

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY JUNE 29 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII NO. 62

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FINE FLOUR,
WHEAT MEAL,
FLOUR,
RISING FLOUR,
FEED,
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LIS BROWNE'S
PRODYNE.

Dr. J. G. Wood stated
the inventor of Chlorodyne,
of the defendant Freeman
and he is restricted to say
to—Times, July 15, 1894.
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS
ND MOST CERTAIN REM-
EDY FOR COLIC, ASTHMA,
DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, BRU-
ISURE, CHLORODYNE IS
OF SCORCHING PRACTICE
IT WOULD NOT BE THIS
PULAR DID IT NOT "SUPPLY A
PLACE."—Medical Times
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS
FOR Cholera, Dysentery,
Etc., etc.
genuine without the words
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15c. per lb.
10c. per lb.
9c. per lb.
12 1/2 c. lb.
35c. pkgs.
10c. per lb.
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vacation, at something
pay as high as \$200.00 for
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aged permanently on our
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at will cost nothing. Ad-
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RICHES OF ROSSLAND.

The Red Mountain Claim Coming to the Front—The Iron Horse.

Champion-Bear Creek Section and Its Prospects—Attractions of Monte Cristo Hill.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

Very pretty specimens of nickel and cobalt have been found in a new opening made on the Georgia. Some of the nickel ore runs as high as 8 per cent, and the cobalt one-half of 1 per cent. The ore is rich in iron and is of a fine quality. The vein on the Tiger has been stripped and opened for a distance of 300 feet by surface cuts and shows an enormous body of good ore. The new owners of the View have gone to work with vigor, and an opening has been made near the line between the View and the Southern Belle and a ledge exposed from 5 to 7 feet wide. Phil Hickey has arrived to take charge of preliminary work on the Iron Horse. An immense body of low grade ore has been opened up in these workings and arrangements will soon be made to ship this ore to the smelter.

A claim which is coming to the front very rapidly is the Red Mountain. Since it was acquired by Messrs. Charles Sweeney and F. Lewis Clarke of Spokane a good deal of prospecting work has been done and the results are of the most satisfactory character. The surface assays always ran fairly well, some of them going as high as \$200 in gold with a fair percentage of copper. Considerable attention has been drawn towards the Champion-Bear Creek section of West Kootenay. Only prospectors have visited this section so far, but representatives of capital may be expected to look it over in the coming week. It is very easy of access, as there is a fair trail from McCormick's landing to the lateview mine, and its prospects are unequalled by anything in the district.

Last year was Red Mountain year; this year is the year of the Monte Cristo. Work is already being pushed on the Virginia, City of Spokane, Monte Cristo, Evening Star and Georgia, but it remained for Messrs. A. E. Humphreys and J. D. Farrell, who are now in charge of the War Eagle company to plan a scheme of development work which will put at least two miners in this section in the front rank of producers.

The sale of the California was completed last week in Spokane. The Butte, which lies about 1,000 feet east of the Commander, and is generally considered to be on the same vein, has been sold to a strong syndicate for \$5,000. A company to be known as the Butte Gold-Copper Mining Company will be incorporated to operate it. The

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CAN HOLD THEIR OWN. WINDING UP AFFAIRS.

Earl Grey Says No More Troops Are Needed in Mashonaland—Press Gangs.

The Great Powers and Cuba—Canadian Firemen in England—International Sporting.

Forecast of the Laurier Cabinet—Senator Melin's Prize a Blank.

Ottawa Grits Who Smell the Soup Pots Demand Civil Service Dismissals.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 25.—At to-day's meeting of the cabinet the conclusion was reached that as soon as certain pressing routine business is disposed of the ministry will tender their resignation to His Excellency. This business will only take a few days, so that early in next week Mr. Laurier may be called upon to form his cabinet. Constitutional practice, it is said, would have justified the present government in meeting parliament, though of late years in England this course has not been followed. In 1878 also in Canada, it will be remembered, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie submitted to the inevitable within one month of the polling, and the new ministry was thus able to be organized before parliament met. The ministers present in town to-day were Sir Charles Tupper, Messrs. Foster, Dickey, Angers, Tallon, Desjardins, Haggart, Wood and Montague. The absentees were Messrs. Smith, Costigan, Macdonald, Prior, Tisdale, Ferguson and Ross, but most of these will be here by Saturday.

When Sir Charles was asked to-night whether any appointments would be made before the government resigned, he said he could not say, but his manner and a remark which he made to your correspondent implied that such might be looked for. These, however, are not likely to be of a very important character. Sir Charles pointed out that English precedent allow a retiring government to make appointments. The local Grit politicians are demanding a clean sweep in the public service, and they expect that many heads will fall into the basket when Mr. Laurier takes control.

The latest cabinet slate, emanating from a Grit source, assigns the several portfolios as follows:

Premier and president of the privy council—Hon. W. Laurier.

Minister of Justice—Sir Oliver Mowat.

Finance—Sir Richard Cartwright.

Trade and Commerce—W. Paterson.

Public Works—Sir H. G. Joly.

Agriculture—S. A. Fisher.

Railways and Canals—Hon. L. H. Davies.

Interior—Hon. Clifford Sifton (now Attorney General of Manitoba).

Postmaster General—Hon. R. W. Scott.

Secretary of State—J. I. Tarte.

Marine and Fisheries—D. C. Fraser.

Militia—Dr. Borden or Mr. Flint.

Controller of Inland Revenue—J. V. Ellis.

Controller of Customs—Wm. Mulock.

Solicitor General—C. A. Geffrin.

Without Portfolio—Hon. D. Mills, with seat in the Senate, and Senator Melin, of British Columbia.

The speaker of the House of Commons will be a French Canadian, and the speaker of the Senate an English speaking man, probably Senator Power, if a portfolio is given to Senator Scott, now leader of the opposition in that body.

Sir Charles Tupper spoke in touching terms to-day of the death of his old friend and colleague, Sir Leonard Tilley. Flags are flying at half-mast from the public buildings in memory of the ex-minister of finance.

A GOOD OR A CHEAP BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR.—Whether correctly or not I don't know, but it seems to be the general impression that at the last sitting of the legislature the municipal act was so amended as to take the power of placing money by-laws before the ratepayers from the city council until such time as they received a petition from a certain percentage of said ratepayers, which seems a wise provision; but if the leading property owners are not going to make a wise use of this power at the present moment it may justly be asked whether our city is better off than it was before.

At the present moment Point Ellice and Rook Bay bridges are virtually condemned, or should be, and the city council having insignificant means at their disposal are about to start on the same old tack of building a cheap bridge at Point Ellice costing about \$6,000 and over \$1,000 a year afterwards to keep it from falling.

Let, therefore, the necessary petition be started without delay, asking for a loan by-law to be put forward for a sufficient sum to build two first class, permanent bridges, on the distinct understanding that two specified honorary commissioners have sole control of the funds and the work, with the assistance of a certain specified civil engineer, and that they further have power to make all terms with the government, and the railway company to the proportion to be borne by each. RATEPAYERS.

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The Colonist. MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1896. POOR, INDEED.

It must strike everyone who reads the surmises as to who are to be the members of Mr. Laurier's Government...

Our correspondent says that the slate he reproduces emanates from a Grit source. This is surprising. One would suppose that it had been drawn up by some cynical Tory who wanted to show how few men of ability the Grits have returned to the House of Commons.

A CLOSER UNION.

The reader will find in another column the full text of the speech with which the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, opened the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

The great Empire—the parent country and her colonies and dependencies—has grown up no one knows exactly how. The union between them, though strong and continually growing stronger, is apparently unsubstantial.

THE COMPETITOR'S CREW.

The filibusters captured on the schooner Competitor, tried by court martial in Cuba, convicted and sentenced to death, are through the intervention of the United States Government to have a new trial.

done. The people had become familiar with the subject, and schemes which a short time before had been regarded as visionary and impracticable had come to be looked upon as not only practicable but necessary.

ALONE I DID IT.

The Grit weekly says that "Mr. Bostock's victory in Yale-Cariboo has given great satisfaction in Victoria." Yes, the Victorians have laughed a good deal about it, if that is what our contemporary means.

AS USUAL.

Is it not time that the Times turned over a new leaf and made a trial of civility and fairness in its treatment of opponents? Its policy of discourtesy and unfairness has not been so successful that it should desire to continue it.

STUPID AND DISLOYAL.

Mr. Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, is reported to have asked a Winnipeg audience a few evenings ago if "a Canadian Government has to submit to the dictates of a British court?"

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though it can be accepted as a foregone conclusion that the administration will not permit the execution of the death sentences, if the men are fairly tried and justly convicted, it is hard to see how the United States can prevent the infliction of the death penalty if the offence is by the law of Spain a capital one.

AN IMPENDING DISGRACE.

It is to be hoped that the citizens of Victoria will, before it is too late, enter an energetic protest against the project to build a makeshift bridge across the Arm at Point Ellice.

It is said that the Victoria Municipal Reform Association declared that it is in favor of the erection of a temporary bridge. We should like very much to know who attended the meeting of the Association at which a resolution to this effect was passed.

We are very sure that the intelligent men of the city who have its prosperity really at heart and desire it to be in every respect a credit to the province, would not consent to have it defamed by such a bridge as the City Council propose to build.

A moment's reflection should convince anyone capable of forming an opinion on the subject that a bridge connecting Victoria with Esquimalt should be an eminent structure, substantially built of the very best material, and capable of affording sufficient accommodation for the traffic of the city for many years to come.

As the citizens of Victoria in the future would be benefited by a substantial well constructed bridge, it is only right that they should be required to pay their share of its cost.

LAURIER'S POLICY.

It will be found out by and by what Mr. Laurier meant when he said on Friday, in Montreal, "We will succeed in restoring to the minority (of Manitoba) the rights of which they have been deprived."

THE HABITANTS.

A Liberal Government will be in power in Ottawa in a few days by the grace of the French-Canadian habitant. It becomes the Liberals therefore to be correspondingly grateful.

See what a fine thing it is to boost the Grits into office! Those who perform that service for them become suddenly endowed with all sorts of good qualities, and it is flat blasphemy to say that they are, morally or intellectually, at all short of being perfect.

be passed by a mere majority. It will require three-fifths of the votes polled to be favorable to the raising of the loan to make the by-law valid.

A CHANGE OF VIEW.

