

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1898.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

It is hardly necessary to ask the citizens to turn out in force at the public meeting in the city hall this evening, when the Committee of Fifty will present its report. Popular interest has been very fully aroused in the question of municipal reform. The platform proposed by the committee presents many admirable features, but its promulgation will be of very little utility unless the people at large take it up and elect a city government pledged to carry it into effect. The suggested reforms are expressed only in general terms, and it is the duty of the members of the Committee to let the people know what they mean by them. It seems fitting also that the two gentlemen who have announced themselves as candidates for the mayoralty, and any others who may contemplate doing so, as well as the aldermanic aspirants, should take the occasion to explain where they stand upon the new questions that have been raised. The Colonist does not feel called upon to anticipate what any of the speakers at the meeting may say in regard to the proposed platform, but will await the result of the meeting and the explanations which will be there given.

THE COWICHAN CONTEST.

The Colonist has not thought it necessary to say much in regard to the contest in Cowichan, because it has felt all along that most people in that constituency very fully appreciate the situation and are determined to see that Mr. Robertson is returned by a handsome majority. The references made to the election in this article are more for the purpose of showing a hearty sympathy with the candidature of that gentleman than because we think it necessary to say anything to influence the voters. Such acquaintance as the Colonist has with Mr. Robertson convinces it that he is a gentleman whom any constituency might be glad to entrust with its confidence, he is independent and progressive in his views and has an intelligent grasp of the needs of the district, where all his interests are centered.

In putting Mr. Sword forward as a candidate, Mr. Semlin has challenged an expression from the people of Cowichan upon the constitutional question involved in the events which led up to the change of government. If the people of Cowichan believe that a lieutenant-governor has the right to anticipate the verdict of the people's representatives, and before the elections are over, and while the completion of the house is uncertain, to precipitate a political crisis, which completely reverses the policy solemnly confirmed by the legislature, they have now an opportunity of saying so. We draw attention to a view of this case, which has not been presented before, so far as we know. In response to a general demand for a progressive policy, Mr. Turner's government inaugurated a general scheme, which embraced all parts of the province, and the legislature gave it a hearty endorsement. This policy embraced railway construction, the opening of trails, the construction of roads, bridges and public buildings wherever they were needed. It contemplated the encouragement of capitalists and enterprising men to invest in British Columbia industries. This policy was confirmed by the legislature. There is not the shadow of a doubt that it was also confirmed by the people. There is not a man of intelligence in British Columbia who does not know that, if the lieutenant-governor had kept his hands off, Mr. Turner would have had a good working majority in the house. The very essence of responsible government is that it shall be left to the people's representatives in the legislature to pronounce for or against any line of policy, and it is the duty of the lieutenant-governor to carry into effect the decisions reached by them. We do not suggest that Lieutenant-Governor McInnes is opposed to a policy of progress and development. Indeed we are inclined altogether to the opposite view. But this is not the point. His interference may not have been intended to alter the policy adopted by the legislature, but it has had that effect. It has placed in power a government of the most reactionary character. Progress has been stopped in all directions. Take two minor instances in parts of the province remote from each other. One saw mill company in Kootenay has publicly stated that it will be obliged to suspend operations or else go to the United States for logs, because the government has decided to allow no one to cut any more timber on public lands. Miners and others who have gone into Atlin, have been obliged to suspend their proposed building operations because the government has decided to sell no more land. The new policy means stagnation. But this is not all. The Semlin administration has inaugurated a wholesale policy of dismissals. Without any warrant from the people of British Columbia to administer its affairs, without the least assurance that they will command a majority in the house, Mr. Semlin and his colleagues have gone on turning out of office whomsoever they pleased and appointing their own friends to the positions in the public service. Nothing can be more opposed to the principles of responsible government than these things, and they are the direct, although probably unintended, result of the interference of the lieutenant-governor with the right of the people to say who shall be their advisers. A more conspicuous illustration of the danger of departing from those salutary rules, which experience has framed for the ad-

ministration of government, could not very well be suggested. When the house meets, Mr. Semlin and his colleagues are almost certain to be defeated, and if they are, we will have the spectacle of men reversing the policy of a province, dismissing men from the public service and appointing their own henchmen, and yet never having been in the enjoyment of the confidence of the legislature. The voters of Cowichan, as intelligent men, will see what a dangerous precedent has been set by the lieutenant-governor, and will not sanction it by returning Mr. Sword as their representative, but will mark their disapproval by the triumphant election of Mr. Robertson.

