## BOARD OF TRADE

Proceedings at Yesterday's Annual Meeting-The Election of Officers.

Voluminous Report for the Year Presented by Secretary Elworthy.

The annual meeting of the B. C. Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, with President Kirk in the chair.

The following members were present: G. A. Kirk, A. C. Flumerfelt, Simon Leiser, M. Baker, D. R. Ker, J. Mitchell. J. Clarke, E. B. Marvin, Capt. Cox, Capt. Warren, W. Walker, W. P. Bone. J. Harvey, J. Nicholles, J. Davies, H. H. Cohen, F. E. Billinghurst, W. G. Cameron, A. G. McCandless, W. Munsie. L. G. McQuade, Hon. Col. Prior, M.P., Ed. Pearson, T. Earle, M.P., Hon. Senator Macdonald, C. E. Renouf, T. S. Futcher, R. Hall, F. Elworthy, Hon. Senator Templeman, C. D. Mason, W. Morris and others.

secretary read the annual report, as fol-To the Members of the British Colum-

After the reading of the minutes the

Gentlemen.-The progress of British Columbia has been very satisfactory during the past twelve months; with but few exceptions all branches of industry show substantial improvement. MINING.

Notwithstanding the excitement caus-

Amount. Per Cent.

their values and report favorably. The wild speculation in the formation of mixing companies, complained of a year ago, has disappeared. Many of the proindustry, only 1,565 tons being produced perties are now in the hands of companies having the necessary capital to describe the minerals work them. The apathy which previous-mentioned there are immense deposits of ly existed toward the smelting of ores in iren ore of very high grade, many situ-British Columbia is fast disappearing, ated near good harbors, with the fluxes

West Kootenay-The district of West Kootenay contributed over 95 per cent. of the output of lode mines in 1897. This is accounted for as much by the natural waterways and short lines of railway which open it up and facilitate the shipment of ores as by the richness

or extent of the ores themselves. Trail—In the Trail Creek division, of which Rossland is the centre, develop-ments of the past year have tended to confirm the belief in the permanency of lode veins. Although the number of shipping mines has not largely increased, the output nearly doubled that of the pervious twelve months. It is well known that many claims in this division are unworked at present on account of the lode veins. The bright future of these mines is found in the folcount of the lode veins. The bright future of these mines is found in the following figures: In 1894 the average value of the ore treated from the Roseland camp was \$40.69 per ton; in 1895 it was \$32.65; in 1896 it was \$32.65; and in 1897 only \$30.48 per ton, nevertheless in the year last mentioned the profit was from \$12 to \$16 per ton. In 1897 the average smelting charge was \$11 per ton, but with cheaper fuel combined with the improved facilities and larger plant now being completed there is a possibility of Rossland ores being treated at \$7 per ton. Add to these conditions a reduction in the cost of making and transportation expenses reduced to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued at \$10 per ton, but with cheaper fuel combined with the improved facilities and larger plant now being completed there is a possibility of Rossland cope or evalued at \$7 per ton. Add to these conditions a reduction in the cost of making, and transportation expenses reduced to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued at \$10 per ton, but with the improved facilities and larger plant now being completed there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued for a small fee, but to hold it what is called "assessment work" must be idead to mercepond with fine the provincial government is done, but what is called "assessment work" must be identified to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued to the lowest point, there is a prospect of Rossland copper ore valued for a fine and the lowest point of the low

ore at an average value of \$16.81 per ton as follows: 20.7 ounces of silver, .4 of gold, and 3.63 per cents of copper per 2,000 pounds of ore. A dividend of \$133.750 was paid to the owners of the mine. On another property a ten stamp mill has been operated. The value of 1.251 tons of ore was \$9.25 per ton, of which \$7.70 was saved in the crushings. and \$1.55 left in the concentrates.

