

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY JULY 30 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 71

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### RICHES OF ROSSLAND.

Option on the Le Roi for Two and a Half Millions.

Astonishing Developments on the Crown Point—Important Strikes on the Mugwump.

The Miner with the present issue appears in enlarged form and with an entire new dress. It presents a much improved appearance, and it is to be hoped the enterprise of its proprietor will be substantially appreciated.

Surface exploration going on in the Butte ground for some time has terminated most successfully. The vein has been disclosed in place east and west of the shaft, making an admirable showing at every point uncovered. Two porphyry dykes cross the property east of the shaft. Wednesday the workmen uncovered a handsome showing of vein matter filled with iron and copper pyrites between the dykes, exactly where a preliminary survey had indicated the course of the vein to be.

The Miner has positive information that there is an option on the Le Roi, the price under the option being \$2,500,000.

Some very high grade silver carbonate ore is being taken from the Mayflower. It will average 200 ounces in silver and carries the usual amount in gold.

It is certain that the diamond drill is to be extensively employed in prospecting work in the camp. Recently contracts were taken by Hector McKee to make borings several hundred feet in depth on the Great Western and Iron three claims. This work has been in progress for two or three weeks and Mr. McKee has just been invited for a \$20,000 diamond drill plant to be employed under the direction of Mr. Edward

Richards, a London mining engineer.

The Josephine mine, on the south side, near the Hattie Brown and Lily May, recently purchased by Spokane people, is being developed by a shaft which is now down 70 feet. The rock is well mineralized and there is reason to believe the ore body is hear at hand.

The condition of the City of Spokane is very satisfactory. The ore body continues to be five or six feet wide and the quality is growing better every day.

The shaft on the Deer Park is down about 58 feet and the character of the ore is now apparent. It carries much more quartz and copper than formerly and also a much higher value in gold.

A meeting of the G. R. Sovereign would soon join the list of established Trail Creek mines. The ledge is 30 or 40 feet wide and the surface showing very fine. A sample assay made last Thursday showed \$16.40 in gold. There is a very good copper percentage—enough probably to bring the total value of the ore up to \$20. Some very rich specimens of ore were taken out, among them being masses of molybdenum carrying high percentages of silver, copper and telluride of gold, was also found. It was altogether the richest ore ever discovered in the camp, and naturally aroused deep interest.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Red Mountain View Co. was held here on Tuesday, when the organization was perfected and it was decided to resume work on the tunnel with W. S. Haskins, superintendent of the Jumbo, in charge.

Two important strikes have been made on the Mugwump, a claim lying just north of the Iron Mask and east of the Pilgrim. In running the north drift men came upon a body of clean iron sulphide which looked as fresh as if it had been 100 feet below ground. Very little oxidation had taken place. The iron cap had probably been denuded by glacial action and a heavy drift deposited soon after, and thus it remained till the time of discovery. The Mugwump people also ran an open cut to find the Iron Mask lead at a point just east of the wagon road near the War Eagle board-house. They found a ledge 10 feet high and got some very good ore. The ledge is only three feet wide, but is strong and well defined, and the ore assays well in gold.

Rapid progress is now being made in the construction of the Columbia & Red Mountain railroad. Over 600 men are at work at various points along the line.

Three stoves have been opened in No. 2 tunnel of the War Eagle. Ore is being shipped as fast as cars can be got, which is at the rate of about 80 tons a day. Three carloads have also been shipped from No. 2 shaft on the Iron Mask and one carload from No. 1 shaft in the past week. The War Eagle ore is hauled over to the Le Roi to be loaded on the cars, but the Iron Mask ore has to be hauled to the depot.

It looks as though the Evening Star had struck rich at last. On Wednesday morning the lower tunnel was just coming into heavily mineralized rock and it was expected the ledge would be cut at the depth of 65 feet in the Cronan tunnel where the discovery was made last week a face of ore from six to eight feet wide had been exposed, and preparations made to drift on it.

The developments on the Crown Point since Williamson took charge are simply astonishing. The Crown Point is to-day a shipping mine, and the ore being taken from it averages higher in gold than that of the War Eagle. It has one of the finest showings of ore ever now just being opened up from the main shaft, and these are from 6 1/2 to 10 feet wide, and running in gold from \$30 to \$70 per ton.

The Nickel Plate is being rapidly got into shape to become a large and steady producer. All the drifts on the 50-foot level have full or nearly full faces of ore.

