The Colonist.

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THE BOER LEADERS.

It will be as well to take the reports of what the Boer leaders are doing and saying in Holland with a double dose of salt. They reach us through two distorting media, first, an anti-British continental press, and second, an anti-British American press correspondent. The Boers who remained in the field and fought till they could fight no longer, are men of too much character not to accept things as they are, and not to assist Great Britain in remedying the ravages of war in South Africa. About the last thing we should imagine them capable of, would be to lend themselves to the campaign of slander and misrepresentation fomented in the continental press with Boer gold with the object of stirring sympathy and leading up to intervention on the part of Germany and Holland. This might be good politics while the war was in progress, but at the present time it would cause nothing but bitterness, and lead to no greater practical results than it did before. It is now coming out how the sentimental nature of the German people was worked upon by the Anglophobe section, a very small one, through the medium of a press easily subsidizable by Mr. Leyds; and how the more staid elements of German society, and newspapers not amenable to the influence commanded by Mr. Leyds, were carried away in an outburst against Great Britain. This passionate outbreak is already subsiding in Germany, and, while it dominated the sentimental side of the German character for a while, it left the practical side as cold as ice. It would be difficult to revive, and, if it were revived, could lead to nothing practical. As for Holland, it is a country which once was great, and is still industrious. Dutch sentiment may side with the lost cause of the Boers, but the practical sense of the Dutch, and of the Boers also, will reach forward to the opportunities of a reconstructed and reorganized South Africa.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

To the August number of the Contemporary Review Mr. Thomas Hodgins contributes a scholarly and exhaustive article on this long standing dispute between Canada and the United States, or to speak more accurately, between Great Britain and the United States. The particular beauty of the article is that he convicts the Americans out of the mouths of their own jurists and by the official declarations of their own statesmen. If we consider the course taken by this dispute during the last 30 years it is positively refreshing to read the words of ex-President Cleveland on boundary disputes in general, which are quoted by Mr. Hodgins:

One or the other of two national neighbors claims that their boundary line should be defined or rectified. If this is questioned, a season of diplomatic untruthfulness and finesse sometimes intervenes, for the sake of appearances. Developments soon follow, however, that expose a grim determination, behind fine phrases of diplomacy, and in the end the weaker nation frequently awakens to the fact that it must accede to an ultimatum dictated by its stronger adversary, or a despoliation of its territory, and, if such a stage is reached, superior strength and fighting ability, instead of suggesting magnanimity, are graspingly used to enforce extreme demands, if not to consummate extensive spoliation.

And he added:—

While on this point we are reminded of the shrewd sharp trader who demands exorbitant terms, and with professions of amicable consideration invites negotiation, looking for a result abundantly profitable in the long range for dicker,—a well-known specialty of his countrymen.

Than the foregoing, nothing could be more beautifully and accurately descriptive of the attitude of the United States in the Alaskan boundary dispute with Great Britain, only it does not rely so much on the weakness of its opponent as upon her carelessness of the interests of Canada and that traditional policy which caused Sir Charles Dilke to declare, "It is a fact that British diplomacy has cost Canada dear." The next point that Mr. Hodgins makes clear is that by the original treaty it was not intended that the coast line should follow the sinuosities of inlets of the sea 70 miles long. In order to make this perfectly clear the word "ocean," which has a definite meaning in international law, was substituted in the treaty for the word "sea" which occasionally refers to harbor ports and narrow inlets, the word "sea" having been made use of in the negotiations which led up to the treaty. He points out a curious inconsistency in the United States case in that it includes certain territorial waters and excludes others:—

By a strange discordance, however, the United States concede that the international boundary line crosses certain territorial waters, geographically designated "rivers"; but deny that it crosses certain other territorial waters geographically designated "inlets, bays and canals,"—although both classes of territorial waters are governed by the same general principles of international law as to the territorial sovereignty. The existence of such inlets, bays and canals cannot therefore possibly sanction an increase in the inland breadth of the lisiere de cote. A converse line also proves this. Were the ten marine leagues to be measured seaward from the coast, they would be measured from the seamouths, and not from the upper shores, of inlets, or other territorial waters; for these had to be expressly mentioned in the Behring Sea Regulations which prohibit seal-hunting within "a zone of 60 miles around the Pribyloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters."

