

FRIDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

It is neither our purpose or desire to criticize the resolutions offered by the committee at the meeting called by the mayor last evening relative to the Yukon trade.

We have stated before that we concur in the opinion that a portion of these regulations ought to be revised. Practical men, having had mining experience, declare that certain portions of these regulations are unworkable, and are likely to retard, rather than advance, the best interests of the people.

Gold placer mining is a distinctly industrial pursuit. It can scarcely be likened to any other. It has conditions that are not analogous with and other kind of labor. For instance, if agricultural land is obtained from the government it will probably become more valuable as time passes and labor is expended.

Some of the speakers talked about the miners developing the country. All that every solitary miner hopes to do is to discover a rich pocket, work or sell it out, and leave the country as fast as possible. Probably not one single person now on his way to the Yukon has the slightest intention to do anything towards starting any industrial pursuit, except, and only as these things may be incidental to mining pursuits.

One of the speakers, we believe, tried to arouse the sympathy of the audience by stating that miners would be taxed 70 per cent. His plea was at least ingenious. "Twenty per cent, gentlemen," said he, "of royalty and the whole of the next claim, which is equal to 50 per cent. upon the whole, or 70 per cent. in all."

And whilst the Dominion and provincial governments of the past have been most prodigal in scattering to the four winds the extraordinarily valuable assets of the Dominion and province, it is refreshing to find that the present Dominion government aim at conserving and retaining for the people's portion, at least, of their magnificent heritage, even though in so doing they may appear to be on the side of the miner.

The regulations come to be enforced by Major Walsh that neither the interests of the individual nor the interests of the government will be neglected.

THE ARMSTRONG MILL.

The Vernon News publishes the following item of news, and in its editorial columns expresses with becoming acrimony and satisfaction on the successful operation of the first farmers' co-operative flour mill in the province:

"A dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Okanagan Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Armstrong, as well as \$3 per ton on wheat delivered during the year ending July 31st, 1897, was last Saturday declared by the company's directors. Though the mill has been in operation but fourteen and one-half months two dividends of 8 per cent. each on the paid up capital have been declared, and 90 cents and \$3 per ton respectively on wheat delivered has been paid, besides which a reserve fund of \$2,050 has been created."

When the mill was started, the News states, it was predicted that it would fail, not because the mill was not needed but because the principle of co-operation could not be successfully worked out in practice by farmers.

Considerable attention has been drawn of late to the school board's action in appointing three teachers to important positions upon the staff who are not residents of the city. Objection is made to one, Mr. Eaton of Nova Scotia also because he does not hold a teacher's certificate of this province.

The Times has sympathy with the first objection. All possible preference should be given to our own citizens. The boys and girls who have passed through our own schools, and with grit and much struggle obtained high scholastic certificates ought to be favored above their rivals. Young teachers who have come from other cities and towns should have taken subordinate positions in our schools here should by right be considered before any outsider.

The necessity of a school inspector is a matter fairly open to discussion. Our opinion, as expressed before, is that one is required. More than thirty teachers, who are, it is true, presumably trained for their profession, nevertheless need one superintending, guiding hand. Continuity of purpose, similarity of methods, thorough inspection and doubtless instruction in teaching to the younger teachers, are amongst the benefits likely to be obtained. There are in the teaching profession failures, as well as in other professions, and it will be the duty of the superintendent or inspector to faithfully point these out to such an official will be more than outweighed by greater efficiency in education.

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Byton not being a certified teacher of this province is easily disposed of. He is not hired to teach but to inspect teaching. Whether he is able to do this effectively the trustees should be able to judge by his record and credentials. At the same time, we may be permitted to point out what is a grave defect in our educational arrangements. At present a person who has obtained a degree in some English or Canadian university is admitted to teach in this province without any further examination into his scholastic abilities; the only qualifications required is that he write an educational paper, a thing so simple that a mere novice could hardly fail. As the department only examines once a year, it is obvious that thoroughly qualified teachers are often prevented from teaching for nearly a year, a hardship inflicted by red-tapeism that might easily be avoided.

