A Word to The Wise

Invest Your Money in Victoria Securities—You Will Never Regret It.

Mayor Hayward Throws Some Light on the City's Strong Financial Position.

To the Editor:—The 4 per cent. Victoria city debentures, interest payable half-yearly, the issue of which was recently duly authorized by the electors, offers an opportunity to local investors that ought not to be lost sight of. It would redound very much to the credit of the city, and be particularly advantageous in many other ways, if those living amongst us could be thoroughly assured that the security is undoubted—which it really is—the principal and interest being guaranteed by a lien and charge upon all the real estate and improvements of the city, in addition to which there are all the city's assets, including the waterworks, which plant is believed by many to be equal in value to the city's whole indebtedness. It may not be generally known that there is now deposited in the Dominion Savings bank in this city no less a sum than $1,158,896.71 belonging for the most part to our own citizens and only earning 3 per cent interest, payable yearly. This money is liable under the Assessment Act Amendment Act of 1900 to the personal property tax of one-half of one per cent., thus making the net returns to investors only 2½ per cent. per annum.

The Assessment Act Amendment Act, 1901, in order to encourage local investment in bonds and debentures of the province or municipalities, expressly exempts such bonds or debentures from personal property tax, the income only from them being taxable, and only when the income exceeds one thousand dollars.

Let this be illustrated by figures:

The $268,500 loan now required by the city is, we will suppose, at present invested in the Savings Bank, producing yearly, at 3 per cent. interest	$8,055 00
Less personal property tax, ½ of 1 per cent.	1 342 50
Net returns	$6,712 50
The same amount we will transfer to four per cent. municipal bonds at par (interest payable half yearly), producing yearly	$10,740 00
Add to which the re-investment of the six months' interest, say at 3 per cent.	80 55
	$10,820 55
If these bonds were held by one person, income tax would be deducted from this, but if divided among eleven or more no income tax would be payable, but take it at its worst, and deduct for income tax, say, at 1 per cent.	$ 108 20
Thus showing the net returns as	$10,712 35

The income of these investors is thus by proved to be increased by $4,000 a year by simply transferring their money from one investment to another.

I am sure you will agree with me, Mr. Editor, on the advisability of inducing those thrifty depositors in the Savings bank to add nearly 60 per cent. to the earning of their investments. Just consider for a moment what advantages will accrue to us all by this additional wealth to our city.

The only objection that I have met with is the underground fear that in the event of the investor requiring his money at any time during the term of the bonds it would be difficult to realize. This the experience of the past demonstrates to be unfounded. Good bonds such as the city of Victoria offers invariably increase in value, and there is no difficulty in turning them when required into ready cash, and generally at a premium. They are as negotiable as a bank note, pass from hand to hand by transfer, and the coupons for interest are just detached from the bond every six months and collected at the city's bankers on demand.

CHAS. HAYWARD.

Victoria, B. C., June 29th, 1901.

THE DISPUTED BOUNDARY.

H. F. Flynn Tells of the Work of Survey Parties.

H. F. Flynn, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, returned to Seattle the other day from the Mount Baker district, where he has been engaged with a government party in resurveying the disputed boundary. In an interview he said:

"The work on the disputed Mount Baker boundary has been conducted by two parties from the coast and geodetic and geological surveys, in charge of C. H. Sinclair and E. C. Bernard, respectively. The portion of the line in dispute is along Silliciaa creek, a branch of the Chilliwack river. An old stone post which was used by the first survey as an instrument mounting, was mistaken by some of those holding claims in that district for one of the boundary posts, and from this mistake has arisen much of the trouble.

"As soon as we arrived we found that the post tallied with a description of one of those in the report of the original survey, and soon identified it. It proved to be about five-eighths of a mile north of the real boundary line, thus leading many to believe that their property was in the United States, when in reality it was in British Columbia.

"We then ran a line as nearly as possible over that established by the original survey. Our line was almost exact, being but about one-tenth of a foot out of the way. We thus succeeded in relocating the old line established by the old survey in 1859. It is now marked by substantial iron posts. Our report will probably result in settling all disputes."

A dispatch from Cheefoo reports the entire province of Sheng Kiang in revolution. The rebels are said to be overrunning the country, pillaging and burning. It is asserted that in the vicinity of Mukden all the villages are burned, and hundreds of inhabitants killed.

Provincial News

CHILLIWACK.

An interesting meeting was held in the court house on the evening of the 20th to organize a branch of B. C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. C. J. South, the provincial secretary, was present and explained the objects and working of the society, after which it was decided to organize. A. C. Wells was elected president; Rev. Mark Jukes, 1st vice-president; A. H. Gillanders, 2nd vice-president; P. H. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, and the following an executive committee: Rev. Jos. Hall, Rev. J. K. Wright, C. W. Munro, M. P. P., Jos. Scott, Mrs. L. L. Chadsey and Mrs. C. L. Street.

