The Colonist

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

The proposal to bring about a union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregationalist churches is securing adherents in such numbers and of such influence as must, we think, surprise those who launched the suggestion on the waters of public opinion with many misgivings as to whether the bark would float. Although, perhaps, interest in the matter has not as yet become very prominent in the public press, accounts are continually seen of the consideration which is being given to the subject and almost always with the result of the proposal being favorably received. Indeed, any hesitancy that appears, is ceased rather by doubt as to whether the difficulties in the way of such union can be overcome without the sacrifice of principles by one church or the other, than by any opposition to the union. On all sides it is realized that great benefits to them would arise from the union of the three churches. The united church would be much stronger and more efficient for its work of evangelization. By union there would be great economies made possible. In the small towns and villages instead of three little struggling congregations, there would be only one ecclesiastical body, and Christian effort would be concentrated instead of being scattered. Leading clergymen in all the three denominations in nearly every part of the Dominion have expressed themselves in favor of the proposal, while the laity seem unanimous for it. Not only in the matter of church buildings, of ministerial salaries and other expenses could great economies be effected while the united church became still more efficient for its divine mission, but in other fields of theological and charitable effort the union would be very beneficial. Instead of three or four insignificant colleges or seminaries, there would be one, well equipped in every respect for its work. Formal action will be taken soon to ascertain the views of the members of each church on this proposed union.

It has been mooted that the Anglican Church might also join this union. But at present there is no indication of such a step. The question of the historic episcopate might prove to be an insurmountable obstacle. The clergy are generally adherents of that doctrine, although the laity may not be. Yet of the best scholars of the church many have rejected it. Among them are men like Lightfoot, Westcott, Latham, Phillips Brooks and many others.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACT.

After one of the longest debates which have ever taken place in the Dominion House of Commons on one question, the Bill comprising the agreement between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has been finally passed. While we think it may be said that the people of the Dominion are, as a whole, entirely in accord with the policy of constructing another transcontinental railway, a very large proportion of them is dissatisfied with the details of the arrangement by which the Government proposes to give practical effect to that policy. It is true that the Government has been sustained in Parliament by a substantial majority on this question, but it is more than doubtful whether that majority is really representative of the views of a majority of the people whose representatives they are supposed to be. No one will pretend that at the General Election in 1900, there was any suggestion that the Government had any scheme of the kind in contemplation. Indeed, it has been clearly shown by the documents and other evidence which have been submitted to Parliament, that the Government itself did not initiate the railway policy. It was suggested to the Government by the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, although in a very different form from that which it has assumed in the Bill that received its third reading last Friday morning. As a matter of fact the Government had given considerable aid to another ambitious scheme of a somewhat similar character, the promoters of which have not hesitated to attempt to block the creation and organization of what they realize will, in any case, be a formidable rival to their enterprise and may, indeed, make impossible the development of the latter to the full extent which they desire. The people being practically unanimous in their view that another transcontinental line should be built, the opposition, both in Parliament and the country, has been directed not against the policy but against the manner in which the Government has seen fit to give effect to it in the agreement into which it has entered with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. It is well to make this matter plain, because the Government's supporters, both in Parliament and the public press, are endeavoring to create the impression that Conservatives are opposing the policy as a matter of party tactics. Such is not the case.

The Government's weakness in the whole matter; its evident incapacity to deal properly with a scheme of gigantic proportions, has been shown in a manner that cannot be disputed or explained away. Last year the Government carried a Bill through Parliament which it asserted bound the Company, and which it deliberately stated it intended to make the Company comply with to the minutest details. This session it introduced an amending Bill which really changes the whole scope and intent of the former Bill, greatly to the gain of the Company and the disadvantage of the country. Indeed, the actual practical result of the enormous concessions to the Company that the new Bill grants, is to make the Government shoulder the financial risks and responsibilities, while the Company reaps all the advantage from such profuse and needless generosity on the Government's part. The Government assumes the burden of providing $100,000,000 of the cost of the line, leaving the private beneficiaries to raise only $13,000,000, and consoles them for having to do only that small thing by leaving them free to divide up $25,000,000 of Common Stock, for which no obligation is imposed on them to pay one dollar in cash. Is it any wonder that throughout the country there is profound dissatisfaction at the Government's injudicious and uncalled for extravagance? Or that there are many, even in the Liberal ranks, who consider that the Government has committed a stupendous blunder and has thrown away a grand opportunity for initiating a wise and sagacious railway policy? Not only this but succeeding generations will have solid reasons for realizing that the grossest improvidence has marked the Government's course in all its negotiations with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

