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EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Reichstag to-day rejected a proposal of its President that congratulatory be offered Bismarck upon the occasion of his birthday. The President and Vice-President Bismarck resigned in consequence. A tremendous tumult prevailed in the chamber on the announcement of the resignations.

All the evening papers got out extra editions to announce the Reichstag's decision. The Neues Nachrichten, Bismarckian, said: "The Grand Duke of Baden saw the Reichstag twenty-five years after the creation of the empire make the same shameful step. The best answer to such action would be an immediate dissolution. The nation can help the government win battles at home as well as abroad."

Eugene Richter's Freisinnige Zeitung says: "The wires which were worked in those parliamentary scandals were pulled from Friedrichshagen, where the aim is to create dissension between the Reichstag and the government. The first act in the intrigue was the Emperor's Koenigsberg speech, the second the anti-socialist bill, which swept away Count Caprivi. The plan now is to sweep off Dr. von Bismarck, Freiherr von Marschall and Prince Hohenzollern, and to push forward the Culemburg and Count Herbert Bismarck. Treacherous intrigues against the Reichstag loom up in the back ground."

The Reichshote, Conservative: "We are convinced that the attitude of the majority will be felt as a disgrace on the nation. We hope it will open the people's eyes to the true character of the present Reichstag."

The Volkszeitung: "The Reichstag acted in perfect harmony with the enormous majority of the nation. It has guarded its dignity against reactionists."

The Local Anzeiger: "In its most memorable session the Reichstag has stigmatized itself as the great majority of Germans formerly thought impossible."

The Post: "The majority has cast discredit upon a glorious past, but the jubilee of the people will wash away the ugly stain."

UNHAPPY NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 23.—A public meeting was held last night under the auspices of the anti-confederation league, which opposes the plan for the union of Newfoundland with Canada. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held here. Resolutions were passed requesting the colonial government not to send delegates to Canada, but to ask independence for a royal commission from England. The anti-confederation feeling is evidently very strong, and the plan of sending a delegation to Ottawa decidedly unpopular. However, popular clamor seems likely to prove of no avail. In all probability the delegation, which is already named, will soon proceed to Ottawa. Premier Sir William Whiteway continues seriously ill, and cannot accompany his colleagues in the delegation when they leave Newfoundland, but intends following them when sufficiently recovered. Besides the Premier, the delegation as named will consist of Messrs. Robert Bond, George Emerson and Edward Morris. All the documents and other material will be ready for the delegates in time for the next Halifax steamer. It is understood that the government has not yet asked for the co-operation of the opposition as regards consideration and is not likely to do so.

Relief in Six Hours.
Disagreeing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its proceeding promptly in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every other part of the urinary passages in male or female. It is the most reliable and most powerful remedy in the world for all such ailments. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

MONTREAL, March 26.—Ex-Warden Laviolette, of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, died to-day after a long illness.

TRAIL CREEK CAMP.

Story of the Discovery and Development of This Remarkably Rich Location.

Immense Capital Put in and Dividends Quickly Coming—A Lively Prospect.

(From the Northwest Mining Review, Spokane)

There is so much inquiry about the mines of Trail Creek that it seems wise to publish an article descriptive of the discovery, history and development of the camp in a journal which is read generally by mining men, and to accompany the same with a map of the mines, which though not entirely correct in detail, will give one a general idea of the mines and their location. I know of no paper or periodical which so regularly and so generally finds its way into the mining sections of the Northwest as the Northwest Mining Review, and I therefore tender this article for publication therein.

THE DISCOVERY.

During the season of 1887, George Bowman and others were prospecting along the streams and on the mountains along the International boundary, camping in convenient

places along Rook creek, Kettle river, Bound-

ary creek and other streams, trying the bars

for placer and searching the higher eleva-

tions for indications of mineralized quartz.

They were more successful in discovering

quartz ledges than finding "pay dirt," but

the country being new, game and fish being

plentiful and the weather perfect, these

pioneers could not content themselves with

the many "fair indications," but pushed on

into some other gulch or valley, and

again made camp. It was well on into the

summer before the party reached Trail creek

and the prospecting which should have con-

sumed a whole season in this now famous

camp was done hurriedly and the party soon

returned to the older camp of Rook creek

where they had the ore tested. The assays

showed a low percentage of copper, quite a

value in silver and very little gold; for as it

now known the mines of that camp do not

show a good gold value as surface, but it

increases with depth. Another party, con-

sisting of the Thrasher brothers, George and

Ben (both as well known as George Bowman

and several others, found their way into the

camp finding mineral indications but making

no location.