NANAIMO.

Matthew Duffie of this city died under an operation for cancer of the breast yesterday afternoon at the city hospital. Mr. Duffie resided here for fifteen years, and was very prominent in athletic and fraternal society circles. He was a member of Ashlar lodge of Freemasons and also of the Oddfellows. Under the auspices of both orders the funeral will be held. He was a native of Stevenston, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 35 years, and leaves a wife and several children.

Officers of the steamer City of Nanaimo report that very slow progress is being made on the Willamette. They have started plating her.

Nanaimo customs for the fiscal year ending June 30th will show the largest record ever known in this city, the collections aggregating over one hundred thousand dollars.

Dr. Johnson Gibbins, provincial cattle inspector, has returned from Cedar district, and expressed surprise at the excellent condition of stock in the district. All are absolutely free from tuberculosis or other serious ailment.

William MacDonagh, keeper of Yellow Rock light for three years, has resigned. Walter Gordon, of Denman Island, succeeds him.

Inspector Netherby has completed the High school examinations. Fifteen juniors and three intermediates wrote. There were 25 candidates for entrance from Nanaimo, eight from Wellington and eleven from the surrounding districts wrote.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The funeral of the late Capt. A. T. Murchison took place on Wednesday afternoon to the Masonic cemetery, and was attended by a considerable number of the deceased's fellow members of the Royal Templars and Oddfellows' lodges, and private citizens in carriages. The services were conducted by the Rev. G. H. Morden, pastor of Queen's Avenue Methodist church, and the pallbearers were Messrs. J. J. Johnston, E. L. Webber, Joseph Johnson, Robert Buckland, J. Bettles and Newton Brown.

On Wednesday morning in the police court Sing Kee, a well known local Chinese merchant, was charged with selling goods on Sunday, in contravention to the civic ordnance in that behalf. On the case being proven the magistrate imposed a fine of $60 and costs.

Rev. Mr. Reynolds, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, in consequence of ill-health, has resigned.

The monthly meeting of the Westminster Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday night in the board of trade room. Chief among the matters attended to were communications from Atlee, Burpee & Co., seedsmen, of Philadelphia, and Manager Keary, of the provincial exhibition. The former offered the society $5 in prizes for the best flowers grown from seeds supplied by them. The money was turned over to the exhibition, with the request that two prizes be awarded, $3 and $2, for collection of annuals, by amateur or professional, eight varieties, six blooms each. Mr. Keary's letter stated that it was proposed to give space for the entire floral display on the main floor of the exhibition building. Roses being the chief topic for the evening, a very interesting paper was read theron by W. J. Brandreth, and an informal discussion proved mutually helpful and instructive.

NELSON.

While Nelson's population is steadily increasing by means of immigration, the natural increase is no mean factor in adding to the number of inhabitants here. Three years ago the number of children attending the public school was under 150. The present public school which was completed but a short time ago, is now filled to its utmost comfortable capacity, which is three hundred children. Besides this, there is St. Joseph's school, conducted by a sisterhood which also has accommodation for 300 now, and will in all probability shortly be filled. If even the present rate of increase is kept up, it is probably a very conservative estimate to say that within six years from now there will be at least 1,200 children of school age, including kindergarten, in Nelson.—Miner.

On Saturday evening about half-past seven o'clock the city fire brigade had the best genuine run for several weeks and were so promptly on time that they succeeded in preventing what might have been a very serious conflagration. The fire originated in the rooms occupied by Mrs. Carr in the Victoria block, in the brick addition next to the Clarke house. Fortunately the fire had not made such progress before it was discovered and the damage to the property will amount to a small sum.

Secretary of the Nelson gun club received word that the Revelstoke club will send a team to Nelson to compete in the trap shooting tournament on the second day of the celebration. It is expected, will revive the interest of the members of the local club and bring out a better attendance at the meetings.

A meeting of the city council on Monday evening a proposal was submitted from the West Kootenay Power & Light Company for the purchase of the electric light plant and a franchise for business in the city. The offer was in the nature of a feeler, and was treated as a joke by every member of the council, it being the general opinion that as the power company was prepared to do business something very different from the offer submitted would be forthcoming.

The coroner's inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Neil McLennan, in the C. P. R. yard on Friday evening last, resulted in a verdict of accidental death, and in their verdict the jurors set out that in their opinion the engineer and fireman of yard engine No. 584 did all in their power to avert the accident.

ROSSLAND.

