MINING IN CANADA.

The Output of Our Mines Compared Compared With Those of the States.

Canadians Not Alive to the Splendid Resources of the Country.

The following address was delivered recently before the Canadian Institute Toronto, by Mr. W. H. Lynch:

The first fact to be noticed is that Canada probably has an amount of mineral wealth undeveloped equal to that of the United States. At least, we not only have the Northern half of the great western mineral belt of the continent (which is producing so heavily of the precious minerals, south of our border); but we have reason to believe that our portion will prove on development quite as rich as the Southern portion.

The second fact to be noticed is this that in the development of this natural resource, Canada is altogether behind the United States. The mineral output each year in the United States is about $600,000,000 while that of Canada is only $20,000,000. That is to say that while our undeveloped resources probably equal, their actual output compared with ours is about thirty to one! the silver output alone of the United States is $60,000,000, or three times the whole output of all the minerals of Canada.

The next fact noticable is that Canada is much farther behind the United States in the development of her silver mines than in the development of her mineral resources as a whole. The annual output of silver in Canada is only about $400,000, so that the annual production of silver there to its production here is actually about 150 dollars to one! Canada, indeed. as to development, is five times farther behind the United States in respect of her silver product than in our mineral production as a whole for while the United States produces 30 times as much mineral of all kinds as Canadians, they produce no less than 150 times as much silver

These figures are the latest I obtained, or those of 1888.

Next, I notice that Canada is likely to make an early and rapid development in the production of this particular mineral—silver—as rapid, possibly, as has been the increase of production in the States, during the last few years, the production of silver in the United States is largely on the great belt referred to, so well and fully described by that careful and talented scientist, Dr. G. M. Dawson. And that large amount of wealth was mined mostly in the mineral field which extends from the southern Boundry of British Columbia, southwards, out of $60,000,000 of silver mined in the United States each, year, Montana and Idaho, two of the States actually bordering on British Columbia, produced about one third. And the production of silver in one of these States, least—Idaho— has increased with extraordinary rapidity in the short time since these stytistics were taken, Colorado produced about one third of this $60,000,000; but the production of silver in Colorado has remaind comparatively stationery in say seven years previous to 1888, compared to the increase in the other two mentioned States. Colorado increased her production during those years only about twelve percent, while Montana's increase was 600 per cent. There is reason to believe that Idano since 1888 has made as striking an increase as did Montana during the period mentioned. It required Utah, Nevada and Arizona (all old mining fields,) to produce the remaining third of the $60,000,000. Indeed, it is only the comparatively new fields of Montana which have made any marked increase on silver production, in the period referred to, which fact is full of meaning, as affecting the question of what Canada may do. Thus we see that the whole of this immense silver output of the United States is the product of the southern half of a a belt of which the northern half lies in our own country.

As already stated, we have reason to believe that the upper or Northern portion of this belt is richer than the lower or the Southern portion which has already been so largely developed. Without attempting a complete demonstration of this fact, let us refer to one or two indications only of its correctness. The statistics of the United States show that the American portions of this belt which have been most recently exploited, or the portions nearest to Canada, contain the richest deposits of the whole belt. I have just given these statistics, in relation to the slight increase in production in the States farthest to the south, and the extraordinary increase already made and being made in the states just south of our borders, viz., in Idaho and Montana. The mineers who have been engaged in Montana, Colorado and Idaho practically all agree—as I know from personal intercourse with them within the last two or three years—and I do not hesitate to make this statement and have it go back, there that that part of the belt in Canada known as the Kootenay region, is probably richer than any thing that has been discovered in the Southern region from which this $60,000,000 annually has been produced.

The next fact I notice is that there are indications of immediate rapid development of this Northern or Canadian portion of the great mineral belt of which we speak. The rich discoveries of the Kootenay region are attracting the attention of the very mining men who have taken part in the wonderfully rapid development of the Southern portion of the belt. There is at the present moment througout all the western mining country a subdued excitement in anticipation of a great rush next spring across the Canadian border. The knowledge that railroads are being built in the new mining field that and the knowledge that American capitalists who are interested in the district are building a large smelter and refining works on Kootenay Lake, together with the now well known richness of the late discoveries, add to the growing conviction that there is an exceedingly rich portion of territory undeveloped. There is excitement in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, similar to that which followed the great discoveries at Leadville but one of these mining men said to me, concerning she expected influx into this new territory, "Leadville will not be in it."

