The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1900.

EXIT RYDER.

Mr. Ryder left for Nanaimo yesterday. He did not stand upon the order of his going. He simply went. He did not say au revoir, but good-bye. He ceased to be finance minister as suddenly as he became one. He is now looking out for another job, just as he was on that fine spring day when Mr. Martin found him wandering around the Coal City wondering what he should do next. We do not blame Mr. Ryder for taking office; that is, we do not blame him very much. He was out of work, and when offered a chance to write Hon. before his name and draw a salary of $333.33 a month he accepted it, and there are not very many people out of a job who would not have done likewise. His coming was not quite in vain, for it led to the issuing of a special warrant for Comox for $4,000, and now that he is no longer a minister, there is no reason why he should not get work on the road upon which this money is to be expended. It is true that he may apply to himself the epitaph on the infant's monument:

"If so soon I must be done for,
What on earth was I begun for?"

but if he will only pause and reflect, he will discover many other inscrutable problems, and will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has gained a place in future almanacs, parliamentary companions, etc., and has drawn down a month's salary. It would be interesting to have the Lieutenant-Governor's private opinion upon the elevation and deposition of Mr. Ryder. That he was not consulted when Mr. Ryder was chosen is well known; and we venture to say that he was not consulted when Mr. Ryder was dispensed with.

Mr. Martin will brazen out this performance. He will frankly say that he only took Mr. Ryder because he had to have somebody, and sent him about his business as soon as he got a better man. But what will the people say about it? Are cabinet offices to be tossed about in this fashion? Will the sober-minded people of British Columbia tolerate the retention of power by a premier, who puts into an office of the most responsible nature an utterly irresponsible man, never chosen by the people to occupy any position and who never could by any possibility be elected for anything? We do not propose to take any space in discussing this matter. If the people themselves cannot see what danger lurks in such a precedent, it is hardly worth while to attempt to demonstrate it. We shall only add that it affords one more proof that we have not even the shadow of responsible government in this province.

THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER.

Mr. J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, came over from the Mainland yesterday and will assume the portfolio of finance minister. Mr. Brown is a gentleman of standing and ability and will undoubtedly strengthen Mr. Martin's cabinet in his particular constituency, but even he cannot save it from going opposition. We have anticipated something of this kind for several days. Mr. Brown is not a stranger to political life in this province. He sat in the legislature from 1890 to 1894, and it was during this period that he earned his soubriquet of Winchester Brown, from a threat made in case a certain thing was not done to go back to his constituency and bring down men armed with Winchesters to enforce his demand. While in private life he displays many excellent qualities, he is an extremist politically, and his presence in a cabinet with Mr. Martin would not augur well for British Columbia.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The opposition meeting held in the A. O. U. W. Hall last night was all that could be desired in point of attendance, in the representative character of those present and in the general enthusiasm. The speeches were business-like, to the point, and exhibited on the part of the several candidates a determination to deal with the issues of the day in a frank and open manner. We shall not make any comment to-day upon the views advanced, preferring to reserve them for future treatment. The meeting was an augury of complete success for the ticket.

This is the beginning of a vigorous and triumphant campaign, which means very much to the people of Victoria. The cause of good government is represented by the four gentlemen who appeared last night before their fellow-citizens as candidates for re-election. We look forward with great confidence to the result, for the people of Victoria are not ready to desert the principles to which they have always proved true, and abandon the representatives who have served them faithfully, for the vagaries of Mr. Martin and the untried gentlemen associated with him upon the city ticket.

Last night's meeting was the first of many that will be held, and during the five weeks yet to elapse before polling day the candidates will have laid before the voters their views upon all subjects germane to the present contest. But they must not be left to do the work alone. They have a right to the cordial assistance, the most active co-operation of all who, like them, fear the result of triumphant Martinism. We have no doubt about the success of the opposition ticket; but it is always poor policy to underrate the strength of your opponents. Therefore, while feeling victory to be certain, we urge upon all the friends of good government to work for the opposition ticket as though the result were in doubt. Let us command success by deserving it. To deserve it, we must leave no legitimate means untried to win. Our cause is that of the people, and the people will rally to our standard.

CRONJE IN ST. HELENA.