The most important social function in the history of the city took place on Tuesday night, when 500 citizens attended a farewell banquet tendered to Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, who is leaving Rossland after a two years' pastorate of the Baptist church, to assume the post of superintendent of the missions in the West. The dinner was arranged by the I. O. O. F., I. O. G. T., I. O. F. and C. O. F. lodges. Ladies were in attendance. Mr. Stackhouse was presented with a handsome gold watch, chain and locket and a substantial sum in gold coin.

The Rossland Miners' Union has presented Secretary Woodside with a handsome silver tray and set. The tray bears this inscription, explanatory of the occasion of the gift: "Presented by Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, W. F. of M., to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Woodside, as a token of esteem and respect, on the occasion of their marriage, 1901." The presentation was made by President Bulmer, and the gift was acknowledged by Mr. Woodside in grateful terms. Among those present were Mr. Chris Foley, of the Oriental commission, and James Wilks, vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners.

LaMore who formerly ran one of the gaming rooms in a city hotel and on Friday had an interesting experience with Sheriff Robinson on the Trail road, resulting in the lady's return to the city, has vanished from the scene. W. S. Deacon obtained an order

Saturday morning from the police magistrate committing Mrs. LaMore to jail for twenty days for contempt of court, but the lady was not to be found.

The three merchants charged with violating the civic ordinance relating to early closing appeared at the police court on Monday. One of the trio, Louise Penna, was fined $1 and costs, the idea being to establish the principle of the by-law and create a precedent which would deter other merchants from falling into a similar difficulty. The other cases were adjourned to enable the prosecution to determine whether the defendants' allegation that they were not grocers under the by-law is correct or not.

VANCOUVER.

A meeting of the Pacific Coast Lumbermen took place at Hotel Vancouver on Thursday. Besides ten local lumbermen the following visitors were present: Senator A. G. Foster of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co.; M. M. Cole, of the Rice Lumber Co., Everett; E. G. Ames, of the Puget Lumber Co., Port Gamble; Chas. E. Patton, of the Atlas Shingle & Lumber Co., Seattle; W. W. Hamilton, vice-president of the Seattle Lumber Co., Clear Lake, Wash., and V. H. Beckman, editor of the Pacific Lumber Journal. In the morning the visitors were driven around the park, and visited the Hastings mill and several shingle mills. In the afternoon a meeting took place, which is designated as the regular monthly meeting of the Pacific Coast Lumber Association, with which several of the British Columbia mills are affiliated, and in the evening a banquet was given to the visiting lumbermen. It is understood that an agreement was reached at the meeting that there should be a uniform price for lumber and shingles in the eastern United States market.

The executive of the Canners' Association met the council of the board of trade yesterday afternoon and placed their case regarding the deadlock with the fishermen before them. Later they met Mr. Bremner and discussed five propositions placed before them by the government commissioner, on behalf of the fishermen. Subsequently Mr. Bremner was informed that all his suggestions were unworkable. It is understood that the principal suggestions were briefly as follows: Eleven and a half cents the season through, and the reduction of the number of boats to 2,500, giving whites the preference, or 9 cents the season through, 2,000 white fishermen guaranteed boats and limit of fish per boat purchased raised from 200 to 300; or 15 cents per fish to the 12th of July, 12½ cents to the 3rd of August, and 10 cents thereafter. Mr. Bremner, it is understood, was informed that it was impossible to make further concessions.

VANCOUVER.

James Hartman, postmaster of Dawson, passed through the city on his way to the north. "I have been out on a little holiday trip," said Mr. Hartman. "I left Dawson in March and since then have been visiting in the East. Yes, for our population the Dawson postoffice is probably as much patronized as any in the world. At any rate, we handle, I think, more money than any other single postoffice in the world. Last year we took in over $2,000,000 in money orders, but this year we will probably nearly double that amount. We do not take gold dust, simply notes or coin, the same as any ordinary postoffice out here. The amount of orders has been increased from $50 to $100, which makes it comparatively easy for a man to send out at least a few thousand dollars. Yes, we expect to have a good year in Dawson, and the outlook for business is good."

The death was announced on Wednesday morning of Miss Bertha E. Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ford of South Vancouver, after but a short illness. Deceased was 14 years of age and a bright girl. She came here about a year ago with her parents from Manitoba, and was a leading worker in the Mount Pleasant Methodist church.

With the appointment of a new chief of police in the person of Sergeant North, there will be a reorganization of the department, and a new system will be inaugurated, says the World. It is the intention of Chief North to make the detective force of the police department entirely separate from the ordinary force, and as head of the active squad he will appoint Detective Wylie. Officer Wylie has been in the detective force for some time, and the very efficient work he has done in that capacity entitles him to the reward which will now be tendered him. Mr. Butler has been appointed acting sergeant, with a possibility of a permanency when the next meeting of the police committee is held. With this organization the detectives will report to Officer Wylie, who in turn will receive orders only from the chief. At present there are four men including Mr. Wylie, who are engaged in detective work, and the chief will endeavor to have another man for this department, which will give two men for day work and two for night, thus leaving the head time to devote himself exclusively to the affairs of management. In addition to the reorganization of the detective department, the chief will inaugurate a system of drilling among the men. A similar scheme has been adopted in Toronto and other large cities with considerable success. With this idea in realization the men will be put through a drill each day, both walking and exercise, which will improve their deportment and make them even more graceful than they are at present.

