

## BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

The fields are whitening for the harvest in all parts of this wide Dominion, with a bright prospect of the greatest yield in the history of the country. In the Northwest it is predicted, with every indication that the prediction will be more than fulfilled, that those modern granaries, the elevators, will not be capable of meeting the demands put upon them, although their capacity has been enormously increased in anticipation of a bountiful harvest. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made preparation for the transportation of thirty thousand hands to the wheat fields to assist the farmers in gathering their stores of grain. New engines and cars have been constructed in accordance with the warnings of experience, and every possible precaution has been taken to provide facilities for the marketing of the crops. The degree of activity which will prevail in all parts of Canada from now until the close of the season for the gathering of the fruits of the soil can in some slight degree be comprehended by the city dweller in the light of these announcements. Never in the history of the Dominion have the prospects been brighter for a continuance of good times. The news of the wonderful success which is attending the operations of the pioneer farmers of the new provinces in the Northwest will permeate to the uttermost parts of the world. The prospects are that next year the immigration will be the largest in the history of the country. The C. P. R. anticipates something of this character, as it has made arrangements for the immediate double tracking of its line between the great lake ports and Winnipeg. The Canadian Northern is being driven through the prolific lands of the West; while during the coming year doubtless the Grand Trunk Pacific will have some of its iron laid and the work of construction on its transcontinental line well under way. It is said that when the time of lean years is fully due they come regardless of apparently healthy and lusty industry and commercial conditions. Nevertheless we shall venture to express the opinion that if the microbe of financial distress should venture to cross the border from his place of nativity on the other side he will find his environment in Canada very unfavorable for active operations. When the business body is in a healthy, robust state it is capable of throwing off without serious consequences the germs of disease. Canada should continue to advance with great rapidity for several years. And there is no reason why British Columbia should not be one of the chief beneficiaries.

## ONTARIO AND INCREASED INDEMNITIES.

Old Man Ontario, as the cartoonist depicts him, is a fine, sturdy, honest and well-meaning old chap, but he is just a trifle "neer" in his ways. He has not yet grown out of the environment of the early days of "corduroy" roads, homespun cloth, barker in lieu of cash exchange, and log school houses.

The prejudices of the pioneers have been handed down to their sons and daughters. Those sons and daughters have not advanced with the progress of the Dominion generally. They stick to the old methods of doing business, rising with the sun and retiring with the going down thereof, making no allowance for the natural craving of the heart of the generation that is destined to succeed them for recreation and amusement.

Now Old Man Ontario wonders why his sons leave the farm and journey off into far countries, such as the United States and the Northwest, in quest of conditions more in consonance with modern ideas of life. In the opinion of the liberal-minded Western Old Man Ontario, notwithstanding his strict views with reference to the observance of the Sabbath Day and the horror with which he regards hotels, saloons and all drinking places in which the wicked or the unthinking of his lax views of the responsibilities of life indulge vicious appetites, is nothing more than a hard old materialist. He is an extremist of the most pronounced type. He should go East and get acquainted with his fellow-Canadians for the relief of his prejudices; then come West and get broadened out, mentally and spiritually, by views of the wide-stretching prairies and towering mountain peaks. If the old gentleman were to travel and complete his education he would not be so susceptible to the appeals of demagogic politicians who at intervals appeal to his prejudices and make him ridiculous in the eyes of his fellow-Canadians.

A few weeks ago Old Man Ontario was worked into a political "convulsion fit" by the opposition at Ottawa upon the subject of the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill. It was perfectly clear to any man capable of taking a broad, national view of the question that the educational feature of the Autonomy Bill was one of its most commendable characteristics, guaranteeing as it did perfect equality for all races and creeds and precluding all possibility of friction in the future. The agitation failed of its purpose. It proved to the opposition that it could gain nothing even in Ontario by a religious crusade, and the school question was dropped with a muttered something. Now the newspapers are again making a great deal of the weaknesses of Ontario are attempting to rouse the old man to wrath over the matter of the "salary grab." As the Toronto Star points out in a characteristically clear and pointed article, there

are too sides to the question of seasonal indemnities. The state legislature at Albany pays its members as much in indemnity as we have been paying our national representatives; while the members of Congress get \$5,000, a mileage allowance of 20 cents a mile, and an allowance for a private secretary.