Slocan—The silver-lead mines of the Slocas paid about a million dollars in dividends in 1897; the net production per smelter returns being 33,576 tons, against 16,500 tons in the previous year and 9,514 tons in 1895. The average va-

lue of these ores in 1897 was \$97.70 per They were smelted in the United States at a cost, adding freight, of \$22 a ton, to which must be added the United States duty on the lead, cost of min-ing, sacking and delivering to shipping port; the profit was from \$50 to \$55 per ton. It is worthy of note that some Slocan silver-lead mines have lately been transferred to British companies, whilst others are being examined with the same object. Claims upon which little

Cariboo—The output of the placer

Great efforts have been made to reach the bedrock of the principal gold bearing creeks of the early sixties, when Cariboo was known to all the world. Shafts were sunk 50 to 125 feet deep, but in many cases just when the prize seemed within reach the miners were driven out by water. Attempts have been continued the restriction placed upon it by the Behring Sea Arbitraton in 1894, in which year the season's catch was 97, ed for years past, but the great cost of transporting machinery and provisions has proved a great obstacle. It is believed that the bedrock of these creeks can only be worked by draining, which will require an outlay of much capital.

Very great expansion of these industries may be looked for.

SEALING.

SEALING.

The sealing industry continues to suffer from the restriction placed upon it by the Behring Sea Arbitraton in 1894, in which year the season's catch was 97.

474 seals; last season the catch was only 30,410 seal. The arbitration award of \$463,454 as determined by Her Britannic Majesty's government and United States commissions has been paid to the Dominion government and the prelimination of these creeks continued the regular service every other continued. The summer, and monthly during the winter. The Northern Pacific Steam-ship Company has four steamers on the company has has proved a great obstacle. It is believed that the bedrock of these creeks can only be worked by draining, which will require an outlay of much capital. Hydraulicing is a costly undertaking in consequence of the great distance, between the gold bearing gravel and water at the required elevation; and the shortness of the season at which water has been available is also a strong factor against big dividends. In most cases where hydraulicing has been carried on profitable returns have resulted. In the Quesnelle district exploration work is progressing by sinking shafts in the progressing by sinking shafts in the gravel of an ancient channel. Bedrock has been reached at 275 feet, but is found pitching at the rate of one in two; found pitching at the rate of one in two; sinking along this bedrock is now proceeding. Should good gravel pay be found, the result will be the opening up of enormpus works on these old chan-Another scheme, the result of which is looked forward to with great interest and will probably be determined before the end of the present year, is the damming of the south fork of the Ouesnelle ming of the south fork of the Quesnelle river, which it is expected will permit of mining many miles in its bed. In the past much gold has been taken from the bars and bottom of this river, but only

bars and bottom of this river, but only a small portion could be worked by the methods employed. The dam will cost fully \$250,000. Dredging in the upper Fraser continues, but there is little information at hand as to the result. Much money is being spent in various mining works in Ca-iboo, affording employment to a large force of men. Foreign capitalists are watching these operations with great interest. erations with great interest.

Vancouver Island—Prospecting and

development work has increased in Van-couver Island, and it is likely that ship-Notwithstanding the excitement caused by the discovery of placer gold in the Klondike region, mining in British Columbia has not been neglected, and the output of 1897 exceeded the previous ments of importance will be made at an early date. The ore veins mainly ieyear by 40 per cent.

The following table, prepared by the is being erected at one of the latter claims. output of all the mines in the province Free Milling Quartz-Free milling

Increase character is throughout British Columbia, and two properties of that character have been worked profitably for some years

Placer Gold-The districts of Cariboo, Cassiar, Omineca, Skeena and Stikine afford a very rich field for pros-

The manufacture of coke in\_1895-96.

British Columbia is fast disappearing, with the certainty that they can be treated profitably. In this connection the following figures are interesting: 68,304 tans of Rossland copper-gold ore averaging \$30.48 per ton returned a profit of \$12 to \$16 per ton; 33,576 tons of Slocan ore assaying 108.5 silver per ton, and 45.7 per cent, lead, gross value \$97.70 per ton, returned a profit of \$50 to \$55 per ton. talist to put them into marketable form. The mining outlook all over British considerable reduction on last year's Columbia is excellent. Late development work in the shipping mines has brought to view large bodies of ore which alone assures a continuance of the monthly increasing output, and the completion of the railways under construction and those projected will enable for lad smelting. The Pilot Bay smelter many valuable properties to ship and swell later returns. The cost of transportation and treatment is being reduced with the result that many properties which no one would work a year ago, are now operated profitably. The prospecting work done in divisions not traversed by railways is most encouraging and satisfies those best acquainted with the country that mining in British Columbia