But while the country as a whole is disappointed at the manner in which the negotiations with the Company have been conducted, subordinating as the agreement does the public interests to those of private individuals, British Columbia has especial grounds for dissatisfaction. It is of the greatest commercial importance to this Province, that the Railway Company should be compelled to commence construction of the line on this Coast simultaneously with work on the eastern section of the Western Division of the road. This condition has been persistently urged on the Government by men of both political parties in this Province. A week ago it was stated in some of the Liberal newspapers in British Columbia that Mr. Morrison, one of the staunchest supporters of the Government, would move an amendment to the Bill to secure that. But the Government influence has seemingly proved too strong to permit Mr. Morrison giving effect to this intention that was attributed to him and the Bill has been finally passed without any amendment of the kind. It is, therefore, entirely within the competency of the Railway Company to do what it pleases in regard to this matter, instead of being compelled, as it should have been, to commence operations in the West as soon as it does in the East. This entire disregard of British Columbia's interests will not be forgotten by the people of this Province. It crowns the long list of indictments against the manner in which British Columbia's interests are treated at Ottawa. Other province's interests are not treated in such a manner as ours are, nor will they be so ignored again when, as the result of the next Federal elections, the people will put in office a party that will attempt to direct the country's affairs with a view to public interests rather than to the enrichment of corporations and private individuals, as has been the course of the Liberal Government in its dealings with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

SUNDAY BASEBALL.

We think the management of the local baseball club has made a serious mistake in undertaking Sunday ball games. That the sentiment of the community is distinctly antagonistic to such a move may safely be taken for granted and in view of this it is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail and a course pursued more in conformity with public opinion. There is a small portion, and a very small portion at that, of the wage earners of the city, which may find some difficulty in attending games on week days, but this is no good reason why the sensibilities of the vast majority should be outraged by the introduction of such a notoriously professional game as baseball on Sunday. In the name of all that stands for what is seemly and of good report we appeal to the young men of the local team to reconsider the matter and we feel sure that their own better natures will dictate a wiser way of spending their Sundays than that of taking part in a noisy ball game.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

We are glad to hear that the movement to effect a municipal organization in the Saanich district is proceeding satisfactorily and that in due course the control of their own affairs will be taken over by the people of that locality. The creation of rural municipalities throughout the Province, or at least in all parts of it which are fairly settled and populated, is a necessity if British Columbia is to make the progress that she should do. There is no question that much of the progress achieved in the various states of the Union has been due to the complete system of local self-government which prevails in them. The county is the unit of local self-government there, as the rural municipality is with us. But they carry out the system with a completeness to which we are strangers, as the whole of a state is divided into counties as soon as it has itself been given political autonomy by the United States Congress. Indeed, in some cases this sub-division of the country has been effected while the area was only a territory and before the rights and privileges appertaining to Statehood were conferred by Congress. Each county elects three commissioners, to whom is entrusted the management of its affairs and the central or State authorities have nothing to do with the roads or other public works within the county's boundaries. The result has been to create a strong interest in the management of their local affairs by the people of each county. We find the same result here in our rural municipalities and that the residents in these municipalities would not be willing to surrender the control of their own local affairs to the hands of the Government. They tax themselves and have the opportunity of seeing that the money they contribute is expended in such a manner that they get full value for it. They can also regulate the scale of their taxation and can adjust the expenditure much more exactly than is possible with a government which has the whole Province to administer.

As the population increases and settlement is extended over British Columbia, the general organization of rural municipalities will become absolutely necessary for the general interests and for the proper administration of Provincial affairs. Otherwise the responsibilities of the Government will become too burdensome and the expense of administration will become far more costly than will be necessary under an extended system of local self-government that the organization of rural municipalities will provide. There can be no doubt that within a comparatively short time this question will have to receive attention from the Government and Legislature, and legislation be enacted that will make compulsory the organization of rural municipalities. In the Lower Fraser Valley the whole country is now practically included in rural municipalities with most satisfactory results, and the number of these organizations is likely to be increased by the formation of others in various parts of the Interior. On Vancouver Island there is at present, we believe, only one rural municipality, although what has been done there has been so satisfactory that it may well serve as a model for other districts. With the organization of Saanich district another step will be taken in the desired direction, and we hope that the example will be followed in other localities. Only in such a way can we secure for all parts of the Province the most satisfactory management of local affairs. At the same time such a course is necessary in order to relieve the Provincial Government of a mass of administrative details which it cannot carry out without neglecting the duties which naturally devolve upon the supreme and central authority in the Provincial autonomy.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