The Grit organs cannot conceal their chagrin at the defeat which their party has sustained in this city of Victoria. They affect to feel sorry that its citizens are not on the winning side.

Cal. Prior and Mr. Earle, we have no doubt, will make very good Opposition members. They will keep the four Grit members up to their duty.

MAKING ONE'S OWN ICE.

Humor at the expense of the ice baron is always timely in the summer months, and any veteran joke served up freshly garnished could be relied upon to tickle the palates of the readers of comic weeklies.

Now that we think of it, as Opposition members Victoria's representatives will be of considerable use to Victoria and to the rest of the province by keeping the four Grit British Columbians up to the mark.

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tired of Grit rule and help to drive the Liberals from place and power, as they have done more than once or twice before now, they will fall many degrees lower in the moral and intellectual scale.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

Here is a sentence quoted from Mr. Laurier's Montreal address: "From this day begins a new era and from this day all Canadians, without distinction of origin, creed or race, will be equally loyal subjects of Her Majesty."

SIGNIFICANT.

Stands Quebec where it was on the 22nd of the present month? "No" says Mr. Laurier; "Quebec has taken its place at the head of the Confederation."

MAKING ONE'S OWN ICE.

Humor at the expense of the ice baron is always timely in the summer months, and any veteran joke served up freshly garnished could be relied upon to tickle the palates of the readers of comic weeklies.

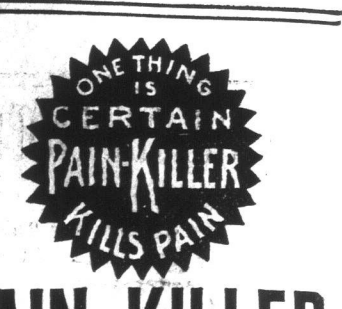
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PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, it Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.



THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with White Star Baking Powder

White Star Baking Powder WHICH ALWAYS PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

A LARGE Gift and Juvenile Books

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES, AT REDUCED PRICES, ALSO 1 Hall's Safe and 1 Taylor's Safe GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HIBBEN & Co.

VICTORIA Roller Flour Mill

VICTORIA, B.C. BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand. SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Medical Profession.

GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles, and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture. No Baking Powder, Yeast or Salt required.

GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill. 125-d&aw

Victoria College

BEACON HILL PARK, LATE CORRIG COLLEGE. For Boarding or Day Prospectus apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. 125-d&aw

"WE ARE"

Laurier Says Place at

"We Will S Their Bight M

Experts of th to Exp

MONTREAL, Ju tration took pl honor of Mr. La at the St. Lawr ed in the eveni ed in the eveni ed in the eveni

residence they d Mars, where ma were awaiting th here by Messrs. Brunet, Monc others, Mr. bowing his ac minutes before

Discussing the he said had take of confederation, the people, wobbling govern fident that by a Manitoba govern in restoring to th of which they ha the tariff Mr. La marks made earl being reformers, closed thus: "A new era, and fro dians, without a creed or race, wil jects to Her Maj Sir Richard C speech expressed election would, sweep away the old, which had in the from French and ant. Never, he s in Canada more c in even reformer, concile and bring elements which it turbed the com friend Wilfrid La Toronto, June 28, 1896. Sir says editori to get from this election a distinct of the Mercier ty conditions produ idle to suppose th protect us. The stole under Merc business. They c ury while Sir, O Senate. With a rier regime at it, it is nece be fully alive to chestboard and the defence of t and Empire for all Ontario must, situation, and is spirit of partisani riatism and inde interest of the En tion in this dang

THE BROTHE

(From the Major-General of the Egyptian whose ultimate ob is the re-conque had a stirring stor A glimpse of th morning by Lieut brother of the di who is now at th Lieut-Colonel K had a long and although not so br who is manifestl tory in Egypt. H tory in India. years, and lastly the staff at Jamal

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There was a s there were defea notable generals, tige. In the exp was employe in t ment, from his a country and his tongue spoken by on and on, and Donola. Here th and suspense, fr consequences to tion was, would D enemy or with th cision was at last latter.

"It is a curious Lieut.-Colonel K

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Leonard Sprague Wins the Governor General's Silver Medal as Head of School.

Promotion and Prize Lists Read in the Pemberton Gymnasium, Inspector Burns Presiding.

The pupils of the Collegiate Institute had their closing exercises yesterday afternoon in the Pemberton gymnasium, where quite a number of the parents and friends gathered to hear the results of the examinations read, and to witness the presentation of prizes.

Piano solo—Miss Bone Recitation—Miss Marchant Club singing—Miss Murray Duet—The Misses Loat Reading—Miss Cecil Berkeley Piano solo—Miss Redfern

Short addresses were given by Bishop Perrin, Inspector Burns, Rev. Mr. Haslam, trustees Mrs. Grant and Mr. R. B. Mackenzie, and the proceedings were closed by the singing of "God Save the Queen." The promotion lists follow:

FIRST DIVISION. Mr. E. B. Paul, M.A., Principal. Order of merit in Superintendent's annual examination—Miss Evelyn Marchant, Christopher John Loat, Earl Wincham, Mary Elizabeth Fletcher, Roberta Florence Nason, Cecil Berkeley, Mary Agnes Nelson, Morris Williams Thomas, Arthur Washington Thomas.

Promoted to Division 1—Dorothy Allison, Hjalmar Jacobson, Alexander Christian, William Peterson, Blumenthal, Blanche Couves, George Sheppard, Maud Bone, Genevieve Grant, Louis Duval, Humbert McConnell, Fred. Ford, Arthur B. Netherby, Annie Cathcart.

Promoted to Second Division—Nils Ollson, Alexander Thompson, Sarah A. Mills, Margaret A. Johnson, Evelyn Nicholson, Chas. Geo. Maclean, Wm. Peddie, Mary H. Holmes, Florence E. Creeden, Arthur S. Burgess, Frank William Stevenson, Flora B. Rolfe, Richard J. Maynard, Alice M. M. Wale, John Stanley Cameron, Lilly A. Hay, Mildred Williams, Olive Chambers, Ewen J. Cameron.

Promoted to Third Division—N. W. Barker, E. E. Cleaver, J. H. McKay, H. H. Wilnot, J. B. Nason, C. O'Brien, A. J. Patton, Miss E. Sharnell, Miss M. Newby, Miss M. Lowe, Miss E. Lovell, Miss A. M. Nicholson, Frank Fraser, Thomas A. Donaldson, Miss I. Carmichael, Miss J. P. Devereaux, Miss K. Lettice, J. P. Sylvester, Miss I. Ure, Miss H. McKay.

Promoted to Fourth Division—N. W. Barker, E. E. Cleaver, J. H. McKay, H. H. Wilnot, J. B. Nason, C. O'Brien, A. J. Patton, Miss E. Sharnell, Miss M. Newby, Miss M. Lowe, Miss E. Lovell, Miss A. M. Nicholson, Frank Fraser, Thomas A. Donaldson, Miss I. Carmichael, Miss J. P. Devereaux, Miss K. Lettice, J. P. Sylvester, Miss I. Ure, Miss H. McKay.

THE MASSACRE AT MOSCOW. Moscow Dispatch in the London Times. The place where this terrible catastrophe occurred is the Khodynsky Plain, on which races, military reviews, and popular fairs are generally held, opposite to the Petrosky Palace.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

H. M. S. "Comus" Now Due—The "Teas" Supposed to Be on the Pacific.

San Francisco Feels Injured—First Seizure in Behring Sea—The "Spinster" Goes North.

The steamship Braemar, which has been chartered by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company to go on the Oriental run for two trips, is one of the heaviest carriers in Pacific waters. She was built in 1894, by John Warrack & Co., of Leith, Scotland, to run between New York and China, around the Cape of Good Hope, and has a total length of 345 feet, and a width of 44 feet.

The aspect of a battlefield just after a fight is not so repulsive a picture as this part of the plain presented an hour or two later, and in fact, all day long, for the bodies were not all removed until evening. All through the day corpses were being transported into the town in Red Cross wagons, fire brigade carts and furniture vans. The bodies lay in some places in heaps five or six feet deep, just as they had fallen. The terrible heat and glare of the sun soon had their effect, and the stench became unbearable. The black and purple discoloring of the faces of those squeezed and suffocated was ghastly.

According to expectations, the C.P.N. company was expected to arrive here from England some time next month. She reported at St. Vincent, and was expected to call at Montevideo en route, but it is believed that she continued on her way instead. Her trip to St. Vincent probably was not so very speedy, but a good sea-going vessel, those managing her being enthusiastic over her behavior.

THE CITY. In Seattle, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, Miss Eleanor Miller, of that city, was married to Mr. Lester Herrick, of San Francisco. Miss Miller has many friends in Victoria who wish herself and husband all happiness and prosperity.

THE ROSSELL MINER Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., gives notice of incorporation this week. The capital stock is \$25,000, and the purpose is to take over the business of the Rossell Miner newspaper, job and printing office. The trustees are John R. Beavis, Hugh William, Cother Jackson, and Joseph Benjamin McArthur.

ADVICES received from Lowe Inlet by the steamer Danube announced a loyal demonstration on the 9th instant by the Kitkatlah Indians, Agent Todd having arrived on the steamer Vigilant bearing letters and presents from the Queen and the Colonial Secretary in acknowledgment of the present to Her Majesty forwarded some months ago by Chief Shakes.

THE B. C. Board of Trade Building Association have re-elected Messrs. T. B. Hall, E. Crow Baker and Joshua Davies, as especially large attendance of visitors. Gratifying progress was shown by all the classes, and the teachers received many and hearty congratulations. Appended are the programme, medal and honor lists.

AT ST. ANN'S ACADEMY. The closing exercises in connection with the summer term at St. Ann's academy took place yesterday afternoon, with an especially large attendance of visitors. Gratifying progress was shown by all the classes, and the teachers received many and hearty congratulations. Appended are the programme, medal and honor lists.

THE VICTORIA GARRISON ARTILLERY RIFLE ASSOCIATION will meet at the drill hall on Monday evening, to discuss matters relating to the annual prize meeting of the provincial association. All other city riflemen interested in the subject have been invited to be present.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Pupils of the Tolmie and Oak Bay Schools Dismissed for the Summer Vacation.

The closing exercises of Tolmie school took place yesterday, when during the morning the children underwent an oral examination very creditably. In the afternoon a short programme was pleasingly rendered, the chair being taken by the Rev. H. Flinton and the prizes distributed by Rev. Percival Jenks.