of 1897 would be large, but the total pack of 1,015,577 cases, an increase of 58 per cent, over and above the previous highest record exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine. The increase was al-most exclusively from the Fraser river and is accounted for principally by hatchery established there in 1884; diminution of seals in the Pacific oceau is believed to have had a beneficial effect on the salmon run. A combine of the principal salmon canners in British tor the purpose of preventing undue competition in the British markets. This has had a beneficial effect, and has worked satisfactorily in the interests of all concerned. There were no changes in the fisheries regulations last year, neither was the recommendation of the joint fisheries commission acted upon for a common close fishing season in the United States waters contiguous to Fritish fisheries commission acted upon for a are wanted for blasting purposes, and a good opening for business is reported. The foregoing are all the products of the Columbia. The Dominion government receipts from salmon fishing licenses in British Columbia amounted to about \$50,000 in 1897, whilst the total expenditure of the department of fisheries was others are being examined with the same object. Claims upon which little development work has been done and held at high figures can now be bought at prices likely to be more attractive to capitalists.

East Kootenay—There was not much increase in the output of the East Kootenay mines, heither is any expected until the Liver's Next register. The same of the department of fisheries was not much increase in the output of the East Kootenay mines, heither is any expected until the Liver's Next register register. It was expected further. tenay mines, heither is any expected until the Urow's Nest railway reaches Kootenay Lake in september next, but a great deal of prospecting has been done specialist would be stationed in British Columbia for the purpose of British Columbia for the purpose of studying fish life more completely. Oysters and lobsters have been brought from the East and planted in British Columbia tidal waters, and the first reports of these experiments were favorable. Halibut and sturgers fishing continues as studying fish life more completely. Oysters and lobsters have been brought from the East and planted in British Columbia tidal waters, and the first reports of Cariboo—The output of the placer mines in Cariboo was small in 1897. The various creeks have yielded thirty-five million dollars since 1858; but the cold surface workings are now about cleaned up and there have been no recent discoveries of any importance. Wood purp. As Japan how importance workings are now about cleaned up and there have been no recent discoveries of any importance. Wood purp. As Japan how importance workings are now about the East and lobsters have been brought from pulp from Germany and Sweden there have been the East and planted in British Columbia. A large mill will be option to the Columbia should be a market for the pulp of British Columbia. A large mill will be option to the Columbia should be a market for the pulp of British Columbia. A large mill will be option to the countrious dollars per annum, and is very high per capita compared with the other provinces and will depend largely on export trade. OCEAN TRADE.

The Canadian Pacific railway's steamships and assistance to railways. Much disap-

Dominion government and the preliminary steps are now being taken for its distribution amongst the claimants.

LUMBER.

The Crow's Nest Pass reliway from Lethbridge will be open to Kootenay lake in September next; distance, about 300 miles of this fine principal North Pacific exporting mills having reministed, competition is very keen. There are rivery sawmills in the province with daily capacity of one and three-quarter million feet. The wooded area is about 285,000 square miles and includes 40 kinds of timber; 502,617 acres of timber lands are leased. The present output of the lumber mills does not deplete the forest lands to any great extent, but ther is considerable loss caused by forest fire which occur yearly. The recommendation of this board that all imber for export be graded has not been carried out. The necessary act was passed by the legislature, but it has not yet been proclaimed. This is to be regretted, as such specific grading would protect the mill men and simplify the work of the purchaser when placing orders.

AGRICULTURE.

