# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1894.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co'y, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) ..... $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) ..... 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six Months ..... 1 25
Three Months ..... 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.


## THE MINING CAMPS.

(From the Sentinel.)

One of the C.P.R. officials connected with the townsite question at Revelstoke is said to have announced that the lots would be on the market next week at from $250 to $350 each.

There appears to be some prospect of the river bank question near Revelstoke being taken up soon. Surveyors were taking lines along the top of the bank this week.

J. F. Smith, of Lewis Creek, George F. Dorr, M. W. Farrell and two Indians, sent up by Mr. L. V. Bennett to do assessment work on the mica mine at Tete Jeune Cache, returned on Monday afternoon. Considerable mica was taken out and left at the mine, but only 250 pounds was brought down. Some of this was cut to 16x24 inches, but most of it was 10x16, some of it four inches in thickness.

G. C. Tunstall, gold commissioner, who returned from Similkameen last week, reports that mining prospects in that part of the province are good. He has no doubt but that the output of precious metal will be large.

Mr. R. A. Brown, of Kettle river, has completed his assessment work on the Sunset, a copper claim located about ten miles above Princeton. The amount of mineral in sight in this prospect at present is simply astonishing. There are now located and will be worked in partnership, three claims on this ledge—The Sunset, Vancouver, and Helen H. Gardner. Specimens and concentrate assays from this property run up as high as 71 per cent. copper. It is at present, and will be for the next 200 feet at least, a concentrating proposition. The croppings have been traced for a distance of 4,000 feet along the direction of the deposit, and to a width of about 300 feet, showing this to be one of the greatest deposits of mineral ever discovered.

On Saturday samples from a new coal discovery were brought in by Messrs. Joseph and Eugene Gott, who have spent the summer up the North Thompson. The vein was found in the valley of what was called Boulder creek, but they gave it the name of Gott creek, about 61 miles from Kamloops and two miles east from the North Thompson river. It appears in the valley and may be traced for five miles or more without difficulty. The vein runs in a northerly direction along St. Louis lake. The surface showing is about two feet in thickness, with wall rocks of petrified wood and dark sandstone, which can be split with an axe, making a total thickness of about three feet six inches.

Gott Brothers and Messrs. Dorr and Farrell report that at the Stillwater in July they found a dugout canoe floating bottom up wards and some thirty miles higher up discovered a cache of provisions and pack saddles. It is surmised that the party were drowned, and it is believed they were no other than George McCabe and partners, of Seattle, who went up the North Thompson in April last to prospect. They spent April 20, 21 and 22 purchasing supplies here, and set out on April 25, taking a six months' supply carried by eight pack horses. Since then they have not been heard from.

## VERNON ASSIZES.

VERNON, Oct. 13.—(Special)—The first Court of Assize held in Vernon was opened by Mr. Justice Walkem on Monday last. The learned judge was presented by the sheriff with a pair of white gloves, which were, as His Lordship expressed it, "emblematic of the purity—in point of morality—of the community and of its freedom from crime." Many feared on that account that the assizes would have been cancelled, and were consequently pleased that such was not the case. The grand and petit jurors felt that the sacrifice of time on their part was not wasted, for the opening of the court showed that the district had not been neglected in the maintenance of law and order. In answer to the address of the learned judge, the grand jury made their presentment, which, amongst other things, acknowledges the efficiency of the civil servants here, and while congratulating the learned gentleman on the absence of crime, as shown by a clean calendar, expressed a hope that he would be long spared to occupy the bench at future assize courts in Vernon.


HEADACHE is generally the result of a constipated or deranged condition of the digestive organs. To cure the headache it is necessary to get at the root of all evil, and for this a toning laxative is much better than a violent purgative. A doctor says, "I know of no better medicine for this purpose than Eseljay's Liver Lozenges."

WHAT DO YOU WANT? You can get it by advertising in THE COLONIST, and it will no cost you much.


## WEST KOOTENAY.

### A Glance at the Mines, Trade and Commerce of That Rich Mineral Country.

### Five Millions of Dollars Will Be the Output Next Year—Pilot Bay Smelter.

(Written for the COLONIST.)