The next fact to which I would call your attention is that these latest discoveries in Canadian Territory have been made at a propitious time in some very important respects. Mining to-day is carried on under better conditions than ever before. Development goes on far more rapidly now than it even ten or fifteen years ago. One reason for this is the fact that railways push rapidly into a good mining field. During the last fifteen years, railway men have found that one of the very best ways to get paying traffic is to run a road into a mining Camp, such, for instance, as the Coeir D'Alene in Idaho. Consequently, railroad men send experts into the new mining fields, and if they find the mineral to justify it, they build the road, without more ado. Mr. Corbin, one of the great railway promotors builders of the Western States, opened the well known Coeur D'Alene mining Camps in this way. He first sent men to examine and having become satisfied with the prospect, built a road, the first road in the field. He sold out soon afterwards to the Northern Pacific and it was not long before the Union Pacific followed and built another road into the same Camp, Mr. Corbin then looked about for new fields and soon his attention drawn to the Kootenay District. He first sent experts not once but several times, into the Kootenay Camps, to see what the showing and promise was. It is enough to say that on the reports of his experts he started at once to built what is now called the Spokane & Norther road, running from Spokane, washington, northward, taking in what is known as the Colville District, bordering on British Columbia, to the south. When he reached the boundary he found he needed a Charter, and he then came to Ottawa, during the session before the last, and asked for one. This he failed to obtain. The people of British Columbia obtained a substitute, is the short road connecting navigable waters of the district with railways. But thought Mr. Corbin was unable to get a Dominion Charter, the British Columbia people determined to get his road, and so they went to the local government and got a Charter, in the last session or the B. C. Legislature. They waited for a time to find if the Act would be disallowed, but as it was not disallowed is stated that Mr. Corbin has set men to work on a survey, and now the road will be built as first intended into the Kootenay Camp. The results will be that instead of three nights journy, as it was, a little over a year ago, with very little sleep, and very much discomfort, it will be only 5 or 6 hours ride in a palace car.

Another reason why mining development is so much more rapid and satisfactory is the great improvement which has taken place in mining in all its branches, in the last ten or fifteen years. These years represent a change in mining methods as great as has taken place in grain milling, agricultural implements, &c.

Without stopping to elaborate these improvements, I would show that in mining in the new fields of B. C. they are going to have the advantage of these discoveries and all this mining improvement.

Another reason is the fact that mining has a more legitimate basis than it has had in the past. Formerly it was too often a matter of secrecy. and strangers were kept out of the mines. Now in the Coeur D'Alene everybody is welcome, One may go and examine every operation of every department of the mines. In the old Nevada days that was impossible. The wealth of those who were working those mines was not all got from the mineral; a large proportion of it was obtained from the wages of servant girls and salaries of clerks, spent and lost in gambling in mining stocks. This gambling has all ceased now. It is an extraordinary fact that in the centre of the newest portion of development there is absolutely is less gambling in mining stocks than in wheat on the Chicago Exchange. This is because all mining there is on a legitimate basis. Any investments made are either to purchase prospects or to develop them, or to work the mines.

These facts are all to have an important bearing upon the development on our newly-discovered fields in British Columbia. In view of these facts, I venture to say that the silver output of this new district within the next five years will be greater than the present output of minerals of all kinds in the whole of Canada. The statement may appear to you to be a bold one, and in making it I feel sure I am keeping within the mark. I am willing that it should go into print, and shall not be afraid to face it five years hence.

Again it must not be forgotten, as Mr. Merritt has shown, the rapid development of our mining interests in B. C. silver production will stimulate development everywhere. It will stimulate the gold production in that region, and prosperity in mining there will reflect favorably on all mining in Eastern Canada.

I was going to ask you what might be the benefit to Canada of an extraordinary development within the next few years of these mineral resources. Consider what it would mean for Canada if we in British Columbia had a silver output of twenty million a year besides the production of other minerals. in that province alone. The city of Helena Montana, the center of a rich mining district, is said to be, and I believe with good reason, the richest city for its population, on the continent, if not in the world. Mining men who make their money somewhat easily, when they are successful, are very free in the use of their wealth, not only in the building up of fine cities, but in every other way, and so we may expect that the wealth which comes to our people from successful mining, will be one of the great sources of our future prosperity.

We have not been accustomed sufficiently to consider our mineral resources as an element in our prosperity. I myself, as an individual, have, until a year or two, regarded this country as an agricultural country. I do not wonder now that others so regard it, but when I went into the western portion of the country, the mineral resources which I found to exist there were a revelation to me. I now look upon Canada prospectively as a mineral, almost more than an agricultural, country.