Just now some of our United States contemporaries are much worried because General Cronje has been sent to St. Helena, and a great deal of stuff is being printed about the terrible injustice done the man by a sentence to life imprisonment, because he fought the battles of his country. The writers of these articles are doubtless very great people and are intimately in touch with the politics of their particular boarding houses, but they know about as much of the intentions of the British government as a cat knows about her great-grandfather. Cronje has been sent to St. Helena, where he has a better home than he ever had in his life, and is being treated with every courtesy, as is becoming in the case of a man who led his soldiers well and exhibited much personal courage. But he is not the only Boer on the island. There are shiploads of them there. He and they are sent there, not doomed to perpetual exile, but simply for safe keeping until the war is over. When that time comes they will be allowed to go home again and become loyal British subjects, and we venture the opinion that the treatment that will be accorded them while in enforced retirement will make them feel all the more ready to come to a satisfactory modus vivendi with the British people.

A NEW GOLD FIELD.

A report has reached Seattle that a new gold field of very promising character has been discovered on White river, a tributary of the Yukon, which enters the main stream about 12 miles above the Stewart. As is always the case when a Seattle paper records a discovery in the Yukon valley, this one is alleged to be located in Alaska. White river is a very considerable stream, the most important of the affluents of the Yukon from the west in British territory. It has one of its sources in Lake Klauhne, which is in Canadian territory, although only about 50 miles from the sea at Yakutat Bay. The report locates the discovery on a tributary of the White about 90 miles from its mouth. If this is correct, the find is undoubtedly in Canada. The report is of very great interest, for if it is true that valuable placer ground has been found here, it will lead to new developments in the southwestern corner of the Yukon territory. Measuring on the official maps, a distance of 90 miles up the White river, is at a point about 150 miles from White Horse, the present terminus of the White Pass & Yukon railway, and in a general westerly direction. The intervening country is said to be rich in copper. Therefore if the report proves well founded, we may anticipate railway construction westward from White Horse almost immediately after the line to that point has been completed. Clearly we are only at the threshold of development in the Yukon country.

SPEECHES OF CANDIDATES.

In his speech on Thursday night Mr. Helmcken devoted most of his time to the question of Oriental immigration. This was natural, because Mr. Helmcken has been most consistent in his attitude on this question and has attempted more and along better lines than any other member to restrict the evil. He has steadily and consistently advocated the adoption of measures to protect white labor in this province from competition by Orientals. His efforts were first directed to securing restrictive legislation from the legislature. He was one of those to whom the Colonist pointed out that great risk attended the passage of such measures. This was in 1897. It will be remembered that Mr. Macpherson introduced a number of amendments into railway and other charters prohibiting the employment of Chinese. The Colonist pointed out that such legislation might jeopardize the charters, in case the Dominion government should decide to exercise its powers of disallowance. In consequence of this the proposed amendments were dropped and Mr. Adams brought in a general bill, which Mr. Helmcken amended so as to include Japanese in its operation. This bill was designed for the purpose of bringing up the principle unhampered by any other considerations. It was reserved by Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney for the assent of the Governor-General, and never became law. Since then Mr. Helmcken has done what he could to give effect to his views, although he has become convinced, as every one who stops to think must be convinced, that we cannot get what we want in this matter by running counter to Imperial policy, but rather by showing that our demands are in line with that policy. It is the aim of British statesmen to build up a strong and united Empire. To do this it is of vital importance that certain points, those that may be called "the Imperial Gates," shall be in the hands of people of British birth or descent. British Columbia is one of those gates, and it is essential to any scheme of Imperial consolidation that this province should be inhabited by Anglo-Saxons. There may be portions of the Empire where the Mongolian race may be permitted to go with safety, but we claim that this Imperial Gate should have Britons only on guard. This we understand to be Mr. Helmcken's view, and we submit it as one that, when it is impressed upon the Imperial authorities, will carry weight with it. It will show that while there may be a phase of Imperial policy which renders amicable relations with Japan desirable, there is another and still more important one rendering it imperative that nothing shall be done that will prevent the building up in British Columbia of an Anglo-Saxon population in its highest development. This cannot be done if our workingmen are compelled to compete with coolie labor. We submit that such a position as this is infinitely higher in conception and much more likely to be crowned with success that the nagging policy favored by Mr. Martin.

