75c. in price per fish. Of course all other buyers have been obliged to fall in, with the result that the established price is now 75c. per fish for spring salmon. Leading canners say that either this price must be reduced, or canning the quinnat salmon be discontinued as at this figure every case is put up at a loss. Increased orders for transportation of fresh salmon, combined with an unusual competition in canning the big fish, are sufficient to account for the rise in price, more especially as the market generally both Canadian and American has a very healthy tone. A heavy run, or anything reaching the average of last week, is not anticipated this week on the Fraser.

Front street business men are complaining of unfair treatment and discrimination on the part of civic authorities in the matter of street sprinkling. While Columbia street is kept well watered the merchants of Front street are obliged to purchase rubber hose and deal out own watering or suffer from the dust pest. A prominent hardware merchant says he has sold five times as much hose up to date this season as in any former one of his business experience here. He adds: "Advertising pays, but it is hard lines on Front street men to have the breeze chuck full of dust. And the water committee might make a note of it."

Westminster, June 11.—Robert Robertson, of Boundary Bay, was in town this morning disposing of some cattle from his ranch in the Delta. Mr. Robertson has a large herd of cows and intends sending the milk of the cows, which will be open for butter-making in a few days. He is willing and anxious, he says, to give the enterprise every support in his power, and as it the patronage given the Rambler, which is similar laudable spirit there is little doubt that the Delta creamery will be a financial success as well as a public benefit. Regarding prospects of the west Mr. Robertson speaks confidently as far as the Delta is concerned.

South Westminster has a telephone office in the long distance system of the company in the Surrey Hotel, which the people by the south side find a great convenience.

The ferry traffic has not been rushing during the seeding season but is showing up better of late and a good run of passenger and vehicle traffic is expected during the marketing season. Capt. Card and Purser Johnson are both deservedly popular with the ranchers and the traveling public generally, being always on the alert to oblige and assist both friends and strangers. The punctuality of the service is also a factor much in its favor.

The average from the salmon catch was again very light this morning. The fishermen say they are quite used to such luck and that a shoal may strike the Fraser any day. There is not often a continued steady run of the big salmon and they are ready when luck comes to take every advantage of the high figure now obtaining.

Much time and expense have been saved the city by the withdrawal of most of the appeals against the valuation in assessment of city property on the understanding that an equitable and general reduction will be made. The business of the court will probably be finished at the adjourned meeting on the 17th inst.

The cold storage system is giving general satisfaction and proving a vast benefit to ranchers and others in saving perishable products for marketing at a time when it is an advantage to our people who are now using this means of storage express their wonderment that such an institution was not started long ago, and say they could not now get along without it. It has come to stay.

F. C. Potts, charged with seduction was elected for trial at the next assize court. The accused has not yet secured bail.

New Westminster, June 12.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the fish landing sheds of the Western Fisheries & Trading Company on Front street. The sheds were near the western end of a long range of wooden buildings, the range being broken by an opening of about 90 feet on the west side of the C. P. N. Company's sheds, and offices. There was a strong westerly breeze blowing and the fire was well advanced before the firemen were able to get the water on, about six minutes. Catching the tarred roofing of Youdall & Sinclair's wharf the fire fiend carried everything before it with lightning rapidity, and was with difficulty confined to the buildings on the water front. The property of the C. P. N. Company was only saved by the most efficient management and heroic work of the fire company and the crew of the steamer Surrey who deserve the highest credit for the prompt and cool-headed manner in which they took advantage of every second under trying circumstances. At one time the larger brick blocks on the north side of Front street opposite the burned buildings were in imminent danger. The Hasbrook hotel was on fire several times, the roofs of the Douglas hotel and Bank of Montreal, the C. P. N., sheds and McDonough's store were by superhuman efforts kept from burning. But the combined forces of the steamer and the water-works were once fairly started the tremendous volume of water simply flooded the burning block but not before the property was a mass of blackened ruins. In the brief space of 20 minutes the work of destruction was completed, and Front street, on the south side from the C. P. N. offices to No. 2 Fire hall is a desolate sight. Scores of new hats and new spring suits were ruined by the sparks of burning tar roofing. The C. P. R. track is somewhat damaged. The Armstrong block which was entirely lighted with heavy plate glass had eight large and 50 smaller panes completely destroyed, in fact every pane on the front street end of the block was broken. The stock of Youdall & Sinclair consisted principally of hay and grain, that of the Fisheries Company of boats, nets, and fish curing plant, that of McLellan, building and wharf. The cause of the fire is a disputed point it is said to have been due to a lighted pipe. It is also stated that pitch boiled over from a pot used by fishermen caulking some boats, and caught fire. The water, by one of those disastrous chances, and no doubt not legitimate reasons, was turned off the section in question and some minutes elapsed after the hose was connected before the pressure was put on. This, combined with the velocity with which the flames spread, proved to much for the men to contend against.