We regret that the City Council should not have seen fit to respond to the request made by so many citizens and taxpayers, and also supported by a considerable minority of the Aldermen themselves, to give full and complete information on matters connected with the water works. Either the City Council itself is fully informed on the subject, or it is not. If it has all the information in its possession that has enabled it to come to the decision that the supply of water for consumption must be restricted by the use of meters, then, as a matter of ordinary courtesy to their constituents, the Aldermen should have taken steps to give the people that information as a justification of their peremptory action in regard to meters. But if they have not this information, then their duty to the interests of the city would certainly require that they should take steps to obtain it before coming to a decision. The action taken by Aldermen Fell, Oddy and Kinsman, in opposing the motion to order meters, was based on their statement that they desired more information on the whole matter. We must conclude, therefore, that they, like the citizens generally, are not informed fully on the subject, and it is reasonable to suppose that their colleagues who voted the opposite way, are equally ignorant. To suppose anything else, we would be to assume that Messrs. Fell, Oddy and Kinsman are not as diligent in their study of civic matters, as their colleagues who composed the majority, a supposition which we think will not be approved by the taxpayers.

The more the reports furnished by the Water Commissioner are studied the more apparent must it be that the condition of the present water system and the supply it furnishes, is not satisfactory. Although glossed over and hidden under a mass of irrelevant matter, it is not difficult to see that the Water Commissioner himself realizes that in no long time some action will have to be taken either to enlarge the source of supply, or to provide greater facilities for the delivery of more water to the consumers, or, possibly, both those courses. The bugbear that the Commissioner uses to scare the City Council or the people from demanding that the water works system shall be extended and its sources of supply augmented, is the cost that would be required to achieve that. Setting aside, for the moment the question of providing additional sources of supply, he claims that the cost of another main would be $280,000, and then insists that the taxpayers would not sanction that outlay. We should be glad if the Commissioner would state the grounds on which he makes such a positive assertion. We should be inclined to think that for a matter of such prime importance, as an ample supply of water certainly is, the taxpayers would be quite ready to sanction what after all is not a heavy expenditure for a town like Victoria. But the Commissioner puts his argument in a manner calculated to mislead. Reading the report to which we have referred, it might be assumed that the estimated outlay of $280,000 was one from which no direct or even any return at all could be expected. That, of course, is not the case. The expenditure on the water works is one in an entirely different category from other civic expenditures, such as those for the construction of streets and roads, for equipment of the fire department or for civic buildings. The expenditure on the water works is capital invested on which a direct pecuniary return will be received by the city, let alone the vast importance which an ample supply of water is for the health, comfort and convenience of the citizens. According to the Water Commissioner's own report the water works' revenue meets all obligations for their operation, maintenance, the interest on the money expended in their construction, provides a sinking fund that will repay the capital expended and then leaves a surplus applicable for general civic purposes. Is there any reason to suppose that further expenditures, whereby a larger supply of water would be available, would not produce equally satisfactory financial results, apart altogether from the necessity there is for a good supply of water? Even the Commissioner will not deny that, unless he desires to be understood as believing that the city has attained its full growth and will not receive future additions to its population. Indeed, the Water Commissioner is placed in an awkward dilemma by his insistence on the universal adoption of meters, because it necessarily implies that without such stringent restriction of the consumption, there is not even now water sufficient to meet the demands.

Let us state the proposition fairly. The Water Commissioner estimates the outside cost of a new main, to afford a much larger supply of water, at $280,000. He himself suggests certain possible reductions in that amount. But we can afford in the argument to give him the extreme amount. At an interest of 4 per cent on that outlay, and one per cent for a sinking fund, the annual cost of the proposed expenditure will be $14,000. The Commissioner estimates that $250,000 would suffice and $12,000 be the annual charge. But we will take the larger sum of $280,000, which besides providing for the main and all incidentals, will also raise the level of the water in Elk and Beaver lakes, providing a larger proportionate storage system, as the area of the basin will be increased by the sloping of the banks, and place the annual gross outlay at $14,000. Now the Water Commissioner states that in the last nine years there has been a surplus revenue over cost of maintenance and operation, interest and sinking fund of $25,703. As at the commencement of that period there were only about 3,000 services, while there are now about 4,500, we may assume that in the later years of that period the annual surplus was larger than in the earlier years and may place the present annual surplus at about $4,000. This would leave the net annual expenditure—without taking any consideration of increased water rates from new services—at $10,000, or as we take the Commissioner's smaller estimate, at $8,000. Against this we must place the new revenue from additional services through growth of population and from a better system than prevails at present of the regulation of the water rates, for which, according to the information we have received, there is ample scope. Instead of being a burden on the taxpayers there is not much reason to doubt that the revenue from the water works will show considerable elasticity, if the system itself is kept abreast of the conditions and equal to the demands of a growing population. To put the matter, as the Water Commissioner does in his report, as involving a dead outlay of $280,000 is to entirely misrepresent the situation and place the matter in a false light. Nothing could be more prejudicial at this time than to have it go abroad that our water supply is already inadequate to the demands and that the consumption must be restricted.