The case of the United States depends solely upon the contention that it was the intention of the contracting parties that Russia should own the shore and have points to land upon even at the head of territorial waters. There is not a shred of evidence to support this contention, and the United States refuses to arbitrate the question because it dare nor without having to give up illegally acquired territory. In fact, as Mr. Hodgins says:—

Though Great Britain was entitled, by the convention of 1892 to hold the United States bound by their re-affirmance of the boundary line of 1825, she made a generous and conciliatory offer to waive for the advantage of the United States the absolute terms of that Convention and to concede to the United States the benefit of the fifty-year occupation, or settlement, conditions, imposed by the United States on Great Britain in the Venezuelan arbitration. The British conciliatory offer was nominally accepted, but was met by a contrecoup, which practically nullified the fifty-year limitation, by proposing, as a condition of arbitration, that "all towns and settlements at tide-water, settled under the authority of the territory of the United States, at the date of this Treaty, shall remain within the territory of the United States,"—in effect a realization of ex-President Cleveland's "extensive spoliation," and a reversal of the Forty-mile town case, just referred to.

The proposition may be cited as a sample of the superb daring of American diplomacy. The most exhaustive eclectic in diplomacy would vainly search for precedents of a similar contrecoup in previous diplomatic protocols.

Without actually saying so, Mr. Hodgins allows it to be seen that it is his opinion, that the United States is refusing to submit this question to arbitration because the United States knows that it could not win the case. He concludes a very able resume of the whole question by saying:

The moral accountability of the government of a nation to kindred nations necessarily involves the moral duty of imposing a reasonable restraint on its political actions, and of so acting in its international relations with such kindred nations as it would reasonably expect such kindred nations to act towards it. President Woolsey has tersely stated one of the rules: "A state is a moral person capable of obligations, as well as rights, and no acts of its own can annihilate its obligations to another." And Senator Sumner in supporting the Alaska Treaty of 1867 used words specially pertinent to the Anglo-American Treaty of 1892:

"It is with nations as with individuals: a bargain once made must be kept. I am satisfied that the dishonor of this treaty, after what has passed, would be a serious responsibility for our country. As an international question our act would be tried by the public opinion of the world."

These principles of national responsibility logically affirm the general rule that the government of a nation (and the same rule will be universally admitted to be obligatory on land-holding neighbors) is morally bound by the national honor of its sovereignty not to aggressively occupy the territory the title to which is disputed, with some show of treaty right, by another nation. A passive resistance to, or a positive refusal of, a reference of the disputed claim to what ex-President Cleveland designates as "the honorable rest and justice found in arbitration—the refuge which civilization has builded for the nations of the earth, and from which the ministries of peace issue their decrees," would warrant the judgment of the tribunal of nations that the nation so resisting, or refusing, was attempting a denial of international justice, and was thereby degrading its national honor.

Some writers in the United States advise against submitting the boundary dispute to arbitration, because the United States "have nothing to gain and everything to lose"; others because "an adverse decision would greatly lessen for the United States the present and future value of the Alaska lisiere"—a morality illustrated by the maxim, nous avons l'avantage, profitons en. And a writer in an English periodical, whose notions of international justice seem equally tainted, has said: "In asking America to submit the whole question to arbitration, with evenly-balanced chances of success or failure, we are asking her to take chances which no democratic government can afford to take." One fair inference from these avowals is that international justice and national rectitude are alien principles of action to democratic governments. Another logical sequence is that a democratic government may be the party litigant before itself, as judge and jury, and on its own view of its one-sided and biassed evidence, may decide against the territorial rights of an unwarned, because a monarchical, though friendly, government. The mere mention of such inferences should ensure their universal repudiation; for the people of the United States have not, even in their demagogic outbursts against England, lapsed from the principles of international justice and national rectitude which form the warp and web of their political responsibility to other nations, and which have long been consecrated by the homage rendered to Christian ethics in their churches, and enforced by the teachings of moral and political science in their colleges.

A WRECKED EXISTENCE.