The sufferers are the Western Fisheries Co., loss $3,000, no insurance; Youdall & Sinclair, loss $4,000, no insurance; R. McLellan loss $2,500, insured partially; Sheriff Armstrong, loss $1,500, fully insured. A number of fishermen, who had boats, nets, etc., stored in the burned shed met with total loss. Chas. McDonough's loss was slight, principally in grass broken by the heat.

Frank Lord, manager of the Wadhams and Axmandale cannery, was in town to-day.

The spring salmon catch was slightly better this morning.

You will have heard of the cannery fire at Steveston by which Messrs. Costello and McMorran suffered heavy loss. The following additional particulars may be of interest. The burned cannery stood in a group of canneries all within fire reach of each other. These are the Gulf of Georgia belonging to Windsor & McCord; Costello & McMorran's new factory; the Steveston, one of the syndicate establishments; the Lulu Island, the property of Dutcher and McDonald; the Brunswick, owend by Dawson & Buttimer and the Imperial belonging to Short & Squires, of these the burned factory was by far the largest, was in fact one of the most important and best equipped in the Province. Other canneries within a mile of the group, are the Britannia, Phoenix, Horse Shoe, Pacific Coast, Dumfries and the Canadian Pacific. They were out of the danger line, but it was at one time feared that no power could save the adjoining six factories. The wind which was blowing hard when the fire started dropped to a dead calm very suddenly and the exertions of the volunteers, confined the destruction to the one building which was entirely consumed except the piles in the foundation which are but little injured. The boiler and brick arches are not damaged. The S.S. City of Nanaimo was loading a $3,000 consignment of tin plate at Vancouver for this cannery and the S.S. Dunsmuir has in her cargo from Victoria over $3,000 worth of nets, both of which were expected to arrive at the cannery to-day. There are probably two causes for the fire. A pile driver was working near the building, and the windows of the net loft where the blaze started were open and a spark might have started it. Then the nets in the loft were undergoing an oiling process and it is thought possible spontaneous combustion of oiled material may have resulted. Pete Brown, an old member of the Hyack fire company, late of the Columbia river, had a valuable boat, nets and general outfit destroyed. He made heroic efforts to save them but without success and was obliged to swim ashore, being cut off by the heat and smoke. It is thought that an effort will be made by the owners to rebuild although the time is short before fishing begins.

TWO ENGAGED GIRLS.

It's as good as a circus to listen to the general conversation of two engaged girls. The interesting dialogue usually drags along something like this:

"We have decided just yet when we are to be married, but I think, perhaps, it'll be some time in"——

"Mine is going to be a swell church wedding with a tulle veil and flower girls and white ribbons strung up the aisle, and"——

"Dear me; I wouldn't be married in church for loads of money. I never could say one word before a crowd of people. A simple homewed"——

"Jack says he knows I'll look sweet in a white satin gown, and white is so becoming to me. Jack says that I'll be the prettiest bride in the world. "Of course his ideas are a trifle biased, but—"

"Oh say, you ought to have seen Will when he proposed to me. He acted just like a lunatic, and I wanted to laugh so that I thought I'd die. He plumped down on his knees and grabbed my hand and began to talk in the wildest manner, and"——

"Huh, Jack wasn't that way at all. He was as dignified as a—as a park policeman, and he folded his arms and said: 'Marie, dear, I love you with all my heart'"——

"Jack said upon my word I felt just like yelling for mother, she has such a fondness for humorous scenes. But after a while he got sort of rational, and"——

——"And Jack said"——

At that point there is such a salad of words that it is impossible to unclasp one girl's talk from that of the other. Each appears to talk especially for her own benefit and pleasure, and pays absolutely no attention to her companion's remarks. Shakespeare, when he declared that love and lunacy were of the same order of affliction certainly hit the nail on the head.