THE KING AND IRELAND.

The visit of the King and Queen to Ireland was marked by a general cordiality on the part of the people in every part of the island to which the Royal party went. The Nationalist members of Parliament are attempting to depreciate the significance and importance of the attitude of the people to the Sovereign, by insisting that it was only a matter of courtesy to the illustrious visitors and no indication that the demand for Home Rule is becoming weaker. There are, however, proofs that the Irish people, as a whole, are beginning to recognize the sincerity of the people of the other portions of the United Kingdom in the efforts that are being put forth to alleviate the conditions in Ireland and bring about a more prosperous state of things. The Irishman owning and cultivating the own land is likely to be more concerned in securing good prices for his products, and peace in which to enjoy his new surroundings than in taking an active part in seditious movements which cannot fail to check the national progress and prosperity. In all parts of Ireland a more hopeful spirit seems to animate the people, and that in itself is no small step to a better state of things.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"PHIALS OF WRATH."

Sir—Two have already been poured out on the heads of the Lord's Day Alliance by J. S. Helmcken. How many more are to come? or is his wrathful energy worked itself dead, now an extinct volcano, no more to shake a fly! I do not see your journal until it is several days old, or I would have replied earlier to the intemperate, ill-advised, and misapplied language of J. S. Helmcken towards a body of men who are endeavoring to inculcate a proper observance of the Lord's Day as commanded by God. Who is this crank who writes in such a vindicative strain at this stage in the Christian dispensation, of men who, without fee or reward, are trying to do good! Slaves, indeed! There are slaves to sin and slaves to overweening vanity. Of such is J. S. H., who is vain enough to think that his intemperate diction will influence for evil against what is good for man, and beast. It is well known that many employers of labor in factory and workshop make slaves of their employees seven days in the week. Railway and steamship companies promote and run excursions on the Lord's Day, depriving their servants of that restfuness day in the week so necessary to health, strength and efficient service. Will J. S. H. dare to say that such employers of labor who for sordid reasons overwork their servants—depriving their well earned rest on the Lord's Day—should not be restrained by the strong arm of the law? Would J. S. H. work his horse, ox or ass seven days in the week without a little rest and free low greed to deprive human beings after six days' toil in mine, factory or steamer, or in any other capacity, of sweet rest on the Seventh Day. A member of the Lord's Day Alliance explained to me in this remote corner that there is no intention to compel any one to attend divine worship in this or that church, or campall are to be as free as ever in this respect. This should find approval with J. S. H. Overexacting employers of labor and those who would lead thoughtless young women and men into the down grade of frivolity and immorality are to be restrained.

JOHN MARSTON.

Chemainus.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

Friday Morning, May 27, 1859.

To no one else can attributed the wholesale depopulation which is going on, the ruin of trade, the blasting of our prosperity, and the utter want of confidence in the government than to Governor Douglas. Proclamations may do for the promulgation of some sort of laws, but taxation by proclamation would be a robbery which the people of British Columbia will not endure, especially after they have been made aware of the fact that the Home government has intimated to him to call to his aid a representative council. We hope he has sufficient sagacity to take this warning and to comprehend its meaning.

The Member for Nanaimo.—John G. Barnston, Esq., a young Canadian lawyer and a nominee of the H. B. Company, has been put in by Governor Douglas as the member for Nanaimo. He will no doubt serve his clients well in the case of the H. B. Company vs the public interest. It is not often that the number of electors is the same as that of the candidates. There will be a unity of interest. During the proceedings it was stated that no other person except Captain Stuart was entitled to vote at the election, and he obtained his right, first, by holding lands belonging to the H. B. Company at Nanaimo; second, by holding 25 acres of land in his own right at Nanaimo; and, thirdly, as owning property at Victoria. Thus terminated the proceeding of the memorable and hard contested election.