For ourselves, we are content to leave the contest upon this high political issue, which is the most important ever submitted to a British Columbia constituency. At the same time, there are other matters of a more local nature which ought not to be lost sight of. Among these is the endeavor to thrust upon Cowichan a gentleman, whose own constituency had grown tired of him, a gentleman who believes the policy of the government ought to be the rejection of the influence of Vancouver Island in the legislature, a gentleman who has for years past shown himself opposed to all interests centering in Vancouver Island. He is also very non-progressive. For the last four years he has been an obstructionist in the way of all legislation calculated to advance the development of the province. No measure of a progressive character has had his support. So identified has he become with the policy of doing nothing that the people of Dewdney refused even to nominate him at the general elections.

On the other hand Mr. Robertson stands for progress and for fair play to all sections of the province. The party, with which he is associated is certain to come into power at a very early day, and he will be able by his vote and influence in the house to aid in carrying out measures which will lead to the enhancement of the material prosperity of this splendid province. We feel confident of being able to chronicle his election by an increased majority, because his constituency is one that is exceptionally well informed on public affairs and will not lose the opportunity to strike a blow for British fair play and for the maintenance of British institutions.

VERY FUNNY BUSINESS.

The News-Advertiser hastens to assure the Colonist that the falsifications of Finance Minister Cotton against the E. & N. railway company are neither novel nor startling. This, although put forward as a reply to the Colonist, is really intended to answer the Province, which claimed that Mr. Joseph Martin was the Mahdi of British Columbia in this particular instance. When Mr. Cotton was asked by the Colonist, he endeavored to be as "novel and startling" as he knew how. Then the Province called him down and told him that he was stealing Mr. Martin's thunder. To this Mr. Cotton replies through his newspaper that he did nothing of the kind, but was in fact only promising to do what Col. Baker threatened to do. And to this the Province has it come at last. Francis Carter-Cotton justifying himself by citing the intentions of Col. Baker. We do not know which is the funnier, his trying to deprive his colleague of his doubtful credit of originating a campaign of falsification, or his attempt to hide under Col. Baker's wing. What worries Mr. Cotton most, however, is the consciousness that he made a very large sized blunder in referring to the matter at all. He now wishes that he had followed Mr. Martin's example and kept out of Cowichan.

The following from Tuesday's News-Advertiser makes the situation funnier than a free ticket to the house to hear the finance minister explain himself, will be presented to the man who can tell what the extract means. We quote: "The Colonist in its desperate attempt to condemn the government's proposal to bring about a change in the conditions prevailing in the section of the Island that is within the limits of the Island railway land grant, really proves too much. It says that hereafter many claims being taken up by prospectors and miners on the land within the grant and that all these people are to be satisfied with the conditions imposed by the railway company. Does not the Colonist realize that if this is the case, the government's action will certainly continue to disclose the fact that in the railway company and not the crown controlling the lands there is a blessing to the people. That there should be some who are so unreasonable as to persist in desiring that the government should interfere, merely shows that there are people not so well informed as the Colonist and who are always seeking for a change in the present position of affairs."

SELF-PROTECTION.

The Spokesman-Review says the time is not far distant when Spokane will become the centre of a great smelting industry, and the only thing necessary is for President Hill of the Great Northern to speak the word for the use of Spokane as the rich country to the north of Spokane. Our contemporary, meaning thereby Kootenay as well as the adjacent portion of the state of Washington. The Colonist has no desire to lay a straw in the way of the prosperity of Spokane, but it thinks the government and people of Canada should take notice of the ambitious designs of that city. Spokane has already become wealthy out of Kootenay, and the thing now to be considered is whether or not this province is to be allowed to become tributary to the establishment of great labor-employing industries there. Pending the decision of the Anglo-American commission, it is premature to express any opinion as to the future status of our ores, and especially of our lead ores, in the market of the United States, but it is