The cabinet ministers at Westminster are given a retiring allowance when they have the slightest need of it; and while they are at work they are paid salaries like the following: Lord Chancellor, \$50,000; First Lord of the Treasury, \$25,000; Chancellor of the Exchequer, \$25,000; the various Secretaries of State, such as Colonial, Foreign Affairs, War, etc., \$25,000 each; First Lord of the Admiralty and Chief Secretary for Ireland, about \$22,500 each; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, \$40,000; and a lot of other positions at \$10,000 each. The Attorney-General gets \$35,000, and the Solicitor-General, \$30,000.

"Figures of this character would stagger the critics of our modest provision for pensioning retired cabinet ministers, and doing it as a matter of course, so as not to expose the recipients to the unpleasant necessity of being specifically voted the pension by their political opponents. They also indicate what sort of an indemnity the British parliament would be likely to pay its members if it were to grant the demand of the British Radicals, and make it possible for a poor man to represent his fellows in the national chamber.

"Canada has outgrown its baby clothes. We have no business to entrust men with the destinies of the nation who are not worth a fourth as much as a good lawyer. The Premier's salary should have been doubled; and we will not lose any money by increasing the dignity and independence of our national representatives."

## GREAT, BUT NOT OMNIPOTENT.

Occasionally the C. P. R. provokes censure because of the apparent arrogance of its demands upon Parliament. The company is very astute. It knows well how to play upon the weaknesses of the people, and it has been known to profit on occasion by its ability to set up a bogey. But, notwithstanding that the average Canadian knows he has been "done" more than once by the railway, the C. P. R. is filled with admiration for its achievements. It has carried the name of Canada to the uttermost parts of the earth, and has given the country a better advertising service than the great N. P. or any other fiscal policy with the possible exception of the British preference. The C. P. R. was laughed at when it put steamers on the Oriental run. But the Empress succeeded the Abyssinia and her consorts, and we are safe in assuming that the trans-Pacific liners thrived in the business for which they were designed. The C. P. R. tried its hand in the Atlantic trade. It was not held up to scorn for its temerity, although there were ineffectual shakings of the head on the part of those who had their attention directed to the levitations of the North German Lloyds, the White Star and the Cunard lines. Then there was the great J. Pierpont Morgan with his merger. What hope could there be of the little ships of the Canadian Pacific Company competing against such powerful corporations. For the past year the Morgan merged steamers have been worked at a loss of between two and three million dollars. A Montreal dispatch says it has been officially announced that the forthcoming annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway will show that the Atlantic fleet made a net profit of slightly over two hundred thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30th. We believe there are many people in British Columbia who are unaware of the fact that the C. P. R. has an Atlantic fleet of steamers. But it has had ships in operation on the Atlantic for two years. Its direct connections now extend from Hongkong to Liverpool, which may perhaps account for its success even in the face of the strong opposition to be found in the Atlantic transportation business. In business the least important thing is to have a good connection. When the C. P. R.'s new twenty-knot boats appear in our Atlantic ports next year the world will hear more about the advantages of being able to travel across two oceans and across one continent without any change except walking off a steamer on board a train. In further illustration of the importance of connections, take the case of the steamer Princess Victoria. The people laughed in scorn at the mere idea of such an elaborately fitted up, large and swift a craft being made to earn expenses on the Victoria-Vancouver route. Now the Charming, the boat that at one time was considered more than good enough for the service, has been called in as an auxiliary. It is the connection, that does the business. This is the day of big undertakings.

There is perhaps but one thing greater and more important in Canada than the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. That is the rights of the public. The C. P. R. must be taught to bow to them whenever there is a conflict.

One of the Vancouver newspapers announced but a short time ago that there was room for two journals in its claim to a population of upwards of forty thousand. Evidently the World is not the paper that is destined for elimination as a result of the weakness of the weaknesses of Ontario are attempting to rouse the old man to wrath over the matter of the "salary grab." As the Toronto Star points out in a characteristically clear and pointed article, there

is in operation. Result: the paper is greatly improved in appearance and is issued in much more convenient form to its readers.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR KEEPING THINGS DARK.