HISTORY.

Thus the camp was visited and left by

some of the best American prospectors who

ever posted a location notice, and it was not

until two years later, the summer of 1889,

that the first location was made, when O.

Bordeau and N. Hoover located the Lily

May on the discovery of Bowman and part-

ners.

The next year several other prospecting

parties entered the country and were suc-

cessful in several localities and the follow-

ing named claims were located with others

of transient existence: The War Eagle, Le

Roi, Center Star, Idaho, Nickel, and

Virginia. The papers were duly re-

corded in Nelson, B. C., the then nearest

recording office. The owners had little

faith in the properties which are now en-

riching their several owners, and bargained

with E. S. Topping to deed one of them to

him if he would pay cost of recording the

whole, which he did; then proceeding to

Trail creek he selected the Le Roi as his

choice, for which he received his deed.

Later in the season of 1890, the Joie,

Enterprise, Yellow Jacket, C. & C. Monte

Cristo and others were located by one party,

and the Iron Mask, Cliff, Columbia, Koot-

enay, Consolidated St. Elmo, Standard, Iron

Colt, Georgia, Gopher, Zilco, Mayflower

and others by others.

DEVELOPMENT.

During the latter part of the summer a

controlling interest in the Le Roi was sold

to Spokane parties who immediately began

work and the following year made a ship-

ment of the ore to Butte. Since that time

the property has been under a continuous

state of development and has now a shaft

50 feet apart, having nearly 800 feet of work

done on it in shafts and drifts. The mine

is equipped with a 55 h.p. boiler, an air com-

pressor capable of handling 100 or more

drills, a powerful engine and all the build-

ings necessary, together with a blacksmith

shop, assay office and an expensive hotel

building, which the present able manager,

Mr. Geo. Bent, does not think a good prop-

erty to own in connection with the mine,

and which will probably be sold. Roy

H. Clark is assayer for the company. He

also part owner is superintending the

work, and is making no attempt to

thrust the company out of debt and pay

a small dividend, preferring to continue the

development of the mine until railroad

facilities are afforded. Among the owners

of this mine are D. C. Corbin, president of

the S. F. & N. and N. & F. S. and

Mountain railroad companies; Austin Corbin, second official of the same road; E. J. Roberts, consulting engineer of the above mentioned roads; W. M. Ridpath, attorney in this city; W. J. G. Wakefield, Col. I. N. Peyton, George Forster and others, all Spokane people. The capital stock of the company is \$2,500,000, which is held in part. There is no indebtedness, the improvements are easily worth \$100,000, the ore in sight and blocked out will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, the company has paid a dividend of \$8,000, and the ore blues are full. The value of the ore is about \$50 per ton in gold and copper.

Oliver Durant and A. Tarbet, both residents of this city at the time, bonded the War Eagle in 1892. About this time Capt. S. L. Burbridge, representing the Pyritic Smelting Company of San Francisco, visited the camp with Mr. Pugh, one of the company managers, and it perhaps was due to the recommendations of the captain more than to any other cause that Trail Creek again found favor with the investing public which was indicated by the immediate bonding of a number of properties, among them being the War Eagle, Mr. Pugh and associates, who to satisfy themselves of the wisdom of the investment sent a Mr. McMillan to examine the camp and property and report to them, which he did; and most unfortunately for his company, advisedly. The company allowed the bond to expire by limitation. Messrs. Wakefield, Corbin and Roberts bonded and took pos-

session of the War Eagle in the fall of 1893, and in May of last year they in- vented the Clark, J. A. Finch and B. C. Klingenberg, all wealthy mining men, who have operated for several years in the Coeur d'Alene. Such men do not long allow a property which they own to remain idle, and the work already projected was pushed on with as much rapidity as possible until the long cross-cut tunnel reached the vein, 370 feet from the mouth. Other tunnels are projected, a large amount of drifting and some shaft work has been done in all, and rapid development to expose the greatest ore value in the camp.