We are pleased to learn that Wyman Hamly, Esq., Collector of Customs for British Columbia, has been inducted into office. This increases the confidence of the country.

Shipment of Gold Dust.—Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped by the Pacific on Wednesday $38,300, and by the Northerner and Forward on Thursday $13,000. Freeman & Co. shipped by the Pacific $119,225, and by the Northerner $8,500. Total amount of dust shipped $70,025.

The New Colony of British Columbia.—The salaries attached to certain offices created by the Queen's command in British Columbia amount to $5,300. The Governor, Mr. J. Douglas, C. B., receives £1,800 a year; Judge Begbie, £800; Mr. W. A. G. Young, the colonial secretary, £500; Capt. W. Driscoll Gossett, R. E., the "treasurer", £500; Mr. W. H. Carey, the attorney-general, £400; Mr. Charles Brew, police inspector, £300; the Collector of Customs, a Mr. Wyman Hamley, £400; the harbor master, Capt. James Cooper, £400. There are a bishop—the Rev. Dr. Hills—and two "clergymen," the Rev. J. Garnage and a Mr. Crickman. The stipend of the bishop is paid by Miss Angela Burdett-Coutts, and those of the clergymen by church societies. There is a commissioner of lands and works, Col. Moody, R. E., who receives £1,200 a year; £10,000 has been paid out of the colonial revenue for the construction of roads. The military expenditure is £1,786. The transport of the engineers and stores to British Columbia cost £9,336. The revenue for the coming year was estimated by Governor Douglas on the 27th of December last at £100,000—the import duty on goods yielding £80,000, and a proposed export duty on gold, £20,000. The sale of land will also, it is thought by Mr. Douglas, yield a respectable revenue.

May 30, 1859.

Gas Works.—Mr. John T. Little has fitted up in his office, Wharf street, portable gas works, under the superintendence of Mr. Carrol, which makes sufficient gas to light it. An iron retort containing four or five pounds of Nanaimo coal, is placed in the office stove—from the retort extends fifteen feet of pipe, which carries the gas through water and lime to purify it, and thence to the burner. It is proposed by these gentlemen to make application to the legislature for a charter to establish works to supply the town.

Spring Showers.—From Friday evening to yesterday we have been visited by gentle showers. Though perhaps not in sufficient quantity to meet the wishes of our farmers, still they do an immensity of good to the country, as the crops were suffering very severely by the drought.

Commercial Affairs are in a state of nearly absolute stagnation, and it is not possible to designate the probable period of revival. A little freight is going up the river—just sufficient for actual necessity. The recent exodus from the upper country and the departure of 400 miners by the last steamers for San Francisco has tended to cause a gloom and disappointment not easily described. There is this consolation, however, that at the present time a surer estimate can be formed of the present resources of the country than at any previous period, and this will no doubt have its ultimate good effect by placing matters on a substantial basis.

Considerable dissatisfaction and want of confidence has been felt in mercantile circles by the report of great irregularities having been discovered in the Custom House Department for British Columbia by the use of surreptitious and fraudulent permits to cover exports of liquor into that colony.

We are indebted to Ballou's Express for the following summary of up river news:

Fort Hope, May 27, 1859.

The Fort Hope and Boston Bar trail is out 22 miles over all the worst part of the route. Gold has been found about 10 miles from Fort Hope and about 8 miles beyond that still in paying quantities. One prospect of seven cents to the pan coarse gold was taken out yesterday. Some of the hands that were at work have quit and gone mining, and many have left Fort Hope and gone out to try the diggings, among others, some ten who had started for California, one of whom returned tonight and says he is satisfied that he can make $5 per day on his prospect. Cabins are being erected on Gold Flat, ten miles from Hope, and some men are whip-sawing lumber for sluices. The discovery of gold was made by the road hands some 70 or 80 feet above the river Coquilla, while excavating the trail around a gravelly point. Tomorrow some ten men are going out with provisions, and in a very few days will be determined, in my opinion, the fate of British Columbia.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

An address was presented to Rev. Joseph Hall at the Sumas church on May 15. Rev. Mr. Sharpe conducted the services of the church and at the close the address was presented to Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall said that he had been pastor of the Sumas church for ten years, having been appointed to the Chilliwack and Sumas circuit in 1875 and spent three years, then again in 1882 until 1885, and for the last four years he has been in charge of the Sumas circuit, making in all ten years, and that he felt very much attached to the people of Sumas. But in order to do justice to his health his physician advised him to stop preaching at least for a time. This was sad news to him, as his heart was in his work. A large congregation was present and all seemed to feel keenly the parting.—Chilliwack Progress.