The Victoria City Council, as was pointed out some time ago, is not the only autocratic body that distrusts the people and prefers to conduct its business in secret. The Japanese military men have furnished the world with a conspicuous example of the success which follows conducting operations behind a veil. But then Oyama and Togo distrusted foreigners only. They must have depended upon countless thousands of their own people to keep the strategic secrets of the military and naval campaigns. In any case we are told the attitude of the Japanese military authorities toward press correspondents and their consequent success in concealing their strategic movements—to the great confusion of the enemy—have taught a lesson to the whole civilized world. In the British House of Lords Lord Ellenborough asked the government whether, considering the fact that the nation expended millions of pounds annually in the maintenance of cavalry, scouts and spies, it might not be advisable to take some measures to control the dissemination of news of inestimable value to the foe. He requested the government to lay before the House a translation of the Japanese laws and regulations on this subject in order that the members might be able to study them, with a view to discovering the respects in which the English laws needed revision. No legislation, he said, would be possible without the support of the press, and he was glad to note that the general impression had been expressed by the willingness to join in a movement for the preservation of secrecy in the case of war. He mentioned several instances in which the Russians had received military information of vital importance from the English press. The Marquis of Lintihgow, on behalf of the government, said that it possessed no copy of the Japanese regulations, but that it was devoting considerable attention to the whole matter. That is to say, the veteran military powers are learning lessons from tyros such as the lately-disposed Japanese.

## GENERAL BUNGLING.

Hon. Charles Wilson, K.C., as Attorney-General has accomplished some extraordinary works during his short career in the provincial government. He went to England last year and, at great expense to the province, secured leave to appeal certain cases to the Privy Council. We were told that the suits were of great importance and it was necessary that Mr. Wilson should attend in person to the preliminary matters; that there should be no mistake made, as there might be if men of ordinary calibre were entrusted with the delicate task. The Nelson Tribune recounts the circumstances of the case as follows:

Last fall Attorney-General Wilson went all the way to London, England, to get to appeal a case, entitled the *Nelson & Port Sheppard Railway Company v. Nelson & Port Sheppard Railway Company*. His trip cost the province close to \$2,000. Leave to appeal could have been secured through any good lawyer in London; but the Attorney-General of British Columbia, like a small boy wearing his first pair of red-top boots, wanted to show off before the people of England. Through his bungling the work, the province will have to pay probably another \$2,000 before the point at issue will be touched on by the Privy Council. In 1903, R. A. Renwick, assessor in the Nelson district for the province, made an assessment of \$1 an acre on about 500,000 acres of land owned by the Nelson & Port Sheppard Railway Company situated in the Nelson district. The railway company appealed to the court of revision from the assessment made by Mr. Renwick, and the question was tried before W. A. Jowett, as court of revision, and he decided that a fair valuation of the land was 45 cents an acre. From Mr. Jowett's decision the railway company appealed to the Full court of the Supreme court. The case came before the Full court in June, 1904, and judgment was reserved. If the taxes were paid by June 30th, there was a ten per cent discount. The company paid the taxes on the land, and the court decided in order to save the ten per cent, with the understanding that if the Full court found that the land was of less value than the price fixed by Mr. Jowett that it was to be refunded the difference. This was agreed to by the government. In deciding the case an unexpected contingency came up, the Full court threw out the assessment made by Mr. Renwick as it was declared to be void, not having been made in accordance with the Assessment Act.

The railway company applied for the return of the sum of money paid in taxes, amounting to something over \$10,000. To this the government demurred and said it would appeal to the Privy Council. An appeal does not stay the right and the Attorney-General applied for leave. The leave was given on an ex parte application on behalf of the province made by the Attorney-General in December last. Then several months were taken up in negotiations for a settlement between the parties at interest, but finally these were broken off, as an agreement could not be reached. The railway company next presented a petition asking that the leave to appeal to the Privy Council granted to the province be rescinded, on the ground that the province had agreed to abide by the decision of the Full court; that the province had not paid the money paid in by the railway company, as it had agreed to, and that the Attorney-General should have disclosed all of the circumstances when he applied for leave to appeal.

The decision of the Privy Council is that the application of the railway company be denied, but that the province shall pay the railway company's costs for the application and shall refund to the railway company \$10,000 paid in within six weeks, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum; and until this is done all proceedings in the matter shall stand. It is presumed, will proceed with the case as soon as it has complied with the dictum of the Privy Council.