BEARING FRUIT.

There is nothing like advertising, although a few otherwise intelligent people do not appear to think so. The seed sown by the committee of business men in respect to the advantages of Victoria as an outfitting place and a point of departure for the gold fields, has taken root in a thousand places and is already bearing fruit.

As a result of the advertising that has been done, the secretary of the committee, Mr. Elworthy, is daily receiving inquiries from the four corners of the United States and elsewhere. Information is asked on every conceivable point, especially as to the facilities that Victoria possesses for supplying outfits, steamboats, boats, dogs, sleighs, etc. With a patience and devotion worthy of the cause the secretary is replying in detail to every inquiry.

The government would receive as much for the claims in this way as by selling them to other parties, as it would not be a difficult matter to fix their values. After the time-purchase would be open to any person. We commend the suggestion to the ministers of the interior.

It is time British Columbia started out with a progressive policy. Too long has the old "moss-back" element existed, and now, since a new era of prosperity is setting in and the eyes of the world are directed towards our province on account of its mineral discoveries, it behooves every intelligent man to scan the political horizon and study how he is going to vote at the next provincial elections. Some may say there is plenty of time for that. Between now and then there will certainly be a considerable lapse of time, but it must be remembered that reform is slow of growth and cannot be put off too long.

The average citizen, up to within a few years ago, was inclined to leave politics severely alone. He was too busy in the pursuit of his ordinary business of money-making, and in many cases afraid to express an opinion lest he might lose a customer. It must not be so henceforth. Men must have the courage of their convictions, and speak out with no uncertain sound upon the many questions affecting the future welfare of this western country, a country that has now long been better under than this sun. Too long has greed and selfishness held full sway. The people's heritage has been squandered for boodles, charters have been given to syndicates in which those who gave them have never been disproved of sharing in the plunder. It is not necessary to formulate all the charges that can be adduced against an incompetent government; they are as "familiar as household words."

Of course there will be kickers everywhere. Chronic grumblers abound. A few, thinking they mean and wrong, will charge duties at all. Canada ought to be as free as England. A mine's outfit, they say, ought to be exempt, anyhow. Such men are entirely forgetful that they are leaving the land of the greatest monopoly any country was ever cursed with, where the custom house is canonized by the Republican party and tolerated by all Democrats.

The average American citizen will find that he is better protected and freer to live and labor in Canada than he is in his own country.

IMPEDIMENTS TO RECONSTRUCTION.

The Colonist denies that Mr. Turner is contemplating making any changes in the personnel of his cabinet. While the Colonist may be expected to deny anything, it must be confessed that Mr. Turner may have reasons which appear to him sufficient in hesitating to disturb the status quo. Where, for instance, would he find a man likely to reflect such credit upon his administration as Hon. G. B. Martin—a man so noted for many brilliant accomplishments? Mr. Turner may well think twice before concluding to dispense with his services. Then, there is Eberts the Energetic. Here, again, is a stumbling-block in the way of cabinet reconstruction. Noted for tireless devotion to duty, and the remarkable assiduity with which he labors in the public interest, Mr. Eberts has probably little to fear. His greatest menace is the possibility of succumbing to brain fag.

Next in order comes Baker the Brainy. Another insurmountable obstacle. Possessing an astuteness in dealing in anything from educational matters to town lots that is almost appalling in its magnificence—surely this man is indispensable. Then there are— but why pursue the subject further; but—there are others! And probably that is what Mr. Turner thinks.

THE RESERVED CLAIMS.

The suggestion by Mr. T. C. Sorby, made in the Times of yesterday, that the mining claims reserved by the government be held for a stated period under option of purchase by the owner of adjacent claims, is a good one. Now that claims have been reduced in size from 500 to 100 feet, there will be no objection to the locator becoming possessed of an additional 100 feet.