not too soon to draw attention to the urgency of adopting some policy, whereby the establishment of smelters in Canada may be encouraged. Whether people are protectionists or not, they are in favor of self-protection, and the dictate of this instinct prompts us to urge, with all the force we can command, to urge the government of the Dominion to take action, as soon as the result of the reciprocity negotiations shall be put beyond a doubt, to promote smelting in British Columbia. It is of the utmost importance that our ores should be smelted at home, and if a reasonable bonus will lead to that result, that bonus ought to be forthcoming. We also see from what the Spokane paper says, how important it is to preserve the trade of the Kootenay country by the construction of railways in British Columbia, instead of permitting foreign lines to draw away a large proportion of the trade to an alien city. The fight for the control of the trade of the Boundary country is likely to be renewed at the next session of parliament, when the representatives of British Columbia will have a duty to perform. If the people of this province do not fight their own battles, no one else will. Of that they may rest assured.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S BOSS

Railway Contractor Likely to Amass Millions Where the People Failed. Foreign Capital Encouraged to Establish Huge Industries on the Island.

The extent of millionaire Menier's sovereignty over the comparatively insignificant island of Anticosti is completely overshadowed by the enormous extent of the possessions of a single individual on the isolated island of Newfoundland. He is undoubtedly the largest landowner on this continent. Newfoundland is one-sixth larger than Ireland, and E. G. Reid, commonly called "Car" Reid, owns about one-third of the island, and has two hundred thousand people regard him pretty much as if he were their feudal baron, and look to him to exploit their country before the British flag has even been hoisted on the destinies of a country more closely in his fingers than Mr. Reid does with his island. Seven thousand square miles of land are absolutely his own, with his enormous wealth of timber and mineral lands, and every mile of his railway system will be under his control. He has held the island for a few months, but he has secured to him privileges for which a prominent statesman has declared that he would easily have obtained \$3,000,000 in England. It raised such violent opposition that he could not get the bill passed, but he is now endeavoring to get it through the House of Commons.

The sort of query comes frequently to the Colonist, and we assume the newspaper in this province, and it may be well to print a general answer, which we hope Eastern contemporaries will either copy or summarize for the benefit of their readers. "The labor market in all parts of British Columbia is well supplied. This does not mean that a new comer cannot get work. There is something new offering in nearly every part of the province all the time, and consequently the striking man can find employment in the majority of cases, if he has patience, and this requires something to live on. There is not the least use in expecting to find positions ready and waiting for new comers. Every man must stand his chance, and some people find the chance a pretty hard one. Everything depends upon the man himself. Cases have come under the Colonist's observation, where men have come to this province, spent their last dollar in looking for work and had to send for money to take them home; others where men without friends and practically without a cent in the world well over since, have been able to find labor in British Columbia, but the supply of applicants is at present quite equal to it, except where railway construction is going on. There has been, and perhaps now is, a demand for more men than has offered along the line of the railway in course of construction from Robbison to Boundary, and there is also a demand for men to work on the railway in the portion of the coast between the mouth of the Columbia and the terminus of the line. A syndicate of mine owners is expected soon to reach a million dollars in value of the output of the various mines, and there is also a demand for men to work on the railway in the Pass to Lake Bennett. But persons contemplating coming to this province ought to remember that the distances between the different points are very great and travelling is expensive. Speaking generally, we may say that it is quite unnecessary for any man to come to British Columbia or anywhere else in the West for that matter, expecting to find any vacancies there he can at once secure employment at good wages; but at the same time a steady, energetic man, able to turn his hand to anything that offers, is not likely to remain long unemployed; but such persons should bring some money with them to live on while they are looking for work."

EAST KOOTENAY MINES.