We presume it was on the advice of the Attorney-General that the "provisional titles" were granted to applicants for coal and oil lands in Southeast British Columbia, with the result announced in the judgment just brought down by Mr. Justice Martin. The amendments to the Land Registry Act were also the product of the great legal acumen and discernment of the Attorney-General. The act in its original form appears to have been working satisfactorily, but Mr. Wilson tried his amending hand, and, as usual, produced chaos.

No doubt the Government's great interests, with her highly organized manufactures and her scientifically adjusted, from a protectionist point of view, economic system, are all against war. Possibly also German public opinion, a pacific and philosophic public opinion, would prefer a peace policy to an aggressive policy whose ultimate evils must always be regarded as within the realm of the doubtful. But the Kaiser's temperamental, we fear, is not of average German temperament. His Majesty seeks not of German public opinion, and he is governed by his own majestic influences, and the impulses of an autocrat, actual or imaginary, are not to be implicitly depended upon. It may not be Emperor William's intention to "set Europe by the ears." He may be pursuing the course he believes to be in the interests of peace and of civilization. Nevertheless acts prompted by what the actor believes to be the best intentions have been directed to produce the reverse.

At Midway there has been a change of opinion. The Kaiser's latest excursions are an aroused continent. Great Britain is watching for the outcome with mingled curiosity and anxiety. France is waiting further developments with some degree of apprehension. Nicholas of Russia issues a proclamation that under no circumstances shall the questions of cash indemnity or cession of territory become part of the bond preceding the declaration of peace between his people and the Japanese. It is merely a coincidence that a few hours preceding this startling announcement, which means that if the Czar still reigns in fact as well as in name over all the Russian, the peace conference which has been arranged must prove abortive of results the heads of two royal houses looked each other. The opinion of the world may be astray, but that opinion will be that the Kaiser, after embracing the Kaiser's latest excursions, proceeded to inflict suffering into his royal, but weak, backbone. It is perfectly evident that the judgment of the Kaiser is that it is not a seemly thing that a nominally great European power should submit itself in humiliation to any Asiatic nation; that any sacrifice is worth while which promises to avert such a humiliation to the crowns and dignities of continental Europe. Considering the effect of the German royal excursion to Morocco, and the possible effect of the imperial meeting in the waters of the north, we contend, it is not true that his Majesty the Kaiser can be regarded as an irresponsible sovereign shorn of all real power and responsibility, but playing the part of an autocrat for the gratification of his own vanity and for the amusement of the real rulers who hold the reins of authority. The conference held on the royal yacht will be productive of great mischief if Czar Nicholas adheres to the resolution suggested by his royal counsellor.

## A ROYAL INCENDIARY.

The Kaiser's election in one respect bears a very close affinity to the Fenian election. The least said about it, from the point of view of a government supporter, the better. The ministers have recognized this and acted accordingly. The organ which a short time ago argued that the defeat of the government would be in the interests of the province should take the hint and put a seal upon its lips.

## CHIEF JUSTICE HUNTER AS SEEN THROUGH ENGLISH SPECTACLES.

Nelson Tribune.

It has taken the writer more than a year to make up his mind which of two great English judges the Chief Justice of British Columbia most resembles in manner and appearance, and finally the decision has been reached by the aid of two other considerations—the play of his humor, and the tenacity of his judgment. It is perhaps not uncomplimentary to His Lordship to have decided in favor of the stronger likeness to Sir George Jessel, that immaculate master of the rolls, than to Sir James Hannen, the greatest president the divorce court has had. In build, height, judicial feature mould, and that heavy cast of the jaw which betokens determination, he is an exact counterpart of Sir James Hannen at the same age. Nor are these the only characteristics they had in common. Both exhibited a thorough knowledge of the law, a directness of insight, an intolerance of tortuous methods, and at times an impatience with the conventionalities; which was no less disconcerting to counsel than to the layman. The new company will build a mill and tramway on Swede ground and treat its own ore. The Great Northern, the parent company, remains in control of nearly 50 properties still, many of which are believed to be, as Sir George Jessel's face is apparent. At this price of jurists we became enthusiastic long years ago, but the sparkle of his wit, the sagacity of his reflections, too often "wotto voce," and the play of his humor are with us still. Surely he gave utterance to more bon mots than any judge of his century. He would lure counsel on with gentle railway ally to drop him into a cold douche a moment later. Sitting slightly sideways on the bench, he would transfix counsel with one glare whilst the other would gleam with suppressed merriment. At the end of a long wearisome examination he would in a dozen words "prick the bubble" of false issues which the ingenuity of counsel had woven around a case, and in pronouncing judgment dispel the illusion. Chief Justice Hunter possesses some of these characteristics, and in the important case just finished has manifested them. His monitory was relieved by many a dash of humor, by many an epigram, and by many an incisive aphorism which conveyed a truth and reflected the workings of his mind. It is no daffy to say that Chief Justice Hunter looks the part, and adorns the high office to which he has been elevated. He is the only judge we have seen in Canada who would appear to be in his natural milieu on the bench of the Supreme court in London.