On Grouse mountain the Helen has made an upraise to the surface of 75 feet. The tunnel is in for nearly its entire length, as is evidenced by the fact that there are 600 tons of ore on the dump which will assay \$13 per ton. This ore is free milling.

The Gold Star between Stoney Creek and Rock creek, is a surprise to those who see it. Where the work is being done it has an iron outcrop thirty or forty feet wide and where this is broken some of it having a strong infusion of copper. An open cut has been run in on the ledge and the bottom of this is in solid ore. The assays so far made have shown from \$3 to \$13 in gold.

### REPULSE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Bulawayo which says: "Gen. Carrington is raising a volunteer force of 50 men. Cecil Rhodes has arrived here. Laing's recent fight south of the Matopos hills, in which the Matabeles were repulsed with a loss of 90 men, was with Lobengula's crack regiment, which had been carefully trained in European methods of warfare after the conquest of Matabeleland."

The following Bulawayo despatch is printed by the Chronicle: "Nicholson's patrol, 300 strong, was checked yesterday in the narrow gorge at the north end of the Matopos hills leading to Tangus strength. The enemy, in great position, and were fully equipped with rifles and ammunition. The straightness of their shooting is remarkable. The Cape boys (with Nicholson's patrol) cleared the neighboring heights of the enemy, killing twenty rebels, but the gallant attempt to force a passage was checked by a heavy fire from the caves studding the mountain delivered at close range. Nicholson lost five troopers and two Cape boys in a few minutes. He therefore withdrew his forces and returned to camp."

Another Bulawayo despatch says that in consequence of the repulse of Nicholson by the Matabeles, Imperial troops have been telegraphed for.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Fort Tuli says: "Lions are prevalent around the fort owing to cattle dying of rinderpest."

### CONFLAGRATION AT BELFAST.

BELFAST, July 27.—The engineering works of Harland & Wolf and Workmen & Clarke's ship-builder's shop with their contents have been almost wiped out by fire. The conflagration started in the establishment of Harland & Wolf, and spread to the Workmen & Clarke Company's yards, which are alone damaged to the amount of \$1,500,000. The property destroyed is partly insured.

The works, with the marine engineering works attached, cover an area of nearly eighty acres. The firms employed upwards of 8,000 hands, and the compulsory idleness of a large number will cause much inconvenience, suffering, among their families. The firms were on the Admiralty lists as competent to build vessels for the royal navy. The fire began early this morning in the engineering department and as a high was blowing the flames spread rapidly, despite the efforts of the local firemen, who were greatly assisted in their work by the employees at the yards. The fire was communicated to the buildings in the shipyard of Clarke & Co. The buildings in both yards, which were mostly huge wooden structures, were destroyed. An immense quantity of valuable machinery belonging to the yards was in course of finishing at the yards, and was also the tools and machinery belonging to the various shops.

### IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A mass meeting of United Irish societies was held here last night in the Central music hall in behalf of the Irishmen who are held in English prisons for political offences. The speakers were Senator Cullom and Governor Altgeld, both of whom declared that England would soon be compelled to free the men she had imprisoned for political reasons. Resolutions in accordance with the spirit of the meeting were adopted. The name of Ambassador Bayard was hissed every time it was mentioned. Several of the lesser speakers denounced him as an English toady.

## WHAT QUEBEC WANTS. A SERIOUS SITUATION.

### South African Authorities Charged With Suppressing Information—Rhodes' Coming Statement.

### Discovery of a Polish Revolutionary Movement—"American Communism."

LONDON, July 28.—One of the Chartered South Africa Company's subsidiary companies yesterday voted £50,000 to assist the Chartered South Africa Company in suppressing the Matabele revolt. This subsidiary company also resolved to ask the other companies to join in raising £150,000 for that purpose.

The press correspondents at Bulawayo in their dispatches this morning complain that the authorities are hushing up the details of the recent fights which are said to be not so favorable to the British forces as the reports allowed to be sent indicate. These correspondents assert that persons arriving at Bulawayo from the front express confidence and display great arrogance, jeering at the whites and calling them cowards.

The Daily News says that it hears that Cecil Rhodes intends at the earliest possible opportunity to communicate with the parliamentary committee which is to investigate the Jameson raid and to fully disclose everything he knows about the raid.

