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GRAFT IN CHICAGO.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago says the
city hall there is full of graft. No re-
ason for surprise is discerned in this. If
it is not full of graft it is different from
the hall of any other large municipality
in the United States. Mr. Harrison pro-
claims that while the grafters are pro-
tected by civil service he will get some
of them yet. Let it be hoped that he
may get them all.

Civil service is, in theory, and often
in practice, an excellent institution. As
applied in city government it has result-
ed in a betterment of conditions. Nev-
ertheless, a rogue cannot be made hon-
est by a law that tells him he must be
honest. The secret of honest govern-
ment is that of honesty in the individ-
ual. While rascals are elected or ap-
pointed to position they will continue
to be rascals just the same. In more
than one instance the civil service com-
mission, a body supposed to be above
corrupt influence, has been the source
of corrupt influence. Only a short time
ago in the States there was a scandal
growing out of the discovery that a
member of a civil service commission
had been selling to applicants lists of
questions they would be expected to
answer. Such conduct reduces the mat-
ter to the level of a farce. The civil
service that protects a good official
protects the community, and that which
protects the rascal assails the welfare
of the community.

After all, the matter is in the hands
of the people. They can elect good
representatives or bad to run the munici-
pal governments. So far as the appoin-
tative power lies with the representatives
so elected, the people are still responsi-
ble. If they choose men who will ap-
point the unfit, they have chosen the
unfit.

And, to digress a little, the distress of
Mr. Harrison over the corruption of the
city with which he has so long been
identified strikes the observer as tardy,
and perhaps, if of a suspicious nature,
he makes bold to question its sincerity.
However, it sounds all right and Mr.
Harrison ought to mean it all, even if
he doesn't.

A NEW DRILL.

A Denver foundry reports that after
several years of work and experiment
it has perfected an electric drill that
will do the work of an air or steam drill.
It is called the Box electric rock drill.
The foundry in a publication describ-
ing the mechanism claims that during
the past two years the drill has been
under continuous test and observation
in the shops of the company and sub-
jected to tests under actual working con-
ditions in the hardest kinds of rocks and
those most difficult to drill. It is claim-
ed that it has met all necessary require-
ments and that its workings are satis-
factory. One of the greatest advantages
it has over those operated by steam or
air is the relatively less power required
to operate it. The average steam or air
drill requires fourteen horse power; the
reciprocating electric, with flexible shaft,
3½ horse power, and the box electric
1½ horse power. Should the claims of
the Denver concern be verified in prac-
tice and in the general adoption of its
drill, and there is no weight of reason
to doubt that the machine will do what
is claimed for it, the box electric rock
drill is certain to be of great advantage
to miners as it will lessen the cost of
mining and prove more convenient than
the ordinary air or steam drill. An elec-
tric drill, even equally efficient as the
ordinary power drills at present in use,
has been a long felt want, and if such
a machine has at last been perfected
it should soon come into general use.

A WARNING.

The matter of continued labor trou-
bles in the mining camps of the west-
ern United States is having a bad effect
upon investment in mining. Capital, al-
ways timid, cannot be expected to seek

fields where such troubles are so fre-
quent occurrence. The agitation of the
lawless element has caused unionism
among the miners to be regarded with
a distrust not warranted by the charac-
ter of the majority of the miners. The
white skilled laborer in western Ameri-
can mines used to be pointed to as
ideal and advantageous for mining in-
terests. A change in sentiment is be-
coming prevalent, and it is to the inter-
est of the miners that the best element
among them assert themselves and cause
their unions to be presented in a more
favorable light. Capital diverted to oth-
er channels hurts the miner as well as
others. This phase of the question
should receive due consideration by
Cripple Creek miners and others before
it is too late.

McBRIDE—DEVIL—DEEP SEA.

The McBride government is doomed,
regardless of what will result from the
recount at Fernie. Even with Ross, of
Fernie, successful, Hon. Richard was
destined to be swept from office before
the elections were held. The clean sweep
of the Liberals in Victoria City has oc-
casioned considerable surprise in certain
quarters. Victoria is known to be Tory
in sentiment and unalterably opposed
to Martinism. Why, then, did the Cap-
ital City elect four men who were certain
to follow Hon. Joseph if he were elected?
Col. Prior, in spite of his many
political iniquities, is still a power in
Victoria. He has a large following and
some able lieutenants. The Colonel has
no use for McBride and is out to down
him. There can be no question but that
the Priorites "did things" to the Mc-
Bride candidates at Victoria last Satur-
day, and McBride knows it to his sor-
row.

