THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, MONDAY DECEMBER 2 1895

The Colonist.	" THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION."
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1895.	
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THE WEEKLY COLONIST,

Sir William Wallace Society. The reverend gentleman said : Mx Months N ADVANCE.

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development of the Constitution of our coun-**REGUIAR COMMERCIAL** ADVERTIS 'NG as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufac-turing Business, Government and Land Notices -published at the following rates: Per line, Bolid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertise-mants iin close touch with the public school system Mere than one fortnight and not more than

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WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS-Ten cent a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No ad vertisement inserted for less than \$2. All METAL-not mounted on Wood.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) VERNON, Nov. 23 .- Of the younger cities of the province there are none which compare favorably with Vernon in the appear-

ance of its residences and business houses. Not only are they substantially built, but paint has not been stinted, and in consequence the town presents a pleasant prosperous face to its visitors, which cannot but impress in its favor. Vernon is reached from the C. P. R. by the Shuswap & Okanagan branch line, and to it the rich farming sections of White valley, Okanagan and Spallumcheen are more or less tributary. The population of Vernon is estimated though a new town, nearly \$10,000 have

been spent in public improvements. Road making in the vicinity of Vernon has been comparatively easy, which accounts in part for several very pretty drives from Vernon to reighboring points. The assessed value of Vernon realty together with improvements, the latter assessed at half their value, is estimated at \$550,226, and with the ex ception of a figur mill bonus of \$5,000 the corporation has practically no liabilities. There is, however, no waterworks system in the town, the absence of which is at present giving the municipal council occasion for much thought. The completion of a water system will cost about \$50,000, according to estimates received.

One of the chi

While Canada was a colony of France, Though the country around Vernon is the veritable garden of the province, its residents have not been as prosperons as one would imagine, though a marked improvement in their condition has taken place this season consequent upon excellent crops les in the way o

brated act which came into force on the 26 h government, and a general improvement of council, and equally grievous to both French December, 1791 : The province was to be divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and ed everything Mr. For proposed and con In the same year the French Canadians In the same year the French Canadians divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and ed everything mr. For proposed and bon-sent a petition to the imperial parliaments each province to have its own legislature, complaining that a civil government had composed of a legislative council and a been substituted for the oivil rule of the house of assembly. The legislative council prevince, and asking for the restoration of was to be elected by the King, and the house before the house, which shows how mar-

responsible for their conduct.

Dassed. By the "Quebec act" the province was divided into three districts, in each of which was a judge appointed by the king. In all Provision was made for the support of the union of Upper and Lover Canada. decisions there isy an appeal to the supreme council, and thence to the King in council The act revoked the "royal proclamation" which was the cause of great trouble serve." which was the cause of great trouble in after years. The sole power of in-tion of the royal promise to establish a "House of Assembly." The French Roman Catholics were granted the fullest religious the matter on which the dispute islative council, and one legislative as-tiberty with exemption from the "coah of and war between Great Britain and the sembly; that they should be elective with the matter of the religious and war between Great Britain and the sembly; that they should be elective with

were to be ENSLAVED UNDER A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

it was imperatively necessary to maintain the British jury laws. But the worst feat-ure of the "act" was that it denired feat-British and French of the right of "habeas corpus." At this the British colonists becorpus." At this the British colonists be-came alarmed and sent a petition to the of Assembly in the unmerciful grasp of the House of Lords, and another to the House executive committee, and in the power and of Commons, imploring the repeal of the "Quebec act." But both petitions were both of which were appointed by the crown. jeoted.