Mr. Schwab is a physical wreck. He sits on his verandah, seeing no one and doing nothing. He is about, we are informed, to resign his position as president of the Steel Corporation and retire to some far-distant corner of Europe, where the faintest echo of the stress of commercial life cannot reach his ears, a dead man to all the previous interests of his life, a mere nerveless bundle of flesh and bones. This is the end of a man who might well have been held up as the ideal to young men of the modern world, for his career was the apotheosis of all that is contained in the modern conception of success. According to his portraits, Charles M. Schwab is a very young-looking man. In order to attain the position he holds, he must have worked at tremendous pressure and with tremendous concentration, not merely after assuming the presidency of the Steel Corporation, but from the first day he entered business life. No doubt circumstances did much for him. They do for most. But the terrific energy which carried him so far so young, must have occasioned a consumption of nerve force far out of the common. Now he has to pay. At the time when most men are entering upon their years of most active and most useful work, he is dropping out of the ranks, used up and useless. His successor is already canvassed, and in nine days he will be forgotten. And this is a successful career, a remarkable career, a wonderful career! God save us from such prodigies, say we. They are not healthy.

THUNDERSTORMS.

Why is it that there are no thunderstorms on this part of the Pacific Coast, and to what portions of the Coast is this immunity confined? We do not know the answer to either the first or second part of this question, but perhaps some of our readers do. The coast of California appears to enjoy precisely the same freedom from thunder and lightning as we do here. A California newspaper says:

In the whole history of California climatology, since the American occupation of the state began, we doubt whether a fatality from lightning has occurred anywhere in it. If there has been any, it has not been recorded. Yet loss of human life through lightning strokes is a common event in other parts of the country. In 1895 the Weather Bureau published a monograph on the subject of "Protection From Lightning," in which the record of mortality from this cause throughout the United States for the preceding five years was given. During this period a total of 1,220 lives were lost by lightning, namely, 120 in 1890, when the record was incomplete; 204 in 1891; 251 in 1892; 209 in 1893, and 336 in 1894. None of these deaths was chargeable to California. And in recording the damage done to barns and dwellings in the year 1894, the Weather Bureau Observer notes the fact that "in December one barn in Ohio and two dwellings, were struck," to which he adds the significant statement: "One of the latter was in San Francisco, Cal., where damage from lightning is almost unknown."

The same could not by any means be said of the whole province of British Columbia. Thunderstorms are not particularly frequent throughout the Selkirk range of mountains, but they are things to remember when they do occur, and have more than once caused loss of life. But on the coast line of the province nature in one of her grandest moods is never seen. Occasionally a little playful sheet lightning may gild the evening sky or the faint rumbling of a far-off electrical discharge. It is really a very remarkable thing. Has no plausible explanation of it ever been advanced?

UNDYING SUPERSTITION.

It is extraordinary how strong a hold soothsaying, fortune-telling, chiromancy and other forms of superstition, whose professors claim to be able to lift the veil of the future, retain upon the minds of mankind. During the untoward events which preceded the coronation fully as much attention was given to the predictions of gypsies and fortune-tellers as to the medical science which was treating the illness of the King. The fact that certain predictions had been made, was accepted without any investigation whatever, although it is, to say the least of it, remarkable that they were never heard of until events brought about some chance of their fulfilment. This exactly illustrates the process by which credulity creates the wonders upon which it feeds. The King was suddenly taken ill on the eve of his coronation. Immediately, a number of predictions are brought to light having for their import a supposed prophecy that he never would be crowned. If he had died and had not been crowned, belief in soothsaying would have received quite an impetus. Few, if any, would have stopped to ask where the record of these predictions had been kept prior to the illness of the King. The people who published these predictions after the King fell sick, must have known of their existence before the King fell sick. At least one would naturally imagine so. Yet they were not published, and we believe that they were not published for the simple reason that they did not exist. In the event, they were happily all fals'fied. But if the King had died, they would not for that reason have been entitled to one whit more credence. Like the press correspondents, the soothsayers made their bets on the King's death, and, like them, they lost their money. A definite instance like this of the rank absurdity of predictions about the future, not based on the observation of cause and effect, and, particularly, an instance given great publicity from the station of the individual affected, should have a salutary effect in detaching the public mind from these shameful superstitions. It would have this effect, no doubt, were it not that faith in chiromancy, clairvoyance, irrational medical nostrums, fortune-telling, soothsaying and such like, being as irrational as lunacy, and, indeed, a form of it, are as difficult to cure. But some may ask why we lump all these things together? Some of them have method and rules, besides being of great antiquity. We lump them together because they all appeal to the same irrational impulse, and demand a submergence of the reasoning powers and critical faculties on the part of those whom they supposedly enlighten. In so doing, they are vicious and immoral, and the appearance of their devotees in any large numbers a sure indication of a degenerate society. If man could to the smallest possible degree turn back the scroll of the future without a knowledge of the causes operating in the present, if he could find the springs of action, of character and of destiny in anything extraneous to experience cultivated by reason, the conditions of human life would be entirely changed, and the foundations of his development uprooted. Such a cataclysm is not to be brought by gypsies, fortune-tellers or soothsayers.