SOME beautiful prizes were kindly given by Mr. H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., Mr. John Tolmie, J.P., Mr. John Speed, Mr. J. W. Speer, T. N. Hibben & Co., and Master John McDonald. After the National Anthem and many hearty cheers the happy little people were dismissed. Here are the customary lists:

Promoted Class—Amelia S. Bechtel, Alice Turner, Joseph Hancock and John McDonald. Under Graduating Course—Miss R. George. Sixth Grade, First Division—Misses S. Lewis, M. Camusa and J. Laing. Sixth Grade, Second Division—Misses M. Keefe, L. Marboeuf, M. Davies, D. Seil and M. Magnus. Fifth Grade, First Division—Misses M. McMahon and N. Nuttall.

PRIZE AND HONOR LIST. FIRST DIVISION. Rolls of Honor—Dorothy M. Moxon, proficiency; Louis Cart, department; Fifth Class—Amelia Bechtel; 2nd, Joseph Hancock; John McDonald, regularity; Leonard Cart, department; Senior Fourth Class—Ada Mary Driver; 2nd and 1st in writing, William Corbett; Mabel Cart, department; Charles Ferguson, map drawing; Elizabeth Russell, regularity.

SECOND DIVISION. Rolls of Honor—Proficiency—Edwin Hancock, (department) Norman Owen, (regularity) William H. Graham. Senior Third Class—Leonora Turner; 2, Edgar Abbott; 3, Alice Turner; 4, Annie McDonald; 5, Alice Turner; 6, Frank Turner (map drawing); 7, Annie McDonald.

THIRD DIVISION. First Primer—1, Christopher Moody; 2, Isabella McDonald; 3, Leonard Cart; 4, Frank Driver (department); 5, Chart Class—Harold Abbott, James Gillespie (arithmetic), Phyllis Hughes (reading); Robert Owens, Ernest Speed, Kate McDonald.

COMMERCIAL COURSE (Second Division) Silver Medals—S. Patton, proficiency, arithmetic; W. Sweeney, history and geography; L. Keefe, Christian doctrine, equal in grammar and composition.

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UNDER the companies act, 1862 (Imperial), the Mugwump Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has been registered by Harold Silas, Nelson, Gilbert W. A. Kinker and W. M. Newton, Roseland; E. J. Kibbourne, F. D. Black, W. D. Ballard and L. B. Parsons, of Seattle. The principal place of business is at Roseland, and the capital stock is \$1,000,000.

CHIEF MACK, of the West Coast Indians, has been arrested on a charge of breaking into a repair station on the coast, where he had stolen telegraph linesmen from Carmanah and San Juan. There has been considerable trouble of this kind for a long time back, for several times the linesmen have found their stations have been robbed of stores kept for their use, when repairing the wires. Sergeant Langley, who is acting in Superintendent Mack's absence, telegraphed to special constable Christie, who went down to Carmanah on the Quads, and arrested some of the stolen property in Mack's possession. The Indian has been taken to San Juan for trial.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

Another of the Fathers of Confederation Removed From Earthly Scenes.

He Introduced and for Some Years Directed Canada's National Policy.

ST. JOHN, June 25. (Special) — Sir Leonard Tilley died this morning after an illness of about one week, of blood poisoning. At his death were Lady Tilley, her three sons, Col. Toller, of Ottawa, and other relatives. Mrs. T. R. Burpee, of Winnipeg, is a daughter of the deceased.

One by one the fathers of the Canadian confederation are passing away, the latest of them to leave these earthly scenes and join his old associates in the world unknown being Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, for many years a prominent statesman in his native province, New Brunswick, of which he became Premier, but a position which he temporarily lost when the question of confederation was first submitted to the people at the polls.

YESTERDAY witnessed the very interesting exercises in connection with the closing of the term for the pupils of St. Louis college, the attendance being large and representative, and including among the clergy both Rev. Father Nicolay and Rev. Father Althoff, besides many parents who had words of high commendation for the instructors of the school. In connection with the proceedings of the morning, occasion was taken by the parents present to Rev. Father Laterne, the principal, a well-filled purse, with the following explanatory letter:

TO THE REV. FATHER LATERNE, Principal of St. Louis College. We, the parents of your pupils, are indeed very proud of the great progress the children have made under your tuition and superintendence. We avail ourselves therefore of this opportunity to express our admiration for your self-sacrificing spirit, knowing as we do that you are always ready at any hour of the day to instruct the young without receiving any material reward. It is fully appreciated the noble work you have so willingly undertaken, and devotedly upheld, and successfully carried out, we, the subscribers and parents, offer you, Rev. Father, this small present as a token of our sincere gratitude.

Preparatory Department—P. McDonald, Christian doctrine, reading and spelling; R. Gallant, arithmetic; D. Allard, writing; A. Baines, application; M. Keappock, proficiency. Primary Department, Grade I.—N. Zarelli, Christian doctrine; H. Abel, arithmetic; W. Martin, reading and spelling. Grade II.—T. Keappock, Christian doctrine; J. Keefe, department, attendance and application; J. Kestic, arithmetic; S. Sweeney, reading and spelling; J. Sweeney, geography.

Grade III.—A. Ragazoni, arithmetic; J. Silver, grammar; R. McDonald, geography and history; R. Ragazoni, reading and spelling. Grade IV.—A. Ragazoni, Christian doctrine; J. Silver, attendance, department and application; T. Allan, arithmetic; E. Leonard, grammar and geography; T. Allan, history; T. Allen, reading and spelling.

COMMERCIAL COURSE (Third Division)—Leo Sweeney, Christian doctrine; R. Power, department, application and attendance; J. Lombard, arithmetic and book-keeping; W. Sweeney, history and geography; G. Power, grammar and composition; G. Power, general proficiency; J. R. Power.

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THE TRAIL

Inaugural Address by Joseph Chambliss

Sir Donald A. Commert

THE third of the Commercial Club, of London in the Empire, London, and representatives those present were agent-general for Mackenzie Bowden, the B. C. Board General Twigg of Trade.

RIGHT HON. warmly received inaugural address he said: As Sec. Colonies, I rejoice in the essential of the Dominion of Australia and of our great should meet in the the commerce of evidence that tent annihilated tances which sep any barrier to the and that persona the

CONDITIONS of strengthening a have for a long carrying on our thoughts. Your the resources of your political or becoming as such a congress a day the represent of the Dominion of Aust and of our great should meet in the the commerce of evidence that tent annihilated tances which sep any barrier to the and that persona the

ALL these propos going to say, direct in comparison which also will which are intended of the empire. question can once tled, all the other first of them is a union throughout course there w of the empire, would be alle over the executi which might be m to make amendme to time, and wien established there e. No one nowaday which the whole mutually intereste fence could not be. No one nowaday which the whole mutually intereste fence could not be.

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RD. TILLEY.

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5.—(Special) — Sir this morning, after one week, of blood

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representatives for Canada, Nova Brunswick, among

visited London the terms of union, the Canadian Con- dered into existence,

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THE TRADE CONGRESS.

Inaugural Address by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary.

Sir Donald A. Smith On Closer Commercial Relations With the Empire.

The third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was opened in London in the hall of the Grocers' Company, London, there being a very large and representative attendance.

Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain was warmly received on rising to deliver his inaugural address.

He said: As Secretary of State for the Colonies, I rejoice in every fresh indication of the essential unity of the Empire.

I think we may say that the occasion was never more favorable, and I am encouraged to hope from your deliberations that you will make important additions in the direction towards the solution of which all our patriotic aspirations and other interests are steadily tending.

The very existence of such a congress as this, the fact that today the representatives of the commerce of the Dominion of Canada, the West Indies, of Australasia, of South Africa, and of our great Indian dependencies, should meet in London the delegates of the commerce of the United Kingdom, is evidence that we have to a great extent annihilated space, and that the distances which separate us are no longer any barrier to the free communication and that personal intercourse which are the

CONDITIONS OF NATIONAL UNITY.

Insensibly the bonds between us are strengthening and multiplying. You have for a long time—you gentlemen who come from the colonies—been in our thoughts. You are now actually in our sight. Your claims, your wishes, the resources of your separate colonies, your political conditions, all these are becoming as familiar to us as if we were all provinces of the same kingdom or states in a true Imperial federation.

(Applause.) I think that further knowledge must tend to complete the agreement between us. I have studied the terms of the proposals which were made in the Canadian Congress, and I can assure you that your decisions will be carefully noted by Her Majesty's government. One thing I observe with great satisfaction, and that is that one and the same note rings throughout the whole of them. Whether compounded by the colonies or the home chamber, all tend in the direction of greater uniformity and of closer union between these colonies and ourselves.

COMMERCIAL UNION

of the empire. (Hear, hear.) If this question can once be satisfactorily settled, all the others to which I have referred would follow as a matter of course in its train. If we had a commercial union throughout the empire, the course there would be a council of the empire, and that council would be called upon to watch over the execution of the arrangements which might be made, to consider and to make amendments in them from time to time, and whenever such a Council is established there will, surely, naturally be committed to it all those questions of Imperial commerce and law, in which the whole of the Empire is mutually interested. Even Imperial defence could not be excluded from its deliberations, for Imperial defence is another name for the protection of Imperial commerce, and to such a Council as I have imagined to be possible, the details of such defence, the methods of carrying it out, the provisions to be made for it would naturally be remitted. Gradually, therefore, by that prudent and experimental process by which all our greatest institutions have slowly been built up, we should in this way, I believe, approach to a result which would be little, if at all, distinguished from a real federation of the Empire. We are absolutely unanimous as to the object which we desire to attain (cheers). No one nowadays, in this country or outside of it, denies the enormous benefit which would be derived from a union with the Empire if we could arrange some union which would lead to closer relations, and which would retain within the Empire, and for the benefit of the Empire, the whole of the products which are now diverted to foreign lands. But up to the present time we have not been agreed as to the methods by which this object may be reached.

THE TWO EXTREMES.