In passing the "Quebec act." England of the House of Assembly, and yet they grander or more glorious history than Canada—a history breathing the spirit of comparatively satisfied the French colonists, were independent of the people and irand confirmed them in their allegiance to Hampden and Cromwell, the great chamthe British crown; but it was a crushing weight falling from the summit of British power on the weakening bond which linked The House of Assembly was elective like the the kingdom and its transatlantic colonies House of Commons, the Legislative Council

The "act" retained Canada owing to the great preponderance of the French popula. Executive Committee the Privy Council tion, but helped to cut adrift from Great There was, however, this difference, a dif-Britain the finest colony she ever possessed —now the "United States of America." When General Haldimand replaced Carle. give the sovereign advice in accordance

con as Governor of Canada, the Legislative Council was assembled, and proceeded to redress the grievances of the people; yet, granting of supplies for carrying on the govwith the air of a haughty autoorat, he ernment lay in Logiand with the commons, trampled on many of their rights which was their powerful lever to force the and their liberty. During his rule a King and his advisers into line with the court of probate was established, and the geople. A similar power was not given the Governor with the Legislative Connoil to the house of assembly in Canada. constituted themselves a court of appeal The executive council was independent of

at this time absorbed with the consideration lings, who were appointed on the recommenof important international questions, which dation of the various supporters of the gov

lieved that there was not sufficient excuse

hind the throne." The odium of the Rebel-lion of 1837 rests on them, as it was their ANCESTORS, THE PILGRIM FATHERS, The maple leaf forever, injustice and tyranny that goaded the lic, who crossed the sea and sought in the In my next paper I shall deal with "Conpeople to take up arms. It should not be federation" under the "British North Amuntrodden forests of the new world the liboverlooked that the colonists took up arms erica act of 1867 "; show that we have outin this rebellion, if rebellion it can properly grown that "act," and need many radical be called, not against Great Britain or Brit changes in the basis of confederation. I and fled to the distant wilderness of Western ish rule, but against the intolerable autoshall follow up the development of the concratic despotism of the "Family Compact." stitution since confederation to the decision out for themselves new homes where they Thus it is evident that the irresponsible of the Frivy Council on the Manitoba character of the legislative and executive school act of 1890. councils made the "act of 1791" a mere the old banner of the British lion. Although they refused to unite with their phantom of constitutional freedom. The WILL HAVE CONSIDERATION. constitution placed the house of assembly at fellow cit zens of the American colonies in the mercy of the councils, and thus deprived taking up arms against Great Britain, they LONDON, Nov. 28 -The Marquis of Salisthe people of the power of self-government must not be supposed to favor the doctrine bury, replying to a letter in which the writof the divine right of kings, or the absolute in matters of practical legislation, which is domination of parliament. The record of the birthright of every British subject. er pointed out that during the last ten years This state of thing existed not only in the the country has spent £320,000,000 on imtheir forefathers from the days of Cromwell. and their own subsequent history as the two Canadas, but also in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. "nation builders" of Upper Canada, prove of flour instead of wheat has resulted in a the very opporite. The settlement in West-The chief complaints made by the assemloss of £18,000 000, promises to consider the bly were that the judges were members of ern Canada of these "United Empire Loyalists" laid the foundation of its future the council ; that the crown lands were sold writer's suggestion regarding the payment of a bounty to wheat growers and the adprosperity and was of great benefit to the to favorites, and that the public offices were mission of wheat free, with a duty on im-British population in Eastern Canada, as given to friends. In Lower Canada an ab-they joined them in agitating the abolition solute contest arose between the legislative ported flour. The letter to which the Marsolute contest arose between the legislative quis of Salisbury has replied as above was assemb'y and the executive council on the of feudal and seignorial tenures and in demanding a constitutional government and a representative house of assembly. In 1790 tained that the right to control the public probably brought out by the British Prime manding a constitutional government and a Minister's speech