The Summerland Supply Company of Summerland, whose sawmill was destroyed by fire last month, are installing a large sawmill and wood-working machinery. The power is to be generated from the water of Trout creek, a distance of five miles from the lake. This water is being carried in flumes through a tunnel in the mountain to supply the turbine wheel at the mill. The power at present to be generated will be 150 h.p., and the daily capacity of the mill will be 20,000. B. G. Prior & Co. of Victoria secured the contract for supplying the power wheel and putting the machinery in motion, through their agent, H. Schultz of Vernon.—B. C. Lumberman.

The old placer camp of Wild Horse creek is now the scene of active operations. Water has been turned into two of the big ditches, and piping has commenced. By the latter part of next week all the placer mines will be in operation.—Fort Steele Prospector.

Engineer Thomas Riggs, jr., of Washington, D. C., arrived here on Wednesday, and in company with his assistant, George Nemer, and a party of helpers, started for Round Prairie on Thursday. From the latter point they will begin a resurvey of the international boundary line for the purpose of placing new monuments to mark the line, as many of the old ones are destroyed. They will work in company with another party representing the British government.—Kootenay Herald.

On Monday evening of this week a ripple of excitement passed through the town as a report was speedily circulated that a survey party had arrived at Morrissey that day over the Great Northern, for the purpose of finally adjusting the survey between Morrissey and Fernie, to be followed immediately by the construction of the railroad. The report was corroborated on Tuesday by the arrival in Fernie of the two engineers who have the work in charge.—Fernie Free Press.

"To my notion, the most important event that has taken place yet in the history of Poplar," said Frank Holten, of the Great Northern Mines, yesterday, "is the discovery that the soft grey schist found there contains gold in what appears to be paying quantities. While the quarts ledges carry the gold in nugget form it is now believed that the soft schist, of which there are millions of tons, have pay values; it is come up to expectations, which can only be determined by exploratory work, Poplar will make one of the largest free gold camps on the continent.—Nelson News.

The final settlement of the smelter site difficulty at Hedley means much for that busy town and the Similkameen district. The Daly Reduction Company has already expended over a million dollars in the development of the Nickle Plate and adjoining mines and in the construction of large reduction works. Now that the company has secured a good smelter site adjacent to the town of Hedley, it will continue extensive operations. The Nickle Plate mine is easily one of the richest in the province, and as the company owning the mine has unlimited capital and a management accustomed to carrying on mining on a large scale, the outlook for Hedley and the Similkameen district is very bright.—Boundary Creek Times.

The Criterion or No. 2 lead on the Rossland, one of the properties contained in the Oyster group, owned by the Great Northern Mines, Limited, was encountered today in the main tunnel, in which operations have been conducted during the past two months. The lead, which was struck at a distance of 500 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, is about three feet in width and to all appearances is very rich, as free gold can be seen in places.—Camborne Miner.

After two or three years of idleness the stamp mill at the Chapleau commenced operations this week, by the lessees, and it is giving satisfaction. A good body of ore has been struck at the mine and the outlook is favorable for a steady run. There are about 500 tons of ore in sight at the Chapleau that requires no assaying to prove its value, as the yellow stuff is sticking right out of it. Manager Savage will make a clean-up at the stamp mill next week, and the result will be satisfactory. The tramway runs every other day.—Rossland Miner.

G. W. Hughes, manager of the Sunset, paid another dividend of $6,000 to the owners of that property last Monday. This is the eleventh dividend to date, or a total all told of $66,000. This is the second paid since the first of the year, and speaks in glowing terms of the richness of this mine. The Sunset has seven cars of ore ready to ship, from the past winter's operations, which will be sent to the smelter in a few days. The ore assays 140 ounces of silver and 80 per cent. lead to the ton, and when the smelter returns are received it will not surprise us to see another dividend follow.—Sandon Standard.

L. G. Maney, resident engineer of the Spokane Falls & Northern road, has a small crew of men at work making a survey of a spur line to the Jumbo mine. With the information thus compiled negotiations for the construction of the road will be completed.—Rossland Miner.