Having the right to purchase the locator would have less cause for complaining of the government reservation, and the incentive to prospecting, which was feared would be taken away by the proposed reservations and royalties, would not be seriously diminished. If the prospectors know that they can own, by right of discovery, one claim, and have also the privilege of purchasing the adjacent claim—whose value will be largely determined by the yield of the one they own—the objections to the reservations by the government will disappear. All the prizes would then go to the men who deserved them—the prospectors—and not to those who come after them with money to buy up the reserved claims.

The government would receive as much for the claims in this way as by selling them to other parties, as it would not be a difficult matter to fix their values. After the time-purchase would be open to any person. We commend the suggestion to the ministers of the interior.

FORWARD OR BACKWARD.

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including land settlement, cheap money, legitimate railway schemes, local and industrial legislation in the interests of workers as well as employers, exclusion of Asiatics, higher education for the children of the masses, civil service reform, pure administration, and the breaking down of monopolies injurious to the best interests of the people; or backward to a policy of land, railway and other monopoly, mismanagement, obstruction to progressive legislation, tenantless houses, cheap Chinese labor driving out our own workers, and other evils? There can be only one answer to this question, and the next provincial elections will see a much to be desired change.

WHERE IS TURNER?

"We submit that the day of picaresque policy has passed, and that no further evidence is needed to show that the Dominion government ought to endeavor to rise to the level of the imperial possibilities of this portion of Canada." So says the Colonist. We submit that the attitude of the Dominion government towards this province since the day it assumed power has been such as to justify the public in believing that it is capable of rising "to the level of the imperial possibilities of this portion of Canada." But what about the men who rise on parliament hill across the bay, what have they done? What are they doing? Has their policy been such as to indicate to the federal authorities—apart from other evidence—that "there is here an empire in embryo, an empire of domestic, industrial grandeur without precedent, an empire of commercial supremacy unrivalled," etc.? Where is Turner and what is he doing at this momentous time?

BAD NEWS FROM DYEA.

The news which we publish to-day of the drowning of two miners in the northern rivers in the vicinity of Dyea and Skagway goes to prove that the perils of the trip into the Yukon region at this season of the year have not been over-estimated. From all reports that have been received of the condition of affairs which now prevails at the head of Lynn Canal, it would seem to be clearly proved that the situation is most serious. With thousands of miners camped on the trails and hundreds of men willing to sell their outfits and return, even known to deter all but the most reckless from undertaking a trip which may so easily result in great privation and discomfort, and even disaster. As the greatest medium for the dissemination of information the press owes a duty to the public to utter a warning. Hence these remarks.

The Colonist reproduced in its columns this morning the following from the Montreal Star: "The country wants a positive, forward policy, keeping sure step with the best-footed opportunity, and the government will be judged largely by its ability to meet this demand." Now, will some kind citizen please send a marked copy of the Colonist containing the foregoing to a gentleman named Hon. J. H. Turner? This act would confer a great favor on the country, for the country is yearning to tell Mr. Turner just what the message from the Montreal Star contains.

"There is a well defined rumor," says the Boundary Creek Times, "to the effect that Hon. J. B. Martin, the present chief commissioner of lands and works, will be appointed speaker of the house upon the resignation of Hon. D. W. Higgins and that Hon. T. Mayne Daly, minister of the interior, will be offered the chief commissionership and a constituency found for him. It is well known that Hon. Mr. Turner has been endeavoring to strengthen his cabinet by getting Mr. Daly to join. Whether Mr. Daly can be induced to re-enter the political field is another question. He is president of the Brandon & Golden Crown Co."

"The Times objects to the remarks of Mr. Earle, M.P., at the meeting held on Wednesday night. It is proper to say that Mr. Earle was not discussing the regulations, but simply giving his reasons why he agreed to a postponement of this meeting."—Colonist.