Prediction That the Windermere District Will Rival the Slocan. Fort Steele, Dec. 20.—In Windermere district of East Kootenay a mineral has recently been discovered in such quantities as to warrant the assertion that in the near future it will only be second to the Slocan as a producer of high-grade sulphide ores. H. F. Collett, of Fort Steele, was operating in this district last summer, and was requested by the traveling correspondent of the Spokesman-Review to tell about the work being done, as also the mineral formation and peculiarities of this district, as it appears here that the coming spring will see an enormous influx of prospectors to this new Eldorado. He said: "That part of the Windermere district lying in the Purcell or Selkirk range, extending from Dutch creek on the south to Horsethief on the north, has been the scene of very active prospecting this fall. The results have been most flattering. The belt in which the principal discoveries have been made extends from the head of the north fork

of Toby creek towards the head of Horsethief creek, and is apparently three miles wide and some 12 or 15 miles long, as far as it has been prospected. The formation of this country is for the most part serpentine, traversed by intrusive trap dykes that are from 600 to 1,000 feet apart, running almost due north and south with great regularity, and cutting through the country at right angles to the ridges and divides that separate these creeks. These dykes are almost vertical, whereas the formation has a pitch to the west of probably 25 per cent.—not more. The mineral appears to make in either side of these dykes, and where it crops out shows great strength, with every indication of permanency.

The general character of the ores, taking the whole district, is copper-lead and iron sulphides. From several hundred samples assayed this fall and taken from all parts of this belt, an average of 60 per cent in lead, 120 ounces silver, 100 ounces copper, and \$2.50 in gold has been returned. "Though very little work has been done in this district aside from surface prospecting, the "Car" Reid, ever since that here is a country worthy of a good deal more attention than has hitherto been accorded to it. The ledges run from six inches in width to many feet, and in some places the surface showings are as thick as a man's arm. It would take up too much space, and credit could hardly be done this district in an article, but a mention of two or three of the most promising localities would not be out of place. On the north fork of Toby creek, the Hot Punch and Mint Julep, two adjoining claims, and the Delphine group of three claims. On the Hot Punch an incline was sunk following the ore for about 65 feet, and drifts north and south from this point for about 30 feet. At the bottom of the shaft there was a breast of solid ore 30 inches in width, carrying a great deal of copper and chalcopite. The average value of this ore is 90 ounces silver, 53 per cent lead and \$3 in gold. Here and there are spots running several hundred ounces in value. "The Delphine at a depth of 60 feet has 23 inches solid gray copper and galena. On the surface there are some six inches of gray copper, copper pyrites and galena. About 20 tons of the ore has been crushed and packed down to the first level. The lowest assay yet obtained from any of this ore has been 30 ounces silver, 60 per cent lead and \$2.50 in gold.

"On Horsethief creek and tributaries the principal of which are Boulder and Grey creeks, the principal groups are the Pretty Girl, Delos, Sweepstakes, Tecumseh and Red Line Nos. 1 and 2. On the Grey creek the principal group are the Red Line group, which has given as high as 12 per cent copper, \$20 in gold, 85 ounces silver and 47 per cent lead. On the Boulder creek there is an enormous outcrop fully 20 feet wide and traceable on the surface, continuous and unbroken, for over 100 feet where the ledges cutters the Iron Cap ground. It is apparently capped with an enormous amount of iron sulphides, through which at intervals high boniders of galena are projecting. This iron carries high values of gold, and here and there good copper values.

"All these creeks are tributaries of the Toby river, and empty into that river within 20 miles of the foot of Windermere lake, which is the last of the chain of lakes that comprise the headwaters of the Columbia. A good wagon road from the mouth of Toby and Horsethief creeks to the river is being constructed, and will be completed in a few days. There is good trail up Toby creek, connecting with the trail to the Selkirk range. "The only thing this district needs now is the capital and enterprise to make it one of the big producers of British Columbia."—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Alaska's Grand Jury Bring in Indictments Against Liquor Sellers. A correspondent writing from Juneau says: "The term of court just concluded in Juneau marks an important period in the development of Alaska. It has practically decided that law and order shall prevail, that property rights shall be protected, and that the district shall avoid the long servitude to the 'bunco' man and the 'thug,' which last spring seemed imminent. The scum of the earth came to Alaska with the rush, and settled where it best could ply its trade—at Skagway, Dyea and on the trail to the Yukon. The district was established as to the ability of the local authorities to cope with this 'push,' and it was more than hinted that no conviction could be secured, even if a great followed crime. This term of court, with Judge Johnston presiding, an able district attorney in the person of a recently appointed Robert A. Friedrich, a capable and energetic marshal in J. M. Shoup, and a grand jury composed of some of the best men in Alaska, have passed the forks in the road and made for the enforcement of law. They brought in 275 indictments, of which over 200 were for the unlawful selling of liquor.