The Granby mines now have over 2,000 feet of workings in an almost straight line on the 300-foot level alone, while on the seven levels the workings extend a distance of more than 3,000 feet. It is significant also, if not new to those resident here, that nearly all of this 3,000 feet is in ore of a shipping grade. For some distance in from the portal of the No. 4 tunnel the bore is not in ore, but it is known that the ore is at one side and can easily be reached by crosscutting, as it will be in due time.—Phoenix Pioneer.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

There is practically nothing doing in the produce markets now, dealers lying back with what stocks they hold until something is known about the next harvest. There is a weakening tendency in potatoes, but the price cannot be said to have really dropped, as there are practically none offering. The weakness is simply due to the approach of the new potato season.

Prices offered by local jobbers at the docks, are as follows:

Hay (Fraser River), per ton	$18.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$20.00
Straw, per ton	$16.00
Oats, per ton	$25.00
Barley, per ton	$21.00
Potatoes, per ton	$20 to $25
Wheat, per ton	$30.00
Onions, per ton 100 lbs.	$3.50

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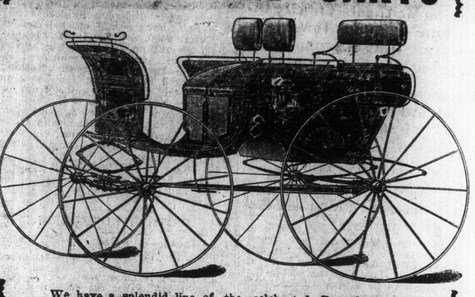
BUGGIES AND CARTS



We have a splendid line of the celebrated Brantford Carriage Co.'s BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, CARTS, ARLINGTONS, etc., in stock. These vehicles are made of the best materials and from the latest designs. Now is the time to call and examine them and one for the summer's driving.

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Cleaning out the flues of most furnaces is so difficult and complicated that only an expert can do it, and experts' services usually come high.

The flues in the Sunshine Furnace can be cleaned from two different clean-out doors and from the feed-door, so that there is no part of the flues which is not easily reached.

A special brush for this purpose is always supplied, and the operation is so simple that a boy can perform it.

The whole Sunshine Furnace construction is on the same plan of simplicity.

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Cowichan Creamery Butter.....30c lb
Australian Creamery Butter.....25c lb
New Canadian Cheese.....20c lb
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Royal Household Flour.....$1.60 per sack

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Each Bottle of this Well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.
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POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—A good family cow, newly calved. Apply 19 Burdette avenue, Victoria. m29

WANTED—Quiet cob or pony, suitable for lady; also comfortable cart or carriage. Apply, stating price, etc., to "J.W.D.," Colonist office. m29

FOR SALE—Cow, part Ayrshire, 4 years old, quiet and good milker. Apply James Holms, near Heal P. O. m29

FOR SALE—Great Dane dog, said to be second best on Coast; Scottish terrier puppies. Mrs. Bradley-Dyne, Saturna Island, B. C. m27

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness for sale. Apply E. Ford, Cadboro Bay road, past Jubilee Hospital. m27

FOR SALE—Five two-year-old grade Jersey heifers. Apply A. J. Potts, Macaulay's Point. m11

FOR SALE—Cheap, Jersey bull. Apply T. B. McNutt, Wilkerson road. m10

LOCA

(From Friday's Daily.)

Seeking Foreign Markets.—The press of Indian on her last trip out for a large wholesale house in cutta a shipment of the P. C. W Cherry Cordial and other bever manufactured by the Hygene I Wine Company of this city.

U. S. Inspectors Withdrawn.—practice of sending an immigration spector on board in-coming vessels i Victoria and Vancouver was yeste discontinued by the Seattle office, the Post-Intelligencer. Hereafter inspection of the certificates of all al will be made from the above Cana ports by inspectors stationed at t points.

Cruise to Newfoundland.—The Ca ian Manufacturers' Association, w last year visited the Pacific coast, this season take a cruise to St. Joh touching at many points en route the specially chartered cruising ste ship "Prince Edward," sailing f Montreal on July 2nd. A limited n ber of berths will be held in res for members at distant points.

Yukon Miners Busy.—Telegraphic vices from Dawson are to the ef that hydraulic mining is now in swing. E. E. Andrews opened Thursday with his big pumping p on Chechaco Hill. Many others hydraulicking day and night. method will be in general use be many years. The gold output prom to be large. There is water in al dance up to the present.