Labor Commissioner Bremner appeared before the executive committee of the Canners' Association yesterday, but nothing was suggested as a solution of the present tangle. The canners said they could not budge from their position, the difference between the fishermen and canners' prices being the difference between profit and loss. Members of the Fishermen's Grand Lodge spoken to also stated that they would not give in a cent. Many whites have signed the agreement to fish as well as all the Japanese, according to the statement of several canners.

The coroner's jury at Ladners has brought in a verdict of wilful murder against On Kwang, who killed four other Chinese with an axe. The murderer has not spoken since his incarceration, except to ask for more food. His appetite is abnormal.

The C. P. R. has replied to the wholesale grocers' protest, that there is no preferential tariff in existence in favor of Eastern shippers to the Yukon.

Dr. Wilson Herald, of 150-Mile house, says that the next Cariboo gold brick will be one valued at $200,000. It will be shiped to Glasgow exhibition.

A joint meeting of the health committee of the city council and citizens, interested, passed a resolution yesterday to ask the city council to provide $25,000 for a hospital site.

THE CANADIAN YEAR BOOK.

The Canadian Year Book for 1901, just issued, is a worthy successor to the previous annual numbers of the publication. Its 332 pages contain a mass of information, not only for the business man, the politician and the student, but for those who are interested in athletics and aquatics. Appropriately enough the book opens with a tariff of customs. A list of Canadian post offices, an alphabetical list of officers of the militia, lists of members of the House of Commons, the provincial legislatures, the banks of Canada and their branches, tables of historical events and sporting records and other similar information is given in clear and concise form. In addition there are short and interesting articles dealing with the Ontario Agricultural College, Manitoba, Canada's expenditure and trade, and shorter notes dealing with items upon which some one class or other of the community is almost daily in search of accurate statements. The cover bears an appropriate figure of "Canada," and the text is illustrated with a number of excellent photogravures of Canadian politicians and public and business men. Mr. Alfred Hewett, of Toronto, is the publisher.

OWES HIS EYESIGHT TO A MIRACLE.

Indebtedness to Dodd's Kidney Pills Acknowledged by Thomas St. Pierre.

Health Entirely Re-established by Dodd's Kidney Pills—Another Triumph for That Wonderful Remedy—His Eyesight Has Been Strengthened.

St. Epi, Que., June 28.—(Special).—One year ago a miracle was announced in Chicago. R. A. Wade, the great criminal lawyer, regained his sight after having for years been totally blind. His case was published throughout the length and breadth of America, and it attracted more attention to Dodd's Kidney Pills than any medicine ever got before. For it was Dodd's Kidney Pills that restored his sight.

A similar case has turned up in the village of St. Epi, Que. Though this sufferer was not stone blind, his eyes nevertheless were utterly useless to him by lamplight. And they have been completely restored by Dodd's Kidney Pills, which is another point of similarity.

There is no attempt made to assert Dodd's Kidney Pills are a cure for blindness. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest kidney medicine ever known. That is the claim made for Dodd's Kidney Pills, and there is evidence enough to prove that claim. But in cases where Kidney Disease has left poisons in the blood, and the said poisons attacking the weakest spot, injure the eye, Dodd's Kidney Pills are just as infallible as where the poison attacks the joint of the arm or the small of the back. That the eyesight of Thomas St. Pierre was restored is but another argument that Dodd's Kidney Pills make the blood absolutely pure.

Here is Mr. St. Pierre's letter: "I am happy to-day to see my health entirely re-established by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I owe that wonderful remedy a thousand thanks. Before using Dodd's Kidney Pills I had consulted many physicians and taken medicines of various kinds, but each made me worse. I had a constant pain in the back and limbs. At night I couldn't rest and I could not see by lamplight. Having taken only two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I am perfectly cured. My eyesight is clear. I advise all those whose health is not good, from whatever cause, to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Nine times out of ten they will be exactly what is wanted. Two dollars spent for Dodd's Kidney Pills will do more than millions spent otherwise, for who holds anything in the world more dear than health, or would spare any means to save it?"

Mining News

Boundary Deposits.