The body of Edith Kenward, a playwright, formerly a theatrical manageress in New York, and later the Paris correspondent of a New York dramatic paper, was cremated this morning at Rest in Chaise. Her death was the result of an intensely painful internal complaint which necessitated numerous operations.

The telegraphers employed by the Great Northern railway in its Wilmar, N. D., Fargo Falls and Breckenridge, Minn., divisions, went on strike to-day because they would not accept the wage scale offered by the company.

Another order has been received at the office of the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Co., from the Great Northern Steamship Company in Seattle, for fuel coal for the S. S. Minnesota, sister ship to the Dakota.

It may almost be accepted as settled that the Great Northern S. S. Co. will for the future burn coal from No. 2 mine. The mining and coking of coal in East Kootenay, although they have assumed large proportions, may still be said to be practically in their infancy, when compared with the possibilities of the near future.

## VANCOUVER.

The household of Mr. W. J. Bowser, M. L. A., was the victim of a burglary last Monday morning. The burglar was seen by the Chinaman, who sleeps in the basement of Mr. Bowser's house at 1225 Harwood street. The thief was a big man, but he moved around so very quietly that no one heard him while he went through the bedrooms upstairs. Mr. Bowser was awakened by a commotion in the basement where the thief had tried to break into the room occupied by the Oriental. The latter got a good look at the fleeing man and apparently the latter was badly scared, for he hurried away down the alley without taking a couple of overcoats and a suit of clothing which he had stolen from Mr. Bowser and cached in the lane. An investigation showed that he had stolen \$20 in all from three purses in as many bedrooms upstairs. In Mr. Bowser's own room he opened a bureau drawer and helped himself to the contents of the lawyer's pocketbook. In the rooms of Mrs. Bowser and her sister, Miss Doherty, he carried out a similar programme. The clothing he left in the room was apparently all that he tried to steal. Mr. Bowser rang up the police at 3:30 o'clock. There is, so far, no clue to the burglar.

## HEDLEY.

The letting of the contract to build from the boundary line northward to Keremeos, and evidence that the work was to begin shortly was welcome news this week. Mr. Welch and his partner Stewart were the lucky ones to obtain the contract, and in all probability not many weeks will pass until active work will begin in the Similkameen.

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## POPULAR CREEK.

The Swede and Lucky Jack mines in the Poplar camp have passed from the control of the Great Northern Mines Company to a new company to be called the International. Development work will be begun at once. American capital is said to be available to any amount necessary. The new company will build a mill and tramway on Swede ground and treat its own ore. The Great Northern, the parent company, remains in control of nearly 50 properties still, many of which are believed to be, as Sir George Jessel's face is apparent. At this price of jurists we became enthusiastic long years ago, but the sparkle of his wit, the sagacity of his reflections, too often "wotto voce," and the play of his humor are with us still. Surely he gave utterance to more bon mots than any judge of his century. He would lure counsel on with gentle railway ally to drop him into a cold douche a moment later. Sitting slightly sideways on the bench, he would transfix counsel with one glare whilst the other would gleam with suppressed merriment. At the end of a long wearisome examination he would in a dozen words "prick the bubble" of false issues which the ingenuity of counsel had woven around a case, and in pronouncing judgment dispel the illusion. Chief Justice Hunter possesses some of these characteristics, and in the important case just finished has manifested them. His monitory was relieved by many a dash of humor, by many an epigram, and by many an incisive aphorism which conveyed a truth and reflected the workings of his mind. It is no daffy to say that Chief Justice Hunter looks the part, and adorns the high office to which he has been elevated. He is the only judge we have seen in Canada who would appear to be in his natural milieu on the bench of the Supreme court in London.