Mr. Helmcken's views on the eight-hour law are similar to those advanced by Mr. Turner. Indeed it may be as well to say that the four candidates take the same position on this subject. He brought up three comparatively new subjects, although he did not elaborate them. One was the right of free miners to prospect upon Indian lands, which he thought ought to be secured; another is the enlargement of the powers of municipalities to acquire franchises within their municipal jurisdiction, and the third is the importance of taking up the cost of education with the view of providing for it in some way from the public domain. The right to prospect on Indian lands calls for no comment. Every one will favor it. The extension of the principle of municipal ownership is in line with the best results of municipal government and is fully warranted by the experience of Victoria in the ownership of its water and light plants. We should not favor anything resembling the confiscation of franchises and property now enjoyed by individuals; but we certainly think it desirable that in all future franchises within the municipalities provision shall be made for the acquisition of the property by the municipalities on equitable terms. This could be accomplished by a general statute. As to the cost of education, the subject is urgent. In some of the Western States the public domain is charged with a part of the cost of education, and it is possible that something similar might be adopted with advantage in this province.

Mr. Hall made the very excellent point that he could see no force in the proposal that British Columbians should help build railways in all other parts of the Dominion and then turn to and build what they wanted themselves. This is a proposition that will carry conviction with it. He also pointed out that all the province could undertake would be to construct short lines, that is, of course, short comparatively speaking, for the connecting lines would remain in the hands of private corporations, and under these circumstances, the government railways would be simply starved to death. He also pointed out the danger of the province being called upon to build needless lines through political pressure, and the admitted fact that government lines could not be run as cheaply as others. His argument against government ownership by the province of railways was of a plain matter-of-fact nature, but at the same time conclusive. Some people may not be able to follow the ramifications of an argument on finance, but they can all understand and appreciate the simple propositions advanced by Mr. Hall. On the question of Oriental immigration, Mr. Hall thought that our strongest line of action is to place the merits of our case before the government and people of Great Britain. He is confident that, if this is done, we have so good a case that it will receive recognition.

Mr. McPhillops said very little beyond defining his position on the eight-hour law and Oriental immigration, which differs in no way from that taken by Messrs. Helmcken and Hall. Passing reference must be made in this connection to the short but pithy speech of Mr. Fred. Peters, who pointed out the reasons why British Columbia could not afford to entrust her destinies to Mr. Martin. He laid emphasis upon the experimental character of Mr. Martin's legislation, claiming that this province cannot afford to allow itself to be made the subject of legislative experiments. Those already tried by Mr. Martin have done sufficient injury to the material interests of the country. He also exposed Mr. Martin's political unreliability, which is a feature of that gentleman's character and record that will bear even further investigation than Mr. Peters was able to give it during his short speech.

KING COPPER.

The Juneau Dispatch grows eloquent when speaking of the possibilities of the copper country lying west of White Horse in the Yukon valley. It declares that the discoveries promise fabulous development, and that thousands of men will shortly be working these inexhaustible mines. Copper is the reigning monarch of minerals. For the first time in history copper coins are worth more than their face. In other words a penny is worth more than a penny, and a Canadian cent piece is worth more than a cent. When these coins were struck, they contained much less than their actual value in metal. There was a profit on copper coinage. There is none any longer, and as a result copper coins are rapidly disappearing from circulation. Large numbers of British pennies and half-pence are being sent out to the United States for use as metal.

The reason for this great appreciation in the value of copper is that there are in operation comparatively few really great copper mines, while the uses for the metal are increasing enormously. Vast quantities of copper are used in connection with warships and in fact all modern steamers. On every battleship there are miles and miles of copper wire, and copper enters into the composition of much massive work. The use of electricity calls for enormous quantities of the metal. Thirty years ago the uses of it were very limited; now they are almost innumerable, and another important feature of the case is that copper rapidly oxidizes, and therefore cannot be used over and over again like gold, silver and iron. All metals wear out in course of time, but most of them are indestructible when compared with copper. Hence the demand for copper, instead of decreasing, is certain to increase, for as every one knows we have not anything like reached the limit of electrical development. Copper will make the Northwest of Canada one of the richest lands in all the world.

SUN WORSHIP.

If the temperature of the earth never rose above 32 deg. Fahr. we would have no such thing as water, but instead a solid mineral substance. It is just as correct to call the perennial ice, lying under the soil in Arctic regions, a mineral as it is to so style the substances usually called by that name. If the temperature was steadily below 40 deg., mercury would be a metal like iron. Common air has been converted into a solid liquid by cold, in quantities so as to be used in the arts, and years ago an experimenter succeeded in making carbonic acid gas, that is the stuff that makes the foam on soda water, fall from an open faucet in solid particles. Thus we see that if the heat rays from the sun were cut off, everything on the earth would become solid and the globe would be covered by a pall of snow made from solidified air. The immeasurable importance of the sun to the earth seems to have been appreciated centuries before modern science began its wonderful course of investigation into the phenomena of nature. It is notable that we find sun-worship most manifest in countries that were the home of civilizations now extinct. To the dweller in Persia, for example, the sun would hardly appear as a beneficent deity. We can understand how the inhabitant of the Far North might so regard him; for to him the sun meant life. Yet we look in vain in the mythology of the North for sun-worship. Some writers think they have discovered in the Norse traditions perverted sun-myths; but this sun-myth business is a fad rather than a philosophical conclusion. A clever satisist about thirty years ago demonstrated that Gladstone was a sun-myth by employing the same style of argument as the writers in question utilized. We find the sun worshipped as the source of power in countries where his influence is enervating. We think therefore that some other explanation must be given of it than that it is the natural religion of humanity, as so many contend.