VARIOUS FACTS.

Mexico produces anything that can be spoken of in any other country. So varied is the climate that in the same State can be raised any product of the tropics and of the polar region.

Where the bottom of the ocean is bad, an ocean cable will frequently last only three or four years, but on good bottom wire taken up after 20 years has been found almost as good as ever.

M. Charles Margot, of the physical laboratory of the University of Geneva, has found that by rubbing glass with a hot aluminum point clear metallic lines are obtained, which cannot be removed by washing, no matter how often repeated.

Investigation shows that the common sundew exhales 12 ounces of water in 12 hours, and an oak tree with an estimated number of 700,000 leaves would in the same way give off something like 700 tons of water during the five months it carries its foliage.

Experiments made to determine at what age a child first becomes responsive to music show that at six or seven months they are fully so, at least so far as time is concerned. That they are also sensitive to tone at the same age is shown by experiments on a child of seven months, who will not begin to beat time to "Pat-a-cake" standing on the either a tone or chord higher than E, but at once responds to E.

EGGETTE PROCESS FOR ORES

A considerable percentage of the ores shipped from the iron mines and those of richer mineral is so fine that it cannot be manipulated to the best advantage in the furnace, says the American Manufacturer. These flux ores often contain a larger percentage of metal than coarser ores, and mining experts have for some time been endeavoring to find a way by which they could be handled and ore extracted from them at a profit. The Acme Mineral Nugget Co., Milwaukee, Miss., claims to have discovered a process that can be used for this purpose, and which shall put the ores in such shape that they can be utilized in a satisfactory manner. This company manufactures compressing machinery, which transforms these fine ores into solid nugets of ore at small expense. The nuggets can be made any size desired, and are ready for smelting immediately after leaving the press. The ore is pressed together with a binder which contains all the elements used in smelting ordinary ores, making the nugget a combination of ore and high grade combustible. But a small addition of fuel is required in the operation of smelting. Tests have been made under the required grades of heat, showing that the ore nugget will stand handling, transportation, and all the conditions which it is necessary for it to be put through, as well as the natural lump. Machinery, having a capacity of from five to 20 tons an hour, is supplied by the company, and machinery and process are covered by patents.

KAMLOOPS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

J. T. Edwards presided at the adjourned meeting of the Kamloops Agricultural Society last week. A. J. Palmer was appointed a director for Salmon Arm. The election of officers in April was ratified. The constitution was adopted. The show will be held on the Caledonian grounds. J. J. Carment was elected secretary at a salary not less than $50 and M. J. McIver for his services in that direction. At a later meeting R. E. Smith, J. Mellors and J. R. Hull were appointed a committee to arrange the prize list and have the same printed.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The following opinions have been received:

In reply to your inquiry as to the condition of fruit prospects in this vicinity, I must say there is a prospect for only a very light crop indeed of apples and pears. What few plum and cherry trees I have are heavily loaded. I had a large crop last year; so I suppose fruit trees seldom bear heavy crops two years in succession. The trees are in a healthy state and comparatively free from insect pests. I am not posted as to the prospects of fruit crops in the upper country.—

THOS. G. EARL.

Lytton, June 6, 1895.

I beg to state in reply to yours that plums and prunes held their bloom, fully fruited, cheeries partly also. Apples are a light crop. I fear, as far as I have been able to learn. Orchard trees seem to be growing well where care has been taken to keep them free from fungus, insect pests and moss. Grain and hay crop look well so far; as for the root crop it is too early to judge results. Will report a little later more fully.

H. KIPP,
Inspector Board of Horticulture.

Chilliwack, June 10, 1895.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of pills. We are selling more of Parmalee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmalee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

OUR OWN PROVINCE.

Summary of the News Culled from the Inland Exchanges.

The Mabel claim has been bonded for $5,000.

The O. K. is now turning out over $100 worth of ore a day.

The St. Elmo has been bonded to Messrs. Loring and Crane.

John Brown, of Okanagan Mission, has put out 2,000 tobacco plants.

Major Retallick is reported to have acquired possession of the Golden King mine.

A. Hall and P. McCormick have located a claim called the Whale Elephant on Stony creek. The ore assays $38 in gold and 70 ozs. in silver.