During a recent tour through a portion of the interior of British Columbia, and noting the changes which have occurred even in the short period of three years, one cannot but draw upon his imagination as to the future possibilities of this province. To any one acquainted with its progress for the past thirty years, and especially those who have experienced the privations and hardships during the pioneer days in various expeditions through hundreds of miles of an unexplored mountain country, the changes are more marked. Buoyed with hope in the early days of gold excitement, and each one blessed with a physique which in the prime of manhood made a hundred pound pack but ordinary ballast, the early pioneers mapped their way through unknown territory oft times without a trail or blaze to indicate the line of travel, or any fixed point in view.

Many of these sturdy old-timers have passed away, but go where you will in the interior you will see some familiar face. Years have, of course, made changes in their appearance. Some with worn out constitutions and whitened locks, others apparently hale and vigorous, but with streaks of grey hair and wrinkled brows indicating that their days for the endurance of hardships are over, and that younger blood must take their places in the future development of the golden treasures of the mountains. In Kootenay I met several whom I had known for twenty years, but had not seen for nearly that time, who extended the friendly greeting of "helio! glad to see you. Where the d——l did you come from." After a little conversation about old times, a remark was made by one, "Well, it is so easy now to get into this country I wouldn't wonder a bit any day to see the Prince of Wales in these mountains."

Prior to the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway a journey from Victoria to the nearest points in Kootenay would occupy about twenty days. The only means of getting there after leaving the steamer at Hope was by pack trail, and you had a choice of either walking or horseback travel. Now, the Kootenays from Victoria may be reached in thirty-two hours in all the luxuries of first class steamers and Pullman cars, without touching foreign territory.

That this easy and rapid transit has been the principal means of drawing attention to the supposed rich mineral deposits in that section there is no doubt, although some twenty-five years ago it attracted considerable interest by the discovery of rich placer gold mines, which were soon worked out. Without easy access by rail, through our own territory, into the Kootenay country, the development of its resources, in a business point of view, would not be of such great importance to the province, as the geographical position of the rich silver mines recently discovered points plainly to a new avenue to the various markets in American territory, thus depriving British Columbia of the trade which properly belongs to it. The situation of the silver mines in Kootenay is indeed a most favorable one for the mine owner. No such a thing as a monopoly in the transport of shipments can ever exist. With the strong corporation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company contiguous to them on this side, and two corporations, the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railway companies, bordering on the other side, the owners of the mines in a great measure "hold the fort"; all they have to do is to produce the supply.

The silver-bearing belt of Kootenay is extensive, but the richest discoveries so far are in a comparatively small area. The first discovery was made some twelve years ago in what is known as the Blue Bell or the Hendryx mine, situate on Kootenay lake. This mine is admirably located and has immense deposits of galena. The smelter recently erected at Pilot Bay, on the lake, within a distance of about twenty miles, and which is expected to be in running order shortly, will treat all of the products of this mine, which at present are estimated at 100 tons per day.

Apart from gradual and slow development in the Hendryx mine, nothing was done toward prospecting for silver until the Hall brothers, six years ago, discovered the now celebrated Silver King group, which is being worked by English capital, the resident business manager being Mr. H. E. Croasdaile. The reputation of this mine is well known, and when the work of development has been completed, the shipments of the high grade silver ore known as grey copper will add fresh laurels to its already far-famed richness. To attempt to enumerate all of the mines recently discovered in Kootenay would be a task which required more time than I had at my disposal during my short visit.

All of the mines, with the exception of the Blue Bell and Silver King, have been discovered recently, and within the last three years, and are numerous. Many of the discoverers are poor miners (I mean poor in pocket) and have done but little work on their claims; others with money and backing have, during the short time, made good progress in development and some small shipments of ore were made last year. In several of the mines the results of the workings have not only been highly satisfactory, but beyond the expectations of the owners.