The ore has increased in value from the apex of the vein to the dump at the bottom of the workings, but the west drift has developed the richest ore body in the mine. Eight feet of ore having an average value of about \$30 in gold and 5 per cent copper, sufficient development to make a daily output of an hundred tons or more, good buildings, more ore in sight than the mine is capitalized for (capital \$500,000), a dividend paid in the fall of 1894, the ore body is full and no doubt, make the company a great success. The War Eagle stock is most desirable investment but difficult to buy. James Clark is superintendent of the mine and has shown a skill in the economical and rapid development of the property only to be acquired by years of experience in the art of mining.

After many ups and downs, lawsuits and change of ownership, the Joie is now owned by Messrs. E. C. Loring and Geo. T. Crane of this city and a Wisconsin gentleman. Two tunnels have been run on the mine developing from three to six feet of ore, which like that of the others, increase in value with depth, now being worth \$45 in gold and several ounces in silver to the ton. Several shipments have been made, and the ore is as well satisfied with the outlook by Messrs. Loring, who has just returned from the East, placed a large order for machinery with which to work it.

O. Durant and L. Carter are the principal owners of the Nickel Plate, which carries the highest grade of ore in the camp. Assays show it to have a value in gold of from \$250 to \$300. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet or more, and further development is projected. A steam hoist, built by the Union Iron Works of this city, is used to raise the ore and waste.

The Cliff, owned by S. M. Wharton and others, has been developed to some extent, as have several other claims in the district, but the above named and described properties may now be considered the mines of the camp, though the list is sure to be greatly augmented before the end of 1895.

Formerly in speaking of the O. K. and I. X. L. mines on Spokane mountain, about two miles to the west of the Le Roi, they were spoken of as being in Sheep Creek district, but they properly belong and are now included in the Trail Creek district. These properties are already well known as gold producers. The O. K., owned by Messrs. C. P. Oudin, D. J. Hughes and others is a dividend paying property and is being extended, as in the case of a former offer; but, the same kind, no notice was taken of it, and the President of the United States, in connection with the negotiations then going on in regard to the Atlantic fisheries; but the U. S. commissioners would not even ask the President for power to consider the proposal, and the arrangement in regard to the privileges of U. S. fishermen in Canadian waters was indignantly rejected by the President. In 1891 Sir John Thompson went to Washington, in pursuance of an understanding with Mr. Blaine, then secretary of state of the United States, and found that President

was too busy to bother about Canada's trade affairs. Canada has fourteen times intimated her readiness to make a reciprocal trade arrangement with her neighbor. Once only was a treaty made, and as the earliest possible moment the United States denounced political stripes, and coalition governments, and abrogated the Government of the United States to have no reciprocity with Canada on terms that Canada could accept. Mr. Blaine, when he was secretary of state, plainly intimated that Canada could get the free benefits of the United States market only by becoming politically part and parcel of the United States. He would not then consider Canada's reciprocity offer because it contemplated the extension of the advantages to be extended under the suggested arrangement to those of the United States. He reported that "it seemed to be impossible for the Canadian government, in view of its present political relations and obligations, to extend to American goods a preferential treatment over those of other countries. As Canada was a part of the British Empire they did government to enter into any commercial agreement with the United States, from the benefit of which Great Britain and its colonies would be excluded." President Harrison, in a message to congress in June, 1892, speaking of reciprocity with Canada, said: "A treaty that should be reciprocal in fact and of mutual advantage, must necessarily have embraced an important list of manufactured articles, and have secured to the United States a free or favored in relation of these articles into Canada as against the world." "The world" includes Great Britain, and even if Canada were ready to accept the United States position and negotiate on a basis that would mean giving a foreign nation's goods a preference over those from the Mother country which is not the slightest assurance that anything would come of it. The reciprocity clauses of the McKinley tariff law were not meant to include Canada in their scope. While Mr. Blaine, who designed them, was secretary of state of the United States, he would not negotiate with Canada under them, though he did with all the second rate powers of South and Central America, not one of whom buys from the United States anything proportionate to the value of the goods from the republic. The idea is strong in the United States that Canada can be frozen into annexation. It was behind the abrogation of the treaty of 1854. It was behind the McKinley bill. It was seen in the contemptuous treatment of the Canadian delegates in 1891. It has had a new birth of late, due largely to the work of Farrar and Wiman, and somewhat to the unwise and unpatriotic utterances of public men in Canada, who, for selfish political purposes, have not hesitated to deny and belittle the strength and resources and patriotism of their own people. It has expression only last month in an article by Andrew Carnegie, a denationalized British subject, which has been widely and favorably spoken of in the United States. The Democrats are on principle opposed to reciprocity treaties. They abrogated last year the clauses of the tariff law under which the Blaine arrangement had been made. The Republicans are opposed on principle to reciprocity treaties with Canada except on conditions that would discriminate against Great Britain, and would practically hand this country over commercially bound to the United States. No one who has studied the history of past reciprocity negotiations can believe that their renewal would result in any good to Canada. No one who has studied this history and listened to the promises to secure reciprocity that the Liberals are making in some parts of the country can believe that they are meant for any but deceptive purposes.