LORD TARTE.

J. Israel Tarte was successful in dazzling the imagination of Chicago, if we are to judge from the following paragraph from the Record-Herald of that city:

Lord Tarte's steamer entered Chicago harbor yesterday afternoon in a blaze of color. She docked at the salt docks at the river's entrance, but later in the day removed to a private slip near the club house of the Chicago Yacht Club, where Lord Tarte met a number of callers. During the six years Lord Tarte has been minister of marine he has gained considerable prominence from his consistent work to build up the commerce of the great lakes from the Canadian standpoint. Recently he has come into public notice by reviving a plan to construct a canal from Georgian Bay through Ontario to Lake Ontario, thus shortening the route between the Atlantic and the head of the lakes. The canal, Lord Tarte estimated, would cost $100,000,000.

The first thing that strikes us about this paragraph is that in spite of its brevity, J. Israel is referred to as "Lord Tarte" four times. The second thing that strikes us is the gorgeousness of his imagination. Tarte has a facility of mind unequalled except by his leader, but not coupled with the caution which is such a marked characteristic of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We may be profoundly thankful that Tarte has merely been touring through the Great Lakes, and not in Europe, this year. If he had been at the Coronation, the Imperial idea would have seized upon his vivid mind. He would have immediately carried it into the realms of the magnificent dreams of his Gallic imagination, and treated prosaic Britain to an outburst which, through ignorance of Tarte, Britain would not have been able to appreciate. If he had gone to Paris, the enthusiasm of racial origin and the sentiment it engenders, would have immediately touched off the fireworks of his mind and tongue, to the risk of international complications. Passing on to Rome, he would have been a prey to the emotions roused even in the most coldly critical mind, let alone the mind of a Tarte, at the history and idea of the Roman Catholic church. With reckless abandonment he would have surrendered himself to his heroic emotions, and at every point effervesced in speech not easily interpreted to Anglo-Saxon phlegm. It is therefore lucky that it is merely Chicago and not Europe he has been entertaining. We confess, however, to having a sneaking fondness for J. Israel Tarte. He is a man of big ideas. His projects leap ahead of time and circumstance, but they are in the womb of destiny for Canada just the same. He is the optimist of Canada, and this country needs optimism above all its wants and requirements. Furthermore, he is a man of intense and burning patriotism, as are most optimists. Furthermore, he is a man of genial and charming personality. Certainly he is a mass of colossal inconsistencies, both of character and action. But then, how stupid rigidly consistent people are as a rule! We are not surprised at the Chicago newspaper calling him "Lord Tarte." He is the peer of the novelette and the melodrama. The Chicago newspaper, knowing no others, the real article, particularly when he is old and influential, being usually a badly dressed and snuffy-looking individual, made quite a reasonable mistake.

RIGHTS OF THE POLICE.