But regardless of all that Col. Prior
could do, the Premier expected to suc-
ceed and meet the next house with a
safe working majority. He did not ex-
pect to see Houston of Nelson elected
and thereby become a majority of one.
It is safe to say that had he foreseen
this he would never have declared for
party government. Houston, however,
is very much there, as McBride will re-
alize to his cost before many days pass.
Nelson's "practical" politician wants to
be in the cabinet and he will demand
nothing short of the portfolio of lands
and works, because that is the one that
offers the greatest opportunities for
graft. McBride will have to yield—
which means his political death. The
country will then quickly realize that
it is to be cursed with a carnival of po-
litical corruption unequalled by Martin
and "the old gang" in their palmyest
days. They will consequently rise in
their might and sweep the whole kit
of so-called Conservatives from office.

THE MINING OUTLOOK.

All over the Kootenays the mining
outlook is fast improving, so as to
give good ground for the hope that the
present year will be written down
in history, when it is ended, as one of
the best yet experienced, and the as-
surance that from now on each year
will be an improvement on the one
that preceded it.

The bounty of \$15 per ton on lead
produced in Canada will exert a most
beneficial effect on the industry and
the production of the silver-lead mines
of the several divisions of the Kooten-
ays should soon show a marked in-
crease over the previous two or three
years. By the time the five years,
during which the bounty is paid, have
elapsed the production of pig lead in
Canada and the factories making the
manufactured products of lead should
be firmly established industries, in
which event the lead miners should
be able to market their ores for a
higher price than ever before. Under
such conditions the silver-lead mines
should be able to make large profits,
and disseminate dividends more gen-
erally than ever before.

So far we have no free-gold camps
of more than ordinary importance. It
is true that Camp McKinney, Ymir
and other places have mines whose
ores are amenable to the free milling
treatment, but none of these are won-
derful, as are some of the free gold
centres of other countries. It is believ-
ed, however, that in Poplar creek a
section has been discovered which will
in time make a place of considerable
importance. Free gold mines are
alluring to miners anywhere, and
principally for the reason that they
can be operated on a much smaller
capital than can deposits of low grade
sulphides or even silver-lead lodes.
It is believed by many, therefore, and
with very good reason, too, that the
Poplar creek camp will, like Leaven-
worth, stir the mining industry of the
province from centre to circumference.

In the Boundary the output of the
larger mines is being increased and
several new shippers have recently
been added to what is already a good
sized and important list. The activi-
ty in the Boundary is certain to in-
crease and expand in a marked de-
gree.

In the Rossland camp two of the
larger companies are putting in con-
centrators for the purpose of concen-
trating the lower grade ores of the

camp. A third company is keeping
close watch on these improvements,
and if they prove successful will imi-
tate their example. Concentration is
a process which is successful else-
where, and there is no reason to doubt
that it can be made commercially
profitable here. It is simply a process
by which the gangue is separated
from the mineral in the ore. That is
all that there is in it. There are mil-
lions of tons of low grade ore in the
mines of this camp which can be min-
ed and made to yield a large profit
under this process. Therefore once the
concentrating mills are in the full tide
of operation there should naturally
follow a need of several hundred, per-
haps in time a thousand, more men to
extract this low grade ore, and natu-
rally in the explorations for this ore
high grade seams will also be found,
and there is no telling how much this
concentration will mean for the Ross-
land camp.

The outlook, therefore, is much
brighter than it has been for several
years past, and as many who have re-
cently left Rossland and the Kooten-
ays will find out, there are many
places which have not nearly the
same resources, or the same promising
outlook, that can be found here.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

One of the Coast dailies, the Van-
couver Province, has actually wakened
to the realization that the finan-
cial condition of British Columbia is
a very serious and important question.
The Province naively remarks that
"the seriousness of the financial situa-
tion of this province is for the time
lost to view in the excitement of the
elections, but after this the people will
be face to face with the situation, and
will be called upon to calmly consider
it." We should rather think so. But
just imagine a people that would lose
sight of a question like this during an
election—the very time it should be a
living issue! A total revenue of a lit-
tle more than \$2,000,000 and an annual
deficit of \$500,000 is, in all conscience,
a serious enough matter for any coun-
try.