With but few exceptions, I have been in the various mining camps in the province, and it is a rare thing not to find some grumblers who have no faith in the diggings and are generally dissatisfied. Kootenay appears to be an exception. I did not hear a single expression of doubt as to the richness of the country; there is a general sentiment and that is "the country is all right and will turn out to be the richest silver camp in the world." I only had the pleasure of visiting one of the many rich mines in the Slocan district—the Slocan Star.

After a ride of some six miles from the town of Three Forks over a winding trail up the steep mountain side the mine was reached. The principal owners are the White Bros. The manager kindly showed me through the workings in tunnels and up inclines from which the ore was stoped. This company has done considerable work. Two tunnels have been run on the vein, both showing up fine bodies of ore. A third tunnel is in progress, which is expected to tap the ledge at a depth of about four hundred feet, which if accomplished, will open up enough ore to keep the company working for ten years, without saying anything of the continuation of the vein below that level.

The question of the depth of the vein matter in all of the mines has yet to be determined, but it is scarcely probable that the strong lodes will pinch out. This company expects to ship during the winter 2,500 tons of ore, which will net the owners about $170,000. These figures are my own, and taken from hearsay of the results of assays, and at best are only approximate. I merely mention this mine, because it is the only one I had time to visit.

At the Kootenay Mining and Smelting Co.'s works at Pilot Bay the engines, blower and all the heavy machinery are in position and the smelter itself is nearly ready to fire up. The concentrating plant is also nearing completion and the chimneys or stacks for the smelting furnaces, roaster and other purposes are complete. The sampler plant was expected to arrive over the C.P.R. by the beginning of the present week. The steamer Galena, which is to be used for transporting ore and fluxing material at the rate of 150 tons per day from the Blue Bell mine to the smelter, is ready for her work. The Blue Bell amply proves by development to be able to supply not only ore enough for the present stack but for several more of the same capacity. The showing on the mine is wonderfully good, even exceeding the expectations formed before the present development.

There are several others with a showing quite as satisfactory for the work done upon which good solid development is going steadily on, and at the same time producing large quantities of high grade ore which will also be shipped before spring. It is confidently stated that from the Slocan district there will be shipped within the next five months 8,000 tons of ore which will yield approximately $750,000. The estimate of the shipments by some is put at 10,000 tons, and it is probable that the latter figures may be reached. Some may remark, "well, this is not much for a district which is reported to be so rich." To those who may form such an opinion, I can only say that considering the short time since the mines in that section were discovered, the many obstacles and difficulties to be met with in a densely wooded and mountainous country—roads and trails to be cut out, buildings to be erected and other innumerable drawbacks before the ore could be got to the point of distribution—the showing is not only creditable but remarkable.

With the aid of properly graded roads and a system of tramways for sending the ore to the distributing depot, the output next year may safely be put down at $5,000,000. Now it may be conjectured what an increase of products in one year from $750,000 to $5,000,000 means in a section of country embraced in an area of 250 square miles (that being about the size of the Slocan district, 25 miles by 10 miles), with the present estimated population of one thousand people. It does not only mean $5,000 for each individual, but this rich per capita production is bound to bring in population, and with continued progress in mining, and new finds, there is no reason to doubt the probability that Kootenay will in the next five years have a population of fifteen thousand. Such an ingress of people, not only self supporting but producing largely in excess of their requirements, must give a fresh impetus to all branches of industry as well as to trade and commerce in British Columbia. What the mountains roll out in gold and silver must throw waves beyond their bounds; the towns in the interior and the cities on the seaboard will reap corresponding benefits in proportion to their standing in the ranks of commerce, and will draw from this new field their quota according to their climatic position, beauty and attractiveness.

The competition of our respected American neighbors for the trade of Kootenay will no doubt be keen and spirited. The indomitable enterprising Americans will not be satisfied without a portion, and will not feel fully content without it all—if they can get it. I have already pointed out in respect to the facilities for trade according to the geographical position of Kootenay that "honors are easy," but we hold the trump card on the tariff on imports. Canada can produce or furnish everything required in Kootenay; in this respect we have an even show and must fight for the trade. There is this difference, the Americans have competitive lines of railway while we have only one. The trade with Kootenay will therefore in a great measure depend on the policy of the Canadian Pacific railway in respect to the rates in drawing the traffic within our borders.