The Chronicle publishes a letter from Bulawayo this morning giving a characteristic description by Burnham, the American scout, who has done such excellent service against the Matabele, of his shooting of Milmo, the Matabele god, in a cave in the Matopos hills, which he was in the very act of performing some of the religious ceremonies by which he maintained his hold on the superstitious natives. The Chronicle's correspondent says of the American: "Among the workmanlike and picturesque figures he saw more than catches and charms the eye more than the spry and alert form of Burnham. Years ago Selous the famous elephant hunter, said to be the original of Rider Haggard's 'African Hunter' more than hunted me with his wondrous hunter's eye. Now Burnham does the same."

The Trades Conciliation bill has passed its third reading. The Uganda railway bill passed its second reading in the British House of Commons by a vote of 239 to 26, after Mr. Curzon had urged that if Great Britain did not make a railway to the Victoria Nyanza, Germany would do so.

The Uganda railway is already under construction. The proposed route is from Mombasa, on the East African coast, to East Africa, northwesterly, passing to the north of Kilimanjaro through the country of the Wallamba to a point near Kikuyu, passing Lake Nyayasha, coming from the Victoria Nyanza in Kavorondo at Berkeley Bay on the northeast of the lake. The route is described as being for most of the distance over a gently rising and falling in places, slightly undulating country, possessing few engineering difficulties with the exception of several sharp rises. It is intended that a train shall do the entire journey here from the day the time and strong permanent stations will be erected at places where the train stops for the night.

The parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, in the House of Commons yesterday said the Venezuela statement had not yet reached the government, but was on the way from Washington and would be laid on the table on arrival.

The trial of Dr. Jameson and his associates in the Dr. Jameson case, concluding stage to-day. Sir Edward Clarke and Sir Frank Lockwood, for the defendants, occupied all the morning in their pleas for the prisoners, and Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., attorney-general, in behalf of the government was replying at 4 o'clock.

A despatch to the Kolnische Zeitung, of Berlin, from Warsaw says that several persons have been made there to-day of public opinion, and are connected with an impending Polish revolutionary movement. The movement is of a serious character.

The result of the election of a president of Chile to succeed Jorge Montt, whose period in office expires on December 16, is, so far as known, 145 electoral votes for Frederic Errazaris and 137 for Vicente Reyes.

The Globe this afternoon publishes a long article headed "American Communism," and concludes by remarking: "There is a clear issue between gold standard allies to extreme protection and free coinage coupled with confederacy socialism. Whether McKinley or Bryan is elected, British interests are bound to suffer."

The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes an editorial of the same tenor as the article in the Globe, headed "American communism."

The Times has a despatch from Madrid, as follows: "It is stated the government paid the enormous price of £700,000 each for the two war vessels recently bought at Genoa, while a contract has just been given for two torpedo boat destroyers to cost £200,000, which is dearer than the tender of the first class English firm, on the ground that a quicker delivery can be secured. Nothing short of a panic can explain such extravagance."

It is announced that Sir John E. Millis, president of the Royal Academy, is in such a critical condition that he is unable to take nourishment, and that the end is only a question of a few hours.

The new Italian ministry presented itself in parliament yesterday. Premier Rudini read a declaration reviewing the recent ministerial crisis.

## TRAINS FIRED UPON.

HAVANA, July 27.—The insurgents have fired upon an Artemisa train at the farm of Belumen, province of Pinar del Rio. They removed the rails and derailed the cars, four of which contained passengers. The insurgents have also derailed three passenger cars of a train near Consolacion, province of Pinar del Rio. The insurgent prisoners were shot this morning at the Castle of San Severino, Matanzas. The insurgent leader, Garcia, has caused to be delivered to officers, representing Col. Molino, eight soldiers who had been captured by Garcia's force in the attack on Matanzas.

In order to prevent the passing of a convoy of provisions and ammunition, the Spanish train has been dynamited in the Neuquitas district of the province of Puerto Principe. There was no loss of life.

The police, acting upon information from a lady who owned a small hotel at Santa Clara, which the insurgents have been in the habit of using as a headquarters for their wives or companions who were entering Santa Clara about twice a month, arrested recently while leaving that city Senora Joquina Larduy, her father Juan Pablo and her nephew Benigno. They had with them three horses loaded with groceries, etc., and a quantity of cloth and dry goods, evidently intended for the insurgents. In addition the prisoners were found to have filed tied about their legs and hidden by their stockings.