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AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture in British Columbia never appeared thore favorable for success than at the present time. The increased demand of the past two years and the good crops have done much toward reestablishing the confidence of the farmers. The harvest of 1897 was especially good and prices were greatly advanced as the result of the mining activity and the Yukon movement. As a consequence stocks have been well cleaned out and farmers have realized above the average. The acceage this year as last, and the yield will be short. However, fruit growing as an industry is progressing rapidly and the home market is well supplied. An outlet is provided in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, and the export in that direction promises are the supplied. An outlet is provided in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, and the export in that direction promises are realized and the work at once. Parliament prorogued with the work at once parliament and terminate at Dease and the export in that direction promises are the attention of the manitor of additional assistance of 99 miles. The exploration will be short. How the provincial government of additional assistance which would be received from the Tombin's government of additional assistance of 99 miles. The exploration will only the part of the main and the acceptance of the farming the continuation of \$4,000 per mile for this railway and the sum of \$4,000 per mile for this railway and the provincial provincial provincial provincial provincial provincial provincial provincial and the export in that direction promises well and is practically unlimited. The canning and preserving industry is steadily growing and affords profitable outlet for the surplus fruits. Great improve-When it is considered that in 1892 the total output of lode mines was only \$100,000, against \$7,050,000 in 1897, a better idea can be formed of the progress made in silver-lead and coppersold mining. Since the foregoing figures were prepared a, steadily increasing the output, no claims reserved for the mouthly output has been maintained. British Columbia mines now mak higher in the London market than ever before, and foreign capital for mining purposes is easily available for the purchase and development of properties upon which sufficient work has been done to enable mining experts to determine their values and report favorably. The which they have to cope to a greater ex-tent each year. The fact that imports in the aggregate have not diminished is due to the great increase of population and the extraordinary demand created by mining development and the Yukon trade. In all districts favorable to the dairying interest, greater attention is he-ing paid to this subject. On the Delta of the Fraser river and at Victoria there seems to be a good opening for the can-

PUBLIC WORKS.

ment to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the channel of the Fraser river this year, believing it to be more economical to spend a large sum in one season than to distribute the same amount over a number of years.

Appropriations have been voted for a new wire via Alberni. This board's recommendation that Esquimalt be connected by telegraph has been carried out. An appropriation has been voted by the Dominion par-

hament for weather forecasts on this coast.

Such forecasts will be of great value to the

NAVIGATION.

TELEGRAPHS.

ning of vegetables. INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. The capacity of the smelter at Trail is being increased to 500 tons per day and two lead stacks are being added. Adthough the plant is not operating at pretreatment are being entered into at a considerable reduction on last year's ments and enlargements of the plant have been effected. A new copper stack for lad smelting. The Filot Bay smelter has not run during the year. At present Kootenay is producing enough lead to supply the whole of Canada, still all the lead ores are being treated in the United States, the mine owners paying United States duty, \$30 per ton, for lead dontents on ore mined. Canada imports all its lead and manufactures of lead, paying duty therefor 40 cents per 100 lbs. ing duty therefor 40 cents per 100 lbs. The fact that two smelters in Kootensy which have heretofore handled only cop-

of the iron trade of the Orient. The forests of this province are being looked

NAVIGATION.