Now, it appears to me that there are only three lines of progress which have been suggested, or which can be suggested, to accomplish this great object. The first of them is a proposal that the colonies should abandon their own fiscal system and should adopt ours; that they should carry out fully the doctrine of free trade; that they should open their markets, not only to us, but to all the world, and abandon entirely the protective duties upon which they now rest for the revenue they collect. This proposal which is supported by the Cobden Club, by all orthodox free-traders, and others. A great deal could be said—I do not deny it—that for all concerned this would be the best solution for the matter. At the same time, I am bound to point out that this would not bring about commercial union in the sense in which we have generally understood the word, because that would bring about a cosmopolitan union, and would offer no particular advantage to the trade of the Empire as such. But what is to my mind a much more fatal objection is the fact that, speaking generally, the colonies will not adopt this proposal. We must consider it, therefore, as a council, and if we are to wait until the colonies generally are converted to our views with regard to the advantages of free trade, let us recognize

the fact that we must postpone the hope of a commercial union to the Greek Kalends. (Laughter.) Free trade in this country has been developed to the great advantage of this country for the period of half a century, but in spite of that, it has made no converts. There is no considerable approach to our system on the part of the colonies, and no approach on the part of foreign countries. I pass on now to

THE SECOND PROPOSAL,

which has been laid before a similar congress to this, which found expression at the great congress held at Ottawa a year or two ago. This is a proposal which in justice, I may say, our principal colonies have advocated with great force and eloquence, and has been supported by leading colonists. This proposal is the very reverse of that which I have been considering. For that was a proposal that the colonies should abandon their system for ours; but this is a proposal that we should abandon ours in favor of theirs. It is that, while the colonies should be left absolutely free to impose what protective duties they please upon foreign countries and British commerce, they should be required to make a small discrimination in favor of British trade in preference, and that we should impose duties on food and raw material from foreign countries. My speech is that there is not the slightest chance that in any reasonable time this country, or the parliament of this country, would accept such a proposition. The foreign trade of this country is large, and the foreign trade of the colonies is comparatively small, that a small preference given to us upon the foreign trade by the colonies would make so small a difference—be so small a benefit—that I do not believe the working classes of this country would consent to make such a revolutionary change for such an infinitesimal advantage. Thus, we have only arrived at a deadlock in the question.

Therefore, we are to make any progress at all we must seek a third course, in which there shall be give and take on both sides, in which neither side will adhere to preconceived conclusions, but one in which to the good of the whole shall be subordinate the separate interests of the parts. If I understand it correctly, I find the germs of such a proposal in a resolution which is submitted by the Toronto Board of Trade. I understand this to be

A ZOLLVEREIN OR CUSTOMS' UNION,

which would establish at once, practically, free trade throughout the British Empire, and would leave the separate contracting parties free to make their own arrangements with regard to duties upon foreign goods, with this as an essential condition of the proposal that Great Britain shall consent to replace moderate duties upon certain articles of large production in the colonies. The articles upon which such duties should be levied coming from abroad would be grain, meat, wool, sugar and other articles of enormous consumption in this country, and which are largely produced in the colonies, and which might be wholly produced in the colonies, and by British labor. On the other hand, the colonies, while maintaining their duties upon foreign commodities, would agree to a free interchange of commodities with the rest of the Empire, and cease to put a duty upon any product of the British Empire. (Applause.) This is the principle of the German Zollverein and that which prevails in the United States of America, and I do not doubt for a moment that this would be a strong bond of union between the British races throughout the world. (Applause.) Such a proposal might commend itself even to a Free Trader, because it would extend its operations to more than 300 millions of the human race. On the other hand, it would open up an almost unlimited market for our culture and other products. The details would require the most careful examination providing for exceptions to be made to the general principle. These exceptions I do not propose to discuss on the present occasion. If a proposal of this kind came from the Colonies it would not be met by a blank refusal from the people of this country. (Loud applause.) I hope you will not consider that I have gone beyond my duty in making these remarks. I am actuated solely by the strong desire I entertain that your deliberations should have some practical result in bringing us nearer to that object we all have in view, and which I do not hesitate to say is the greatest object which Great Britain can pursue, and which would, I believe, come at a critical stage of our history. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Sir A. K. Rollit, M. P., seconded by Lord Knutsford, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Chamberlain for his speech.

SIR DONALD SMITH'S AGREEMENT.

Sir Donald Smith, who was greeted with cheers, moved in amendment to the Toronto Board of Trade resolution this proposition: "Whereas the stability and progress of the Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bonds that unite the colonies with the mother country, and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that tends to the common welfare, and whereas this co-operation and utility can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products, therefore resolved—That this Congress records its belief in the advisability and practicality of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her Colonies and India on the basis of preferential treatment, and recommends that steps should be taken by Her Majesty's government to bring about an interchange of opinions on the subject between the mother country and the other governments of the Empire." In the course of his speech Sir Donald Smith said: In moving this amendment I do so in no spirit of opposition to the proposal of the Toronto Board of Trade, an indeed acting in union with my friends from Toronto and other Canadian representatives in putting forward the amendment, and the object is to place before this Congress a resolution which represents I hope the views of all the Canadian delegates, and will receive their support, and thus render more or less unnecessary the discussion of the other resolutions of a similar nature which are on the paper. We hope also that the terms of the amendment are such as will commend themselves to the representatives of the commercial interests of the United Kingdom who are present to-day.

WHAT WE ARE STRIVING FOR

here is not the discussion of the details of a commercial arrangement between

the Mother Country and the other colonies. That must be left to the government of the different parts of the Empire to formulate and arrange. What we want to do is to secure the acceptance by this congress of the principle of the Zollverein, and to have, in other so ably advocated. Quite recently it has been referred to by Mr. Chamberlain. It has also been discussed by the Canadian Parliament, Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Canada, in South Africa, Australasia, and also in other colonies. It was also adopted by the delegates of the different colonies who met together at Ottawa in 1894. Indeed, it will be seen that the two introductory paragraphs of the amendment are precisely the same as the Ottawa resolutions. The only difference is that the third paragraph of the amendment takes up a step further, and that the principle being conceded, Her Majesty's Government are requested to proceed to approach the other governments of the Empire with a view to the interchange of opinions on this important subject, which, if I may say so, is very closely connected with the development of the trade and commerce of the great empire. If Her Majesty's government will grasp the matter boldly and invite an expression of opinion from his speeches, said, this is all we believe not without hope that it may lead to the calling together of another great colonial conference in London, where the details of a measure satisfactory to the colonies themselves for the formulation of closer union in the mother country and the colonies is nothing more or less than the future of the British Empire, and that it is not possible that the advantages of the commercial consolidation of the empire might be so great that in certain circumstances no objection would be raised to it. Lord Rosebery, in one of his speeches, said, this is all we believe possible for you to maintain in the long run your present loose and imperfect relations to your colonies. 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THE PARIS BELLE MINE

Text of Chief Justice Davie's Judgment in This Important Mining Case.

His Reasons for Declaring the Location of the Claim Illegal and Void.

The Chief Justice has given his written judgment in Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Co. v. Jerry et al. This decision is of great importance to mining men especially, dealing as it does with the question of locating mineral lands in the province and what is that constitutes a mineral claim. The judgment is as follows:

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY CO. vs. JERRY ET AL.—The plaintiff company, incorporated by special provincial act (1891) and constructed, and which has constructed, a railway from a point near the town of Nelson to a point near Fort Sheppard, British Columbia, which work was declared by general authority of the government a grant of public land in aid of its railway, and in this action sues for possession of certain lands comprised within its grant to which the defendants claim title under locations as mineral claims alleged to have been made on the 17th June, 1892, by E. J. Noel, and on the 3rd January, 1895, by the defendant Jerry, the benefit of both of which locations has passed to the defendants, the Paris Belle Mining Company.

The plaintiff's title proceeded upon chap. 38, 55 Vic. (1892), which authorized the government to grant lands in the Electoral district of West Kootenay, not exceeding 10,240 acres for each mile of railway to be constructed, and that upon the filing and giving by the company of certain plans and securities there should be reserved from pre-emption and sale a tract of land on each side of the line of the proposed railway. Accordingly, on the 12th August, 1892, a reservation was made of a tract sixteen (16) miles in width on each side of a line running from the northeast corner of lot 97, group 1, to the international boundary line. It is not disputed that the conditions as to plans and security were complied with. The subsidy act provided for the selection and projection upon a plan to be filed by the company of alternate blocks of an area of six miles in width, that as the work of construction proceeded the government might issue grants of lands within the alternate blocks. On the 23rd March, 1893, the plaintiffs filed a plan showing the projection of alternate blocks, among which was exhibited block 12, containing a tract of land commencing at the boundary line of the province, and extending northwards and including the lands in question in this action.

The evidence shows that the actual survey on the ground was begun on the 24th September, 1894, and finished on the 29th November, 1894, and field notes were deposited in the land department on the 10th January, 1895. In pursuance of such selection the Crown, on the 8th March, 1895, granted to the company what is now known and described as section 35, township 9a, comprising the former block 12, and the plan filed on the 23rd March, 1893. Such grant excepts all mineral claims held prior to the said 23rd March, 1893. The Subsidy act declares that the company shall be entitled only to unoccupied Crown land, and that in the selection for any area within any of the blocks of land to be selected by the company which shall, before their selection, have been alienated by the Crown or held by pre-emption or otherwise as mineral claims, the company shall receive similar areas, of not less than one mile square, in other parts of the district.

The question in this action is, whether the defendants have a title paramount to that of the defendants over the lands covered by the alleged mineral locations or either of them; whether, in fact, they are to be deemed excepted from the plaintiffs' grant. The claims were located and recorded, the one as the "Zenith" and the other as the "Paris Belle." The location of the "Zenith," which, according to the evidence, was made on the 15th June, 1892, occupied most of the land which was afterwards staked as the "Paris Belle." The place where the present shaft of the "Paris Belle" is sunk is at the point where Noel did part of his assessment work on the "Zenith," and was found in the general act provides that in the event of a free miner entering upon lands already occupied, for other than mining purposes, he shall, previous to entry, give adequate security on the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, and after entry shall make compensation for any loss or damage which may be caused by reason of such entry. It is admitted that in this case no security was given, or compensation paid or tendered.

The plaintiffs contend that at the time of the "Paris Belle" location the land was already occupied by them for other than mining purposes, and was therefore not subject to location as a mineral claim, except under conditions which it was admitted were not complied with; in support of which contention the uncontracted evidence of Edward J. Roberts proved the situation of the claim in Block 12, adjoining the town of Rossland on the northeast; that the railway company had upon Block 12 a line of road and the station of Wanita; that the road was located in 1892 and was found in 1893, and that the station of Wanita was built in May or June, 1893. It was burned down or destroyed, and a new station, in the same place, constructed in the fall of 1893, and the railway company has occupied these stations from the time of their building until now, and has operated the railway since it was constructed. The records, both of the "Zenith" and the "Paris Belle," were further impeded on the ground that no vein or lode of mineral had been discovered, that no mineral in place had been discovered, and that, therefore, the land was incapable of being located as a mineral claim.