Sun-worship may possibly be the survival of an ancient materialistic cult, arising out of scientific investigations in a forgotten age. The story of Elijah and the Prophets of Baal favors this view. Baal under various names was worshipped over a large area, it being alleged that even the ancient Britons regarded him as the greatest of all deities. It is true that in the time of Elijah the central idea of the cult, namely, the all-sustaining power of the sun, had been lost sight of, and that orgies in which fire played a prominent part had taken the place of the purely material philosophy that doubtless preceded them. Nevertheless Baalism was only a degraded sun-worship. If we eliminate the spiritual from our philosophy, and propose to worship anything, we can hardly avoid falling into the same channel of thought as those ancient nations did. The philosophers who begat sun-worship were the contemporaries of the men who built the giant ruined cities of the East. These men lived in a day when material power was at its culmination in certain lines, and we cannot undertake to say how extensive those lines were. Naturally they deified the greatest manifestations of power of which they could possibly have any knowledge.

The probability is that Abraham was the son of sun-worshipping parents. Abraham represents the worship of God, who is a spirit, and his age marks the first historical advance upon the materialism of a still greater antiquity. Thus we see that the expression "the God of Abraham" is full of meaning. It is the crystallization of a great change in the development of mankind. When we use it we may in imagination step back centuries upon centuries, and find ourselves encompassed by all the wonderful manifestations of human power exhibited in ancient architecture and can picture ourselves surrounded by a civilization in which the many existed solely for the gratification of the few, when sensual pleasure was the sole object of life and the culmination of power was the enjoyment of wild debaucheries. To some one, living amid these gross though magnificent surroundings—posibly he was the son of some powerful potentate, unquestionably he was of a distinguished family—there came the thought that "God is a spirit and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." He may never have phrased his idea in such words. Possibly he was hardly sufficiently advanced for that, but this was the basis of the cult established by Abraham, a cult which has endured centuries after the majesty of the sun-worshippers was at its height, when it has ceased even to be a memory and can only be guessed at from fragmentary evidence dug out of ruined cities. The materialism of the year 1900 A.D. is simply a return to pre-Abrahamic conditions. The end of it will be sun-worship and degradation, for men must worship something, or rather, this would be the end of it, if it were not that the Gospel of Christ is the salvation of mankind, not merely in some indefinite future existence, but here and now.

Everyone knows the old proverb which tells what happens when rogues fall out. In British Columbia politics just now the principal thing to be looked to seems to be that honest men shall not fall out.

A proposal has been made in the Senate that a system of militia pensions shall be adopted. The reports of what was said are very meagre, and it is not easy to understand just whom it is proposed to pension, but Senator Mills, speaking for the government, said that the suggestion woull be taken into serious consideration.

Word has been received from Sandon to the effect that assistance is needed by the fire sufferers. In consequence a concert will be given in the Drill Hall this evening by the band of the Fifth Regiment. The admission will be 10 cents, and a collection will be taken up. The several city clergymen are requested to make suitable announcements from their pulpits.

Reports from Cuba, albeit they are partially denied, say that there are signs of another revolution. One section of the population does not very greatly relish the idea of being kept in leading strings by Uncle Sam, and consequently there is a great deal of growling. Our neighbors are likely to find that they have acquired from Spain about as much trouble as anything else. Spain is doubtless better off for the thrashing she got; but Uncle Sam is only at the beginning of his troubles.

The World assures the Colonist that it, i.e., The World, always tells the truth. And yet the World asserted that that Colonist deliberately made a false statement in regard to Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, when in point of fact the Colonist had not said anything on the subject at all. This statement was not the truth. It was a deliberate falsehood.

