

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

CHERRING ACCOUNTS.

The supporters of the Government in the Eastern provinces are sanguine as to the result of the by-elections in North Ontario and Cardwell, and their confidence becomes stronger as the time appointed for the elections gets nearer.

Mr. Laurier, in his Ontario tour, blamed the Dominion Government for being rough and peremptory with Manitoba. They ought, he averred, to have been more gentle and considerate.

A WIDE DIFFERENCE.

Those who read the speech lately delivered by Mr. Reed, who was at the time nominee for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, should not for a moment forget that there is a very great difference between the political status of the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and that of the Speaker of the British House of Commons.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons becomes non-partisan the moment he accepts his chair of office. He has nothing to do with the policy of any party. He is supposed to be wholly ignorant of the tactics of one party or the other.

The speech made by Mr. Reed the other day to the Republican representatives would be as being delivered by a candidate for the office of Speaker in England as in the highest degree absurd; but in the United States it is no doubt looked upon as a proper and a statesmanlike utterance.

What Mr. Reed has to say as to the policy of the Republican party in the next Congress must necessarily be interesting. He will be the Speaker of the House and, within certain conventional lines, have the shaping of the course of the majority through his make-up of the committees.

The position of Mr. Reed as leader of the Republican party gives weight to the words he uttered on the eve of his election to the speakership. It will have to be admitted that the policy which he outlined is a wise policy, and that if it is carried out by his party it will confer very great benefits on the people of the United States.

proved business." He deprecated haste and crudeness in legislation, and exhorted his hearers to be patient. His advice was timely, and it seemed to us as we read the abstract of Mr. Reed's speech that it was precisely the advice which Mr. Cleveland himself would give if it fell to his lot to advise and exhort the majority in the House of Representatives.

THE "SUNNY WAY" TRIED.

Mr. Laurier, in his Ontario tour, blamed the Dominion Government for being rough and peremptory with Manitoba. They ought, he averred, to have been more gentle and considerate. They should have clothed their expostulations and remonstrances in the mildest and most agreeable terms possible.

Mr. Laurier never by the slightest hint showed that he knew that this was exactly the course that the Dominion Government did pursue. Yet he must have known that they had approached the Manitoba Government in the most friendly way on the subject of the petition for redress presented by the minority.

Did the Manitoba Government reply to these representations in the spirit in which they were made? Did they show any disposition to meet the Dominion authorities half-way or to advance one single step towards conciliation or settlement? Not they. Their reply was a curt and positive refusal to consider the petition of the minority, and a denial that there was any grievance to redress.

Very little has been done either on Sugar Creek or Hixon creek this summer, although there has been some good paying ground on both these creeks, yet the deposit is so heavy with a mixture of clay to be worked to good advantage in many places.

Coming back to Stanley, we strike one of the most famous creeks that the world has ever known, viz., Lightning Creek. If I were to tell your readers of the fabulous wealth that is found out of this creek they would not believe me, but a hard one to operate on, as the deposit was so loose that the water poured in as if it were running through a sieve.

With respect to the matter of paying the damages illegally inflicted on British sealers before the Paris Arbitration had defined the rights of the United States, the President talks like the honest man that he is. The seizure was made on the assumption that the United States had purchased from Russia jurisdiction over Behring Sea.

It is difficult to see what the United States has to do with the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. The President says nothing about the Monroe doctrine, though it is evident enough that he was thinking about it when he penned the passage relating to the Venezuelan dispute.

Mr. Fisher, a member of the Manitoba Legislature and a Liberal, in letters which have been published in Manitoba and Ontario newspapers shows very clearly that the policy which Mr. Laurier condemns in the Dominion Government for not pursuing is the policy which they followed with respect to the Manitoba school question.

Mr. Fisher commences his third letter by saying: "In former letters I stated some of the considerations that seemed to me to commend the federal policy advocated by Mr. Laurier on the school question—the policy of approaching the Government of the province in the first instance, in a conciliatory manner, and appealing to the legislature, on grounds of toleration and patriotism, to in-

quise into the complaints of the minority and to remedy any grievance found to exist. I submitted facts at the same time which I think conclusively establish that the most admirable policy was the one actually pursued by the Dominion Government. I showed that a most conciliatory message, couched in the most respectful language, had been sent to meet every requisition of Mr. Laurier's patriotic policy, was transmitted by the Federal Government to that of Mr. Greenway for submission to the legislature. I showed that the first meeting of the legislature at which the message could be delivered took place just at a time when its delivery would be the most opportune—just a few weeks after the judgment of the Privy Council had been pronounced finding that the minority had been deprived of rights and privileges which had been theirs by law, and in the enjoyment of which the constitution contained provisions to protect them.