The financial situation should be the
most important question in British
Columbia politics today, but it is a
noteworthy fact that neither the Con-
servatives nor the Liberals have evinced
any desire to rise to the occasion. Both
have "funked" it. Messrs. Mc-
Bride and Goodeve made the vague
and tricky declaration that they would
endeavor to keep the expenditures
within the revenue, but beyond a pos-
sible saving of \$30,000 a year in the
remodelling of the civil service, seemed
utterly at a loss to cope with the situ-
ation. Some Liberals, the Province for
instance, talk of a saving of \$26,000
per annum if the members of the next
legislature would forego their sessional
indemnities and allow the amounts
to help out the provincial treasury.
But what earthly use is \$26,000 when
nothing short of \$500,000 is required?

The only possible way to "keep the
expenditure within the revenue" is to
raise the revenue. It is next to im-
possible to lessen the cost of govern-
ment sufficiently to wipe out the pres-
ent annual shortage. The talk about
"foregoing sessional indemnities" is
the veriest piffle. The \$26,000 thereby
"saved" would not be a drop in the
bucket. And whoever knew a legisla-
ture that would forego salaries?

The corporation politicians and the
railway press persistently refuse to
apply the only remedy. But that rem-
edy will be applied in spite of all such
opposition, because the failure to do
so would mean general collapse.

The sovereign remedy for our finan-
cial ills is an equitable system of tax-
ation. There is no need why the
masses should pay one cent more in
taxes than they do today; but if the
railways, the big dividend-paying in-
dustrial corporations, men like the
Dunsmuir, the Pooleys, the Douglas
Lake cattle people, the Rithets and
scores of other opulent individuals
who belong to the Turner-Dunsmuir-
McBride ring, were made to pay taxes
in exactly the same proportion as the
working miner, the struggling mer-
chant and the overburdened mining
industry, there would be a surplus
rather than a deficit in the provincial
accounts. Under existing conditions
the poor people are bearing five-sixths
of the cost of government, while the
other class, which is in a much bet-
ter position to bear the burden, is
protected to an extent that leaves it
almost immune.

Meanwhile the sleepy Liberals and
slothful Conservatives are wondering
why Socialism with all its cheap tin-
sel and rotten fallacies waxes popular
with the poorer element of the popu-
lation.

IS THERE A PUBLIC OPINION?

Some papers are asking in a despairing
sort of way if there is a public opinion
in Canada to which men in Parliament
are amenable. It should not take long
consideration of what has transpired
since Confederation to convince the ques-
tioners. Confederation was an achieve-
ment of public opinion, to which some
very capable men who doubted its wis-

dom were compelled to bow. Confed-
eration had not been very long estab-
lished when public opinion had occasion to
assert itself in connection with a ques-
tion that arose as a sequel to the union
of the provinces. The first Canadian
Pacific railway contract was made the
basis of charges, the reiteration of which
with the production of certain documents
which went to establish them, convinced
the public that there was connected with
the agreement certain corrupt consid-
eration. The government of the day,
which had been attacked, so felt the
force of public opinion that it did not
wait the result of the vote in the house
of commons, the majority of whose
members had been elected to support it;
but resigned before the close of the
argument on the evidence. The subsequent
appeal to the people in the general elec-
tion indicated that those who had been
accused had correctly estimated what
the country thought. Five years later,
in 1878, there was distinct evidence of
the effect of public opinion that had
been forming on the fiscal issue in the
return to power of the men who had in
1873 been so emphatically cast down.
The parliamentary election of 1891 was
another testimony to the force of public
opinion. The unrestricted reciprocity
issue had been raised. It seemed to
carry many people off their feet. An
address by Sir John A. Macdonald, the
vote, and the West Durham letter of
Mr. Edward Blake killed the thing so
dead that it was not even sought to re-
suscitate it. Quebec has given a re-
markable evidence of how public opinion
can make itself felt. The Macleod ad-
ministration in 1891 was fresh from an
electoral victory which seemed to give
it absolute control of the legislature.
Events transpired that convinced the
people that there was in and connected
with it a ring of corrupt bootlers, who
were robbing both the province and those
who had business to do with it. In an
appeal to the voters the advocates of
the ring and its ministerial patrons were
all crushed out of existence. The force
of public opinion did the work, and re-
deemed the good name of the province.
There is a public opinion in Canada.
It may seem dormant, and may at times
be actually dormant. The poor fash-
ion too many public writers and speak-
ers have of continually imputing evil
motives to their opponents tends to
make it indifferent to charges of corrup-
tion or deeds of extravagance. The party
which counts on it being dead, is
liable to have a rude awakening. It is
liable to arouse itself, at the most in-
convenient time for those who would
have it always sleep.