Colonel Denison has been preaching a very peculiar doctrine from the magisterial bench at Toronto. He said in effect that it is the citizen's duty to do exactly what the police tell him to do, and to desist from doing anything the police tell him not to do, even if he knows he is not in any respect breaking the law. This is the French and German idea of the functions of the police, and also the American idea borrowed from the French, but it is not, and never has been the British idea, and we would do much better to borrow from Great Britain in this regard than from France, Germany, or the United States. The difference lies here. A policeman may order a citizen to do or not to do something. The one theory is that the citizen must immediately obey the policeman, and make a complaint later to a magistrate of his over officiousness. The other theory is that it is the policeman's business to take the name and address of the supposed offender and make the complaint himself. Of course when a policeman takes upon himself the responsibility of an arrest, that is an act which should never be resisted, challenged, or questioned in any way, until it comes before a magistrate. It should not, however, be any aggravation of an offence that a man argued with or ignored the police, where he honestly thought he was doing something within his rights, and that the police were overstepping theirs. Resistance to the police in the execution of their duty is a very serious offence; but that does not mean that the public are under any obligation to permit the police to become the hectoring bullies they sometimes do under the United States system. We live in a free country, and cannot too carefully guard against the contagion of despotism to which we are continually exposed through our close association with the United States. From the tyranny which policemen and other petty officers are there permitted to exercise against a suffering public may we be long preserved!

IMPORTANT VISITORS.

Victoria will shortly be visited by the head masters of some of Great Britain's great public schools, by the Seattle Press club, and by representatives of some of the big daily papers of Great Britain. All these distinguished visitors are not coming at one time fortunately. There might be something piquant and original in introducing the heads of some of the ponderous old newspapers of Great Britain to Western American journalism in the United States, as represented by the Seattle Press club. But if a delegation of school masters, mostly men in orders, were sandwiched in between, the piquancy of the entertainment would, we are afraid, disappear in fears for its outcome. These different parties are coming about the same time, but not exactly at the same time. They ought all to be suitably welcomed and entertained, and we hope the matter will not be neglected. The visit of the British journalists, is to our mind, of the greatest importance. A little leaven, it is said, leaveneth the whole lump. If the leaven of a trip across Canada by a few men connected with British newspapers, could leaven the colossal lump of the ignorance displayed by the British press about Canada in general, and British Columbia in particular, what a beneficent fruit of their visit it would be! There are a few practical steps which might be taken to render their trip profitable and pleasant. We suggest that a man might be hired to recite "Our Lady of the Snows" to them three times a day during their sojourn in Canada. As they passed through the fruit-laden, sun-colored gardens of the East, the wheat fields of Manitoba and the Territories, on to the balmy shores of the Pacific, the singular appropriatness of this epithet would thus be brought home to them. Doubtless as a pale reflex of our feelings when we visit Great Britain, they would murder the reciter before they left, but he would have died in a good cause. When they arrive in British Columbia we might have prepared for them a little book called "Misinformation, or the British journalists' vade mecum on British Columbia" in which a few examples of the grossest blunders in the British press about this province might be compiled and collated. A few hints might be added, such as that "British Columbia, U. S." is not a popular form of postal address in this province, and so forth, and so on. In these ways the forthcoming visit of these distinguished journalists would be educationally advantageous to them, and, at the same time highly beneficial to ourselves.

THE PITY OF IT.

There are occasions upon which we are made to blush for our civilization. A most lamentable proof of this occurred in Vancouver the other day. We do not refer to it as having occurred in Vancouver to draw any condemnation upon Vancouver, because, we regret to say, that a similar thing might occur in many other cities boasting of Christian civilization. In Vancouver there was an unfortunate iron moulder named Finneran, who was a good workman, but granted that his drunkenness had long since passed the stage where it could excite anything save pity and commiseration as a deadly and incurable disease. And before we proceed to relate the sad fate of poor Finneran, may we ask the question whether society can altogether free itself from responsibility for the condition to which this man was reduced? We imprison criminals, we confine and try to cure lunatics, but the unhappy victim of alcoholic poisoning we leave to destroy himself amid tortures that are none the less appalling, because they have been in the first instance self-inflicted. But we pass over that. This unfortunate Finneran we first catch a glimpse of seated on a doorstep in mortal misery. His old foreman gives him the promise of work and some money. Then he disappears until on Wednesday last he collapses in a drug store. The druggist revives him and calls a doctor, who despatches him in a hack to the City hospital. Finneran has now left the random charity of chance Samaritans and is at the mercy, the tender mercy, of our organized social institutions. What happened? He remained in the City hospital till Friday afternoon, when he was sent, where? To jail! And why? Because there was no properly appointed apartment in the hospital in which his case could be treated! We venture to say that in all the annals of jurisprudence no such reason for sending a man to jail was ever advanced before. Lest we be accused of doing anyone an injustice, we may state that we take the plain, unvarnished tale of the Vancouver Daily News-Advertiser as our authority, and that we quote its exact words in giving the reason for Finneran's removal to jail. We have consulted the criminal code of Canada and the most eminent jurists within reach, and we have not discovered any indication that it is an indictable offence to be sick of a disease, for the treatment of which there is no proper apartment in a city, or any other, hospital. Nevertheless, Finneran was sent to jail. From Friday night till noon on Saturday he remained there, without medical attendance, and at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, death brought him pardon for the crime of suffering, and made his jail delivery. By what is called the irony of fate, a legacy of ten thousand dollars was waiting for Finneran to put in a claim for it. We prefer to make no comment upon this story. It chokes utterance if the truth must be told. It gives a fearful glimpse of the underlying brute in man which twenty centuries of Christianity have failed to eradicate as yet, and which through inadvertence, peeps out sometimes in our most carefully planned institutions, the monuments of our civilization, such as hospitals and jails. We are not referring to Finneran as the brute.