Lighthouses have been established at Prospect Bluff, at the entrance of the First Narrows, Vancouver, and at Cape Mudge. Another is under construction on the Sisters in the Gulf of Georgia, and contracts have been awarded for others on Egg Island and Surf Island, Millbank Sound. Beacons have been erected at Gibson's Landing, Howebeen erected at Gibson's Landing, Howebeen erected at Gibson's Landing, Howebeen erected at Welcome Pass. Work is proceeding at Brotchie Ledge, where a stone beacon with electric light is to be established. New buoys have been placed at Ripple Rock, Johnston's Straits, Da'll Path, Seaforth Channel and at the Kie-Kish Narrows and at Finla'son Channel. Other aids to navigation have received the usual attention. The chief engineer of the department of marine has recently visited Brit'sh Columbia, and it is understood that other works are under consideration, including a light on Fiddle Reef. Semaphore stations have been established at Little Canyon, Strine river. On the northern route and west const of Vancouver Island many important works have been requested for the greater safety of shipping. The discovery of gold in the Canadian Tukon country was reported at this board's previous annual meeting, and very soon afterwards it commenced to exprise by steamships from St. Michaels. It is difficult to state exactly what amount has since come out of that country, but it is certainly large for the number of persons employed and the short season during which mining is carried on. Immediately upon arrival of the gold there was a rush of miners and prospectors from all parts of the world, but principally from the United States, and the majority of the newspapers having generally referred to these new gold discoveries as being in Alaska, and the fact that there was an established trade between Alaska and the United States, the early Argonauts were induced to outfit and sail from the headquarters of the Alaska companies. The merchants of the coast cities of British Columbia promptly made preparations for handling the enormous trade which had sprung up so suddenly; steamships were put on all the routes, and the business which followed appreciably affected nearly every industry in the province. The heaviest traffic was during the months of January to April, inclusive. Since the month last named travel has fallen off, and at present is almost nil; but it is believed that many persons who intended to go to the Canadian Yukon country are only holding back for the results of the wash-up of last spring. The reports received are very conflicting, but it is expected to append hereto, before printing, some additional and reliable information upon the Canadian Yukon country. THE CANADIAN YUKON. EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE. There are several articles of import to apan which should be supplied from British Columbia. While the demand Japan which should be supplied from British Columbia. While the demand for lumber in Japan is stated to be "enormous," the exports from this province during the past year were only some few million feet. Shingles also are used extensively. As coke is imported from England and Germany, there is no apparent reason why British Col-umbia should not monopolize that maradian Yukon country. TRADE AND OUTLOOK.

Increasing interest and knowledge of British Columbia has resulted in unmistakable expressions of confidence. The opening up of so many branches of Eastern Canadian banks, the extension of the Western Union Telegraph Company's system, and high standard of the provincial government securities and municipal debentures are worthy of note. The province offers numerous and varied opportunities for profitable investment, requiring only investigation by experts to satisfy capitalists that there is a rich and paying field for the employment of any amount of money. The tables of export and import, appended hereto, show the volume of trade to have increased annually, with the past twelve minths well in advance of any previous year. British Columbia's contributions to the Dominion treasury now amount to ever her million Increasing interest and knowledge of Brit-China, Corea and Formosa will add en-ormously to the demand for manufac-tures of iron. It is therefore surprising three of iron. It is therefore surprising that the iron ore deposits of British Columbia do not receive more attention. With proper blast furnaces, rolling mills, and the usual attendant machinery. British Columbia should secure a large share of the iron trade of the Orient. The forests of this province are being looked

pointment was felt upon the prorogation of Dominion parliament without aid being granted towards the construction of the Stikine-Teslin Lake railway. Any railway which will open up British Columbia and increase settlement substantially benefits the whole Dominion, it is therefore unfair, especially in the face of the large excess of contributions to the federal treasury over expenditures, that the progress of this province should be retarded by the withholding of fair measures of recognition. The statistical information presented herewith will be found complete and, as far as possible, up to dute. Space forbids anything like a report which will do justice to the mineral wealth and other natural resources of British Columbia, but additional information will be furnished upon application to the secretary.

The board will begin the new year with the largest membership in its history, and the increased business which has lately fallen upon the council and standing committees august well for its future usefulness.

All of which is respectfully submitted RATIWAYS

province, and he thought it appropriate that in the absence of a regular chamber of mines that the B. C. Board of Trade should deal with the question. He was glad to note the recommendation regarding the restaking of claims. He did not (cho the congratulations commonly heard regarding the output of our mines. The output is not comensurate with the large number of excellent mineral locations, and he thought the restaking of claims was one of the causes of this drawback. Another step he recommended was the proper advertising of our minwas the proper advertising of our min-eral resources. There also should be ublished balance sheets of the different silver and gold mining companies. A tax on mines he thought, would assist in developing claims which, having been crown granted, were lying idle. The assessment expenditure of \$100 a year, he thought, should also be increased, and if these steps were taken the mining industry would advance by leaps and bounds. The report was then adopted. The balance sheet and financial report vas submitted and adopted, showing no liabilities and assets to the value of \$8,-