To the defendants' contention that the "Zenith" location existed at and prior to the 23d of March, 1893, the plaintiffs replied that the "Zenith" was never properly located, or staked, represented or worked, but was abandoned by Noel in 1892, and had consequently lapsed and become again waste lands of the crown. Upon the evidence the plea of abandonment by Noel of the "Zenith" was clearly established. He located the land in partnership with Joseph Villender, although he recorded in his own name only. He tells us that three or four months after the location he did some work starting a shaft. The work was of about the value of \$50. His partner was supposed to do his share of the assessment work but did not do so, and consequently he, Noel himself, did no more. Noel further states that either him or not doing his part of the assessment work, and he said he did not think he would do his portion; and when he said he was not going to do his work I quit. I never did any more assessment work on the "Zenith." There is nothing in the evidence at variance with the testimony of Noel, nor anything to show that any further work was done upon that location.

The "Zenith" claim, therefore, having been abandoned, I am of opinion, that immediately upon abandonment it reverted to and became the property of the crown (Regina vs. Demers, 22 S. C. R. 482), and as such within the plan filed by the plaintiffs on the 23rd of March, 1893, as part of block 12, which block was afterwards adopted as a division of the land by the government, and conveyed to the plaintiffs in one lot by conveyance by the government. It is established upon the evidence that before any other attempt at location of a mineral claim within block 12, the plaintiffs' railway was constructed to the station of Wanita built and rebuilt thereon. The block therefore became lawfully occupied, as to portion of it at least, for other than mining purposes, the evidence showing that the line was located in 1892 and finished in 1893. The plaintiff company, being then in actual, visible, occupation of the block was in point of law, and following well recognized legal authorities, to be deemed in constructive occupation of all of it. In Davis vs. C. P. R. 12 Ont. Rep. 724, it was held that "occupied lands" under the Railway Act, 46 Vic., Ch. 24 (D), denote lands adjoining a railway and actually or constructively occupied up to the line of the railway by reason of the actual occupation of some part of the section or lot by the person who owns it or is entitled to the possession of the whole. In other words, actual occupation of a part is deemed to be actual occupation of the whole. In Little vs. McGinnis, 7 Maine, 176, cited with approval in Harris vs. Mudie, 7 Ont., App. Rep. 429, the court remarks: "The deed may not convey the legal estate. Still the possession of a part of the land described in it may be considered as a possession of the whole, and as a disseisin of the true owner, and equivalent to an actual and exclusive possession of the whole." In Robertson vs. Daley, 11 Ont. Rep. 352, P., the owner of certain land in 1811, sold it to D., who went into possession and occupied until 1827 or 1828, when he was turned out by the defendant under legal proceedings taken by Dufait, who was put in possession and so remained until 1864, when he conveyed to O., through whom the plaintiff claimed. The actual possession had been only of about 10 acres. Held that D's possession was of the whole land, and that he could not be treated as a squatter so as to enable him to acquire a title to the 10 acres actually occupied. In Harson vs. Christian, 4 B. C. Rep. 246, I upheld the same principle.

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By section 34 of the act the interest of a free miner in his claim is to be deemed a chattel interest, equivalent to a lease for a year, and so on, "subject to the performance and observance of all the terms and conditions of this act." In Maxwell on Statutes, 3rd edition, page 531, the distinction is drawn, as exemplified by numerous authorities, between cases where the prescriptions of an act affect the performance of a duty and where they relate to a privilege or power: "Where powers or rights are granted with a direction that certain regulations or formalities shall be complied with, it seems neither unjust nor inconvenient to exact a rigorous observance of them as essential to the acquisition of the right or authority conferred." I think there can be no question that the rights and privileges conferred upon free miners in this province come under the head, and that, as remarked in Maxwell, at page 531, "the regulations, forms and conditions prescribed"—for the acquisition of the miners' rights and privileges—are imperative in the sense that the non-observance of any of them is fatal." See also Corporation of Parkdale vs. West, L. R. 12 App. Cas., 613. In Belk vs. Meagher, 104 U. S., 284, Chief Justice Waite remarks: "The right of location upon the mineral lands of the United States is a privilege granted by congress, but it can only be exercised within the limits prescribed by the grant." Upon the ground, therefore, of failure to observe the conditions of section 10, I am of opinion that the defendant's title fails.

I am also of opinion that the plaintiffs' title must prevail upon the further ground that the location of the "Paris Belle" was discovered and that no mineral in place had been discovered to justify the location.

The act defines the word "mine" to mean any land in which any vein or lode or rock in place shall be mined for gold or other minerals, precious or base, except coal, and "mineral" to mean all valuable deposits of gold, silver, etc. "Rock in place" is defined to be all rock in place bearing valuable deposits of gold, cinnabar, lead, copper, iron, or

other minerals usually mined, except coal; or in other words, that "rock in place" is practically synonymous with a "vein" or "lode," and, as stated by the witness, "mineral" means a mineral substance confined between some definite walls or boundaries. Where, then, you have this substance so located, and bearing valuable deposits of gold, or mineral, you have "rock in place," or "vein" or "lode" within the meaning of the act. It does not, I think, mean mere mineralized rock wherever you may find it, as suggested by some of the witnesses. Mr. Cronan, for instance, saying that mineral in place is to be found in rock. If I was to find it in earth or soil where apparently it had been moved, it would not be "mineral in place." He seems to think that wherever you find mineral in the country rock you have "rock in place." I do not think he is right. Taking the statutory definition of a "mine," "mineral," "rock in place," reading them together they are, in my opinion, intended to refer to a vein or lode (found in rock) carrying valuable deposits of mineral. The object of this act was, I think, to give the miner the right to acquire a vein or lode so found, and sufficient adjacent land to work it, and to give him no right to anything. All the sections of the act must be read in the light of the interpretation clauses, and, so read, seem to refer to a vein or lode in rock, and use the land for the purpose of mining it, and for no other purpose. Read particularly sections 10, 14, 20, and especially section 26. No free miner shall be entitled to locate a mineral claim on the same vein or lode except by purchase," but may hold by location upon any separate vein or lode. Section 30: "Should any free miner locate a mineral claim on the same vein or lode as all locations, excepting the location and record of his first claim on such vein or lode shall be void." Then section 36 provides that before he can obtain a crown grant the miner has to show that he has found a vein or lode within the limits of his claim, all implying the same thing, viz: that to have a location there must be a vein or lode—rock in place—and under the act of 1895, the spirit of the law, conspicuous throughout all the legislation is further demonstrated by requiring that before the miner can locate at all he must file a declaration showing his discovery of a vein or lode. In 23rd of March, 1893, the plaintiffs filed a plan showing the projection of alternate blocks, among which was exhibited block 12, containing a tract of land commencing at the boundary line of the province, and extending northwards and including the lands in question in this action.

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I am also of opinion that the plaintiffs' title must prevail upon the further ground that the location of the "Paris Belle" was discovered and that no mineral in place had been discovered to justify the location.

The act defines the word "mine" to mean any land in which any vein or lode or rock in place shall be mined for gold or other minerals, precious or base, except coal, and "mineral" to mean all valuable deposits of gold, silver, etc. "Rock in place" is defined to be all rock in place bearing valuable deposits of gold, cinnabar, lead, copper, iron, or

which is similar in character to the material which forms the walls of the veins where discovered. The country rock carries a certain amount of iron, but not in quantities which make it valuable for mining purposes, but the particles of iron do not of themselves indicate the proximity of a vein. Speaking of the "Paris Belle," with which he is familiar, Mr. Kelly says that the rock in that shaft is the same ordinary diorite or country rock which composes this intermediate belt; that in the little seams or counter-sinks in the rock, which are to be found, and sometimes there may be gold in some of them; but not as indicating a vein but being merely the ordinary mineralization which covers the entire country. To the same effect is the evidence of Mr. Funell, Mr. Noel originally located the property on the theory that wherever you found a contact between two classes of rock you would find a vein, but finding no vein in this case he abandoned the familiar view. The defendants' witness, Cronan, admits that there is no wall, he says that the rock bearing mineral of the "Paris Belle" is country rock, but he says also that diorite, or country rock, is a mineral in place of the "Paris Belle." He says he found mineral in place on the "Paris Belle"; but when asked what is "mineral in place" he defined it merely as "mineral in rock" as distinguished from "mineral in clay" or other formation. What he means, then, when he tells us that he found "rock in place" in the "Paris Belle" is merely this, that he found rock with mineral or a trace of mineral in it, which nobody doubts that he did, or that, in fact, anyone could find the same thing to a greater or less extent in the country rock. But that is very far from saying that he found "rock in place" according to its accurate definition, which means a vein, something between walls. Mr. Cronan further tells us that he took samples of this rock in place as he called it, "mineralized rock" as it is at most was—and found it to contain all the way "from a trace up to \$2 a ton in value." No one doubts this; the same thing might be said of any of the country rock in the vicinity, and in some cases it would not be surprising to find going as high as \$9.50, as another of the witnesses said; or as high as \$12 which was Mr. Burke's assay. But to discover such mineralized rock is not to have discovered a vein, which you would find a lode or vein; something upon which you could with advantage spend money in development.

Mr. Burke is asked, in reference to the "Paris Belle," "Is there a vein in it?" "mineral in place?" To which he answers "I think so," and then his examination in chief leaves him. But upon cross-examination he says he found neither foot wall nor hanging wall; he found what he calls a vein, sunk evenly between two walls, but he did not find either of the walls, because the vein is larger than the shaft and sunk in vein. Asked whether, by sinking further, he thinks a vein between walls could be found, he says, "That in some cases it would not be surprising to find going as high as \$9.50, as another of the witnesses said; or as high as \$12 which was Mr. Burke's assay. But to discover such mineralized rock is not to have discovered a vein, which you would find a lode or vein; something upon which you could with advantage spend money in development.