If Lord Aberdeen opens the Royal City show this year the Okanagan & Spallumcheen Agricultural Society will endeavor to secure his presence also.

The Poorman and Nelson Hydraulic Companies are pounding away for all they are worth extracting the precious metal from the bowels of the earth.

A rich strike of free milling ore has been made near the boundary at Trail Creek. Assays show an average of over an ounce of gold and a rush to that neighborhood is expected.

An English company, represented by Mr. Hughes, is prospecting a piece of ground near Lillooet. It is considered good, and water will be brought from Cayuse creek, though some heavy digging will have to be done.

The Alpha mine, near Silverton, in the Slocan district, has 200 tons of ore ready for shipment. Owing to the richness of this mine, its output can only be shipped by way of the Nakusp & Slocan railway and it will go to Omaha.

On the Lambert claim on Bridge river men are engaged bringing water to sluice a channel so as to divert the course of the river, exposing 1 1-2 miles of the bed which is supposed to be very rich. There are rich quartz ledges farther up the river.

J. B. Hobson, manager of the Cariboo Hydraulic Company at Quesnelle, writes that more men are going into Cariboo than can find work; quite a number are destitute, and it would be charity to dissuade those who have no means from going up.

There are rumors of an immense strike near Nelson. It is said that the find consists of an enormous deposit of low grade free milling quartz, in an easily accessible position. If in opening up it is as good as the sample it will be one of the most valuable properties in the world.

President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific, who is to spend a month in British Columbia, will first take a look at the hydraulic mine in Cariboo in which he has an interest. A clean-up is to be made at one of these mines on the 20th inst., and it is expected to reach fully $50,000.

The Sea King mine is situated on the north side of Duck Creek on Duck Mountain, within 1 1-2 miles of navigable water and is owned by the Columbia Mining Company of Wisconsin. It is a dry ore. The ledge on the surface is about five feet wide and carries gray copper which assays from 85 to 400 ozs., silver and from $4 to $18 in gold. The development consists of a shaft sunk on the lead to a depth of 20 feet, and a tunnel to tap the ledge at a depth of 150 feet has been run in for about 200 feet but the parties doing the work had to quit on account of water. Altogether the development on this property would figure up to about $3,000. Other claims on the same lead are the Tonawanda, Nancy Hanks and another on the south and one, name unknown, on the north.

Although mining operations are not, as yet, carried on on a very extension scale and the creeks and rivers that flow into the north end of Kootenay lake, enough is known of the mineral character of the country to justify the expenditure of money by both the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Were the Dominion Government to expend $2,000 on the river that connects Kootenay and Columbia lakes, a river that is less than 10 miles long, the, steamboats on Kootenay lake would have 50 miles more navigable water in which to run. All that is required of the Provincial Government is to keep open the trails already built. These are through timber, and if the fallen trees are not kept cut, the trails soon become impassable for pack animals.

TRAIL IS ALL RIGHT.

The construction of a smelter at or near Rossland will be commenced within the next 20 days, says the Rossland Record. That work will commence on a large smelter within a short time. There is great excitement the parties who are to build it could rely upon the speedy completion of the Red Mountain Railway, there is no question but it would be built there, but as the matter without railroad connections is impracticable, it will more than likely be built at Northport, and possibly at Waneta. Capt. Chas. H. Thompson, representing Butte and New York capitalists who are interested in the project, has closed a contract with the Le Roi company for 75,000 tons of ore, which is estimated to be two years' output of the mine. The ore is to be delivered on the dump of the mine in not less quantity than 50 tons per day. A prominent mining man, in speaking of the matter the first of the week, said: "All that will deprive Rossland of the smelter will be the lack of railroad facilities, and I think that difficulty will be overcome. Eastern capitalists, who have been playing a losing game in backing Corbin, may consider the Red Mountain Railway a way out of it, and furnish the money and build the road. I would not be surprised if the smelter people would not come to the rescue. They must realize the importance of handling ore in the camp instead of hauling it elsewhere, and I believe may give the necessary assistance to construct the railroad from Rossland to Northport. Mining men generally are much pleased with the prospect of a smelter being built. They say it puts the camp in the front rank and does much to prove its value as a mining centre. The smelter will start out with a capacity of 100 tons a day, and be enlarged as the output of the camp demands. It is pointed out that low grade ores can be profitably handled with a smelter in this vicinity. Many claims now lying idle will start up, as it is calculated that $5 ore can be treated with profit, where the cost of mining and hauling is light. The building of a smelter to treat the ores of the district is the very best evidence of the permanence of the camp. A very careful examination of the district was made by the expert of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, which is to build the smelter, and upon a favorable report, the contract for the 75,000 tons of ore was concluded. Captain Thompson said: "The matter is now public property, and you may say that I have made a contract with the Le Roi people for 75,000 tons of ore to be delivered on the dump of the mine in lots of not less than 50 tons per day. Work on the smelter will commence not later than July 1st, and it will be in operation by the 1st of October. I represent the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, August Heinse, of Butte, is the president, and E. T. Nicholls, a very wealthy New York man, is one of the principal stockholders." When asked if it was the intention of his company to buy other ores of the district, the captain replied: "Certainly. We will buy all ores we can treat, and if the capacity of our works proves inadequate, they will be increased, and if there proves to be any considerable quantity of ore that we cannot treat, we will put in other and suitable machinery to do it. Trail is all right," added the genial captain, and he never said anything truer.