264.48. The meeting then proceeded to the start at Glenora and terminate at Dease lake, a distance of 99 miles. The explora-tory surveys are completed. election of officers. A. C. Flumerfelt, Wm. Ward, G. A. Kirk, Simon Leiser and C. Hayward were nominated for president. All of these withdrew and the secretary cast a ballot for G. A. The provincial parliament buildings, the foundation of which was laid in 1893, were completed, and the last session of the legislature, commencing February 10, was held there. Extensive additions to the asylum at New Westminster were commenced, and gaois were erected in Kamloops and Nelson in 1897. The post office and customs buildings at Victoria, erected by the Deminston government, have been completed and will be occupied immediately. These constitute the most important works of the local government. The dock at William Head quarantine station is to be extended, for which purpose \$6,000 has been justiced; grants have also been made for improving Nanasmo harbor, the Columbia, Skeena, Kootenay and Fraser rivers. This board asked the Dominion government to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the channel of the Fraser The provincial parliament buildings, the Kirk, who was declared elected.

A. C. Flumerfelt, W. J. Pendray, W.

A. Ward and Simon Leiser were nominated for vice-president, all of whom withdrew with the exception of Mr. withdrew with the exception of Mr. Ward who was declared elected.

F. Elworthy was the only nomination for secretary, and he therefore enters on his ninth year in that office. There were fifty-eight nominations for There were fifty-eight nominations for the council, of whom fifteen were selected, as follows: W. H. Bone, W. F. Bullen, H. H. Cohen, L. Crease, J. G. Cox, F. C. Davidge, R. Erskine, R. Hall, D. R. Ker, Simon Leiser, A. G. McCandless, L. G. McQuade, F. B. Pemberton, Ed. Pearson and J. H. Todd. Geo, A. Taylor, E. Welsh, Ernest Semple, Chas. R. King and W. J. Hanna were elected to membership on the board. The board of arbitration consists of the following: J. G. Cox, L. Crease, F. the following: J. G. Cox, L. Crease, F. C. Davidge, R. Erskine, G. Gillespie, C. Hayward, A. G. McCandless L. G. McQuade, L. Picher, E. G. Prior, C. E. Renouf and Wm. Wilson.

The telegraph service to Vancouver Island has been greatly improved within the past few months. The rates also have been lowered. In April last the Western Union Telegraph Company extended its service to Victoria, and intends to connect with points on the Mainland at an early date. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph has laid a new cable between the Mainland and Vancouver Island; and hass withing the old cable as an alternative line as The following statement was made by the chairman regarding the customs returns for the last two years: Nanaimo.

| Dxports; | Imports. | Bevenue; | .....\$2,609,097 | \$ 200,294 | \$ 50,193.03 | .....2,679,024 | 239,707 | £ 5258.15 | utilized the old cable as an alternative line 1897 via San Juan de Fuca Strait. The Domin-1898 ion government has been asked repeatedly to put the important station of Carmanah in uninterrupted connection with Victoria. Victoria.

Exports. Imports. Revenue .....\$2,490,391 \$2,754,070 \$731,506.52 ..... 1,640,250 3,360,640 896,838.11 The auditors are C. E. Renouf, W. H. Bone and F. Claxton. A vote of thanks was passed to the president and scruiteers, and the meeting adjourned at

A POPULAR DELUSION.

If we are to believe the statements in the journals which support Mr. Turner that have appeared since the govrnment's defeat at the polls could no longer be disputed, the people of British Columbia have been suffering from a delusion, says the News-Advertiser. It has been the popular belief that the govern-ment of the province was in the interests of the people and its maintenance subject to their will and pleasure. Appar ently this was a grave mistake. If, as we say, we are to accept the statements of the government organs, the administration is not that, but simply to find positions of influence and emolument for Mr. Turner and his colleagues. In some manner, which is not specified those gentlemen have acquired a prescriptive right to control the affairs of British Columbia and fifteen years of uninterrupted possession of the provincial administration have given them a title into which any inquiry-much more any attempt to question it—is little less than treason-felony. The idea of any man or set of men suggesting that he or they should—at the demand of the people—occupy the places which Mr. Turner and his collective have corrected. his colleagues have come to regard as their private possessions is raising a storm of abuse and obloquy on such profane persons as might be expected to pursue a man who had robbed a church or murdered his mother-in-law.