Dr. Ladoux, of the firm of Ladoux & Co., samplers of matte and bullion, and a geologist, mineralogist and smelterman of international reputation, has been visiting the Boundary and was shown through the mines of Phoenix camp by Jay P. Graves and William Yolen Williams, superintendent of the Granby company's mines. When interviewed regarding the Boundary, the doctor was very enthusiastic over the mineral features of this district.

"The first thing that suprised and gratified me," said he, "was the fact that I had no difficulty in sizing up the formation, or, in other words, the manner in which the country is mineralized.

"It would seem to me, after examining the different cuts where the railway has opened up the ore bodies, that the original mineral source of Phoenix camp was a succession of porphyry dikes, which dip vertically. I noted that the character of the mineralization on each side of the creek at Phoenix was greatly different.

"On the Brooklyn and Stemwinder side the contact is one of lime and porphyry, and I noticed near the Brooklyn shaft a mammoth body of limestone with four or five feet of ore lying between lime and porphyry dikes; so far as I could see without going underground I should imagine that the ore bodies on that side of the creek represented caves in limestone, which were subsequently filled by a mineral solution, and also a regular ore body at the contact, representing the fissure vein which mineralized the hill.

"I should expect that the ore bodies are irregular in size, no matter how large they might be. On this same side of the hill there has been a secondary intrusion of porphyry after the first has thoroughly shattered the limestone and this intrusion incloses angular pieces of unaltered lime.

"I consider the Ironsides and Knob Hill side of the hill to be so altered of limestone containing the ore the entire body of lime has been so mineralized that its original character has been lost.

"On that side as well there have been secondary faultings and breakages of ore bodies after mineralization, so cracks in all directions are filled with calcite in very coarse crystals, this being undoubtedly a secondary deposit of lime.

"As far as the ore itself is concerned the ore of the whole district can be considered low, but what was low grade ten years ago may be very remunerative with modern methods of smelting.

"Whatever the grade may be the Granby company can be credited with millions of tons without exaggeration or quoting loosely from the average promoter's prospectus.

"I visited a number of other properties in the vicinity, finding the character of the mineralization the same as that of Knob Hill and Ironsides, but no where so extensive. I visited the B. C. mine, finding it very interesting from a geological standpoint the porphyry intrusions in the limestone there being flat, forming a succession of floors, but the ore continuing below each floor, though apparently cut off by the porphyry very sharply. The B. C. is down over 400 feet with ore on every level, the grade being higher, so far as copper is concerned, than any other in the vicinity of Phoenix.

"The future of the Boundary country depends upon two factors, the first being the price of copper and the second cheapness of mining, smelting and low freight rates. The cheap smelting is already an accomplished fact, cheap mining will come with the improvements being introduced at the Knob Hill and Ironsides, and as far as my observations go the C. P. R. has shown an intelligent appreciation of the necessities, and is doing its full share of what is necessary to maintain mining on a paying basis."

The doctor also inspected the Mother Lode smelter, which he considers splendidly equipped and most economically operated. He spoke especially of the self-fluxing character of Boundary ores, which he said reduced the cost of copper smelting by one-half.

Speaking of the so-called copper trust, he stated that in his opinion this combination would hold the price of copper up rather than cause it to fluctuate for speculative purposes.

The most impressive sight he ever saw, said the doctor, is the iron cap of Volcanic mountain, as viewed from the train window, and he feels assured that when this property is thoroughly developed a great mine will be opened up.—Grand Forks Gazette.

Rossland Camp.

The ore shipments for the week ending last night aggregated 6,605 tons, says the Rossland Miner of Sunday. The total is below the standard for the camp, but the reason for the shortage is that the ore from the Rossland Great Western properties cannot be handled with sufficient expedition at the Northport end of the line. The company has a number of cars to be unloaded there, and some 28 cars stood in the siding here yesterday awaiting removal. The ore sorters and the miners engaged in stoping at the Rossland Great Western properties have been laid off pending the clearing of the line. About 10 men are out of work, but the development work in the various mines interested is being continued as usual, so that the bulk of the crews is not affected as yet.

The output from the Centre Star and War Eagle is about the same as usual. The I. X. L. did not ship last week, but will probably send out some ore in the course of the week.

The Output.

The figures for the week ending June 21st and the year to date are as follows:

	Tons— Week.	Year.
Le Roi	2,485	102,018
Le Roi No. 2	1,225	20,270
Centre Star	1,890	49,938
War Eagle	720	18,150
Rossland G. W.	355	8,060
Iron Mask	20	2,133
I. X. L.	...	189
Monte Christo	...	20
Velvet	...	563
Evening Star	...	74
Spitzee	...	80
Giant	...	52
Portland	...	24
Total	6,605	201,597

It will be noted that the Le Roi mine passed the 100,000 mark last week in point of tonnage, and that the aggregate for the camp is now over the 200,000 mark for the present year. These great totals speak volumes for the producing capacity of the mines which form the backbone of Rossland as a mining centre.