Many of the mines are owned by Americans, who naturally will favor their own country; it is only reasonable that their patriotism should lean that way, but if patriotism affects the pocket it ceases to be a factor in the consideration of a business transaction. The shrewd American is just the same as an Englishman or Canadian; if he can drive a better bargain on this side of the line he will do so, and at the same time whistle the Star Spangled Banner; he is here to make money, and he will undoubtedly deal where he gets the most for it. By these conditions the problem of trade will be solved and not by any other. The race will be a keen one. British Columbia should therefore go into training, and the Dominion government should guard well her commerce on the borders of the international boundary.

I had intended to draw attention in this article to other portions of the province, more particularly to Okanagan and the Rock Creek section, showing the growing trade and the probabilities of a revival of gold quartz mining toward the boundary line, but I will probably refer to this in another article.

J. MCB. SMITH.

## HON. F. G. VERNON.

(From the Vernon News.)

Hon. F. G. Vernon has resigned the portfolio of lands and works, and Mr. G. B. Martin, the member for north Yale, has received the appointment. This news will not occasion much surprise in this district as such a step on the part of the government has been for some time expected by many. Mr. Martin, by virtue of long service and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the country, had claims for the office which could not fail to be recognized; and the general sentiment among both political parties in this section is one of approval of the choice made. We regret that the province will, for a time at least, lose the valuable services of the late Chief Commissioner, whom we believe to have been as efficient and capable a public servant as the country will be likely to secure for many a day, but we trust that he will again enter into public life and that before long. A new election will of course be necessitated in Mr. Martin's constituency, but there is every certainty that should a contest be decided upon, he will have an easy victory.

## BRITISH INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR:—Can any of your numerous readers furnish me with a comparative statement of the investments made by British capitalists in countries other than Great Britain during the last few years? Such information, sent either privately or for publication to your office, will be heartily welcomed by

M. W.


Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.


## THE SAMOAN REBELLION.

### Interesting Particulars From Apia of Its Termination for a Time.

### German and British Warships Decline to Take Further Aggressive Steps.

The steamer Arawa just arrived brings the following letter from Apia, giving particulars of the collapse of the rebellion and Tamasese's surrender. Few on the islands believe, however, that the peace arranged will be permanent. The correspondence bears date of September 6 and says:

"At the date of my last letter the warships had completed their operations against the rebels of Atua, and it was expected that a like vigorous action would be taken against the Aana contingent. The government troops were ordered to proceed to this latter place, and there await the warships. The Curacoa proceeded to Pago Pago to ship coal and returned to Apia on the 23rd August. Both German warships were then in harbor, and a meeting of the naval commanders was held. What took place of course is not known, but Captains Gibson and Scheder, the two senior officers, waited upon the King, and it soon leaked out that the captains had informed him that they would not assist him by making another attack upon the rebels.

"What brought about this change in the views of the commanders is only a matter of conjecture. Some here attribute it to the fact of Robert Louis Stevenson having been a passenger on the Curacoa, and whilst there having influenced the captain of that vessel, who is the senior officer here. Stevenson is a strong supporter of the rebels. This explanation is not, however, generally believed. Others attribute it to the well-known partiality of the Germans for Tamasese and his followers which caused them to hesitate to attack. In this connection it is only fair to state that whatever may be the feelings and attitude of the majority of Germans here, the senior naval commander, Captain Scheder, is highly praised for the manner in which he has co-operated with his British colleague, and the desire he has shown to put a stop to Samoan troubles. It is more than likely that the cause of the captains of the vessels refusing to act was the fact that they had not sufficient force at their disposal to permit men to be landed, and that it was almost impossible to shell the rebel position from the ships, owing to the location being so far inland.