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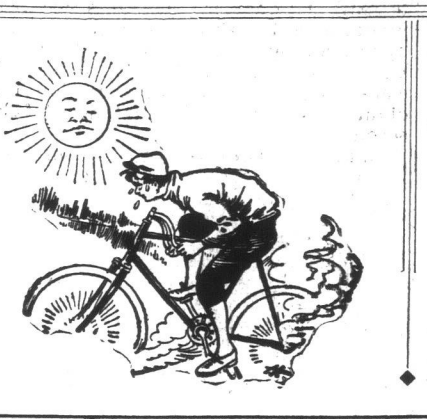
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minerals therein, and I take it that as between such parties the procedure adopted by the act must be rigidly followed, and in a proper case, is exclusive. But this is not a case of that kind. This is a claim to eject the defendants from the surface, which prima facie, under the crown grant, belongs to the plaintiffs, and certainly does so unless the defendants can bring themselves within the exception as the owners of a mineral claim held as such prior to the 23rd March, 1893. This, of course, means lawfully held anterior to that date, and then held not abandoned. There is nothing in the mineral act which I can discern dealing with anything else than mineral claims and mineral or mining rights arising under the statutes relating to mining. But here the plaintiffs make no claim to the mineral, as mineral; they are not, so far as appears, free miners themselves; they assert no rights upon which a free miner could base a claim. We must look to the scope of the act and not include within its purview cases which manifestly were not intended to be included by the legislature.

In Ralston vs. Wood, L. R. 15, Appeal Cases, 366, Lord Selborne says: "On principle it is certainly desirable in construing a statute, if it is possible to avoid extending it to collateral effects and consequences beyond the scope of the general object and policy of the statute itself, and injurious to third parties with whose interests the statute need not, and does not, profess to interfere." The very summary and unusual provisions of parts of the mineral act demonstrate the necessity of confining its operations within its scope. The owner of land knows that his title to the surface, at least, cannot be interfered with except by some person giving him clear and distinct notice of his adverse title. If he trespassed upon, he has the period prescribed by the statute of limitations applicable to the case to bring his action of trespass. He owns the land as his own to him and his heirs forever. With the holder of a mineral or mining claim the case is widely different. He holds the land for a special purpose only—that of exercising the statutory privilege of extracting the precious metal. There is nothing, then, unreasonable in the law, which confers the privilege, also exacting vigilance as one of the conditions upon which that privilege shall be enjoyed. Hence it imposes the obligation of watching for notices (not to be served personally or in the usual course, but by publication in the Gazette and by posting upon the ground), under which claims may at any time be made by hundreds of parties, and then within thirty days after such notices are filed what are termed adverse claims and the bringing of legal proceedings. As before remarked, these conditions and obligations may be reasonable enough when imposed upon the free miner who holds nothing but a privilege upon the mineral conferred by the act; but, to impose them upon a man who already holds prima facie title to the surface of the property, not for mining, but it may be, as in this case it is, for altogether different purposes, appears to me contrary to reason and justice, and not to be implied in the absence of clear and unequivocal statutory declaration. To carry such a contention to its full extent, the owner of an orchard or of ornamental timber simply because he had failed to watch the Gazette for notices of mining claims, of which he had never so much as thought. We have to avoid placing construction upon a statute which is repugnant to reason and ordinary justice, and as remarked by Lord Coleridge in Regina vs. Clarence, L. R. 22 Q. B. D., 69: "In the construction of a statute, if the apparent logical construction of its language leads to results which it is impossible to believe that those who framed or those who passed the statute contemplated, and from which one's judgment recoils, there is in my opinion good reason for believing that such results cannot be the true construction of the statute. See also Reg. vs. The Bishop of London, L. R. 23 Q. B. D., 429.

Mr. Taylor has referred me to the case of Dahl vs. Rannheim, 122 U. S. 260, where it was held that when a person applies for a placer patent in the manner prescribed by law, and all the proceedings are had which are required by the statutes of the United States, and no adverse claims are filed or set up, and it appears that the ground has been surveyed and returned by the sur-

veyor general to the local land office as mineral land, the question whether it is placer ground is conclusively established and is not open to litigation by private parties seeking to avoid the proceedings. But there is nothing in that decision in conflict with the reasons which guide me in this. The defendant's last claim for three acres of a placer location of forty acres made by the plaintiff, the claim to the three acres being founded on the contention that the three acres contained a lode or vein which the defendant claimed as a mineral location. The dispute there was as between miners to the precious metals sought to be extracted from the property. As I have pointed out, the Act was intended to be construed as depriving rights of that character, but this is not a case of that kind.

To sum up, therefore, I am of opinion: 1. That the land in dispute was not, prior to the 23rd of March, 1893, held as a mineral claim. 2. That at the time of the location of the "Paris Belle" on the 3rd of January, 1895, the land was occupied by the plaintiffs for other than mining purposes, and that therefore the entry and location of the "Paris Belle" was, for want of compliance with the conditions as to security pointed out by Section 10 of the Act, illegal and void. 3. That the location was also void, on the ground that "rock in place" had not been discovered. 4. That the failure of the plaintiffs to file an adverse claim does not debar them from impeaching the validity of the defendants' title. I therefore declare that the location and record of the "Paris Belle" mineral claim by the defendant Jerry was illegal and void, and that the defendants nor any of them are neither entitled to the rights and privileges of lawful holders of a mineral claim upon section 35, township 9, "A," Kootenay district, and that subject to the lawful acquisition in future of claims under section 8 of 55 Victoria, chapter 38, the plaintiffs are entitled against the defendant Jerry, for want of compliance with the conditions as to security pointed out by Section 10 of the Act, to recover their costs of suit, to be taxed in the usual way.

The British bark Edinburghshire, which arrived at Durban, South Africa, from Tacoma, had on board the captain and crew of the British bark Gitana, abandoned off Cape Horn, April 29, in a sinking condition. The Gitana was bound from Iquiqui to Hamburg with a cargo of nitrate. Advice from London, dated June 5, state that the Cape Horn scare continues and affords busy employment for brokers who sell marine insurance risks. The British ship Gitana, as well as the Gowanbank, has been abandoned off the Horn, and it is to be feared that the list of casualties has not yet been exhausted.

One Honest Man. If written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and many vigorous after years of suffering from nervous debility, and broken down by a long and painful illness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise perfect secrecy. Write to me, address, simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

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Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAER WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant FROST was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. The lawfully held DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARIBSON, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday.

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada or the United States, \$10 00. Part of a year at the same rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States, \$1 50.

Six months, \$1 00. Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

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SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

Sir Leonard Tilley was a representative man. He belonged to that large class of British American colonists who pushed their way to the front rank without any of the advantages which are now considered necessary to success. When he was a boy the Province of New Brunswick possessed very few institutions of learning, and the best of those existing were out of the reach of young Tilley. Like most colonists he had to begin to earn his own living at an early age. But he possessed an active mind, good abilities, unlimited perseverance and great force of character. He made the best use of the means of self-improvement that were open to him. At an early age he became connected with temperance organizations. The Lodge Room of the Sons of Temperance was his college. He attained prominence in the order we have named and through it obtained an introduction into public life. He distinguished himself in the Legislature of his native colony, and before he arrived at middle age became one of its leading men. His life was blameless. He was gentle in his manner and had none of the bumptiousness which is supposed to characterize self-made men. He lived to be Finance Minister of the Dominion and Governor of New Brunswick, and he maintained throughout his whole life the respect and esteem of his fellow countrymen.

A BUSINESS MAN'S OPINION.

Men who know nothing about farming and whose capacity for receiving new ideas is very small indeed, sometimes make light of and ridicule the experiments which the Government have been making to test the quality of the soil, and to find out the farm products that can be raised most successfully in the different parts of the Dominion. There are, however, other men with larger minds who appreciate the work done on the experimental farms, and who estimate at its true value what has been attempted of late years to improve the condition of the Canadian farmer. One of these is Mr. Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. The address which he delivered at the last annual meeting of the shareholders of the institution contains the following passage:

We are glad to know that they (our farmers) appreciate more and more every year the splendid work done for them by our Dominion experimental farms and by our provincial agricultural colleges and model farms. No doubt many of our farmers thoroughly realize that in order to keep pace with the rest of the world they must produce results from farming nearer than they do now to what the experimental farms have shown to be possible. We hope that before long the Dominion Government will enable the officers of the experimental farms to demonstrate what can be done with financial success in cold storage shipments to Great Britain. Money spent in this way will probably bring a quicker and more lasting benefit to the country than many of the bonuses to manufacturers and other aids to trade granted by the Government. In a year in which throughout almost the whole distributing branches of trade the merchants in dry goods, groceries, hardware and other branches have often sustained losses, than made profits, it is well to keep steadily before us the fact that our prosperity rests upon agriculture, and that unless that is right other things in trade are not likely to be right.

This is what a shrewd man of business, whose knowledge is extensive and whose outlook is wide, says about the encouragement given by government to agriculture. And there is no doubt that he is right. When the Government shows the farmers of the Dominion what are the best crops to be raised and shows them how they can be raised

to the best advantage, it does a very great deal towards advancing the progress of the country. And when it goes a step further and teaches them how they can best dispose of what they raise, it adds greatly to the benefits which it has conferred on the farmer. This is what it has done with respect to butter and cheese, and what it intended doing as regards fresh meat, poultry and eggs. The Government, by experimental farms, by dairying schools, by advances to butter and cheese factories, and by showing how cold storage can be applied to farm products in their conveyance to market, has put the farmers of the Dominion in the way of increasing the profits of their business at least a hundred per cent. Those who try to throw ridicule on what the Government has done and is doing in this direction display their own small-mindedness and advertise their own ignorance. Work that the President of the Bank of Commerce and men of his rank in knowledge and intelligence, set a high value upon, it is folly in two-penny-a-penny politicians and crossroads wiseacres to laugh at. We have read of a politician not a hundred miles from Victoria who at a meeting of agriculturists at the experimental farm was loud in his praises of the system and of those who inaugurated it, but who when haranguing electors at a political meeting condemned and ridiculed what a few months before he had commended most highly.

FARMING IN ENGLAND.

An obliging friend has sent us a copy of the supplement to the Tavistock Gazette of May 29, 1896. It contains nothing else than the report of a speech delivered by the Duke of Bedford at Thorney in the Isle of Ely. That speech shows very clearly the condition to which the farmers and the landlords of many parts of England are reduced. This is what His Grace said to the Thorney estate: From 1810 to 1895 there had been spent on that estate £214,713, and on maintenance and improvement £983,640, making a total of £1,598,353, or nearly eight millions of dollars.