The impartial reader will, we think, come to the conclusion that Mr. Fisher has very effectively disposed of the Leader of the Opposition's accusation that the Dominion Government has tried to bully the Manitoba Ministers and the Manitoba Legislature in treating the denominational minority of that province with consideration and fairness.

INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

It must strike the attentive reader of the President's message that the questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States are neither many nor serious. There can hardly be said to be any dispute with respect to the Behring Sea question. The Paris Arbitration settled the only important questions that had been raised, and settled them effectually. There is a complaint that Great Britain did not send ships enough to that Sea last summer to do patrol duty. It is not asserted that her alleged neglect has been followed by results that are at all injurious.

Several parties of white men have started to open out the ground on Devil's canyon, near the summit of the wagon road to Stanley. One party are drifting right under Devil's lake and are confident of getting good pay when the water is drawn off from the lake.

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IN THE GOLD BELT.

Prospects of Big Returns From Slough Creek, the Main Drain of the District.

The Marvellously Rich Deposits on Lightning Creek—Plenty of Ground to Work Still.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BARKERVILLE, Nov. 23.—Commencing again a short distance from Barkerville, we strike the head of Lowhee creek, which empties into Jack of Clubs lake. Lowhee was noted for the richness of its gold, which always brought a higher price in the market than the gold from any other creek in Cariboo, and not only was Lowhee noted for its rich gold, but also for its large output. At the present time there is more ground to work and more gold to take out than was ever taken out. The lower end of the creek, near the lake, paid in some of the old shafts and drifts as high as 40 ounces to the set, and then they were not on bedrock, nor could they get there on account of the inrush of water.

Following up towards the head of the lake we come to Jack of Clubs creek, which takes its rise in Ground Hog lake at the foot of Mount Agnes. The lower end of this creek paid well in some claims, but they lost the pay, and many believe that the gold lies in a higher channel, which belief has been somewhat strengthened this summer by a party cutting through the eastern side of rock and getting into deeper ground, where the water was so abundant that it drove them out.

Leaving the creek near the lake the country is very flat, and after a few miles is travelled to the westward we strike the head of Slough creek, which is held by many to be the former outlet of all the waters that now pass down Willow river. I have no doubt this is the correct theory, as the bed rock on this stream is 285 feet below the surface, and Willow river, as I before stated, is only 105 feet deep at the entrance to the canyon. Of course this was never known till this summer for a fact. Many supposed that Willow river was over 200 feet deep, but boring operations on both creeks have proved their depths. The Slough Creek Mining Company, with headquarters in Tacoma, have been pushing ahead their operations in boring, and now are preparing to sink a shaft in bedrock and then drift out to the channel. The drills this summer brought up very encouraging deposits of gold, and when one considers the amount brought up in this way from 285 feet below the surface of the water alone he can imagine the results when they reach bedrock with a shaft. The whole of this creek, about eight miles in length, has been taken up under lease, and in a few years we may expect to see a large output of gold from it.

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The Occidental Hotel, COR. WHARF AND JOHNSON STREETS, VICTORIA. This popular and well known Hotel will re-open about November 15th, under the management of Wm. Jensen, its founder with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as of former years, aiming to make it homelike for its guests.

THE CITY MARKETS. Current retail quotations this week are with but very few exceptions unchanged and the most notable feature of trade, so far as prices are concerned, is the decline in Ogilvie's flour 30 cents per barrel. The price of eggs will be expected also fall off shortly, although the Eastern imported article has advanced two cents per dozen. This is attributed to the recent milder weather and the fact of young pullets beginning to lay. Venison has been a drug on the market during the past few days and newly killed deer have been actually selling at one dollar each. Within the last week 'Winnipeg' butter has found its way into the market in considerable quantities and it being of good quality and presenting an attractive appearance is meeting with fair demand. Devil's lake and are confident of getting good pay when the water is drawn off from the lake.

From November 23 to November 30 there were 47 cases of cholera and 14 deaths from that disease in St. Petersburg. For the week ending November 16 there were 220 cases and 110 deaths in the government of Volhynia, which shows a large decrease. Seventy-two cases and 26 deaths have occurred in the district of Hirditch, in the government of Mifff.

UNABLE TO WORK. GENT.—I was troubled with Liver complaint so much that I was unable to work because of the pain and sickness it caused. The pain under my shoulders and in my sides was very severe. I am glad to say that one cured me and I am now in perfect health. E. DAGENHAIS, St. Rose de Laval, Que.

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