Colonel Prior, speaking at Greenwood, made his position on the two per cent. mineral tax clear. He said:

Regarding the two per cent. mineral tax, he promised that the matter would be carefully considered by the government, with an earnest intention of doing the best that can be done in the circumstances, but the chief difficulty that had to be faced was the fact that no alternative scheme acceptable to those concerned as reasonable and equitable, and yet assuring the government of the revenue thus raised, has yet been submitted by those asking for the removal of the existing tax.

Phoenix surprised the Minister of Mines by not having a single local demand to make upon the provincial exchequer. A Phoenix is a rare bird, supposed to be mythical.

It is said that Premier Ross is likely to find himself in a minority of one in Ontario very shortly. As he will doubtless remain in office until the legislature meets, some of the Liberal papers in Ontario will have to turn a sharp corner.

The past, present and future of Hood's Sarsaparilla are: It has cured, it is curing, it will cure.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 13th to 19th August, 1902.

The chief features of interest respecting the weather during this week was the copious rainfall which began upon the night of Thursday the 14th, and continued off and on until the morning of Saturday the 16th. During this period over three tenths of an inch fell at Victoria and about half an inch upon the Lower Mainland and in Cariboo and Kootenay. This rain was caused by the eastward passage of an extra low barometer area across the southern portion of the province, the usual course of such disturbances at the winter and rainy season. This abnormal amount of precipitation has extinguished the majority of bush fires which have been burning for days not only on Vancouver Island, but on the Mainland, extending to Kootenay and across the Straits of Fuca. On the other hand it has been injurious to crops not yet harvested.

By the night of Saturday the 16th, another extensive high barometer area had appeared on the Coast. This gradually spread inland and caused a return of fine weather, which continued until the close of the week. The weather in the Territories was generally fair and moderately warm until the rain area already mentioned crossed the Rockies to Alberta, where, during Monday night, showers and thunderstorms became general. At Calgary a heavy downpour occurred amounting to 3.7 inches in 48 hours. This heavy rainfall caused land slides which interfered with railroad traffic on the Bow river.

Throughout the other portions of the Territories and Manitoba the weather for the most part has been favorable for the crops.

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine recorded was 55 hours and 54 minutes; rainfall, .34 inch; highest temperature, 73 on the 19th, and lowest, 50 on the 13th.

New Westminster —Rainfall, .46 inch; highest temperature, 76 on the 19th; lowest 50 on the 14th.

Kamloops—Rain, .38 inch; highest temperature 86 on the 13th, and 14th; lowest, 52 on the 13th, 18th and 19th.

Barkerville—Rain, .56 inch; highest temperature, 74 on the 15th; lowest, 36 on the 13th.

Port Simpson—Rain, 2.26 inches; highest temperature, 68 on the 16th; lowest, 46 on the 17th.

Dawson—Rain, .32 inch; highest temperature, 68 on the 16th and 18th; lowest, 40 on the 13th.

Smith—"Brown is the laziest man on record." Jones—"How so?" Smith—"When his wife asks him to water her flower-bed he throws a bucket of water on his Newfoundland dog and then has him stand in the middle of the flower-bed and shake himself."—Puck.