The week's work in the mines of the camp has been without special feature. In all the properties the usual amount of mining and development has been under way with the exception of the Le Roi and affiliated mines, where stoping has been discontinued for a couple of days for reasons referred to in the introduction. If the matter of disposing of the ore mined can be arranged at the Northport terminal mining will doubtless be resumed at an early date, probably as soon as ore cars are available here to handle the ore.

I. X. L.—At the I. X. L. development work has been proceeding in the No. 4 tunnel, and good progress has been made. The principal feature of the mining has been the extraction of the rich ore from the pocket on the No. 4 level. This work is well under way, and it is probable that the shipment will be forwarded during the present week. The ore is of splendid quality, some of it being valued at $50 per pound. It is expected that the shipment from this particular pocket will net $4,000 per ton. Great precautions are observed in sacking and storing the high grade ore. Along with this work a quantity of lower grade ore, estimated to average $40 per ton, is being taken out for shipment at the same time.

Douglass-Hunter.—The news from the Douglass-Hunter this week is of an encouraging character. The lower drift tunnel is now in 825 feet, and a rich chute of ore was encountered during the week and has been drifted on for about ten feet. It is by far the richest that has been so far met with in the mine, averaging about $21 to the ton. In the lower tunnel five or six valuable ore chutes have been met with, which are from 50 to about 100 feet in length. The ore has been recently tested and it is found that it can be concentrated three into one. It is the intention of the company when some further development work has been done to put in a concentrator.

New St. Elmo.—Work was carried on during last week in the ore body encountered during the previous week in the north drift. The assays of the ore taken out range from $30 to $18, the latter being the lowest returns received as yet. The ore is almost solid pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, mixed with very little ledge matter. The vein is two to three feet in width, and the best ore is obtained near the foot wall. In the south drift work has also been continued during the week, and the drift is now in for a distance of 497 feet from the south crosscut.

Le Roi.—The development in the mine is being followed out along the lines under way for some months. The principle interest in connection with the programme for opening up the mine centres about the shaft, which is being continued to the 1,200-foot level. Good progress is being made with this work, and the next step in connection therewith will be the cutting of the station at the 1,200-foot level. In other respects the development work is going ahead steadily.

Le Roi No. 2.—In the No. 1 development is going ahead steadily, and while stoping has been discontinued no cessation in other departments has been made. On the 400, 600 and 840-foot levels the drifts have been advanced materially. In the Josie the usual work has been carried on without stoppages, and good progress is reported.

Big Four.—The management of the Big Four states that two shifts are at work on the property and that a good showing has been obtained in the No. 1 tunnel. Work is expected to begin this week on a four-drill compressor with hoist and pump to be placed in the No. 2 tunnel, when drifting and sinking on the ore body now exposed will be started.

Iron Mask.—During the week a third machine has been started in the mine. This involves an increase in the working force and will enable the mine to ship more extensively than has been the case in the past. The development work in the mine is proceeding steadily, and good progress is being made.

Homestake.—During the week the timbering of the shaft was in progress. This work is taking somewhat longer than was anticipated on account of the water encountered, but will be completed in the course of a few days, when developments in the direction of shipping may be looked for.

Rossland Great Western.—The mine produced a fair tonnage last week, although stoping was discontinued during Friday and Saturday. Work is now confined to development, and good progress is being made along these lines.

Columbia-Kootenay.—The work in the mine has been continued, without special features of any description. Development is being pushed ahead, and the report from the property is that consistent progress is being made.

A DISGRACEFUL PRACTICE.

A special committee has been investigating the management of a great Chicago hospital, a public institution supported by taxation. The report of the investigators contains much interesting matter in the shape of a detailed statement of abuses. One of these, and the one which strikes us as the most discreditable, all things considered, is the allegation that "visitors, and, in particular, solicitors looking for damage claims, have been allowed to overrun the institution to the detriment of the patients." In other words, barratry, the practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels, has attained so rank a growth in the Chicago bar that it has come to be a detriment to hospital patients. Persons who meet with physical accidents of any kind or under any circumstances are hunted up in hospitals by lawyers or their drummers and induced, if possible, to bring suits for damages. Even private residences are invaded by these harpies of the legal profession. Let a person fall from a street car or a building or get injured by any one of the numberless misfortunes to which all are liable and be taken to his home, the chances are that one or more of these solicitors will be there as soon as he is put to bed. Most of this sort of litigation is undertaken on speculation. If the lawyer who brings the suit fails to recover, he gets no fees. If he wins, he gets a large percentage of his winnings. It is a disgrace to the profession.—Washington Post.