at the meeting of the National Union of Conservatives last week expenditure was inherent in itself, while the they sent an agent to England who suc The British Premier on that occasion ceeded in making known their views to the governor and legislative council sought to declared that the government had no intenvest it in themselves. The champion of the government, with the result that a "bill" tion of placing a toriff on any article of gen was prepared to give Canada a new consti-Reform party, a man whose memory should eral commerce. A tariff for protection in any possible form was, he declared, impossi-ble. The same statement was made by the tution, commonly known as the "Constitu-tional Act of 1791," and which deserves the be greatly revered by every true Canadian, whether British or French, Reform or Con-The same statement was made by the name of the Magna Charta of Canadian servative, was Louis J. Papineaa. Prime Minister to deputations from the Na In Upper Canada a similar contest was freedom tional Association of Hop Growers, and other agricultural societies. The chief object of the bill was to divide carried on by the same political parties. the province into two parts, Upper and Here the abuses arising of land granting Lower Canads, and thus allow each race and the autocratic power of the Family English and French-to enjoy the govern-POISONED HIMSELF. Compact were severely denounced. ment most congenial to it. Lord Durchester, leader of the opposition to this self constithen governor of Canada, strongly opposed tuted oligarchy, which, having the reins of TOBONTO, Nov. 28. - (Special)-George C. the division of the province, maintaining power, would make no concessions to meet Williams, who was named in connection that as one part of the province was in-that as one part of the province was in-habited by the English and the other by brave, patriotic but misguided William Lyon the just demands of public opinion, was the with an arson case which came up in the French, the result would result in building Mackenzie. up "a little France," and "a little Eng land " autagonistic to each other, a thing British House of Commons was appointed to mixture of areenic and laudanum, from the tation of Gold," performed in the Rossland England in 1763, when the King of France which should by all means be avoided. He effects of which he died last night. consider a petition from a large number of maintained that the aim should be not to Canadians. This committee recommended divide the French and English inhabitants, that the receipt and expenditure of the pubbut to unite them more closely in one lic revenue should be placed under the en-body so that their national distinctions tire control and supervision of the Canadian Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. might disappear. Fox agreed with Dor House of Assembly. They condemned the chester; Pitt held that the division practice of appropriating large sums DR setther the English language nor the justice of the province would be the best means of of money without the concent accomplishing the end the opponents of the the representatives of the people, and adbill had in view, as it would conciliate the vised that a more popular character should with the hostility between Great Britain French and satisfy them that no attempt be given to the legislative and /executive and France; for immediately, after the "Treaty of Paris" was agreed to the King councils, and that the judges should be in them, while it would also gratify the British dependent of the crown and of the people. of Eagland issued a proclamation giving settlers in Western Canada by allowing This gave great satisfaction to all parts of CREAM them to be ruled by the laws they most d the country, and to both nationalities in sired. Barke lend the weight of his influ-Ganada. But as these recommendations were not put into practical operation, they ence to the PRACTICAL STATESMANSHIP OF PITT. It is difficult to see that there was any independent, exercising their power so un-other course open to Great Britain at that wisely and giving to little haed to the veloc of became a dead let er, the councils continued other course open to Great Britain at that time than to divide the province, so as so the people that year by year the grievances prevent a political war of factions, which became greater and the complainter became louder, oill in 1837, the discontent culmin filment of the royal proclamation, which promised a "general assembly" as soon as droumstances would admit. They sent, in 1774, a petition to the King reciting the of choosing their own form of promise of the "royal proclamation" of 1763. They set forth in "group" language their objections to being any longer lets ex-peed to the erdinances of a Gev mer and provide to the following is a syropsis of this celewould be sure to spring up with the house of MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free rom Ammonia, Alumor any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