"The decision, however, caused much consternation amongst the government supporters, and President Schmidt at once started for the scene of operations to confer with the government party. On arriving at the Leulumoega mission station he was informed that the rebels were willing to submit, not to the Samoan government, but to Malietoa, on board one of the warships. The president, evidently considering half a loaf better than no bread, at once wrote to the consuls, who held a conference with Captain Gibson. The latter, finding that there was a chance of settling the matter, for a time at any rate, without bloodshed, started the next day for Aana, taking on board the Curacoa King Malietoa and an interpreter. Upon arrival a letter was sent to Tamasese informing him that he must come on board the Curacoa, 'lfo' (crawl) to Malietoa, disband his followers, and give up 100 rifles. He came on board on the following day and at first refused to agree to these conditions. Captain Gibson ordered the rebel chief and his followers to leave the cabin and take the consequences. Tamasese then agreed to the conditions, and shortly after gave up the greater number of the guns to the Curacoa. The rest were given to the Buzzard. The warriors of both parties were ordered to disband and return to their homes, which they did."

## THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—To those who follow a discussion of the fisheries question in the press of the province my letter of the 29th of August will probably be remembered. Recently a memorandum prepared by Mr. Wilmot for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has been published, criticising my proposition that the government should out of the large surplus obtained in this province from license fees, etc., bonus a concern for the manufacture of salmon offal into oil and fertilizers. It was not my intention in that letter to irritate the department, neither did I expect to draw forth the spleen which characterizes that memo. against everyone connected in any way with the industry in this province. The question at issue, however, is of too much importance to the welfare of the industry to permit it to become involved with the petulancy of Mr. Wilmot's observations, which for the time being we may set aside simply as symptoms of wounded vanity.

It should be the earnest effort of those engaged in the industry, no less than of the officials of the department, to seek to overcome a difficulty perplexing in its nature, and in common with other commercial pursuits, to relieve it of an unusual hindrance to its successful prosecution. The matter resolves itself simply into this: How may the offal be disposed of to the satisfaction of all parties concerned? It is conceded that to manufacture it would be best. But it could not be expected that each individual cannery would erect a factory for that purpose. The extra expense thus entailed upon a small cannery would manifestly work injuriously against it, in the general competition of the business when larger and numerous interests are consolidated. Further, the law has no power to compel the larger or consolidated institutions to combine with the weaker ones on terms of equality, neither does business experience suggest the likelihood of such an occurrence. Therefore, to expect that any general arrangement can be arrived at by the canning interests for common action in one or more centrally located factories is wholly out of the question. These, and other reasons which might be given suggested the idea of looking up a more promising and practical method of procedure. When, therefore, an examination of the Fisheries Reports of 1893 revealed the fact that the fishing industry of this Province annually contributed a sum very largely in excess of the expenditure, it was considered that the government might very reasonably be asked to use the surplus or a portion of it for the purpose of bonusing institutions to handle the offal.

It will not, I presume, be contended that it was ever the intention to augment the general revenue of the Dominion out of the fees imposed for fishing privileges in this or any other Province of the Dominion. The fact is, as was shown in my former communication, that with the exception of British Columbia and Ontario the department expends in each of the other provinces more money by a very large sum upon the fisheries than it receives from that source. Last year, as is shown by the departmental report, the revenue from this province was $40,264 and the expenditure $5,490 leaving a surplus of $34,774. The bulk of this considerable sum of money was undoubtedly derived from the fishing industry connected with the canning business of the Fraser river, aside altogether from the amount taken from other branches of the industry here. The district under consideration, and the revenue therefrom obtained, are so well defined, that it would be an easy matter to apply any sums received by the department to any purpose that seemed desirable to the welfare of that particular locality. There is surely nothing unreasonable in the request, under all these circumstances, that the surplus found as described should be devoted to the removal of a difficulty of such a vexatious nature. If Mr. Wilmot has anything better or more reasonable to suggest, the people of this province would be glad I am sure to hear it. For him to make a bald assertion that the offal should not be dumped into the salt water of the gulf and must not be put into the fresh water of the river, seems to me, if the course above suggested is not adopted, to mean nothing, practically speaking, other than the cessation of the canning business.