It is scarcely less startling to find that in the view of these distracted defend-ers of the present government no man who attempts to oust that government from power can be actuated by anything but the most selfish and personal mo-tives. In the minds of these critics there is no public spirit in British Colum bia; no motives, in regard to public af-fairs, but those of the lowest and most sordid character. Yet they themselves contradict that view in the naivest and simplest manner. Any one who supports Mr. Turner is imbued with the most patriotic and loftiest sentiments. To extol the jobbery of which the administra tion has been guilty is to evince a sagacity of no mean order. But the man who questions the policy which is in the interest of the few and against that of the many is, according to these writers, on a par with the footpad or the mid-night burglar. To say that the Chief Commissioner has proved himself in-capable is to utter a libel of the blackes kind. To question the wisdom of any of the acts of the Provincial Secretary is to put oneself down as ignorant of the first principles of government. To deny the proposition that Mr. Turner is statesman with whom the Chamberlain and Gladstones are but pigmies is-well almost to commit the unpardonable Certainly, the government's defeat has elicited views which may well set the people thinking. Had there been any doubt before that it was time for a change, the articles in the government organs during the last few days must convince anyone that the interests province demand a clean sweep, not only of the government itself but of all the gang which have been hanging on to it.

THE CREW DEFENDED Sailors on La Bourgogne Said Not to Have Been Brutal.

New York, July 14.-Paul Fauguet, acting general agent for the United States and Canada of the Campagne Generale Trans-Atlantique, has given out for publication a statement concerning the charges made in relation to the conduct of the erew of La Bourgogne at the time of the recent disaster. Among other things Mr. Faguet says: It would be useless for me to defen the captain and subordinate officers of La Bourgogne. They showed themselve heroes by remaining at their posts and dying with those they could not save. Of the 18 officers of the deck and engine

department only three saved themselves, and they did not leave the ship until they had done their whole duty.

Immediately after the collision officers and men alike went to posts assigned them. Several starboard lifeboats were dashed to pieces, while the lifeboats on the port side had been rendered useless by the heavy list of the steamer to board. The crew, aided by some of passengers, succeeded, however, in I ing two of them, in which women children took their places. Unfortun children took their places. Unfortunately, these boats had to be slipped along the hull of the steamer to be lowered and they capsized.

It was only at the last minute, when all efforts were of no avail and the steamer was about to disappear that the suilors by order of their children.

sailors, by order of their chiefs, just the sea and 35 of the 60 were. The three lifeboats that had launched after having unloaded passengers in safety on board the Cromartyshire made three more trips and brought all the survivors. Captain Henderson, of the Cromartyshire, has made to the consul of Halifax a statement declaring that the criticisms attribute to him by writers in the newspapers are

The firemen and coal passers were down in the engine room striving againthe water which was invading it cure the good working of the pumps was only five or six minutes before steamer sank that the chief who died at his post of duty, gave at tw different times two blows of his wh signalling the crew to cease the work of rescue and hasten away.

Two occurrences brought to my attertion may have started the reports of brutal treatment on the part of our One of the passengers, a young man showed a scar which he said he had reshowed a scar which he said he had received from a blow inflicted by an oar in the hands of someone, whether a passenger or a sailor he did not know, but he added that the man who did strike him was justified in doing so. there were 18 or 20 on the trying to climb on, and if he been repulsed the raft would have sized and the whole party lost. The other incident was related to me

by one of the passengers. A man while climbing on an already overloaded raft was knocked back by the blow from an oar in a sailor's hands and thus the lives of the 15 or 20 men on the raft were saved. What was the duty in these two cases of those who had charge of the rafts, repulse one man who might have been able to find succor elsewhere or les 20 perish?

All these facts were reported to me by passengers. Several relatives of unfortunate victims, by questioning the cabin and dining-room waiters who were saved. learned a few incidents in the lives of their lost relatives just before the ship went down and have been convinced that charges of brutality and barbarities are untrue.