the ancient laws and customs of the country. The petition of the British colorists was rejected, and the "Quebec act" based on the petition of the French Canadians, was the country of civil jurisdiction for the petition of the French Canadians, was the country of civil jurisdiction for the petition of the French Canadians, was the country of civil jurisdiction for the petition of the French Canadians, was the country of civil jurisdiction for the mountain top of political eminence. the mountain top of political eminence. the mountain top of political eminence. Lower Canada was to be fixed by its local The scheme met with much favor among Sydenhan

the It was with much pleasure that I agreed supremacy." All controversy relating to Thitteen Colonies arcse. Britain was learn-to prepare a paper for this seciety on the civil rights and property among the new subjects, or between them bitrary power of taxation, for had she ad-civil rights and property among the new subjects, or between them bitrary power of taxation, for had she ad-civil rights and property among the new subjects, or between them bitrary power of taxation, for had she addevelopment of the Constitution of our coun-and the French colonists, were to be settled try, and the struggles which the poor and by the old French laws as in force at the in time have lost Canada as she did the Uni-council should be responsible to the as independent people of Canada had to obtain ourquest. Judges were to be appointed ted States. The habeas corpus act was sembly. This was called the "Union Act," from among the colonists conversant with established by the new constitution on a and conferred on both provinces the great these laws, which caused most of the judges, firm fundamental principle, hitherto un boon of responsible government, and the in close bouch with the public school system of Ontario for nearly twenty years, and I have carefully looked into that of British Columbia since I had the plessure of be-combing a citizen of your royal city three

but it had not given Canada what it really Upper Canada so rapidly increased by immigration fron Great Britain that it far exceeded that of Lower Canada. This fact having been established by a carefully preectionable part of the constitution, the "plague spot" of the act, was placing the pared census, Upper Canada, believing that it should have increased representation, began to agitate for representation based on the principle of population. This was persistently opposed by Lower Canada. The feeling of antagonism between the two provinces reached the climax in 1864, when the They held the power to veto the legislation struggle of factions produced a deadlock. By the elections held at that time the dif ficulty was increased rather than diminished. for the hostile majority from either province As already stated, the Canadian constitu- in the legislature was considerably greater. tion was modelled after that of England. making legislation almost, if not altogether

impossible. By this crisis it was clear that the constitution would have to undergo a radical change. To bring about this organic resembled the House of Lords, and the and radical change a project of confederation designed to embrace all the provinces of British North America was set en foct. ference of vital importance : the privy coun-His Excellency Lord Monok, then Gov-ernor-General of Canada, took great interest cil could be made to resign if it refused to in the proposed constitutional changes, and did all he properly could to secure unification under the federal system.

The scheme of confederation proposed to leave to each province the management of its own local affairs, while to the general government it was designed to leave matters common to all. The political leaders of the great Liberal and Conservative parties, the Hon. George Brown and Sir John A. Mac with the privilege of final appeal to the Privy Council of Great Britain. The law of of their actions, could do and virtually did Description of the surface. This adds very greatly to the value of the law of t habeas corpus, which was laid aside at the do as they pleased. The consequence was differences and patriotically entered into a conquest, was introduced by the council, that instead of studying the wishes and wel union of political trace that this Federal not willingly, however, but under pressure fare of the people, they, for selfish ends, system might be brought into operation. All of the Imperial government. Immediately not infrequently advised the Governor to the steps necessary for the confederation of the independence of the "Thirteen States" stibution, unpopular with the people, and in the following year the the independence of the "Thirteen States" stitution, unpopular with the people, and in the following year the injurious to the country. This was the British parliament passed the "Bill for in Canadians pleading for radical constitutional few years to the formation of the notorious North America Act of 1867" By confed Bill for changes, and on the other side w's the Legislative Courcil praying that the "Quebec can and main factor of the "rebellion of ment was secured to all the provinces in a act" be allowed to remain unaltered, declar is a set of the informally constituted league more complete and satisfactory form than ing that it was well suited to the genius of was developed from the officials appointed ever before. Four provinces entered the ing that it was well suited to the genius of was developed from the officials appointed ever before. Four provinces entered the contract of th of Europe, and therefore Canadian affairs reithan they provided for their needy friends (norm of the Dominion by the admis-oeived but little notice of a practical by getting them into office, and consequently (sion into the confederation of other provinces oelved but little notice of a practical by getting them into office, and consequently sion into the confederation of other provinces of a short time all the other into the confederation of other provinces of the government were held by the members of a few families. They acquired the Northwest Territories within a few years were added, then the strength and an influence which euabled the science of the provinces of a strength and an influence which euabled the science of the provinces of the province of the provinces of the province of the provinces of the prov tion from those in the "States" who be-lieved that there was not sufficient excuse for breaking away from the Empire, and lative councils, directed the actions of the lative councils, directed the actions of the been in "troubled waters," and evidently sherefore remained loyal to Eogland. Like Governor General, the sovereign's repre- shall so continue until she shall join in sentative, and thus became the "power ba- singing :

"The maple leaf, our emblem dean

MAINLAND MINING.