EAT WHAT YOU LIKE.—Give the digestive organs some work to do. These functions need exercise as much as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate, give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's Pleasaple Tablets afford and you can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable. 60 in a box. 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—8.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

To the Editor:—In his famous essay on History, Macaulay speaks of a once popular belief affecting the reputation of a great religious body as "having been abandoned by statesmen to aldermen, by aldermen to clergymen, by clergymen to old women, and by old women to Sir Harcourt Lees." Not long ago (Feb. 2nd) the Toronto Globe revived a charge against the Canadian Pacific which most of us thought had been abandoned even by Sir Harcourt Lees; that is to say, by the most credulous and fanatical of railway critics. The Globe alleged that in the tariff rates on the main line to the Pacific Coast "violation of law is reduced to a system; the charge to intermediate points is not only as high as to the coast, but actually higher, the tariff being based on that for a haul to the coast plus the local charge back again to the point of destination."

This paragraph, with extensions and amplifications, has been going the rounds of the press in British Columbia ever since; and although refutations have been published in local newspapers, it turns up again about once a week with unimpaired vitality to the injury not merely of the Canadian Pacific railway, but, what is much more important, of the people of British Columbia, who are being led to believe that the law of the land does not protect them. I take the liberty, therefore, of asking you to publish the following brief counter-statement in your widely-read journal in the interest of truth.

The allegation that the tariff is based on that for a haul to the coast plus the local charge back again to the point of destination, admits of qualification. It is quite true, however, that the charge to certain intermediate points near the coast is not only as high as to the coast, but actually higher. But this is not a violation of the law "on system." It is not a violation of the law at all. Section 232 of the Dominion Railway Act expressly provides that whilst there shall be no unjust or partial discrimination between different localities in the making of rates, nevertheless "no discrimination between localities, which, by reason of competition by water or railway, it is necessary to make to secure traffic, shall be deemed to be unjust or partial."

To make the matter plainer, Vancouver and Victoria are seaports to which goods would be carried by water at a very low rate if the Canadian Pacific did not exist. Forty years ago all, or nearly all, Canadian and British goods used to be sent round the Horn to Victoria and freighted inland at heavy cost. Victoria enjoyed a discrimination in the technical sense over other places in British Columbia which, as the crow flies, were considerably nearer Montreal and Liverpool. No one regarded this as an outrage on those intermediate points. It was a discrimination ordained, so to speak, by nature, and remains good for all time. As anyone can see, the Canadian Pacific is obliged to take account of the water competition to Victoria and Vancouver, and make its rates as low as the water rates, or go without business. Further, it has to take account of the competition of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific, foreign carriers who are allowed by the interstate commerce commission in Washington to do precisely what it is here blamed for doing, namely, to charge less for carrying goods to ocean terminals like Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, etc., than to intermediate points such as Spokane, past which the goods are carried. (See decision of interstate commerce commission in Merchant's Union of Spokane Falls v. N. P. and U. P., 1892.) Here, in full blast, are the compelling forces, competition by water and competition by rail, which section 232 regards as justifying rate discrimination between localities in order to secure traffic.

Let us suppose that parliament, repealing section 232, should insist on rates being uniform. Then rates to intermediate points would have to be reduced or rates to Vancouver and Victoria augmented. If the latter, it is obvious that the competition of the Canadian Pacific to the coast would cease, but nobody would be benefited except the steamships and American transcontinental railways, which would then monopolize the rail traffic between Eastern Canada on the one hand and Vancouver and Victoria on the other.

The alternative of reducing rates to the intermediate points would be disastrous. Here it may be well perhaps to quote the words of the interstate commerce commission in the case above referred to:

"The rates accepted by the defendants on shipments to their coast terminals afford them a margin of profit over the cost of moving the traffic. Their net revenues are increased by engaging in this competitive business. But, measured by the income which these roads are entitled to receive upon the large outlay required for their construction, the coast rates are not remunerative. Their entire business could not be done on the same basis without financial disaster. A certain revenue above operating expenses is necessary to their solvency and justified by the original investment. But such returns would not be realized if they were compelled to carry freight to all points on their line at rates proportionate to their coast charges, nor even if the intermediate rate in no case exceeded the present coast rate."

The fact of the matter is that if, by the repeal of section 232, the Canadian Pacific were deprived of the small margin of profit over cost of haul yielded by the rates to the coast, the net revenues of the company would be diminished by just so much, and, to make good the loss, it would be necessary to increase the rates to intermediate points; so that the last condition of those places would be worse than the first. The men who framed the Railway Act and those who are administering it to-day, quite understand that such a state of things would be inevitable.