McBRIDE AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

It is a rank injustice to genuine Con-
servatism to call the McBride adminis-
tration Conservative. Mr. McBride's
policy, or rather lack of policy, is abso-
lutely foreign to Conservative traditions
and principles. Mr. McBride's rise to
prominence in the political arena is
nothing more than an unfortunate ac-
cident. When he was first called upon
to form a government he had the support
of nearly every disciple of good govern-
ment. But it was naturally supposed
that, given a little time, he would rise
to the occasion and produce a policy
to meet the urgent requirements of the
country. To the utter astonishment and
undisguised disgust of thousands of his
would-be supporters he did nothing of
the kind. The question therefore natu-
rally arises: Is McBride a fool or a
rogue?

Evidence is not wanting to show that
the premier possesses a considerable
amount of cunning, for it must be con-
ceded that he has tricked the Conserva-
tive party into making him their leader,
regardless of the appointment of Charles
Wilson to that position at the Revel-
stoke convention. As for his political
probity and straightforwardness we
know of nothing that can be said in his
favor. He has evaded every important
issue. The East Kootenay land ques-
tion, equitable taxation, a definite rail-
way policy, the maintenance of public
schools, the abrogation of "reserves" on
crown lands and other equally import-
ant issues of the day have been art-
fully ignored or evaded, although he is
said to have a secret understanding with
a certain railway company for the fur-
ther spoliation of the province.

If McBride is a Conservative he is of
a very degenerated type, and it is an
outrage and deep disgrace that he should
be allowed to occupy his present po-
sition. It is as much the duty of Con-
servatives to rid their party of McBride
and his crowd as it was for the Liberals
to kill off "Joe" Martin.

A LUDICROUS ROORBACK.

The Winnipeg Tribune is amused at
the story that the Socialists tried to kill
Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper in the Slo-
can the other day. Says the Tribune:
"One of the funniest little political
jokes of recent days is the story of the
attempt by the 'Socialists' on the life
of Sir Hibbert Tupper. That grave and
sententious blockhead, the Vancouver
correspondent of the Free Press, in re-
porting the matter refers incidentally
to 'the tendency of Socialism to merge

with anarchy.' He is apparently almost
as ignorant as his editor-in-chief of the
meaning of the words. Sir Hibbert Tupper
is a very decent fellow personally or
in his social capacity, and he is a reason-
ably good lawyer, but even his best
friends would never chalk him out as a
man to be drawn by the 'Socialists' for
an assassination in order to rid their
cause of so powerful an enemy. The
'Socialist' who would attempt to end
the career, or stifle the eloquence, of
Sir Hibbert when that gallant knight
wants to break a lance with Socialism,
is either insane or is one of Socialism's
worst enemies. No, we think Sir Hib-
bert may consider himself secure against
Socialistic violence."

LOCAL REFINERIES.

For the first time in its history
British Columbia this year is exporting
gold, silver and copper pure and
separate from any other substances.
This is because the mining and smelt-
ing industry has made such rapid
strides of progress. The industry has
reached the stage when it is virtually
independent of the American refiners.
Until quite recently the product of the
silver-lead furnaces went to the U. S.
Atlantic seaboard to be separated and
refined. Now it is refined at Trail at
a great saving in the cost. The same
practice obtains with the matte of the
copper smelters. A matte containing
seldom more than 50 per cent of val-
ues—the balance being iron and other
waste—used to be shipped across the
continent at heavy cost. Now, by the
use of converters, blister copper is pro-
duced at Grand Forks and 50 per cent
of the freight and the New Jersey re-
fining charges are saved. Next year
it is probable that this province will
commence to ship pig iron and refined
zinc, and before long we shall not
have to go abroad to have our coinage
minted.

NO BED OF ROSES.