More Discoveries of Magnificent Ore in the Kootenay Country-Better Communications Wanted.

Still Brighter.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

Charles King, who is to build the Trail Creek narrow gauge, is a graduate of the school of mines of Columbia college, New York. He expects to have it completed in ninety days.

It is believed that on the Lee and Maid the machinery is now in good running order. and that work from this time will proceed uninterruptedly. Hewitt Bostock made the third payment

on the Pitisburgh group, a lot of six claims, which he bonded some time ago. Systematic development work has been commenced and continued all winter. vill be

Work has been suspended on the Deer Park for the winter, but the bond has not en thrown up. The large quantity of ore in the Deer Park makes it a tempting pro-position and Mr. Finch is disposed to give it a fair chance.

Renewed interest has been aroused in the south belt by the discovery of a fine ledge on the Zilor, a claim lying southeast of the Deer Park and south of the well known Lily May. Some of the ore taken from the ledge attracted much attention. Some very good showings have also been found on the East

St. Louis, a claim lying near the Z lor. The south drift from the No. 1 tunnel of the Cliff is now in solid ore. There is a lean wall on one side, but no wall has been ound on the other side, and the total width of the ore is therefore unknown. There is more copper in the ore of the drift than has vet been found in No. 1 tunnel, but the gold value remains about the same.

The winze in the War Eagle is down 55 feet, and an abundance of ore in sight. It will be continued about 100 feet further te a point where it will be intersected by No. 2 tunnel now being rapidly driven A good start has been made on the 1,800 foot tunnel to run in on the Iron Mask, which when completed will give the War Eagle a vertical depth of over 400 feet. The showing on the Iron Mask, at the face of the long tunnel, continues to be as great as ever.

A new body of ore has been unexpectedly exposed in the Le Roi. When what was supposed to be the foot wall on the 350 foot level was accidentally broken into a very large ore body was found on the other side, believed to have an average width of deep workings of the shaft is now running \$100 per ton. The prospecting diamond drill on the west side penetrated one strong

vein of ore of high value. After having passed through twenty feet of rock slightly mineralized the face of the Josie tunnel last Tuesday came into a new ore chute. On Thursday the entire face of the tunnel was in ore. The shaft at the mouth of the tunnel is down sixty five feet with four feet of solid ore in the bottom. This ore has a great deal of quartz in it but runs high in gold. About 200 tons have been taken from the shaf, the average gold value of which, according to smelter returns, was \$46 37 per ton.

A whole group of prospects in the south belt have been jumped during the past two weeks. They include the Neet Egg, the Menday, the Hattie Brown, the Gopher and the Homestake. The result is that much indignation has been aroused, and some decisive measures may be locked for on the part of individuals as well as courts of law. Gold Commissioner Fitzstubbs arrived Thursday evening and his presence here just now is no doubt due to the enidemic of jumping that has broken loose. The matter Iorm, and a crisis will no doubt be reached pretty soon. Business into and out of the Slocan country is accumulating rapidly in the hands of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad. It looks as though nearly all the product of the Slocan mines, as well as the builion from the Pilot Bay smelter, would go out over this route. The Homestake deal was concluded in Spokane last week. Messre. Linnard, Johnson and Campion, of Vancouver, agreed to purchase, at a stipulated price, fifty one per cent. of the stock of the Homestake company, and made a small cash payment. The papers were placed in escrow to await the clearing up of the title of the property. Mr. Burke returned to Roseland early in ported wheat and flour, and that the import for the winter. In the meantime, however, the ground had been jumped. The specife ground upon which it was jumped has not been announced. Whatever it may be, the action has knocked out the sale for the time and aroused very bitter feeling.