MINING NOTES.

The Noble Five has 13 men at work and the force will be increased later.

The Bismark reports a strike of eight inches of pure galena and is shipping another car of ore to the smelter this week.

The Old Gold and Primrose trail over the summit above the north fork of the Lardo river, is being built, and the Old Gold and Primrose companies are making arrangements to forward supplies from Kaslo as soon as it is open. Active development is being done on these properties.

Business with the American Boy is improving fast, and the staff will soon reach 40 to 50 men. The company have recently closed a contract with the Noble Five company to bring down their ore over the tram at the rate of 15 cars a month or so for shipment to the Everett smelter. Late shipmelts gave a value of $800 a ton net to the car, which is fast wiping out the $15,000 debt at the first of the year. Stoping is going ahead in 3, 4, 5 and 6 levels, which are said to contain a supply for three years or more.

Returns have been received by the owners of the Silver Glance at Bear lake from the Hall Mines smelter for the last shipment of their ore, some 15 tons. The gross value of the ore was $3,814 and the owners received $3,677 net. This shipment of ore was taken out in the process of drifting. The owners estimate that there are at least 200 tons of ore to be stoped besides another 15 tons already on the dump. The 15 tons just shipped and that on the dump is the result of two men's labor for two months. Work will be kept up steadily on the property.

A small shipment of ore, amounting to 90 sacks or about four tons, was made by the Speculator to Nelson, being the first sent out in two years. It has been lying in the ore house since last winter. When the group was bonded the management sent about ten tons of ore to Nelson as a test, the money being turned over to the bonders. Eight or 10 men are employed at the mines.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter, Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

Tyee Mine And Smelter

Work on Main Ore Body Is Now In Eight Hundred Feet.

Ore Bins Completed and Aerial Tramway Nearly Finished.

Mount Sicker, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Work at the Tyee mine is being pushed for continuous shipping, which will commence about the 25th inst. The ore body in the mine is now developed to a length of about 800 feet, and work is being concentrated on getting the stopes, ore chutes, etc., in readiness for shipping. The ore dump has now grown to about 8,000 tons of high class ore, won from development work only, and this will be the first ore sent down the tramway.

The Riblet aerial tramway, connecting the mine with the E. & N. railway at Stratford's Crossing, will be finished this week. The ore bins at both the upper and lower terminals are nearly completed. The ore bins at the upper terminal are connected with an ingenious automatic loading device, which is a feature of the Riblet tramway. The ore bin at the lower terminal, has a capacity of from 400 to 500 tons.

Work at the smelter at Ladysmith, under the superintendance of Mr. Kiddie, is progressing. The masonry and brickwork, forming the retaining wall and dust chamber, is almost completed. The timber for the smelter buildings has been framed, and will be raised in a few days. Ore bins for the burnt ore, having a capacity of 1,000 tons have been erected and the foundations for the machinery are being got ready. Three car loads of machinery have arrived and others are en route. The track is laid from Ladysmith, connecting the E. & N. railway with the smelter floor, and the machinery is being discharged within a few feet of the foundations that will receive it. Another switch is now being constructed, that will connect with the coal and coke floors.

Near Rock creek a receiving ore bin, with a capacity of 800 tons of ore, has been completed, and another of the same size, which is being erected alongside of it, will be completed in a few days, giving a capacity of 1,600 tons in the two bins.

The switch from the main line connecting with these bins is a magnificent piece of work and has been built under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Hunter. The connection with the first ore bin was completed on the 16th inst. This switch is on trestles, giving an easy grade from the main line to the top of the bins, as the train loads of ore will discharge direct into the bins, thus doing away with any handling.

The burning grounds are graded and ready for the ore, and the trestle work is in place.

An ingenious arrangement is being introduced by Mr. Kiddie, whereby, by means of a movable trestle, the ore will be distributed to the various piles. This ground will be connected with the burnt ore bins at the smelter by a tram line about 1,500 feet long. Four switches will connect as many sections of the ground containing the ore piles, with the Rock creek end of the tram line. These switches are so constructed that the tops of the ore cars will be about level with the surface of the ground, so that the ore can be shot into them with the minimum of labor. The entire system of ore bin from the mine to the smelter and the receiving grounds at Rock creek, will altogether have a capacity of about 3,000 tons, so a large reserve of ore will be on hand when the smelter is blown in.