It has been contended in high quarters, that the Dominion Government has no constitutional right to collect and appropriate the fees paid for fishing licenses in the various provinces, and it will be observed with interest that Sir Oliver Mowat, of Ontario, has recently instituted a suit in the courts to settle the question. Should Sir Oliver succeed, as usual, in this test case, the province will benefit to the extent of the surplus now accruing to the federal treasury.

Although this communication has already assumed considerable proportions, it would hardly do to pass over, owing to his high official position, some of the many misstatements of fact made by Mr. Wilmot. I have to express sincere regret also that this gentleman has manifested in what he had written a spirit of acrimony and bitterness which should have no part in this discussion.

Take this statement of his: "One licensed boat will catch upon an average, one year with another, between 6,000 and 7,000 salmon, in some cases 10,000 to 11,000 are taken. Is there a record in any other part of the world where salmon are taken more easily, more cheaply and more numerously than on the Fraser river?"

To this interrogation I affirm that the greater part of the canned salmon of the world is "caught more easily, more cheaply and more numerously" than on the Fraser river. With regard to the catch per boat, the numbers quoted are so ridiculously incorrect that it is scarcely worth while contradicting the statement. Or does he give it as a cold-blooded sarcasm upon the toil of the poor fishermen in the same manner as he treats the canners generally when he calls them "moneyed kings," etc.? Where fishermen and canners are so well known, it surely was impolitic for the minister to give out a screed of that character for publication in British Columbia.

Again, in that notable document, in a lengthy paragraph he sets out to show the position of the canners, and says: "Before 1890 they asserted as of right an almost exclusive privilege of fishing on the river, etc., by obtaining 350 of the 500 licenses issued upon the river," which is intended by inference to ascribe monopolistic designs to canners. Now what are the facts? By the deputy minister's report of 1893, pages 134 and 135, it will be seen that "in the month of December of 1889, a delegation of B.C. canners visited Ottawa to urge their views touching the regulations of 1888." The delegation among other matters urged that no limit be placed upon the number of licenses issued. The regulations limiting the number issued did not become law until the 14th day of March, 1890, or three months after the delegates personally protested that no limit should be placed upon the number of licenses issued. It will thus be clearly seen by the report that the department took upon themselves the responsibility of restricting the number and disposition of the licenses, and this in express contradiction of the views urged by the delegation. Mr. Wilmot also knows well of more than one canner who personally protested against the idea from its inception and that strong representations were repeatedly made to the department with regard to it. The manner by which the monopoly thus became law, reflects no credit upon the department with which Mr. Wilmot has been for many years prominently indentified.

Furthermore, I suggest that if it will facilitate a settlement of differences between the fishing interests and the department, if it grieves them very much to think of the $8,000 concession that Mr. Wilmot asserts was made over to the canneries this year, and which the canneries thrust down deep into their pockets, let me state that as far as I am concerned, if the department will adopt common sense as their guide in other matters affecting the industry, I shall be quite willing that no licenses be granted to canneries hereafter. At the same time I would remind them that when certain cannery licenses were cancelled last August (they have been since restored) experience pointed out the fact that there are many people in the province, Indians particularly, who wish to work by the day rather than by contract, and that there are many deserving men who are so unfortunate as not to be able to purchase gear for themselves.

But it would be a useless and unprofitable task to follow Mr. Wilmot in all his windings and shiftings upon this subject.

In the settlement of these matters it is by no means the least of the difficulties with which we have to contend, that the man who advises the minister and practically guides the department in its administration sets himself in contentious array against any counsel, however courteously it may be offered, by those who speak with the judgment of long experience and a sincere desire to be useful in preserving a great industry.

D. J. MUNN.

New Westminster, B.C., Oct. 12, 1894.