In considering the constitutional history of Canada, and the establishment of consti tutional government, the thoughts are naturally carried back to the "Magna Charta"—the basis of English freedom ; the oundation of England's greatness and IN AND AROUND VERNON. glory. In England, from the Conquest downward, there was a struggle of racesstruggle between the Normans and the Saxons, the former seeking to enforce the feudal exactions which they learned in France, and the latter resisting this innovation, and holding on to their own customs At first it was a contest between the mon arch and his Norman followers on the one

side and the Saxon population on the other In less than two centuries the condition of affairs had so changed, through the exac ions of ambitious kings, that the barons joined the Saxons in their demands for the good old English laws of Edward the Conessor. The keynote of the development o the constitution of every nation is clearly sounded in this instance—being almost inover 1,000, and as high as 1,200 persons, and variably a struggle between the aristocracy and democracy-

THE SOVEREIGN AND THE PE PLE.

In a similar manner from the time that Canada was endowed with a representative constitution her annals have borne a double interes'. Political struggles and rivalries commenced; the executive and the people's deputies contended as to the limits of their powers and rights. This bloodless contest of harmless war was waged for many years with indefatigable perseverance and obvinate determination on the one side, and n ush tast and ability on the other. The sudable object of this strife was the ameli oration of Canada, and the well being of her eople.

constitutional development was impossible Everything of a civil nature in the province was under official patronage or political serveillance, while religious matters were subtheir ject to vigorous ecclesiastical control. The owo principal objects which engrossed the district's advancement is its isolation from attention of the French colonists were the the founders of the great American repubextension of the fur trade and the conver sion of the Indian tribes. As a means of carrying on this project, exploration and erty they were denied at home, those brave discovery formed the chief feature of French refugees left their possessions and firesides colonial life. The fundamental principle of the old regime was that the spiritual and Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. the civil powers ruled all the subjects by and with heroic fortitude undertook to hew Divine right, and, therefore, that the first Colville valley at prices which renders the and last duty of government was to train might enjoy protection and freedom under shipment of goods from long dis. the people under a long line of absolute tances, subject to rise or fall functionaries, religious and civil, to obey the market, a very precarious the powers that be. The French Canadians undertaking. In the one case the shipments were not unhappy under this regime, take a most circuitous route over the Cana-dian Pacific and C. & K. Railway and Navi-gation companies lines, and in the other they come direct up the Columbia river to them. A demand for representative institutions in the circumstances could hardly be expected to come from them. Their ambi tion extended no further than the hope that rounding districts, namely the method of they might be governed economically, and Considerable improvement has according to their own traditions. Their relations to the land, their disposition and habits, their love for their language, their laws and religion made them eminently conservative. But matters were completely changed when the country changed from French to British rule. From the day that Canada was ceded to England constitutional questions occupied the attention of the Canadian people, for the new immigrant element could not and would not tolerate military sway or civil absolutism, but demanded the rights of free men. They asked for nothing more, and would be satisfied with nothing less, and with commendable perseverance kept up the agitation until they obtained for Can ada a constitution modelled as far as possi ble after the British Constitution, which is the most complete in the annals of history. When the articles of surrender were sign ed, in 1760, General Amherst pledged the faith of Great Britain to the French population for FULL RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

coming a citizen of your royal city three years ago, and I am convinced that there is too little attention given in our public chools to the history of Canada. Many of our young people who have passed through a tolerably thorough course of training in our schools and have a fair knowledge of the principal countries of Europe are ignorant of even a general outline of the history of their own beautiful Canada. This is not as it should be, for there is no country to-day on the face of the globe which during the first three hundred years of its existence has a

Responsible Government." I have been

Instructive Lecture on Respon-

sible Government.

Reviewing the Political History of the

Dominion Through its Several

Epochs.

"The Canadian Constitution and Respon

sible Government" was the sabiect of an in-

structive and interesting lecture which Rev.