ASHCROFT DOINGS.

Ashcroft, June 8.—Nothing very exciting has occurred this week. The weather is warm and pleasant and crops are making great strides after the recent rains. The grain fields are looking healthy, the vegetables are flourishing, and potatoes are in blossom; fruit trees also give evidence of a large crop, and the grapes will be more abundant than they have been for several years. Walters, the popular proprietor of the restaurant, says his grape gardens are also looking well and donned gay colors in honor of the fine weather.——The shipping business is still increasing and the freight agent is busy early and late. An assistant will be necessary if it keeps on like the present. The amount of freight received here is enormous considering the size of the place. Harvey and Baly alone have forwarded in the neighborhood of 100,000 lbs of mining supplies to the interior this week.——Besides numerous teams leaving for up country this week, there have been two pack trains, Ah Chee's and Augustine's loaded with provisions, and Catline's pack train is now in, ready for a load.——J. Wilson shipped another lot of cattle this week, one hundred and one head or five carloads were destined for Victoria, two for New Westminster, and one for Nanaimo.——Harvey & Bailey imported a car of flour from the American side.——The Columbia Hydraulic mining Company shipped their supplies to Quesnelle the first of the week.——L. McKay's saddlery business is so brisk that he has been obliged to send to the coast for an assistant.——D. Lawrence, Ashcroft's jeweler, now sports a fine pair of greys which he purchased from S. Tingley, manager of the B. C. Express Co.——The temperance bridge gang, of which the genial Hugh McDonald is foreman, has returned to Ashcroft. Cold water seems to make a fine looking crowd.——G. Perry's work train is also side tracked here.——A. Newland sports two trophies, won from the two butchers, as the result of Mr. Stoddart's election.——Rev. F. Hardwick and wife left last Wednesday for their new sphere of usefulness at Vernon. It is hoped they will like their field.——Rev. J. Turner, who is to preach in place of Rev. Mr. Hardwich, and J. A. Newland drove to Clinton in the early part of the week and spent a very enjoyable time visiting old friends and acquaintances whom both knew in early days. All gladly welcomed Rev. Mr. Turner, the pioneer Methodist minister whose Irish witticisms invigorated boys' meetings years ago.——Misses J. Newland and A. Tingley rode up to visit the Prairie ranch one day this week.——Miss Pauline Tingley has been spending several days visiting friends in Lytton. She will return this evening.——Last Thursday evening the Good Templars moved into the new I.O.O.F. hall and made a good commencement by initiating two new members into the mystical rites and ceremonies of the order.——Charlie Huddock started on the west bound train the night before last. He will probably go to the coast.——Geo. Smith is spending a few days in Ashcroft.——We are sorry to note that M. P. Stewart has not been feeling well lately.

SCRIBE.

A MINING BOOM.