"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McLean, of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine C. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest neuralgia, lame back, quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

OTTAWA NOTES.

The customs department has decided pending consideration of new standards for tea that samples of all teas proposed to be entered for home consumption must be sent to the department for testing except the following classes: I. Black tea costing over ten cents perpound; 2, other teas costing over 12 cents | per pound; or teas from Great Britain or the States accompanied by customs certificates of fitness for home

Nothing is definitely known about the meeting of the international commission at Quebec. The government is waiting announcement of the names of the the announcement of the names United States commissioners. hoped that the gathering may assemble in August.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

1876-1898

Time tries all things. Years will make a good reputation or establish a bad one. "You cannot fool all of the people all the time." If a thing is found to be good it will last as the years go by.

Time has Proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the claims made for Dr. Bobertz's treatment are supported by results. Time has shown that it is the best and most

reliable treatment for every weakness of the system caused by overwork, indiscretion or excesses. Thousands of testimonials and the endorsement of physicians attest this great fact.

To-Day

you can reap the benefit of this experience. If you are suffering you now know where to look with perfect certainty for relief and cure. There is nothing like Dr. Bobertz's Treatment for effectually putting a stop to tired feelings, unnatural losses and the various symptoms resulting from abuse or excess. It is the only treatment that has ever been able to cure Impotency and restore perfect Vigor and Manhood. If you are weak and nervous Dr. Bobertz can make you strong and

He Cures

while others experiment. Consultation free. Valuable Book and proofs of suc cess mailed free, sealed. Treatment forwarded to Canadian points free of duty. Call or write mentioning this paper. Address:

DR. G. H. BOBERTZ, 252 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.  HE SHOULD

Premier Turner Sh Surrender the Office.

Opinions on the Sit Some Leading Papers

The Rossland Mine says: "At last the resu is known, but the known ained is far from from a government poi ninistration are number country now impatient Mr. Turner's intention pose resigning fortunit until after the Cassiar session of the legislatur out delay, or will he office until he has test he house at the

Viewing the outlook f soling imaginable stand ment, even should the ( nder its wing, can s ient majority with wh ffairs of the country. the Cassiar seats, the chat nineteen to nine score. Then the aprespeaker will leave the minority.—New Westa

The latest returns osition gains than at probable, and the restory for the opposition d for years and the been crowned with is premature the policy of the d several reforms the way of app distribution bill lile the tax on ll undoubtedly n thoroughly ctravagant anticipa diculous. Some of asts will be found very amusing shall be curious rious government the just retribution meted out to the inc tors who up till no managing the affairs bia:—Nelson Miner. The Turner govern

matter how Cassiar what the so-called dates may do. It is it—a corpse. The he polls that they Turner's bitters specting ministry very much mistaken that the Turner paroffice to the last pos der to draw the pertaining thereto. Under the circums on the opposition to as soon as the Cassi he result in Cassi two government herefore the ce, but if it does no doubt that it be no reasons eutenant-Governor own hands. If it is said that in no better sha siness of the coun party is, the answer

ineteen opposition possibly get more conceding it the t Mr. Turner is clear hat he will contin for some time to c ident and a publi THE ELECTIO Nothing which the em to support the loquently as the be ument is defeate ther constituencie government will ap hemence which the case will elicit to

siat to return two lests. We were go street," but that that and absurd. her would now ven the election of two could bolster up his his retirement from now restore his po means within the co leans within the ition can enable nd power since th ince have declared now must must ue the course the ng the electors in hose in other consolace. Their cunn has trapped themse with their own petrons. The electors of erests are in their isult to their inthat they will not m Mr. Turner. Jolumbia have nt of the provin

ler sister constitue
Her electors will sa
of Mr. Turner that
letriment they sho
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truction. True b
representative with
by he would be file he would baffle tions of a majorit trovince. The so oped to chastise t elfish and unenlig e used to make m emastion meted of uffering people, hought would aid villing voters elsevy the electors of its myrmidons and wo men to reinft ority which in the ass measures in Ir. Turner now repol all the people ool all the people Well may the tose of the rest ir. Turner what has neglected ritish Columbia