It is, of course, proper to state that Mr. Earle was not standing on his head at the meeting in question, but it would be supererogatory to make such an explanation, because Mr. Earle could not stand on his head if he would and would not discuss the regulations, which is the absence of Liberals and the conduct of the Liberal newspapers. That is, he was as much "out of order" as he would have been had he attempted the gymnastic feat mentioned, although very much more ridiculous.

The Kamloops Sentinel denies the report that Hon. G. B. Martin had departed from Kootenay for the Clonidine. To an invitation from the Times the Colonist replies that the item in the Times of the 10th inst., in which it was stated that "responsibility for articles that have appeared in the Colonist" may attach to the Messrs. Dunsmuir, practically the owners of the Colonist, instead of the editor, was a threat of a libel suit. This is, of course, untrue and very absurd. The Times made no reference to legal or financial responsibility. Any person save the editor of the Colonist knows, it would have been worse than foolish to make such a threat. The Messrs. Dunsmuir's "responsibility" if we are correct in our law, could only be a "moral" one, or are we to understand from the editor of the Colonist, who is a lawyer, that every stockholder in the Colonist may be prosecuted for libel whenever the editor and the manager of the Colonist render the paper liable for damages?

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THOSE SCIENTISTS.

Interview With One of the Party Who Were on the Mexico.

Here is a special dispatch from Port Townsend to the Seattle P-I., which will be of special interest to the Colonist, which refused to believe the story in the Times about a party of scientists looting their specimens, notes and instruments in the wreck of the Mexico: "Among the passengers on the steamer Mexico when she struck on West Devil's rock, in Dixon's entrance, on last Thursday morning, was a party of scientists from Columbia college, all young men from New York city, as follows: Prof. Gary Calkins, J. H. McGregor, Paul Keppel, E. B. Wilson, Francis Lloyd, Brantley E. Griffith and R. N. Harrington. They in their second season on the Pacific coast. Last summer they made Port Townsend their headquarters, and successfully prosecuted their study of the marine inhabitants of Puget Sound waters. They came again in June of this year, and four weeks ago went to Alaska to work in the vicinity of Sitka. Regarding the trip down, Mr. Harrington, who spoke for the party, said: "We were very successful with our work in Alaskan waters. A large number of splendid specimens were secured, some of them entirely new to scientists and unclassified. Although we had by no means exhausted the field, we had more than enough material to keep us busy for the remainder of the season, and decided to return here and work it up. Our collections, notes and books were all in the vessel's hold, and were lost. We had lost all our instruments and paraphernalia for making collections, and these cannot be replaced on Puget Sound, so we consider our present season's work practically lost. The work is so important, from a scientific point of view, that we will undoubtedly be sent out again next summer to make it up. Prof. Calkins was accompanied by his wife on the trip north, and she was one of the bravest women on board the Mexico at the time of the accident."

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Victoria, August 16th. In the city markets this week there has been several changes in some of the lines—the grocery. Flour has jumped up, and from the present indications it has tendency to go higher. The cause of this rise is the great demand for flour from outside countries. "For the most part barley, middlings, bran and similar produce have all gone up. Butter is another article that has been advanced, but this will only affect the retail market. Prof. Calkins was accompanied by his wife on the trip north, and she was one of the bravest women on board the Mexico at the time of the accident."