The practice of allowing railways to discriminate where they have to encounter rail or water competition is followed, as a matter of necessity, in every community where such conditions exist. It has been in force in Old Canada since railways were built. Rates from Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal or Chicago to other points or the Great Lakes or St. Lawrence are almost always lower than rates to intermediate points inland. In like manner, discrimination is frequently resorted to in the making of import rates from and export rates to the Atlantic. Prohibit it, and every Canadian industry shall suffer, while American rail routes, left unfettered, will forthwith take possession of our ocean-going traffic.

It is not suggested that the Globe intended to arouse ill-feeling in British Columbia against the Canadian Pacific, or against Mr. Blair and the other members of the government who, of course, would have to be parties to any violation, "on system," of the Railway Act within that in any other province. It simply went astray from writing in a hurry. British Columbia is as amply protected by the law as any other portion of Canada, and the mode of levying rail rates, arbitrary as it may appear at first sight, is identical in principle with that in vogue in the Pacific States, in Eastern Canada and in every other part of the world where similar transportation conditions prevail.

H. LAWRENCE.

Montreal, June 18th.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

A man who arrived on Wednesday night's Kamloops local was admitted to St. Mary's hospital, having been seriously injured by a fall from a chopping-board at a distant logging camp.

Lee Choy, the Chinese contractor, had a narrow escape from drowning Wednesday morning. As he was going down the slippery gang-plank to board the steamer Rithet, he slipped and fell into the Fraser river, and would have been drowned, had not Charley, the Chinese interpreter, promptly seized a rope and thrown it to him.

The wedding of Miss Barbara Cormack and Mr. A. Hudson was solemnized on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Eighth street, by Rev. I. G. Matthews, pastor of Olivet Baptist church, in the presence of a large gathering of friends of the contracting parties.

At a meeting of the congregation of the West Presbyterian church it was unanimously decided to extend a call to Rev. R. A. King, B. D., who has been temporarily occupying the pulpit. Following this action, a number of commissioners were appointed to attend the next meeting of the Presbytery, and prosecute the call. They were also instructed to see about the proposed removal of the West church from its present site to one more accessible to the great majority of the congregation.

THE WORLD IS IMPROVING.

There is a great quantity of foolish talk about the degeneracy of society. For instance, the Rev. Dwight Newell Hillis, wise as he is acknowledged by everybody to be, painted a horrible picture of social wickedness recently in a sermon on gambling. "The greater peril," he says, "is the insane spirit of gambling which seems to have taken hold of the people, irrespective of social standing or religious belief." Now, to be entirely frank, this is nonsense. There is less gambling to-day than ever before. One hundred years ago every man who had a social position to maintain was constrained by public opinion to gamble, just as he was constrained to go out at sunrise and exchange shots with his neighbor in the event of a quarrel, and in those shining days a gentleman was apt to lose caste if he went to bed sober. The change is not only in individual disposition, but in social bias. Now a man who gambles does so under the rose. It isn't quite the thing. Here and there in little coteries there is an occasional outbreak of mild betting, but it is distinctly disapproved by the social conscience, and no sane man or woman can defy that for long. As for drunkenness, it is obsolescent. No man who has any respect for himself ever shows himself in public in a state of intoxication. The world is not perfect, but it is better than it was yesterday, and tomorrow it will be better than it is today. The worst fault is humbug, and the worst variety of that species is pulpiteering humbug.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

BONDSMEN FOR GAMBLERS.

Making a Good Thing Out of the Crusade in New York.

Professional bondsmen are making a good thing out of the prevailing anti-gambling crusade, says the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. It is said that five men who control the professional bonding of prisoners—every crook and turn in municipal history reveals a new "trust"—are said to have laid away $30,000 in premiums in the past three months. About 200 prisoners have been arrested since Justice Jerome became active. The average bail demanded has been $1,500. The professional bondsman charges the Doe and Roe families 10 per cent. of the bonds, and at no time has he received less than $100. Rather than go in a cell more than one gambler who fell into the meshes of the reform net has paid $250 to a professional bondsman and the next day been released because of insufficient evidence. This is like finding money for the bondsman. By working harmoniously the five big men in this business have managed in many instances of late to squeeze 20 per cent. interest from their unwilling victims.

Could Hardly Walk.

Painful Feet Cured by Foot Elm.

Mr. J. S. Turnbull, Galt, Ont., writes as follows:

"I have suffered for years with my feet. Sometimes they were so painful I could hardly walk. I tried several remedies, but got no relief. After using less than half a box of Foot Elm I never had any more trouble.'

There isn't a case of sore, tired, aching, tender, swollen, sweaty feet but Foot Elm can cure. It's guaranteed to cure or your money refunded.

Price 25c. a box of 18 powders at all druggists or sent by mail postage free. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Harry Brown, 13 years old, was drowned while fishing in a dam at Smith Falls, Ont., on Thursday.