While we are glad to know that the Columbian has passed into the hands of the new proprietors we are sorry that Mr. George Kennedy is leaving British Columbia journalism. The Colonist did not often find itself able to agree with Mr. Kennedy in his political views, but always found in him a courteous and able opponent. We wish him a full measure of success in whatever field of enterprise he may enter. He retires from newspaperdom with the warmest esteem of his fellow-journalists.

The Manitoba government is considering the advisability of taxing railways. In Minnesota 3½ per cent. is levied upon the gross receipts of the roads, and as a result the state receives about $1,500,000 annually in the way of revenue. It is a very easy way of raising money, and where there is competition the railway companies cannot add the tax to their charges upon traffic. We fancy that possibly some difficulty may be experienced in Canada in applying this tax, owing to the fact that certain railways have been declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, and hence it might be held by the courts that the local legislatures have no power to tax their receipts, because such railways are under the jurisdiction of parliament. We have not given the subject very much thought, and will watch with interest the line of action which the Manitoba government may adopt. Doubtless the constitutional question will soon form a subject of discussion.

Mr. John Houston has issued a card to the electors of Nelson, in which he enunciates fourteen propositions. Many of them are of a general character and will be assented to with perhaps a little qualification by most people. We quote with special approval the proposal that "all legislation should be general, not special." The idea of making fish of one and flesh of another by legislative enactment is repugnant to modern ideas of government. All corporations, for example, should stand upon precisely the same basis before the law, and it should never be necessary for an applicant for franchise or rights of any kind to depend upon the will of the government of the day. We trust that British Columbia has seen the last of legislation clothing the government of the day with arbitrary powers in dealing with individual applications.

Seeing that Mr. W. W. B. McInnes has declared his intention of being a candidate in North Nanaimo, it is to be presumed that he has sent his resignation to the Speaker of the House of Commons. Apparently there is nothing at Ottawa that Mr. McInnes thinks he can do for the province. What he has affected to regard as the greatest issue of the day so far as this province is concerned, namely Oriental exclusion, is to be brought up in a few days by the government. Mr. McInnes will not be there to fight the battles of his constituency. On the only occasion when he could do the slightest good to the province, on the only opportunity when he could make his voice and influence felt on behalf of the labor interests which he professes to champion, he has left his place in the house and plunged into the provincial arena as a candidate. What is the use of his pretending any longer that he has the welfare of white labor at heart? If he had he would have remained at his post of duty. Mr. McInnes has shown clearly that when his personal ambition asserts itself, the welfare of those whom he has pledged himself most solemnly to assist against Oriental competition, does not stand in his way for a moment.

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Mining at Nahmint Bay

A Most Thoroughly Developed and Rich Mineral Proposition.

The Geological Formation of This Section of Vancouver Island.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

This district the writer has already briefly described in earlier articles in the Journal. During a recent visit, through the courtesy of Mr. Hayes, managing director, he had the privilege of examining the underground workings on the property of the Nahmint Mining Company. This is the most thoroughly developed mining proposition on Vancouver Island, having been opened up a depth of 350 feet. The property of this company is situated near Nahmint Bay, on the Alberni Canal; it was purchased from the original locators early in 1898. The outcrop was very heavy iron capping, with impregnations of high-grade chalcoyrite. This outcrop occurred on the mountain side, about 1,750 feet, above sea lavel, and indicated the occurrence of a contact vein between gabbro (Ferrier's classification) and diorite. The outcrop was so heavy that although very little work had been done at the time the property was purchased, there was apparently sufficient ore in sight to return the purchase price paid. Apparently the strike of this body was north and suoth, but after a tunnel had been driven for some little distance, it was demonstrated that the true line of strike was nearly east and west and that the outcropping, instead of overlaying one continuous ore body, really overlaid two parallel bodies, each having its dip about 80 degrees toward the south. Further development proved that considerable oxidation occurred as deep as the 250-foot level. On this level the southernmost of these ore bodies shows a thickness of 28 feet by cross cutting.

During the fall of 1898 and winter of 1899, sample shipments were made aggregating about 250 tons to the Tacoma smelter from both of these ore bodies, the ore being taken from different points as the development progressed. The smelter returns from these shipments were sufficiently good to warrant thorough exploitation of the proposition, and since then work has been conducted with a view of showing up ore in sight, in order to determine whether it would be advisable to erect an aerial tramway to transport the ore from the mine workings to the beach, 5,000 feet distant.