The recount at Fernie confirms the
election of the Conservative candidate
and thus insures the McBride ministry
twenty-two of the forty-two seats.
This is sufficient to carry on govern-
ment, provided none of the crowd
absent themselves or kick over the
traces. But Mr. McBride's position is
not a bed of roses. There is a port-
folio to be filled owing to the vacancy
caused by the defeat of Hon. A. S.
Goodeve. About 40 per cent. of those
who are not already members of the
executive are wildly clamoring to be
taken into the cabinet. Each aspirant
wants it distinctly understood that he
is the majority of one upon which the
unfortunate premier must depend if
he wishes to retain office. Those who
are not already aspirants had better
get into the game without delay if
they have the slightest regard for
their political future. Every consti-
tuency that elected a McBrideite is on
the qui vive. The member who re-
turns to his district without the port-
folio, which could unquestionably have
been his had he been odorous, must
be prepared for a warm reception. His
justly irate supporters will hold him
in utter contempt for his failure to
honor himself and indirectly them by
insisting upon a place in the cabinet.
The riding will not indulge in fine
reasoning concerning Mr. McBride's
political welfare. It will be infinitely
more interested in its own material
advancement. There is nothing like a
representative in the cabinet when it
comes to getting fat appropriations.
It is a foregone conclusion that the
constituencies that are jugged out of
this unique opportunity to get repre-
sentation in the McBride ministry
will have ample revenge at the next
elections. It will thus be seen that
no matter who is appointed the other
members will have a just grievance
and they are not to be blamed if they
make "a rough house."

Of course if Mr. McBride were really
disposed to place the welfare of his
party before his own selfish interests
he would resign from the well paid
chief commissionership of lands and
works and accept the presidency of the
council, which is a cabinet position
without salary. But as there is not
the remotest probability of him doing
so, the idea is not worth discussing.
However, Mr. McBride's selfishness
in this respect should not be lost sight
of by the rank and file of his party
while the process of cabinet making
is in progress. He will always be open
to the charge that he thought more
of his own interests than those of his
followers.

The Miner fails to see how Mr. Mc-
Bride can expect to carry on govern-
ment under existing conditions. It is,
however, necessary that a session of
the legislature be held before another
election. It may be that the Liberals
will consent to this from purely patri-
otic motives. But after a short ses-
sion, it seems inevitable that McBride
should be kicked out of office once
and forever.

McBRIDE AND HOUSTON.

The appointment of John Houston to
a place in the McBride cabinet is the
only thing now necessary to insure the
defeat of the ministry. The people will

simply refuse to tolerate Houston as a
minister of the crown. The same rea-
sons that prompted the electors to be-
come anti-Martin will make them anti-
Houston. Houston unblushingly boasts
that he is a "practical" politician, and
that is more than Martin ever dared to
do. It is because we are tired of "prac-
tical" politicians that Martin, Prior,
Eberts and some others have been so
effectively turned down. The only thing
that kept McBride and Houston from
being killed off at the last elections was
the fact that the province was too busy
giving Martin his quietus. If Martin
had retired from active politics when
the last legislature was disbanded, Mc-
Bride never would have sat again on
the treasury benches and Houston would
have no choice but to remain in oppo-
sition with empty pockets.

AN OBJECT LESSON TO B. C.

All of the states of the new com-
monwealth of Australia are complain-
ing of a serious loss of population. The
loss in Victoria alone has become so
serious that it is now one of the chief
topics of discussion in the newspapers
there. There are many lamentations
over the falling off in population, but
few practical suggestions as to how
the drain from the colonies can be
checked.

During the first six months of the
current year the emigration from Vic-
toria colony amounted to 1,747, all peo-
ple of the class of most value to the
community—young, energetic men in
the prime of life, well educated and
well prepared for the struggle for ex-
istence. They all departed for South
Africa, believing that there are better
opportunities there than in the land
of their nativity; not because the
natural resources of South Africa are
the better, but because that country
has thus far escaped the radical socialis-
tic experiments which Australia has
been trying. They are disgusted with
their own country, and are seeking
a new one wherein individualism has
a chance.

This, at least, is the explanation
which the Australian newspapers are
giving of a hegira which threatens to
deprive the new commonwealth of
some of the best of its young blood,
for the benefit of another British col-
ony.

The same condition will eventually
obtain in British Columbia if Martin-
ism, Socialism and Houstonism is not
relegated to the background where it
would be harmless to the public.

MATRIMONIAL BARGAINS.

In one of the New York dailies there
is running a series of articles on the
subject of international marriages. The
writers are Mrs. John A. Logan, Mar-
garet Sangster, Margaret van Eton and
other prominent newspaper writers.
The headlines are large and screeching.
The matter is to an unbiased mind rank
nonsense. In the centre of each article
of the series is run a picture of some
prominent American girl while under-
neath he who runs may read "Miss So
and So, a beautiful American bride who
preferred an honorable American to a
foreign titled husband."

The articles themselves are lengthy
tales of the woes which pursue and fi-
nally submerge the unfortunate American
girls who marry into foreign titled fami-
lies; how they become expatriated, lose
their independence, are browbeaten and
in many instances brutally treated.