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The general character of the ores, taking the whole district, is copper-lead and iron sulphides. From several hundred samples assayed this fall and taken from all parts of this belt, an average of 60 per cent in lead, 120 ounces silver, 100 ounces copper, and \$2.50 in gold has been returned. "Though very little work has been done in this district aside from surface prospecting, the "Car" Reid, ever since that here is a country worthy of a good deal more attention than has hitherto been accorded to it. The ledges run from six inches in width to many feet, and in some places the surface showings are as thick as a man's arm. It would take up too much space, and credit could hardly be done this district in an article, but a mention of two or three of the most promising localities would not be out of place. On the north fork of Toby creek, the Hot Punch and Mint Julep, two adjoining claims, and the Delphine group of three claims. On the Hot Punch an incline was sunk following the ore for about 65 feet, and drifts north and south from this point for about 30 feet. At the bottom of the shaft there was a breast of solid ore 30 inches in width, carrying a great deal of copper and chalcopite. The average value of this ore is 90 ounces silver, 53 per cent lead and \$3 in gold. Here and there are spots running several hundred ounces in value.

"The Delphine at a depth of 60 feet has 23 inches solid gray copper and galena. On the surface there are some six inches of gray copper, copper pyrites and galena. About 20 tons of the ore has been crushed and packed down to the first level. The lowest assay yet obtained from any of this ore has been 30 ounces silver, 60 per cent lead and \$2.50 in gold.

"On Horsethief creek and tributaries the principal of which are Boulder and Grey creeks, the principal groups are the Pretty Girl, Delos, Sweepstakes, Tecumseh and Red Line Nos. 1 and 2. On the Grey creek the principal group are the Red Line group, which has given as high as 12 per cent copper, \$20 in gold, 85 ounces silver and 47 per cent lead. On the Boulder creek there is an enormous outcrop fully 20 feet wide and traceable on the surface, continuous and unbroken, for over 100 feet where the ledges cutters the Iron Cap ground. It is apparently capped with an enormous amount of iron sulphides, through which at intervals high boniders of galena are projecting. This iron carries high values of gold, and here and there good copper values.

Alaska's Grand Jury Bring in Indictments Against Liquor Sellers. A correspondent writing from Juneau says: "The term of court just concluded in Juneau marks an important period in the development of Alaska. It has practically decided that law and order shall prevail, that property rights shall be protected, and that the district shall avoid the long servitude to the 'bunco' man and the 'thug,' which last spring seemed imminent. The scum of the earth came to Alaska with the rush, and settled where it best could ply its trade—at Skagway, Dyea and on the trail to the Yukon. The district was established as to the ability of the local authorities to cope with this 'push,' and it was more than hinted that no conviction could be secured, even if a great followed crime. This term of court, with Judge Johnston presiding, an able district attorney in the person of a recently appointed Robert A. Friedrich, a capable and energetic marshal in J. M. Shoup, and a grand jury composed of some of the best men in Alaska, have passed the forks in the road and made for the enforcement of law. They brought in 275 indictments, of which over 200 were for the unlawful selling of liquor.

Ed. Fay has been found guilty of manslaughter; Turner, Jackson and Wilder, assault with a deadly weapon; and Turner, Triple and Foster, larceny. DR. CHASE CURES CATARRH AFTER OPERATIONS FAIL. Toronto, March 16, 1897. My boy, aged 14, has been a sufferer from catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the general hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure. H. G. Ford, Foreman Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

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R. SUPPLIES

Company - Leave Orders with Merchants.

Investigating Accident Notes.

Christmas Celebrated at the Royal Jubilee Hospital Yesterday Afternoon.

Christmas Dinner at the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Refugee Home.

Salvation Army.

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BEVER FORGETTEN

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Victoria v. The Navy.

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DISMISSED WITH COSTS

Appeal in the Iron Mask vs. Centre Star Dismissed by the Full Court.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE

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LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

Appeal in the Iron Mask vs. Centre Star Dismissed by the Full Court.

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JOHN JAMESON & SON'S DUBLIN WHISKY

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NOTICE

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