## ENSILAGE.

TO THE EDITOR:—In making ensilage, if there is no silo or convenient house in which to stow the various grains and grasses, etc., which may be used for silage, a very simple plan is to make an ordinary stack—such as a hay stack—lay rough lumber boards on top and weigh down with logs, rocks or any weight to be had, such as earth or sand. In using earth or sand it would be advisable to place some material over the rough boards to prevent the earth getting into the silage. It matters not how wet the grasses, etc., are when put in the stack; the great thing is sufficient weight on top to press the stuff down. When finally made it is a good plan to put some straw on top of the stack, then the boards and weights. The straw saves so many inches more of the silage by taking up the mould itself. Plenty of weight is wanted—from 100 to 500 pounds per square foot. Anyone close to water and having iron cylinders, tanks or casks could fill them with water and use for weighting; with a hose and pump this could be done on top of the stack.

J. M. M.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

## THE CONVICTION SUSTAINED

### Mr. Justice Drake Hands Down His Decision in the Sauer v. Levin Appeal.

### The Legal Definition of a Meal "Something Eaten to Satisfy Hunger."

Mr. Justice Drake, sitting as a County Court judge, Tuesday handed down his written judgment in the case of Sauer vs. Levin, an appeal from the recent decision of the police magistrate convicting the proprietor of the Bank Exchange saloon and restaurant of having sold liquor within hours prohibited by the Sunday Closing law. The point raised was whether or not the serving of light refreshments, such as crackers and cheese, constituted a meal in the eyes of the law. As did the magistrate, the learned judge rules in the negative, his judgment being as follows:

"The appellant is owner of the Bank Exchange saloon and restaurant, and pays a saloon as well as a restaurant license. The saloon is at one end of the building, divided from the restaurant by a room used by guests to play cards and eat lunch. The appellant supplies on week days what is called a free lunch—that is, customers pay for the liquor they consume and have a lunch given them.

"The evidence shows that on ordinary days the appellant charges 10 cents for a glass of beer; on Sundays he charges 15 cents, and makes the waiter offer the customers a plate of crackers and cheese. The plate of crackers and cheese is a general plate offered to every one who calls for liquor. If a customer should ask for crackers and cheese he would be charged 15 cents, but if he has a glass of beer with it he is charged no more.

"It is a fact admitted that Charles Freedman came in during prohibited hours and called for beer. The barkeeper refused to serve him unless he ordered what is called a meal, and he was supplied with crackers and cheese, for which he paid the regular Sunday price of 15 cents, which included his beer.

"The appellant's contention is that this is a service of liquor to a guest by a restaurant keeper with his meals. A meal is an unknown quantity and varies with the appetite of the customer, and therefore any food put down by a person holding a restaurant license beside a person drinking, complies with the act. The act has to be read as "loquitur ad vulgus," giving to the words their ordinary meaning. Now picking a crumb of biscuit as an excuse for drinking is not eating a meal. I consider the term "meal" in the act as applying to food that is eaten to satisfy the requirements of hunger, and in the present case it is quite clear that the biscuits were merely used as an excuse to enable the appellant to supply liquor. If the contention of the appellant is good, any fragment of food would enable a saloon-keeper to evade the act, if offered to a customer and whether consumed or not. The liquor here was not supplied by the ordinary restaurant waiters, nor was it supplied in the restaurant, but it was supplied from the saloon bar, and this Sunday plate of biscuits duly put in an appearance.

"Section four of the act states that 'no sale or disposal of liquor shall take place on the premises where in ordinary circumstances liquor may be sold, nor shall liquor be drunk in such places during the prohibited hours.' The room in which the liquor was consumed is part of the licensed premises, and the appellant calls this room a restaurant for 15 cent meals, chiefly consisting during the prohibited hours of biscuits. In my opinion the appellant has not brought himself within the exception, and I therefore confirm the conviction with costs.

"I think in cases where a saloon is carried on as well as a restaurant in the same building that the license should clearly define the limits of each business, and that the bar-rooms should not have open communication with the restaurant.

"The municipal council have power to pass by-laws prescribing the form and conditions of the licenses to be granted by the commissioners and to regulate the same, but at present this council has not thought fit to exercise this power. In my opinion there is no subject of greater importance for the council to deal with than this subject of licenses."