Magistrate Macrae yesterday gave his decision in the case of Captain James Hunter, charged with supplying liquor to Indian Mary at Quatsino. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 or to go to jail for three months. Mr. Gregory, in the defense, gave verbal notice that the case will be appealed. Captain Hunter was leaving the court room when he was called back and a charge of trading without a license was preferred against him.

Mr. Gregory protested against the charge being laid, as he was under the impression that it was the outcome of Hunter admitting in the witness box the day before that he had supplied liquor to the schooner. Sup. Hanney, however, explained that the information upon which the charge was made was altogether independent of the liquor case. The hearing of the case was adjourned till Friday. In the afternoon a deposit of \$100 is in the hands of the police for Hunter's appearance. Pending the appeal in the liquor supplying case the provincial police hold \$300 of Hunter's money to cover his fine.

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight, March 23.—Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, British secretary to Queen Victoria and keeper of the privy purse, is said to be in a moribund condition.

During the forenoon there have been very material names reported as all value of the incorporation. This is the first time the council, in a general meeting, has been held on the ground. The present council has yet to make its name as yet, and it is not yet known whether it will be a success or not.

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MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Co. Settle the "Idaho" Case—The Sailors' Union Trouble.

New Boat for the Kootenay Service—Progress of Sailors at Trial Island.

The old case of the United States v. the steamship Idaho for smuggling was dismissed in the United States court at Seattle pursuant to a warrant from the secretary of the treasury, remitting the penalty upon the payment by the Pacific Coast Steamship company of a fine of \$1,000 and \$1,200 for costs, aggregating \$2,411 10. This suit was originally commenced in the territorial court, in which the United States secured judgment against the case then the supreme court of the territory, and the case was appealed to the supreme court of the territory, and upon the organization of the federal court, was transferred from the supreme court of the state to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Washington, and upon the trial the judgment of the territorial court was affirmed. The proceedings on Monday were practically a continuation upon a showing made by the claimant, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. It will be remembered that the Idaho was sunk about six years ago in the Straits.

A PIONEER CAPTAIN.

The following is from the St. Paul Pioneer-Press: "One of the two oldest river captains in the far West, Capt. J. D. Miller, of the Kootenay country, called at Great Northern headquarters yesterday. He passed through St. Paul in 1848 just before the California gold fever broke out, and crossed the plains to the coast in six months with oxen. Since then he never returned to St. Paul until yesterday. He has served as captain of steamers on the Pend d'Oreille, the Willamette, the Columbia, the Clark's Fork, the Snake, the Kootenay and other rivers, and now runs the steamer Halys from Bonner's Ferry to Kootenay. As soon as he gets machinery from St. Paul and Stillwater he will refit and rechristen the steamer Pend d'Oreille, which he also runs from Newport, Idaho, to Box Canyon, Wash. He will call this steamer the Metairie, since its course is through the Metairie territory. Capt. Miller has with him some remarkable specimens of ore from Eastern Washington."

THE WAGES QUESTION.

The fight between the Sailors' Union and Shipowners' Association assumed a new phase at Seattle on Monday when Captain Rose, of the schooner Fred E. Sandvick, is a member of the Shipowners' Association, signed a union crew at \$35 per month, and the union over jubilated over the fact, which it considers a victory. Agent Garrison, of the Shipowners' Association, yesterday said to a Post-Intelligencer reporter that he knew nothing officially about the signing of the contract. He said he can get all the men he needs for \$30, and has signed two crews this week at those figures. Several sea captains said that if non-union men go over to the union and demand \$35 or \$40 a month, the owners will tie the ships up rather than run their vessels at a loss.

HELD ON TWO COUNTS.

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