The property has been opened chiffy by cross-cutting, because the topography would not permit of drifting, consequently the development has been more expensive than would otherwise have been the case. The underground workings aggregate about 2,200 feet. Of this about 200 is sinking, and the remainder cross-cutting and drifting. One shaft has been sunk 140 feet in depth; the first 100 feet was in ore, but the shaft being vertical, the ore body dipped away from it. Apparently this same body was picked up on the 250-foot level, but as the connection has not been made by upraising, there may be some question. Two distinct ore shoots occur on the 250-foot level, the first one being 16 feet thick, and the second 28 feet. On the 350-foot level a third ore shoot has been cross-cut 30 feet thick, the ore in which is of a much lower grade though than either of the cross-cuts on the 250-foot level. It is proposed by the management to sink on the widest ore body on the 250-foot level, in order to determine its continuity with depth, because on the 350-foot level this body has not been cross-cut.

Drifting on the wide ore body on the 250-foot level has determined that that body is continuous for about 60 feet, and in cross-cutting from the end of the west drift another ore body was picked up which, so far, has not been connected with any of the outcrops. It may be determined that this is a continuation of the wide body, but has been thrown several feet to the north by faulting. Although no drift has been run on this last mentioned body, yet in a continuation of the main drift, driven through barren material, ore was encountered at a point which would indicate continuity of the faulted ore body along its line of stricke.

Owing to the numerous irregularities, and the many difficulties which have had to be overcome in developing the ore bodies, a proper ventilation of the workings until an air compressor is installed is very difficult, and this reason would be amply sufficient to account for the policy of the management in not having drifted along the faulted ore body.

The claim of the management to 40,000 tons of ore in sight without taking into consideration the low grade ore body cross-cut on the 350-foot level appears on a casual examination to be quite reasonable, but of course until the continuity of the ore bodies already cross cut has been proven by upraises connecting the levels, it is almost impossible to correctly estimate the tonnage of ore in sight.

The geological formation of the section of country in which the Nahmint Mining Company's properties are located is quite complicated. A traverse from southwest to northeast shows the following series: Gabbro, crystalline limestone, gabbro, wedge of crystalline limestone apparently not more than 75 feet thick, diorite-dyke. The wedge of limestone only appears on the surface, and apparently is cut off by the gabbro and diorite dykes. This presents a very peculiar and interesting feature in the geology. The trend to this formation is northwesterly. The ore bodies occur in the crystalline limestone and in the gabbro; that in the limestone does not appear to have been exposed in any of the tunnels, but a shaft some 60 feet deep has been sunk on it. When prospecting this ore body by an open cut on the surface, a cave in the limestone was discovered. Whether the occurrence of this cave has any connection with the deposition of the ore, has not been fully determined by the workings. The ore bodies developed in the tunnelling occur between the diorite and gabbro, with the latter as a foot wall. This gabbro is feldspathic and has a decided porphyritic structure.

During the progress of the development work on this company's property many difficulties have been encountered because of the geological complications, and the faulting which has occurred, consequently a larger amount of capital has been required to develop the property up to its present condition, than would have been necessary had it not have been for these complications. The fact is that during the past two years the Alberni district may be said to have been kept alive through the persistent efforts of the Nahmint Mining Company to show ore in sight sufficient to prove the value of their property. The results have been so encouraging despite the difficulties against which the management have had to contend, that much more confidence is felt to-day in the district, so far as the copper prospects are concerned, than was the case a year ago.

In the neighborhood of the Nahmint Mining Company's property and westerly therefrom for a distance of some seven miles in an air line, a mineral zone occurs which promises to be one of the most important, if not the most important on Vancouver Island. In this zone are located several groups of mineral claims on which the outcroppings are very pronounced. One of these groups, known as the Hanson, was purchased by New York parties during the autumn of 1899, and it is expected that extensive development work will be carried on during the coming season. Other groups in the same zone have been prospected to a greater or less extent, but none of this work has been sufficient to determine the occurrence of mines, in all that term implies.

Water transportation has materially aided prospectors in prospecting this particular zone, because the Alberni Canal could be followed a few miles south of Hayes' Landing, which is the headquarters of the Nahmint Mining Company's property, to the entrance of Uchucklesit Harbor, thence a northerly course could be pursued into the Snug Basin, which lies directly west from Hayes' Landing and into Anderson Lake, which empties into Uchucklesit Harbor, northwest from Snug Basin. Consequently, this zone has been prospected from the Alberni Canal proper, from Uchucklesit Harbor, from Snug Basin and from Anderson Lake.

On the properties near the shores of Anderson Lake, especially on the Lake Shore group of mineral claims, systematic prospecting is in progress. About 250 feet of work has been performed on one of the claims of this group. During the progress of that work some very interesting geological features have been exposed.