Wheat, per ton \$35 to \$37 50
Barley, per ton \$23 to \$25
Middlings, per ton \$20 to \$22
Bran, per ton \$18 to \$20
Ground feed, per ton \$15 to \$17
Corn, whole \$25 to \$27
Corn, cracked \$23 to \$25
Oats, per 100 lbs \$4 to \$5
Rolled oats (O. or N. W.) \$4 to \$5
Rolled oats (B. & K.) 7 lb. sacks \$4 to \$5
New potatoes, per lb. 12c
Cabbage 10c
Cauliflower, per head 10c to 12c
Corn, per doz. 25c
Hay, baled, per ton \$15 to \$18
Strew, per bale \$5 to \$6
Onions, per lb. 25c to 30c
Bananas 25c
Lemons (California) 25c
Apples, per lb. 40c
Oranges, Cal. seedlings 10c to 12c
Grapes 10c to 12c
Pumpkins 6c to 8c
Peaches 25c to 30c
Pineapples 25c to 30c
Watermelons 25c to 30c
Mushrooms 25c to 30c
Fish—small 25c to 30c
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz. 25c to 30c
Eggs, Manitoba 25c
Butter, creamery, per lb. 20c
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb. 20c
Butter, fresh, per lb. 20c to 25c
Cheese, Canadian 15c to 20c
Cheese, California 15c
Hams, American, per lb. 16c
Hams, Canadian, per lb. 16c
 Bacon, American, per lb. 12c to 14c
 Bacon, rolled, per lb. 12c to 14c
 Bacon, long clear, per lb. 12c to 14c
 Bacon, Canadian, per lb. 12c to 14c
 Shoulders 12c to 14c
 Lard 12c to 14c
 Sides beef, per lb. 8c to 10c
 Meats—beef, per pound 8c to 10c
 Veal 10c to 12c
 Mutton, per pound 10c to 12c
 Bacon, whole 10c to 12c
 Pork, sides, fresh, per lb. \$1.00 to \$1.10
 Chickens, per pair \$1.00 to \$1.10

MINES AND MILLS

Opposition at Rossland to the Extension of an Export Duty on Ores.

The Trail Smelter Turns Out Its Gold Ingot—A Good Lode of Dyke in Rossland.

Rossland's Attitude—Editor Nelson Miner, on Agitation Imposition of the Duty

Week in Kaslo—An Interesting New Westminster—Not From Nakusp.

Nelson, Aug. 10.—As a result of Mr. Carter's tramp around the sections of West Kootenay, an attempt to the mineral act may be made during the next session of the legislature. Throughout the entire district, more especially in outlying districts, there has been a tendency on the part of the mineral owners to cheat the province by the mineral act dealing with the performance of assessment work forms. Through the present act, liberal, in that it admits of the fixing of locations before performance of development work whatever, the disposition of the part of the act due within the year following the date of claims by a system of relief. The effect of this is that large areas of land and no work is performed on them, but considerable time is lost. The effect of this is that large areas of land and no work is performed on them, but considerable time is lost. The effect of this is that large areas of land and no work is performed on them, but considerable time is lost.

The Canadian Gold Fields have been through the Incessant-Sergeant D. through J. D. Sward, a seven-day pressor, 50-hour per week. The Professor Carter is of the opinion that the mineral act should be amended before a location can be made. The effect of this is that large areas of land and no work is performed on them, but considerable time is lost. The effect of this is that large areas of land and no work is performed on them, but considerable time is lost.

Rossland, Aug. 12.—A mass meeting of citizens was held in the Opera House, this evening, Mr. J. M. Martin presiding. Between 500 and 600 persons were present. The business men were especially present, and strong speeches in relation to the imposition of an export duty on ore at this time were made. Messrs. J. B. McArthur, Edward D. Smith, Alfred Woodhouse, Dr. Sichel, and Mr. C. P. R., notwithstanding the enormous tax on the mind of a man, and a continual menace to capital investment, the purchase and development of our mines. The imposition of an export duty on ore would meet the main conditions that list in this camp, nor would it capital to make investments in this district so long as the railway facilities for transportation of ore and fluxes remain unchanged.

"That this camp needs an export duty on ore, and that the independent railway company to some point on the Columbia river, the best smelting site in the world, with its fine view we beg to call the attention of the government to the fact that the people of Canada have fully taxed themselves to pay, has in its obligations to this camp a country. Some of the large mine of this camp have offered the government a daily tonnage of 4,000 tons, would build a line from Rossland to Columbia river, where they would their own smelters, and that of the government, although made five weeks ago, has been placed on the table. The Government General-Edison."

Cures Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure liver ill; constipation, biliousness, etc.