Englishmen and foreign noblemen are
pictured as flocking to the United States
in droves and Margaret Sangster—a
woman, by the way, who is usually
noted for her common sense—rises to the
following flights of oratory: "When we
find our working girls, our children of
poverty, our daughters of the factory
and the backwoods sought out and mar-
ried for themselves alone, we can but
pity their sisters who toil not neither do
they spin, and who out of their affluence
are captured and made the bond-slaves
of marriages of convenience in effete
Europe" and "A title paid for in hard
cash earned by the American father or
grandfather by the sweat of his brow
has given little comfort to the homesick
bride in the makeshift and mortifica-
tions of the life to which marriage has
introduced her."

This is quite an arraignment, is it
not? And to the impartial observer a
singularly lopsided one.

In all fairness it must be acknowledged
that the usual mode of procedure which
is the forerunner of the international
marriage is not that in which the titled
Englishman, or Frenchman, or Austrian
or whatever he may be, goes to America
and—to use the words of Mrs. Sangster—
captures and makes bondslaves of the
American girls.

On the contrary, the American heiress,
plus her mamma, betakes her to Europe,
to London, to Paris, to Vienna. What
for? To look at the Tower of London
or the Gallery of the Louvre or to hear
the music of the Austrian capital?

Certainly not; the question is absurd.
She goes abroad to get into "Society."
She is either welcomed at these places
on her arrival or manages to gain entree
in some way, but she is frankly there
to meet those monsters who are pic-
tured as going to the States to purchase
her. In the first place, she puts herself

only herself to blame. I
for, she probably return
disappointed. If a title
society in Europe is what
has a right to take it w
offers and she has an eq
disappointed should the
lacking.

As for preferring "an h
lean to a foreign husban
that is rather amusing.
that there are relatively a
poor young American w
there are titled foreigne
A man may be a rake s
the same time or a man
and a hobo. Ethics are
question of position or la

Last but not least, it i
change any way you loo
American girl of today i
ticated; she knows what
She goes abroad, she sees
of social life there and sh
her eyes open.

MODEST MR. DUNSMUIR.

"Mr. James Dunsmuir
will not extend the El
from Wellington to Co
amount of the subsid
ion government has gra
consummation of that p
nounced in dispatches
the government is willing
\$600 for the extension of
railway from Wellington
distance of sixty miles.
Dunsmuir states that he will
less the Dominion grant
doubled. He says he w
mile. If he gets that amo
ready to proceed with
tion at once." This is th
conveyed in a Victoria
Mr. Dunsmuir's modesty
set forth cannot fail to e
tion. He might have d
whole Dominion surplus
millions for the eminen
extending his road to
moderation is all the m
when the fact is borne
the extension of the ro
wholly within the land
the province obliged his
accept for the building
from Victoria to Well
Dunsmuir's request for a
tent of \$6000 a mile for
will add much to the val
property ought surely
itself for its extreme mo
ing that other public
Dunsmuir interests are
few millions.

THE JUDGESHIP M.

Kootenay's request for a r
ber of the supreme court
knowledgeed to be reason
Vancouver Province, wh
patently absurd that th
trict should be without a
grease court judge. It sh
one long ago." But the
ceeds: "Under the pre
stances, however, it is di
how the request can be g
couver, at which there is
tion than at any other poi
vince, is still without a r
and is very little better
Nelson or Rossland. The
city, therefore, are paramo
be satisfied before those
district are considered."
this contention is not appa
who understand the geogr
country. Vancouver is wit
tance of Victoria, and is v
ly intervals, or often, r
court judges. The big di
Kootenays and Yale enjoy
vantages. The disabilities
ances alleged in Vancouver
multiplied by the distanc
of the interior. To any
server who knows all the
the claims of this region
out of comparison strange
of the Terminal City.

ASYLUM WAG.

The news comes from
the McBride government
steps to reduce the exp
Provincial service. By
specified the saving of \$20
to be effected. Any red
Dunsmuir will be welcom
to impairment of effici
\$20,000 saving will go a ve
in filling up the awful
province's finances. In th
section has cropped up a
the public with the publi
a little levelling up wou
required in the matter of
also some additional exp
general way. This conce
vincial hospital for the in
Westminster. The facts
forth in the following po
Grand Jury's presentmen
Westminster.

We next visited the pro
thing neat and clean in bo
female wards with the ex
open ward "B," to which
has not been appointed sin
he was transferred to the
police department. We fou
in a cleanly state by any
would advise the appoint