"This," the Duke said, "is a large amount of golden thread to spin round one estate. And, gentlemen, what is the result in the present of the weaving that golden web in the past? Well, it is a very unsatisfactory result. Briefly, it is this: That the Thorney estate does not now pay its own way, and that the whole of the rent and more also is absorbed in maintaining the estate. Thus in 1894 there was a deficit of £1,814 15s. 3d., and in 1895 a deficit of £445 10s. This is bad, but it is nothing like as bad as in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Last year, excluding all expenditure on the Abbey and Park and Farm, I lost in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire £6,320."

Those who believe that the English landlord has a fine time of it, with plenty of money and nothing to do, must be puzzled to know how that can be and continue when to keep up an English estate costs more than it comes to.

The Duke showed that the taxes on the land are very heavy, and the trouble is that in these dull times, or rather these times of close competition with all the world, the money to pay the taxes is not always forthcoming. He is a free-trader and he cannot consistently ask for the protection which he, and British agriculturists generally, so greatly need, but he does ask to be relieved of part of the load of taxes he has to carry. His Grace discusses different modes of farming, but he evidently believes that at present prices farming in England, no matter what system is tried, will not pay. He tried an experiment on the small holding system and fruit farming. He at a very considerable expense prepared a few acres of land for fruit farming, and stocked it with trees. The work had hardly been done when the overseer paid him a visit and informed him that the rate on the land thus prepared had been increased threefold. This was not encouraging. We may say here that the land on the Island of Ely is splendid, capable of yielding thirty-six bushels of wheat to the acre, yet it does not pay to raise wheat in that part of England!

It is quite evident from the Duke of Bedford's speech that English free trade has not benefited the farmers of England. After a trial of fifty years agriculture is in a most depressed condition, and the farmers from one end of the country to the other are complaining most bitterly, and with good reason. In the course of his remarks the Duke of Bedford quoted a prediction uttered by Mr. Cobden which has not been fulfilled. In one of his speeches Mr. Cobden said: "We have no more right to doubt that the sun in the heavens will rise to-morrow than you have to doubt that in less than ten years from the time when England inaugurates the glorious era of commercial freedom every civilized community will be free traders to the back-bone."

Eight years later he declared that the time was at hand when other nations would be compelled by self-interest and by the reality of our prosperity to follow our example and adopt free trade. "Within seven years," said Mr. Cobden, "of our repeal of our duties, there will not be a custom house in Europe." Seven times seven years have gone by since that prediction was uttered and Great Britain is the only free trade nation on the face of the globe.

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

Mr. A. J. Balfour is not turning out a very successful leader of the House of Commons. He does not keep the men who have their own party well in hand. There has been something like mutiny more than once among the majority in the House. Mr. Balfour does not seem to understand his followers. His attempt last Monday to shelve the education bill through the opposition of his own friends was a failure. The Unionists could not in this matter be induced to follow their leader. It is singular that so remarkably clever a man as Mr. Balfour undoubtedly is, has not been able to find out what he can safely ask his followers to do, and when it would be unsafe to oppose their wishes or to trespass on their patience. Men possessing far less intellectual power than Mr. Balfour is endowed with, have been able to do pretty much as they liked in the House of Commons. This may be because they liked to do only what was expedient and possible. But this is precisely where a leader shows his ability. A successful leader soon finds out by observation, and perhaps by instinct, how far he can safely go in opposition to the wishes of his friends.

Harold Frederic, the very able correspondent of the New York Times, saw that Mr. Balfour was not developing into a strong and alert leader. In his letter of the 13th inst, he says:

As was suspected would be the case, Balfour's overlarge majority has proved too powerful for his ladylike driving, and it is now plunging about on its own account, not without danger that he himself may get trampled on in the process. He gave a public promise on Thursday to suspend the midnight rule the next evening, but on Friday he was forced by signs of a Tory mutiny to announce that he would not do so. His hurried rows of Tory buxks cheerer this announcement, apologetically, but their shouts must have had a painful sound in Balfour's ears. They signalled nothing but his personal defeat by his own followers. No leader of the House ever accepted such a humiliating position from his own party before, but it will be surprising if Balfour does not find these experiences thrust upon him at every turn. He is practically at a dead-lock in parliamentary matters, chiefly because of the amendments to the education bill which his own side of the House piled up. In his extremity he has called a meeting of the party for Monday, at which, for the first time, the Liberal-Unionists will also attend to listen to his appeal for a withdrawal of these amendments.

Mr. Balfour's experiences, though painful and perhaps mortifying, may be the discipline needed to make him an effective leader. His mistakes, like those of other and less eminent men, may have an educative effect.

IS IT TRUE?

The Monetary Times, of Toronto, says:

If the story be true, which comes by way of San Francisco, that Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato have set on foot a scheme to examine the region lying west and southwest of Lake Kootenay, British Columbia, the fact would indicate that these mining kings intend to make a venture into the great unmined lands that the expert found in the Rossland and Trail Creek mountain regions mineral riches far surpassing those of South Africa. If the facts be as stated, we may expect to see the investment in British Columbia. Cecil Rhodes owns 50,000 shares of the South African Company, representing something like one-half the whole capital. On him more than on any other individual depends the development of the immense region of Rhodesia, a country which may in general terms be said to be almost as large as Europe; his interest pretty fully falls, and his attention pretty closely fixed on that part of the world. Barney Barnato has immense interests in the Transvaal, but he has no love for the government, and not much hope of speedily obtaining for the Uitlanders the reasonable demands. There is no insuperable reason why these two men should not contemplate a joint venture in British Columbia. As to the relative richness of the gold mines of that province compared with those of the Transvaal, there is nothing improbable in the report. As a rule, the ores of the Rand are not of high grade; the use of modern inventions in making profitable low grade ores accounts for much of the success in gold mining in South Africa. The ores of British Columbia will probably, when they are fully developed, produce results more satisfactory than have the best ventures in the Rand.

MR. MCCARTHY.

Mr. McCarthy was not particularly successful on Tuesday last. He has succeeded in getting elected himself, but he has gained no accession to his party worth mentioning. He has lost his loyal and gallant lieutenant, Col. O'Brien, and it does not appear that he will make an imposing figure in the new House of Commons. He has made a great deal of mischief, it is true, and has benefited many whom he neither likes nor respects, but he has done himself no good, and his political prospects are, we should say, not particularly bright. It would not be at all surprising if he proves to be, politically, a very signal failure, and if his career will be regarded by young politicians in the future rather as a warning than as an example.

The Day's Fatalities.

Toronto, June 26.—The following fatalities are reported: At Point Edward, Frank Haley, aged 18, drowned; at Kingston, Mrs. Abbott, of Battersea, fell down stairs and was killed; a man named Frank Burns was run over by a train at Aylmer; while fishing at West Lake Cornelius, Bram was drowned.

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FAREWELL, DUFFERIN!

Retirement From the British Diplomatic Service—Forty Years in Public Life.

His "Last Speech and Confession"—"Europe a Standing and Armed Camp."

Lord Dufferin—or, to give him his full name, the Right Hon. Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava—is about to retire from the British public service, in which his career has been long, varied and distinguished. He is now seventy years old, and ever since 1855, when he accompanied Sir John Russell to Vienna in a subordinate capacity, he has held one Government position or another. Besides half a dozen minor posts he has been Ambassador to St. Petersburg, Rome, and Paris, as well as Viceroy of India and Governor General of Canada. Since 1891 he has represented the Court of St. James in London.

The annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris took place on the evening of June 1. Mr. Hardinge, the President of the Chamber, presided, and Lord Dufferin was the guest of honor. Lord Dufferin sat on the right of the Chairman and Lord Dufferin on his left. After the health of the Queen, Mr. Hardinge proposed the health of Lord Dufferin, expressing his regret at Lord Dufferin's departure and retirement from the diplomatic service. Lord Dufferin, in reply, made what he called his "last dying speech and confession, a sort of farewell to diplomacy. He said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It would be mere affectation upon my part if I did not recognize in the sympathetic terms of Mr. Hardinge's speech, and in the kindness with which my name has been received, a desire upon the part of those present to make me feel that it is not without regret that they welcome me for the last time to the highest authority in the expression of good-will is most grateful to my feelings. "At my various posts it has always been my wish to acquire the confidence of the English colony, and ever since I have been met with the most kind and cordial response at their hands. The imprimatur of his resident compatriots is of great advantage to an ambassador, and other country, and their approbation for their redress of the grievances of our adds to his authority. While being close observers of his conduct and attitude, it is a guarantee to their fellow-countrymen at home that he is not an unworthy representative of their sovereign and nation. "But proud as I may be of this flattering reception, the occasion, as you will understand, must be full to me also of many melancholy reflections. I quit this delightful capital, where Lady Dufferin and myself have lived so happily for the last four years, where we have had the greatest pleasure in forming affectionate relations with our French friends of former days, and where we have formed so many new ties. "To be an ambassador in Paris is recognized in every country as the ultimate reward and prize of the diplomatic profession. Nor need this be wondered at when we consider how all the aspirations of the intellect, of science, of art or aesthetic faculties, can be so fully satisfied within its precincts. Fully seventy early times Paris has been the Mecca, the Holy City of Arts, Sciences, and Letters, and the greatest of men, that adorn, nay, that create, civilization, and instead of threatening her sovereignty, succeeding ages have only confirmed its supremacy—a supremacy of which the great exhibit which I have inaugurated the birth of the next century will, I trust, prove the crowning triumph and consummation. "Nor, this being my last, dying speech and confession, I will refrain from taking this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to the public men of this country with whom it has been my good fortune to be brought in contact, by one and all of them have been pleased with the great courtesy, courtesy, and consideration; nor for a single instant, no matter what controversies may have arisen between us, have our personal relations ceased to be of the pleasantest and most congenial character. Even in regard to these same controversies, thanks to the wisdom and the amicable spirit of the two governments and the mutual esteem of M. de Douville and Lord Salisbury, many of the thorny problems which gave rise to them have been already removed from the arena of dispute, including what at one time appeared the most formidable of them all, viz. Siam, not to mention many other minor questions, to the satisfaction of both countries. And though a few differences in regard to territories adjoining the Niger are still sub judice, it may be reasonable to expect that they will disappear amid the assuaging amenities of the International Commission to which they have been referred. "Nor, if I dared to take such a liberty, would I willingly refrain from a kindly reference to the press of Paris. It is true when I was first subjected to its acute and patriotic observation, it was disposed to exhibit toward me an attitude—well, I will say an attitude of cynicism. But there were artificial circumstances existing at the time which sufficiently accounted for what happened, and, knowing in my own heart that I was in the discharge of the duties of my office in a spirit of loyalty and conciliation, convinced that no outsider could have come to France with a higher appreciation of the realities of its institutions, or who could have already worked more harmoniously with its representatives abroad. I had little doubt that your discriminating journalists would eventually recognize me for what I was, and that your country. Nor have my anticipations been disappointed, for even on those occasions when the newspaper polemics between the two capitals assumed a character of considerable vehemence, the embassy a land of Goshen unscathed and unassailed by the least injurious suggestion. "But ladies and gentlemen, however much I may lament being torn up with