The smelting works proper have been delayed through the slow arrival of the machinery, but as this is now coming more rapidly to hand, the entire plant should be running at an early date.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and billiousness. One is a dose. Try them.

TO PROTECT BRITISH INTERESTS.

H. M. S. Phaeton Sails from Panama to Buenaventura.

Panama, Colombia, Aug. 19. — The British cruiser Phaeton left here hurriedly on Saturday, and it was believed that she sailed for Buenaventura, in the department of Cauca.

Inquiries made by the correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the warship's departure show that serious international complications may arise at Buenaventura, while the Colombian authorities have been endeavoring to compel the agents of the British steamer Ecuador, owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation company, of Liverpool, to transport troops to the Isthmus. This was at the request of the Pacific Steam Navigation company that the Phaeton left Panama for Buenaventura.

At Buenaventura the Colombian government has assembled 2,000 troops, under Gen. Velasco, intended to reinforce the army in this vicinity, and the government officials of Buenaventura threatened to compel the steamer Ecuador, which was at that port, to transport these reinforcements to Panama. The agents of the line, however, refused to embark the troops, and appealed to the company's representative here, who in turn placed the matter before the British consul, with the result that the Phaeton was sent to Buenaventura to protect British interests.

This action of the Pacific steamship line in refusing to transport the troops has caused indignation in Colombian government circles.

A high official, who was interviewed on the subject, said that a contract was made in 1879 by the government with the Pacific Steam Navigation company by which the government granted many liberal concessions to the company, such as exemption from tonnage and other taxes imposed by the national government; the importation free of duty of coal necessary for company's steamers, and other exemptions and privileges granted to other companies at any time. The Colombian government, it was added, has since the contract was signed, paid the Pacific Steam Navigation company over $20,000 in subsidies, in consideration of which the company agreed to transport Colombian civil and military employees, prisoners, mails and soldiers at a special rate. There is no clause in the contract, it was further asserted, providing that during a revolutionary outbreak, the obligation of the company to transport troops ceased to be effective. In conclusion, the high official of the Colombian government referred to said that the present refusal of the Pacific Steam Navigation company to transport Colombian troops here may be sustained by the presence of a British war ship at Buenaventura, but nevertheless it is a clear violation of the contract between the government and the steamship company, made in good faith by the government, which has faithfully adhered to its agreements.

In government circles it is claimed that the non-arrival of the reinforcements from Buenaventura will prolong the revolution on the Isthmus and cause annecessary bloodshed, and that consequently the government of Colombia has ground to claim damages from the Pacific Navigation company. There is no doubt that the government will bring suit against the company. An eminent lawyer has already left Panama for Bogota, the capital, to present and sustain the covernment's claim, which, according to the terms of the contract, must be decided by the Colombian courts.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Rambler, Thorn, Rose, Jen, Puffing Billy and Pig Iron Mineral claims, situate in the Victoria Mining division of Renfrew District.

Where located: Gordon river, Port San Juan.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. No. 72436, and as agent for C. J. Newton, F.M.C. No. B 72437, R. A. Newton, F. M. C. No B, 72438, R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. 72435, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 13th day of June, A. D., 1902.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Old Ireland Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for Wm. H. Flett, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70473, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant to the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.
A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Bald Eagle No. 2 Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for Timothy O'Connor, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70472, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.
A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE

Victoria Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for Wm. H. Flett, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70473, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.
A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Standard No. 6 Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for Jas. W. Ladd, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70471, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.
A. S. GOING.

NOTICE.—Crown Prince No. 5 Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound. Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for Homer H. Swaney, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66634, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902. A. S. GOING.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I will make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to pre-empt or purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, for industrial purposes, situated on the eastern side of Portland Canal, at Maple Point, commencing at my south corner post and running 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, along the shore to the point of commencement.

(Signed) WM. NOBLE.

NOTICE.

Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Lease of the Foreshore, commencing at Muir River, Renfrew District, thence westerly 80 chains for Fishing and other privileges.

HUGH CAMPBELL.

Dated 10th July, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I int