There are four distinct lines of outcropping on this claim extending from close to the lake shore in a northeasterly direction, and two of which can be traced for several hundred feet. This southernmost of these outcroppings occurs on a contact between limestone and diorite, the limestone being perfectly crystalline; the course of outcrop in the series occurs in the diorite and between well defined walls, the ore body apparently filling a fissure in the dyke which was made during the cooling of the eruptive rock; the third outcrop apparently occurs on a contact between the diorite and an igneous rock, very similar to the gabbro found on the Nahmint Mining Company's property; the fourth outcrop appears to occur in the gabbro itself. These different lines of outcrop are nearly parallel to each other, and all dip toward the northwest, and nearly at the same angle, that being almost vertical. The distance from the foot-wall of the first one mentioned, to the foot-wall of the last is about 200 feet.

On the two northernmost outcrops the peculiarity is that while apparently they are ordinary iron capping, yet when broken into this capping evidently becomes from hornblende as is demonstrated at the mouth of the tunnel. A close examination of this shows a perfect arch about 2 feet in thickness, beneath which and on the left hand side of the mouth of the tunnel are masses of limestone and oxidized material which carries some copper values. This tunnel was driven along the line of contact between the diorite dyke and gabbro, which apparently formed the hanging wall of an ore body, or of ledge matter associated with an ore body. After driven 74 feet, a cross cut was made toward the northwest. This was driven 18 feet before any ore was encountered, but at that point a well defined foot-wall dipping in the same direction as the foot-walls of the other ore bodies on the claim, was exposed, and further cross cutting determined that a ledge of ore bearing material 13 feet in thickness occurred. This material consisted of chalco and iron pyrites with quartz, hornblende and garnet for the gangue. Some of the hornblende was fibrous, while other portions were well developed actinolite crystals. The chalcopyrite and iron pyrites occur as impregnations in this gangue, and although the entire body at the point where it was cross-cut could not be considered pay ore, yet for about 5 feet through the centre an average sample yielded sufficient values to show that by hand sorting a large proportion was shipping ore.

While the occurrence of hornblende as gangue matter with copper ores, is not uncommon, because the writer has observed the same in Ducktown, Tennessee, in Alabama, and on Texada Island on this coast, yet to find such occurring as the outcrop which had oxidized to resemble a regulation iron capping, is, in the writer's experience unusual. But unusual occurrences of outcroppings prevail on Vancouver Island, in fact the occurrence of the regular gossan, which is so pronounced in other copper mining districts, is very rare on this island. Many of the heaviest outcroppings consist of high grade magnetic iron ore, others consist of the iron capping so common in the Rossland district, and further investigation will probably result in demonstrating that the hornblende capping of the lake shore occurs in other sections on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

HOW DR. CHASE CONQUERS CATARRH

An Ottawa Man Given Up to Die by the Doctors Was Saved by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure—A Chronic Case of Nineteen Years' Standing

If Dr. Chase had never written his famous Recipe Book, his great prescription for the cure of catarrh would be enough to perpetuate his name to future generations.

Especially here in Canada, where about nine out of every ten persons has the catarrh taint to a greater or less extent, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure has proven its virtue as a radical cure for nasal and chronic catarrh.

Mr. Thomas Squirrell, 214 Bay street, Ottawa, Ont., states: "I was afflicted with a very severe form of catarrh for nine years, and was so bad that the doctors gave me up to die of consumption. A careful, systematic use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure brought about a complete change. I no longer have any hacking and spitting, and am perfectly cured. The doctors burnt out my throat three times for the disease."

The improved blower which is given free with each box sends the remedy direct to the diseased parts and promptly cures. Twenty-five cents a box, blower free, at all dealers, or post-paid by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Inspection Of the F

To Take Place on the Days of the Present Month.

Orders In Respect of th cently Organized Bug Band.

Major Benson, D.O.C., has i district order fixing May 28, 29 and June 1 as the days on which nual inspection of the Fifth R shall take place at the Drill Ha mencing at 8 p.m. Adverting to der, Lieut.-Col. Gregory, comman Fifth Regiment, has ordered th companies parade as follows:

Nos. 5 and 6 Companies on 28th inst., at 8 p.m.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies on T 29th inst., at 8 p.m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Companies on Wed 30th inst., at 8 p.m.

Dress—Clean fatigue.