Mr. W. J. Taylor (Eberts & Taylor) for Levin; Mr. S. Perry Mills for Sauer.


A new discovery of Great value—Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

## Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Cures others, will cure you**

The Improved Family KNITTER

WILL Knit 15 pairs of sox a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.

This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT.


THIRTY-S

NEARING TH

The Czar Incapable o the Most U Affairs.

His Weakness Increas mercial and Politic Disturbed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18 questions are temporarily in the protection of foreigners much as the foreign offic Livadia are not answered. sinister omen, indicating the capable of attending to th affairs.

The Bourse to-day has the dealers awaiting the o The commercial world is than the political world. has not been so anxiety for years. The nal containing the latest from Livadia at eleven o'cloc was posted at the street corn the city before midnight. It intense interest by anxious text is: "The Czar's condit for the worse. His general weakness of the heart are inc

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The Ko tung's correspondent in St. sent this dispatch: "The C be nearing the end. All the Imperial family are journeyin where it is reported Princess will be received formally into married quietly to the Czar November 20

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The S correspondent of the Times a impossible to longer ignore reports from reputable sou Czar has cancer of the kidney cess Alix will be met in Wa Russian imperial family and with them to the Czar's bedsi

The Daily Chronicle's Berlin ent says: "The Czar is entire his life is to be reckoned by precisely desires to witness the the Czarewitch, and therefore possibly will take place in days."

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The city is cised by the news from Livadi of the Russian colony are con noyed by the optimism of the to the last few days. The st sian embassy will attend a spec the Russian church to-morro taux, minister of foreign af present. The Grand Duke V farewell to the president a few his departure.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.— mole dispatch says three Far are stationed at the entrance phorus awaiting the passage of the way to Corfu.

The Grand Dukes Sergius an Czar's brothers, started for day. The Grand Duke of Hess and the Grand Duchess Sergiu were officially notified by wir stadt yesterday of the sudden g in the Czar's condition, and sta Petersburg immediately. C was caused here by the news fr and the feeling is general that death may be expected at any t anxiety is expressed regardi sequences of the Czar's death.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, Czar's eldest brother, also starte ing for Livadia. He will go Vienna, and throughout his j receive dispatches as to the Czar The Russian embassy here has h from Livadia concerning a ch worse. Princess Alix of Hesse witch's fiancee, will leave Darm Petersburg to-morrow with the of Hesse. The present report will go from the capital to married in the Czar's presence.

Father Ivan, of Cronstadt, wh ted and revered throughout Ru supposed efficacy of his prayers side of the sick, has started Privy Councillor Mouravieff, mi tice, who has been abroad recen here in haste to-day. He came to an urgent call for his presence expected crisis.

ATTEMPTED LYNCH

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, 18.—A frenzied mob of 1500 me surrounded the court house and are really one building, as darke this evening, and made a despera to get Will Dolby, the negro w saulted Mrs. Mary Boyd, for the lynching him. He had just been in a hurry to twenty years, a Look was preparing to take the Columbus.

The mob yelled "Lynch him, l Some one threw a stone which st dier on the breast. In a few m militia was formed at the of the court house, while t and Deputy James Burlok the jail for the prisoner at entrance to the court house, abo from the side door of the jail, w are high steps leading to the form sands of people had gathered in house yard to protest against the the law. With curses and im they vowed that Dolby should taken past them up the steps t The sheriff and deputies had emerged from the jail door when the edged leader of the crowd, Henry married Mrs. Boyd's sister, rushe the trembling wretch, and breakin the ranks of the guard, seized with a hand of iron. Quick as a musket of a soldier was swung w force and Kirk was dealt a blow in

The mob rushed madly forward and cursing. The negro had to be ed. Colonel Coyt rallied his men prisoner was almost carried up into the court house. Men arm staves and any form of weapo blindly, almost, against the bayone soldiers.

While the court proceedings wer gress the mob was clamoring for and gained in numbers. Rev. Dr. circulated among the angry men