## ELKO.

The new mill of the North Star Lumber Company at Elko is now in full blast. The mill is equipped with five up-to-date machines for planing and moulding lumber. The large machine is a huge machine, weighing 16,500 lbs. The total capacity of the mill is about 3,000,000 feet per month, and the company expects to handle at least 20,000,000 feet per year. The mill is equipped with a splendid 150 h. p. engine, capable of supplying power for twice the machinery now in the plant, and it is the intention of the company to extend the mill and add new machinery as the business grows. The arrangements for unloading cars, sorting the lumber, conveying to the machines and again loading on the cars are perfect. The management being fully alive to the fact that in the economic management of these details lies the profits of the business. Green lumber is arriving in large quantities from Moyle to be piled in the yard to dry. The company at its Cranbrook mill now has five million feet ready and ready for manufacture. The Elko mill will handle all of the output of the other mill, and will make up its supply from smaller mills around. The mill is conveniently situated between the C. P. and the G. N. tracks; already a spur line from the former and arrangements are being made for a spur line from the latter. The mill will manufacture all kinds of house mouldings, and planing lumber for manufacturing purposes. Much of the finished product will be shipped to the Hanbury factory at Brandon, which has four or five branches on the prairie. The balance will be disposed of in the open market. About 25

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

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The Swede and Lucky Jack mines in the Poplar camp have passed from the control of the Great Northern Mines Company to a new company to be called the International. Development work will be begun at once. American capital is said to be available to any amount necessary. The new company will build a mill and tramway on Swede ground and treat its own ore. The Great Northern, the parent company, remains in control of nearly 50 properties still, many of which are believed to be, as Sir George Jessel's face is apparent. At this price of jurists we became enthusiastic long years ago, but the sparkle of his wit, the sagacity of his reflections, too often "wotto voce," and the play of his humor are with us still. Surely he gave utterance to more bon mots than any judge of his century. He would lure counsel on with gentle railway ally to drop him into a cold douche a moment later. Sitting slightly sideways on the bench, he would transfix counsel with one glare whilst the other would gleam with suppressed merriment. At the end of a long wearisome examination he would in a dozen words "prick the bubble" of false issues which the ingenuity of counsel had woven around a case, and in pronouncing judgment dispel the illusion. Chief Justice Hunter possesses some of these characteristics, and in the important case just finished has manifested them. His monitory was relieved by many a dash of humor, by many an epigram, and by many an incisive aphorism which conveyed a truth and reflected the workings of his mind. It is no daffy to say that Chief Justice Hunter looks the part, and adorns the high office to which he has been elevated. He is the only judge we have seen in Canada who would appear to be in his natural milieu on the bench of the Supreme court in London.

## ELKO.

The new mill of the North Star Lumber Company at Elko is now in full blast. The mill is equipped with five up-to-date machines for planing and moulding lumber. The large machine is a huge machine, weighing 16,500 lbs. The total capacity of the mill is about 3,000,000 feet per month, and the company expects to handle at least 20,000,000 feet per year. The mill is equipped with a splendid 150 h. p. engine, capable of supplying power for twice the machinery now in the plant, and it is the intention of the company to extend the mill and add new machinery as the business grows. The arrangements for unloading cars, sorting the lumber, conveying to the machines and again loading on the cars are perfect. The management being fully alive to the fact that in the economic management of these details lies the profits of the business. Green lumber is arriving in large quantities from Moyle to be piled in the yard to dry. The company at its Cranbrook mill now has five million feet ready and ready for manufacture. The Elko mill will handle all of the output of the other mill, and will make up its supply from smaller mills around. The mill is conveniently situated between the C. P. and the G. N. tracks; already a spur line from the former and arrangements are being made for a spur line from the latter. The mill will manufacture all kinds of house mouldings, and planing lumber for manufacturing purposes. Much of the finished product will be shipped to the Hanbury factory at Brandon, which has four or five branches on the prairie. The balance will be disposed of in the open market. About 25

men, most of them of more than average milling ability, are employed. This number will be increased to 35 when the company begins shipping. It is the intention of the company to erect a dry kiln this fall to treat the lumber.