bleeding roots from among you by the inexorable hand of the foreign office, in what, if we consider the eighty-seven years of your gay, energetic and hard-working honorary president, Sir Edward Blount, I may fairly call the very flower and summer of my days—I cannot complain of the rule which fixes the age at which I have arrived—and which, no power on earth will induce me to communicate to the ladies present, as the epoch for the compulsory retirement of ambassadors. My only doubt is whether it should not be enforced at an earlier period. "The Diplomatic Service is undoubtedly one of the most advantageous of the liberal professions, but it has certain drawbacks in these days of intense competition. It can only be entered after a severe examination, which implies an expensive education prolonged through many preparatory years. The earlier stages of the career are unmeretricious, and the work desultory, mechanical and often uninteresting. Its latter phases, however, are most attractive, full of responsibility and importance, and its prizes are as worthy of a man's ambition as any at the disposal of the Crown. "The thing that casts a shadow over the prospects of those who follow diplomacy, as indeed is the case in most professions, is the slowness, the uncertainty, and sometimes the stagnation of promotion. In this last event the younger members are suffocated by the solid crust of the ranks above them, while these in their turn grow stale and disheartened and the monotony and routine of their trivial though necessary duties. Now change and advancement are the very life of every career. It is the oxygen which revivifies our blood, brightens our intelligence, stimulates our initiative, and I assure you it is the greatest possible consolation to those who are stepping down from their high station to think that they are making room for younger men. "Even so, such a break with the past cannot fail to be painful, for it is not only the conclusion of a chapter, but it is the closing of a book. Though a man's life may be extended a few years beyond the span of his official existence, his record can never be more than a dry appendix printed in a smaller type, and on the face of it neither inviting nor worthy of perusal. "Nor, at such a turning point, can one help recognizing with a sense of regret one's many shortcomings in the service of one's country, and the insignificance of one's efforts for the advancement of its interests. Though brought into contact with great events and concerned with momentous issues, one's role is rather that of the object floating on a stream and indicating its course than that of the controlling force which hurls it along and determines its destination, for political reasons now less the fruit of individual effort than of those mighty popular energies which have been vitalized by our modern civilization. "And with this reflection there must inevitably be mingled a feeling almost of shame at the thought of how frequently one has entered into other men's labors, and obtained credit for achievements which, if their real origins and developments were scrutinized, would properly belong to those far more deserving than one's self. "In India this is especially the case, where, amid a thousand zealous laborers, of whom the world hears nothing, one vicerey plows, another sows, and another gathers the fruit, whether for good or evil. In the diplomatic service even our dispatches are often drafted by other hands than our own, and our unnamed subordinates prepare our successes. "In this connection I cannot help gratefully acknowledging the loyal assistance I have received from the various chancelleries of St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Egypt and Rome, while in Paris I am bound to admit that throughout the tenure of my post I have been the least industrious member of this zealous and hard-worked establishment, the burden of the day, happily for me, having fallen upon the shoulders of the two ministers plenipotentiary, Mr. Phipps and Mr. Howard, with whom it has been my happiness to collaborate. "But whatever may be the ups and downs of the diplomatic career, every member of the service, no matter how unpromising his post, may console himself with the reflection that if he is industrious, prudent, and above all single-minded, the bread he casts upon the waters will not be lost, and that perhaps when he least expects it his day will dawn. For, though, like every thing else, the outward aspects of diplomacy have changed since the beginning of the century, never have nations stood in greater need of the thing itself than at the present time. "What do we see around us? The whole of Europe is little better than a standing camp, numbering millions of armed men, while a double row of ironing and opposing fortresses bristles along every frontier. Our harbors are staffed and the seas swarm with ironclad navies, to whose numbers, I am forced to admit, England has been obliged, in self-defence, to add her modest quota. Even in the remotest East, the passion for military expansion has displayed an unexpected development. "In fact, thanks to the telegraph, the globe itself has become a mere bundle of nerves, and the slightest disturbance at any one point of the system sends a portentous tremor through its morbidly sensitive surface. We are told by the poets of old that when Zeus nodded, the golden halls of his Olympus shook to their foundation. To-day it would suffice for anyone of half a dozen august personages to speak above his breath or unwittingly to raise his little finger, and like heaven overcharged with electricity, the existing condition of unstable equilibrium which sustains the European political system would be overthrown, and war, waged under circumstances of greater horror than has been hitherto known to the experience of mankind, might eventually envelop not Europe but two, nay, all the four continents at once, since in every one of them representatives and offshoots of the contending nations would, of necessity, be brought into collision. "Well, ladies and gentlemen, it is to prevent a catastrophe of this kind that we meek, civil-spoken, and mild-mannered persons have been invented. Looking at us, you will perhaps say that we are but a poor and feeble folk, and our calling a sorry preservative against such dangers, but such as it is it is the best device that human ingenuity has been able to discover. After all, a very thin wire proves a perfectly effective lightning conductor, and for over fifty years, thanks to this unpretending agency, an unbroken peace has been

maintained between your native land and the country with whose prosperity and welfare your own interests are so closely connected. "And now it only remains for me to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me, and so to bid you good-bye. "In patriarchal times the departing prophet gathered his numerous descendants around his bed and pronounced over them a solemn benediction. Well, an ambassador naturally stands in loco parentis to his colony, but in these revolutionary days when our wives assume the imperial knickerbocker, our daughters exhibit their new womanhood by writing improper novels, and our sons their manners by referring to us as old boys' and 'ancient chappies,' the relationship between the past and the coming generations have been reversed. It is we, the fathers, who are required to be dutiful, and the most we dare demand of our children is that they should be indulgent. "Well, ladies and gentlemen, even adopting these modern standards of perfection, you have given me far more than I could have demanded at your hands, for your indulgence has been inexhaustible and unbounded. The cheers which have greeted me to-night will make ceaseless music amid the silence to which I am condemned, and on the strength of such encouragement I have still the resolution to walk in the ancient paths and to pray that every blessing and good fortune that Providence can bestow may fall upon you and yours, individually and collectively, and that this influential chamber may long continue to discharge its useful and beneficent duties to the mutual advantage of France and England."

PROSPECTOR'S FURNACE.

The attention of prospectors and miners is called to the merits of a new improved apparatus for testing and smelting various kinds of ores and minerals, such as gold, copper, nickel, silver and lead ores, refractory and compound ores. This furnace is designed and constructed by and for a prospector, who requires a serviceable furnace, easily transported over a mountainous region by a pack animal; that is complete and ready, and can be set up at any dump of low grade ores, that will not otherwise pay to ship with profit and make a good day's pay out of one to two tons of ore every day. To judge the price (\$125) for such an outfit—of a cupola smelter, knock-down bottom type, with extension when smelting ores, made of No. 10 steel plates with slag and metal spouts, rotary steel blower, countershaft with geared pulley for blast supply, by either water, steam or hand power; with three graphite crucibles, three steel ladles, a furnace steel bars and tools, only weighing complete 1,285 pounds—when the prospector can determine the value of one ton of the ore in a five-hour heat by the output of the bulb, and the investment is small. With a little ordinary intelligence of the average prospector, this five feet by three feet inside diameter little smelter, run on low grade ores, will not only pay for itself every week, but it will convince the skeptic beyond question that he does not believe with us that the little smelter must come to the ore. The fact that a great many of these cupola type smelters are now being adopted throughout the Western mining districts, and all giving entire satisfaction, is sufficient recommendation for the sudden demand as an absolute necessity to every prospector, mine owner, millman, sampling works or mining company. Full and complete instructions go with the outfit, which gives mode of treatment of different ores, directions as to setting up and starting smelter, fuel, fluxing material, and general smelting operation. A small size 2x4 of 1/2-ton capacity per five-hour heat, costs only \$65 and weighs 850 lbs., samplers, engineers and contractors for equipments of caloric and chemical reduction works.

VENEZUELA'S MISTAKE.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, June 25.—A much better feeling prevails here. From additional information received in official circles regarding the arrest of Mr. Harrison, the crown surveyor, by Venezuelans, the authorities here are now inclined to believe his arrest was not the result of some orders from Caracas, but merely the act of some local and irresponsible Venezuelans who acted under a misapprehension in regard to the territory claimed by Venezuela along the Acarabais, where the roadmakers were working. The government of Guiana has adopted this view of the case, and has cabled the home government to this effect. Consequently the colony does not expect any action upon the part of Great Britain beyond making strong representations on the subject to the government at Caracas.

PENANGTISHENE, June 26.—The large mills, etc., of A. Tessier have been totally destroyed.

ALEXANDRIA, June 26.—The flour mill of J. O. & H. Mooney has been burned.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. WILCOX'S GREEK BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THIRTY POLITICS

Mr. Balfour's by the Aba Educ

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LONDON, June week in home abandonment of cation bill. The never liked. The popular by the d clericals. This b

Mr. Balfour's inf circulate that t retire from th erment's busine The opposi on credit for defaile that it is the resu Conservative part that such a revolr any leader has be days of Peel, and nishes clear proof not tend to all "priest-ridden."

The Speaker con erment has suffe that it may remain years, but that is The Cobdenites brating the jubilee the Corn laws, b which, at which the Lord Playfair, L and Thomas G. Sh are among the spee An address was t to the father of the Rt. Hon. Charles B of parliament hampton, the only tette which carries success. On the ac curious statement; ception to the prej world."

This caused the G points out that t gather wonderful t to convert any of picion is beginning that the civilized w England will be a exists and may de which statesmen v Only the most rash prophesy that in success. On the ac tendency is in direc doctrine which it was established for a

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