The Regiment will parade at t Hall on Friday, the 1st June, at for the annual muster and inspe battalion company drill and economy. All members of the r must attend this parade, which wi for one day's pay. Helmets will b

Officers commanding companies once prepare their aquittance rolls have already been issued), and pared to hand them, fully signed, inspecting officer on the 1st day o

The bugle band having been re ized, any member of the regime having signed this service roll, an pany trumpeter when parading w session will at once return it to ficer commanding his company, w at once return it to quartern stores.

Until further orders, all memb the bugle band will wear white b all occasions. Helmets will not sent be issued to this band, bu pany trumpets when parading w company will wear the helmet worn by their company. Co trumpeters will at all times we regular issue of serge frock—other bers of the bugle band will we plain serge frock.

Until further orders the bugle will parade at the Drill Hall at 8 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesday Thursdays, for practice under the tion of Bandsman Kasalowsky. T eter T. Keown will act as trumpet geant.

MR. DOOLEY

Tells Mr. Hennessey the Difficulti Sheldon Met in Making a Chris Newspaper.

"I see," said Mr. Dooley, "th la-ad out in Kansas that thried to a paper like what th' Lord wud r He had to live in Topeka, has th th' job."

"Sure, I niver heerd iv him," sa Hennessy.

"Well, 'twas this way with hin Dooley explained. 'Ye see, he like th' looks iv th' newspapers. tired iv r-readin' how many r plaits Mrs. Potter Palmer had on dhress she bought, an' whether ern oughtn't to go into th' heavy class an' fight Jeffereys, an' h says th' la-ad, "This is no right f'r th' pure an' passionless youth i sas,' he says. 'Give me, he s chanst, an' I'll projoece th' kind gan that'd be got out in hiven,' 'Price 5 cints a copy,' he says, be all newsdealers; f'r advertisin consult th' cashier,' he says. So in Topeka that had a newspaper, i 'It will not be behindhand," he s listin' Kansas up fr'm its pris and irreligious position,' he sa don't know how th' inhabitants place ye refer to is fixed,' he sa newspapers,' he says, 'an' I nivi iv anybody fr'm Kansas home there,' he says, 'but if ye'll attin circulation, iv thim parts,' he sa see that th' paper is properly pl th' hands iv th' vile an' wicked earth, where,' he says, 'th' return more quick, he says.

"Well, th' la-ad wint at it, an a fine paper he made. Hogan here th' other day with a copy o I r-read it. I haven't had such threat since I was a watchman canal f'r a week with nawthin' t but th' delinquent tax list an' th half iv a weather map. 'Twas Th' editor, it seems, Hinnissey, w th' editorial rooms iv th' paper gathered th' force around him fr' regular jobs in th' dhrug stores he, 'Gintlemen,' he says, 'tell m plans f'r to enoble this here Ch publication f'r to-day!' he says.

"'Well,' says th' horse reporter, a couple iv rabbits goin' to sprint th' thrack at th' fair groun's, he think 'twad be a good thing f,r if ye'd find me tin that I might th' sin-thralled boobys that com here fr'm Kansas City f'r to s righteous,' he says. 'No,' says th' he says, 'no horse racin' in this he says. ''Tis th' roonation iv th' an' ye can't beat it,' he says. 'A fair-haired youth,' he says, 'what that makes ye'er color so good a eye so bright.' 'I,' says th' la-ad th' boys that writes th' fightin' d says. 'They'se a couple iv good at th' op'ra house to-night, an' epiklets don't tin-can 'tis like money in an ol' coat that —' 'B says th' editor, 'is a crool an' onc spoort,' he says. 'Instead iv ch th' ruffyanism iv these mi wretches start weigh in at th' rin 125 pounds, an' I see in a pa-aper in a barber shop th' other da Spike's gone away back—what's t sayin'? Niver mind. D'ye go th' house iv th' River'nd Aloysius tus Morninbinch, an' interview the question iv man's co-operati grace in conversion. Make a nic article about it an' I will give ye iv one iv me books.' 'I will,' la-ad, 'if he don't swing on me,'

The editor thin addhressed th 'Gintlemen,' he says, 'I find wurruk ye've been accustomed he says, 'is calc'lated f'r to disti morality an' debase th' home lif peka, not to mintion th' surroun throlopuses iv Valencia, Wan Sugar Works, Paxico an' Snoko says.

"'Th' newspaper, instead iv pow'rful agent f'r th' salvation kind, has become somethin' th want to r-read,' he says. 'Ye co home,' he says; 'I'll stay here a th' paper mesilf,' he says, 'I'm writer ar-round here, anyhow,