Dr. Campbell recently delivered before the

the provincial markets. Oa the coast Vernon produce is at the disadvantage of having to compete with produce from Oregon and Washington, which has the great advantage of a steamboat transportation rate as against a railway freight rate. In the Kootenay trade the same difficulty presents itself. Farm produce can be brought in from the in Portland, and over the N. & F. S. railway to Nelson and other points. There is another drawback to the Okanegan and aurtaken place of late, but it is not so very long since agricultural machinery was left all in the field where last used to rust and fall into bad repair. Similar neglect was also shown in other matters. Another cause for non-success is the large holdings of

land which seriously interferes with the settling up of the district. The Earl of Aberdeen has set a good example to his large holding associates by dividing his property up into small sections and giving liberal terms to those desiring to take them up, and it is not unlikely that others will follow his lead in the matter. The growing scarcity of common pasturage is also forcing sarmers to give more attention to mixed farming and less to stock raising. Considerable interest has also been shown in the of butter making and it is quite matter probable that an organized attempt will be made in this direction shortly. For butter of a uniformly good quality there is always a good market but in the past it has been but little cultivated. Though the wheat

yield per acre throughout the district is exceptionally good the farmers complain that at current prices they canno' make anything out of wheat.

The most promising industry is perhaps the fruit raising. Already there are considerable quantities of fruit grown, but the output will be vastly increased within the next couple of years. For fruit an almost unfalling market is to be had in the Northwest Territories, to reach which the C.P R. has given the growers exceptional facilities Not only has the company given good freight rates on car load lots, but it permits the shippers to carry a representative in the car and dispose of goods along the line. The results from this, as may be imagined, have been very successful. Fruit and vegetable canning and jam making have received some attention. In this the Earl of Aberdeen has also taken the leading part, but the supply of fruin offering has not as yet warrant the commercement of operations.

Tenouvo, Nov. 27.-Commandant Herbert Booth will have to be examined in the bert Booth will have to be examined in the suit by Brigadier D.Barrett. The latter recently severed his connection with the Salvation Army. He claims that Booth slandered him by the remarks he made. He sues Mr. Booth for \$10,000 damages.

which pledge was ratified by the King of eded to him Canada with her dependencies.

The forms of law and court of England were introduced into Canada, and although the system of military rule was never more enderly administered it was far from being greeable to the French, who understood of British law. The continuance of the military rule, however, was only co-existent direction to the Governor to call a "general assembly " as soon as the condition of Canada would admit. A council was appointed to assist 'the Governor in the meantime to make such regulations as might appear to be

necessary for the government of the colony. For ten years British colonists had been xercising loyal patience, awaiting the fulfilment of the royal proclamation, which



(From the Prospector.)

With a force of fifty men, James Clark, the waterworks contractor, is rapidly accomplishing the work that will make waterworks in Rossland a reality.

There are two R. E Lee shipping mines in Kootenay-the R E Lee in the Slocan produces silver and lead, and the R E Lee on

Trail oreck produces gold and copper. Charlie Grant bonded the Annie group of claims, on the South Belt, four days ago for \$12,000, and to-day received a telegram from Vancouver stating that the money for the second payment and development was on the way. Experts have pronourced the property one of the best in the district. A contract will be let for sinking a shaft and work will be carried on all winter.

It is a strange coincidence that Johnny Langford, who is awaiting trial on the charge of shooting Tom Thomas in the saloon police court yesterday as being apparently of the International botel, should have been the instigator of the whole orime, took a one of the actors in the dram "The Tempone of the actors in the dram . " The Temp-

opera house only four nights previous to his arrest. He played the colored waiter a) the club where Harry Griswold shoots Frank Griswold in a duel, and was most vociferous in his entreaties for them "not to shoot." The steamer Nakusp has been such a suc-

bess that Cap a n Troup is about to try his hand at another, which will exceed even the Nakusp in size, speed and magnificence. The new boat, which is to be built at Nakusp, may be the forerunner of a splendid fleet of deep water lake boate, for which there will be ample business when the Kootensy country is really opened up.

ST. JOHN'S, Nov. 27 - (Special) - The liquor dealers whose licenses were suspended when the recent trials began, had them renewed to-day upon presenting to the court a receipt showing that they had paid the fines imposed by the revenue board. The board also recommended that the government accept a fine from all the prisoners now undergoing sentences for amuggling. The recom-mendation of the board meets with the approval of the government. The only ques-tion now is how much the board will accept and how much the prisoners will be willing to pay for their liberty.