May Not Be Smallpox.—Dr. W Dominion health officer in charge the quarantine station at William He is in doubt about the case of sickn discovered aboard the steamer Nell, for which that vessel is now in quar tine. So far as can be ascertai the patient was in no way expo to a contagious disease, and there is opinion here that the sickness was smallpox. The case, as already repo ed, is isolated at Port Simpson

Gold on Mackenzie River.—Rega ing the new gold field discovered o tributary of the Mackenzie river, despatch from Port Simpson to Seattle Times says: "From what can be learned two prospectors went this unknown region by way of Liard river last summer and made discovery of gold on a tributary of great Mackenzie river, several mi from Dawson. Few white men h ever trodden the soil of this unkno region, and the discovery of gold th would not be at all surprising. Mackenzie is a very large river, has hundreds of tributaries after emerges from the Great Slave la The best way to reach the lower M kenzie from the coast side is to go by way of the Liard, which flows i that river north of the Great Sla lake."

Placer Mining.—The federal gove ment has amended placer mining re lations in the Yukon to provide th the commissioner may either cause m ing property of any deceased or insa person to be worked in the usual ma ner, dispensed with for such period the necessity of the case may demar and he may also cause the public ministrator of the territory to take po session of the property until it is a ministered by him under provisions any ordinance respecting the admini tration of the estates of deceased or i sane persons in the Yukon, or un such mining property has been take possession of by a person entitled take possession under letters of admi istration granted by the proper con in that behalf. The charges and e penses incurred will be the first char against the property.

Those Counterfeits. — Apropos the recent flurry in Victoria over cou terfeit coins the following from th Seattle Post-Intelligencer is of interes Thomas P. Burns, cashier of the Unite States sub-treasury at San Francisc says: "Without doubt the spurio coins all came from China, and for th reason it is extremely difficult for t to "get a line" on the counterfeiter Despite our efforts, too, we have bee unable to make any arrests of thos who have been passing the coin in th country. We have not given up th game, however, and new development may occur at any time. I have re ceived many of the coins from ou agents at Manila and other cities i the Philippines. They have been passe even more extensively there, I think than here."

Victoria Day at Dawson.—Accordin to a special despatch from the Yuko capital, Victoria Day passed off splen didly. Great crowds were in the ci from nearby creeks. Commissione Congdon, accompanied by Justices Du gas, Macaulay and Craig, Sheriff El beck and Mr. D. A. Cameron, mana ger of the Canadian Bank of Com merce, went to Cariboo on the invita tion of a large number of miners o Dominion creek. A good programme was arranged for the day's sport. Th weather was perfect. The programme provided for the whole day from 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. A picked police team played football with a picked Dawson team. After the hottest game ever seen here, time was called at 9 p.m. There was no score.

Deal in Yukon Property. — The Vancouver World is autohrity for the statement that what promises to be one of the largest mining deals ever consummated for the Yukon Territory, has just been made by "Quartz King" Foster of Dawson. Mr. Foster landed in Vancouver by the steamer City of Seattle on the 13th of this month, bringing a collection of Yukon minerals to be exhibited at the World's Fair in St. Louis, Mo. Coming in contact with Eastern capitalists, he has closed a deal to organize a company with a capital of not less than $5,000,000 to operate this summer on one of his groups of mining claims in the Klondike district, covering both quartz and placer rights. Mr. Foster receives $100,000 cash and 35 per cent of the full paid stock of the company.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Goes to Clayoquot.—Rev. W. J. Stone, who has been appointed financial secretary of the Methodist conference in the revision of stations goes from Clo'ose to Clayoquot. Few missionaries have done better work than he has performed among the Nitimat Indians. He has been with them for many years at the station on Vancouver island and has been a powerful influence for good.

Mining Licenses.—Tuesday next will be the last day on which free miners' certificates can be renewed the present year. It is of vital importance that a man holding mining property should renew his license within the requisite time, but notwithstanding this many people annually froget to do so. When a man forgets to renew his license it either costs him five times as much as it would ordinarily to secure a special license which will renew his rights, or else some person comes along and stakes his old claim and he loses it altogether, or else, should he have a partner, the lapsed interest becomes vested in the said partner. Special licenses are issued at the rate of $15 each to individuals, but they can only restore property not held in partnership or which still remains vested in the Crown.

To Stock Trout Streams. — During next week a shipment of 250,000 trout fry which have been hatched in the government hatcheries are expected to reach Victoria. The government made this appropriation through the efforts of the Fish and Game Club, which de-