## ROSSLAND.

The White Bear, which has been closed down since May 23rd, will resume operations on August 1st. Fred Demuth, the manager, said that work would be commenced on the chute of ore on the 100-foot level, and that the intention was to work upward on this chute toward the surface. The drilling will be by hand at first awaiting the arrival of the 400 horse-power motor ordered some three months since to replace the old engine. It is expected that it will not be long before the motor will be delivered, and when this is in place it will furnish ample power for all the requirements of both the mine and mill. White Bear is declared to have an excellent chute of ore of a good smelting grade which operations are now being commenced on. It is anticipated that it will be more successful than ever. For three months in the early portion of the year the mine paid all of its expenses from the product of the chute found on the 100-foot level.

Managing Director J. J. Warren, who has been here from Toronto, for the past few days, left this morning for a trip through the Boundary country. While here he had several conferences with Superintendent Demuth and directed that work be resumed.

Among the important news of the week in mining circles the one of most moment is the announcement of the resumption of operations on the White Bear, which has been closed down since the 23rd of May, and the endeavor is being made to consolidate the White Bear and California mining properties. The uniting of these two properties in the west would be an advance move of much importance. The White Bear has reached a depth which is below the area of surface disturbances, and the California has a showing of an iron capping that is at least 80 feet wide, and from the lowermost levels of the White Bear a crosscut could be run into the territory of the California, and the ground there explored at a depth which, if ore were found, it would be in place and undisturbed by surface influences. With such a surface showing as the California has it seems almost certain that explorations at depth, which could be carried on from the White Bear workings, would result in the finding of rich ore chutes. The California has been operated for about four or five years, and it is high time that something should be done with it. The management of the California could not do better than to enter into a merger with the White Bear, and so ensure the working of its ground to the bottom of the ore body. There should be no hesitation about the matter when it is considered that the California property has remained idle so long there is no prospect of its being worked for perhaps years to come. Such a merger would make a market for the merged stock, and should lead to possibilities of considerable magnitude. Every stockholder in both companies should heartily advocate the merger, as it means a great deal for both. It is, therefore, sincerely hoped that J. J. Warren, the managing director of the White Bear, who is endeavoring to bring about the proposed merger, may be successful in his endeavor.

The tonnage of ore shipped from and crushed at the Rossland mines for the week ending July 29th and for the year to date was as follows:

	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	1,975	72,106
Le Roi (milled)	210	72,106
Centre Star	2,310	56,190
White Eagle	1,100	40,375
Le Roi Two	90	4,462
Le Roi Two (milled)	...	4,830
White Bear	...	1,100
White Bear (milled)	...	1,100
Splitze	60	5,829
Velvet-Portland	...	1,077
Gopher	...	60
Homeside	...	30
Lily May	...	60
Totals	6,415	195,138

## THE DIZZINESS OF MRS. GOODLEY.

Detroit News.

William Goodley was married three months ago. Last week he joined a secret society well known all over the world. Last night Mrs. William Goodley asked him: "Dearie, aren't we ones?" "Yes, love," said William. "And you are sure you still love me?" "Of course I do, darling." "Well, then," said she, "tell me the password of that society you joined last night." "On one condition," said William. "The password is 'I will love you.' You must promise never to repeat it." "I promise," said she, quickly, eagerly. Whereupon William Goodley gravely remarked: "Magellinnellikazealottarvustualabellillwinkamanagallooreloo."

At last accounts Mrs. Goodley was still dizzy.

## SIZED HIM UP RIGHT.

Rochester Herald.

Rev. Dr. Philip Moxom, of South Congregational church, in Springfield, Mass., was an intimate friend of John Fiske, and told the following story of him. One day Mrs. Fiske told her husband that her son had been naughty; that he had called Mrs. Jones, a neighbor, a fool, and her husband a worse fool. Mr. Fiske requested that his son be sent to him, in his study. "My son," he said when the lad appeared, "is it true that you said Mrs. Jones was a fool?" The boy hung his head. "Yes, father." "And did you call Mr. Jones a worse fool?" "Yes, father."

Mr. Fiske considered deeply a minute, and then said: "Well, my son, that is just about the distinction I should make."

President Jordan and Secretary Seatham, of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, yesterday issued a statement advising the members of the association, calling attention to the recent disclosures in the cotton statistical work of the department of agriculture, declaring that efforts are being made to diversify the production of the cotton industry, and that the system itself "to the thieving propensities of a few unworthy officials," and setting forth demands to be made on the federal congress to reform conditions.