### IN THE COLORADO DESERT.

POMONA, Cal., July 27.—Edward M. Clark and Harry Sanford, who started to drive across the Colorado desert from Banning, Cal., to Yuma, Arizona, six weeks ago, have undoubtedly been lost on the desert. They went on a mining and prospecting tour along the Colorado river, and were "grub-staked" by James Coyle, a Pomona hotel proprietor. Coyle heard from Clark at Banning, and eight days later from Volcano Springs. From that place Clark wrote that their sufferings on the desert had been fearful. They were almost out of provisions, but pushed on to a counterfeited heat and desert sand storms. Coyle has heard nothing from Clark and Sanford since. The other day a prospector named Higgins sent an answering description of Clark and Sanford on the desert. The bodies were from Volcano Springs. The bodies were composed but the clothing was identified, and the bodies were in a dead horse in a wagon answering the description of their vehicle.

### SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 25.—The situation in Rhodesia is regarded with the gravest anxiety. The force at the disposition of Sir Frederick Carrington is regarded by military men as quite inadequate to cope with the rebellious Matabeles. The South African Association had a dinner on Wednesday at which the Marquis of Lorne presided. His Lordship made a remarkable speech, in the course of which he said he believed Britain would be just master of the Zambezi before long, as she would be also master on the Nile. He remembered a short time ago saying to Cecil Rhodes: "We mean to take the Nile if you will take the Zambezi." To which Mr. Rhodes had answered, "That is exactly what we came to do."

The house of the assembly at Capetown has unanimously adopted the report of the select committee on the subject of the Jameson raid at Johannesburg. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who was premier of Cape Colony at the time, was fully acquainted with the preparations for the raid and that Beit, Jameson and Harris, directors, were active promoters of the raid.

### FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TORONTO, July 27.—(Special.)—The excursion for members of the Board of Trade to British Columbia has been arranged. The date is August 10 and the fare will be \$100 to Revelstoke and return. If a large number of business men take advantage of the opportunity to inspect the British Columbia gold fields, the fare will be reduced.

Harry Symons, Q.C., of Calgary, is here on his way home from a visit to England in connection with mining matters in British Columbia. Mr. Symons says English capitalists are beginning to take great interest in the mines of British Columbia and in the Rains River district. Mining developments are likely to receive a boom in consequence.

### NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES.

St. John's, Nfld., July 27.—The colonial revenue board resigned to-day, owing to differences with the government in regard to prosecuting smugglers. Two French fishing crews report that the schooner Anna Marie with 21 men sank in a collision with the schooner Pacificque, and that the schooner Tedel with fifteen men foundered. The French crews were landed here to-day, having been picked up adrift in dorics.

### CROP PROSPECTS.

TORONTO, July 28.—Dispatches from all parts of Ontario and the greater portion of Quebec show the condition of the crops to be on the whole very satisfactory, except, perhaps, hay, which in some localities is a total failure. Apples are reported to give a magnificent yield in the Niagara district, but peaches will fall short.

## ANARCHIST WRANGLE.

### Disorderly Scene at the International Socialist Labor and Trades Congress.

"These Are the People Who Want to Govern the World," Said a Delegate.

LONDON, July 27.—This morning the International Socialist, Labor and Trades' Union Congress opened in St. Martin's town hall. The session was devoted to wrangling as to whether Anarchists should be admitted. The group of Anarchists present behaved in a noisy and turbulent manner and the chairman promised to have a force of police handy to expel them from future sessions if necessary.

In welcoming the foreign delegates, Chairman Cowey said that he hoped that some well-defined and concerted action would arise out of the deliberations of the congress. Herr Singer, a German delegate, M. Vaillant and M. Vander Velde, a Belgian delegate, replied, derived from the universal brotherhood. Herr Singer said that the German socialists did not want the dreibund nor the Russo-Franco alliance. They needed, he added, only one alliance, that of the workers of the world against their natural enemies. In the meanwhile a number of Anarchists, who had been refused entry upon the floor of the hall and who had paid to be admitted to the balcony, when a motion was put not to discuss after to-day amendments to the standing orders in favor of the admission of Anarchists, rose vehemently and protested against the motion. The protesters against the motion were mostly foreigners, and the occupants of the balcony tried to suppress them. This added to the tumult, which soon spread to the floor of the hall, where several delegates sympathizing with the Anarchists rose and denounced the so-called attempt to-day amendments to the standing orders in favor of the admission of Anarchists, rose vehemently and protested against the motion. The protesters against the motion were mostly foreigners, and the occupants of the balcony tried to suppress them. This added to the tumult, which soon spread to the floor of the hall, where several delegates sympathizing with the Anarchists rose and denounced the so-called attempt to-day amendments to the standing orders in favor of the admission of Anarchists, rose vehemently and protested against the motion. The protesters against the motion were mostly foreigners, and the occupants of the balcony tried to suppress them. 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