Irwin C. Stump, of San Francisco, believes that the desire for investment in mines which now prevails in London, Paris and Berlin, will soon extend to New York and spread over the entire continent. He looks for a general boom. His opinion is considered valuable. "I would not express an opinion on the subject," said Mr. Stump, "unless I had some foundation for it. And I think a great deal of money will be invested in American mines within a short time. There is as great excitement in London over mining properties as there was in San Francisco in 1876 over the Comstock. Men with money want mining property. This eagerness for mining properties is not confined to London, but is quite as much in evidence in Paris and Berlin. In these mines are now the favorite investment throughout Europe. We had a similar boom in California during the Comstock days, but the excitement of those days and the investments then made were insignificant to that which is now going on in London. Europe is now engrossed with the properties in Africa and Australia. The efforts to mine for gold in the new fields in Australia will probably, in all probability, be a failure from the lack of water there. The question now will be confined to Africa. The system of developing these properties is as follows: An exploration company was formed of which the Rothschilds are the chief capitals and Cecil Rhodes the promoter in Africa. This company, as the name implies, explores the country for mines. The stock of these mines is placed on the exchange in London for sale, and the people all over England are buying. As to America, there is no doubt that an exploration company will be formed in New York on the same lines as those in London. It would doubtless have been organized this month had certain gentlemen remained in New York. Senator Jones is deeply interested in the project, and D. O. Mills and John W. Mackay will invest. Indeed, New York is quite as ready to take up mining investments as London or Paris. All the money needed to carry on work in the United States similar to that which the Rothschilds are backing in Africa can be had in New York in a short time. The exploration company, which will be organized in a few weeks or months will operate in this way: In the first place, it will have a very large working capital. If a mine owner comes to it with a mine for sale to the company, he will be requested to pay for an examination of the property by one of the experts of the company. If the expert's report is satisfactory the company will either buy the property and develop it for itself, or will endeavor to sell it, charging a commission. With the endorsement of the property by the company this will not be difficult to do. Or if the mine owner wants enough money to put up a mill, the company will do that and take a share of the returns; or the company will take a property, with a view of opening it up to see what it contains. This is quite satisfactory after a certain amount of work has been done, it will be dropped and the loss accepted. It will be the aim also of the company to list the stock of mines with the exchanges and offer for sale to the public. New York is eager for this movement. The great excitement in Europe has extended to this country, and the people of the east are ready to invest their money in mines. It is my opinion that this country is a better field for a mining boom than Africa or Australia. We have a good mining territory in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington. There are innumerable prospects which will pay a company to explore. If an exploration company takes hold of these properties, examines them carefully, by a competent expert, and then publishes his opinion of them, the people in the east will have more confidence in them and will put their money in them. I think this movement in American mines will begin in the fall." How much more might he have expressed faith in British Columbia propositions!

CANADIAN TOPICS.

The Winnipeg Nor'Wester, in reverting to the Manitoba school question, says that considered merely as a factor in the elections, Sir Mackenzie Bowell could desire nothing better than to be forced by the inaction and contumacy of the Manitoba Government and Legislature to stand by the constitution as interpreted by the Privy Council.

The London Advertiser approves of Mr. Henniker Heaton's scheme of penny a word cablegrams, and, as Canada would share in the benefits, wishes the movement success.

The Brantford Expositor commenting on the budget debate and the division, says that there are unmistakable signs that Sir Richard Cartwright has now the people on his side.

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IN GOLDEN CARIBOO.

What is Being Done to Win the Precious Metal From Mother Earth.

Barkerville, June 7.—The lay-over season expired on June 1st., 11 days extension over the usual time having been granted by the Gold Commissioner on account of the lingering fondness of "the beautiful snow" for this cold and auriferous altitude, and now all of the hydraulic diggings are in full blast, notwithstanding one or two recent cold nights have somewhat retarded the water supply for efficient piping. Jim Boyce's claim at the head of Williams Creek, shows about 2 feet of gravel in the face and from other indications a good clean-up is expected this summer. The Black Jack Company are piping day and night in fine looking gravel and anticipate finding similar pay in the slope of the hill as they head on the level ground. The Eye Opener, adjoining the Black Jack, an acquisition by the Whittier Concession Company, is running with a double crew of men, and if the water supply keeps up, its reputation as a paying property will no doubt satisfy the present owners. The Newton Company on Flint's Gulch have struck good pay gravel on the right bank of the gulch, and it looks favorable for a heavy clean up this fall. The John Butts claim above Newtons, is also piping in good pay dirt and the seasons wash up will no doubt be a large one. The Forest Rose Company have all the water their ditch will carry and are making good use of it. This claim never fails to p