Now comes an important question. In view of the early future possibilities of this mineral development which I have been speaking of how is Canada to get the largest advantage from it? I will just name two or three sources from which advantage is obtained from mineral production. The first is the advantage of general business activity induced by extensive mining, or the labor employed, and the stimulus to general trade. Mining leads, as I have shown, to the building of railways, and it seems to lead to the development of other resources, by increasing population. These advantages will come to Canada if our mineral resources are fully developed.

The next advantage is that which comes to the people, as a whole through the government levying a tax on mineral products. The latter is a matter which is attracting a great deal of attention lately. We see that the last local Parliament of Ontario has legislated in this connection, and so has the Parliament of Quebec, etc.; and it seems as though these new laws enacted by these local governments, well intended as they were, are yet rather crude. And it might be said, right here, that we want the most enlighted statesmanship to deal with the needs of this question. It is an object for the people to secure the greatest advantage in the mineral wealth which belongs to the people, without hindering the necessary development of the natural and hidden resources. What is needed is to promote development without at the same time incurring the danger of locking up natural resources in the hands of a few individuals, who may when individual ownership is once secured, for any selfish purpose, actually stand in the way of the desired development. This is indeed a difficult problem. I do not know that any country has arrived at a perfect solution of it, and I repeat that it requires the most enlightened statesmanship. Unfortunately, however, the thoughts of statesmen have hardly been directed to this matter. I refer to it because even such a hint as I have given may cause us to think more of this subject.

The last advantage is the amount of wealth which goes to the capital employed in the development of the mines. If there be a phenomenally rich district in Kootenay, as all who have been there agree in thinking there is, that means under existing conditions, that the capital employed there will reap extraordinary returns. Capital that is put up in London or New York, and invested in mines elsewhere will carry the returns back to London or New York whence the capital came. If the wealthy mining men of Montana, Idaho or Colorado, take up the development of the rich district, they will carry back the wealth to their own States; and if the mines yield unusual profit these people will get the benefit of the wealth which is the natural quarry of Canadians. If Canada is to have the maximum advantage from these her natural resources, then Canadian capital must take some part of the development of them, and thus it becomes a very important subject to consider how shall these resources be developed and who shall take a hand in the work.

Manifestly if Canada is to get the maximum advantage from her great natural resources, which recent discoveries have proved that she possesses, we must have enlightened legislation on the one hand, and on the other, intelligent application of energy and large and judicious investment of the private capital of her own citizens. I cannot do better than close this off-hand address with a quotation from the gentleman who preceded me—Mr. Merritt:—"I do not think I should be doing a patriotic thing did I not allude to the remarkable—almost phenomenal—richness of the mineral deposits in West Kootenay District, which a small amount of development work has disclosed.——West Kootenay will be heard from, with no uncertain sound.——Americans from Butte, Spokane and Seattle are beginning already to find their way in, and are buying up many of the valuable claims. Money is somewhat tight or there would be a regular rush."

Charity and Business.

A divorce of charity and business is unlawful. By divine decree they were united centuries ago, and whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder. When Christ enjoined upon all the law, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," he did not add, "except in hiring hands or making business contracts." But the world has labored on through all these centuries, trying to get happiness, while confining charity to Christmas Day, Sundays, and occasional gifts in benevolent and religious institutions. Exceptions there are; grand and noble exceptions; men and women who devote their lives to the work of uplifting others; men and women who hold the wealth they have or are enabled by business to secure, not for their own gratification, but as Stewards for the Infinite Giver. It is a blessed thing for the world that there are so many of them, whose charity is not pent up nor confined. But the fact to which attention needs most to be called is that the great majority of men and women still treat Charity and Business as if they had never been lawfully united. Appeal to nine business men out of ten in behalf of greater consideration for workingmen or clerks or others in their employ, and how many of them will fail to reply: "That is not business. I get my labor where I can get it best and cheapest, as I must in order to succeed in my business. I make such regulations as are required, in competition with others in the same work or trade, in order to attain success. It would never do to conduct a business enterprise as if it were a hospital or a benevolent institution. Charity has its place. I will do my part, in gifts to hundreds of benevolent and humane organizations, and in private aid to those who are known to me to deserve assistance. But no man can mix charity and business with success." So if the appeal be made to the women of the world, if they are asked to refuse the cheap goods that are known to be prepared only by grinding the poor and degrading the characters and destroying the lives of employes, how many will answer: "I cannot set these things right. I must buy where I can buy cheapest. That is my business and I should be unfaithful to my husband or children if I should spend for a thing twice what it costs because I think the poor sewing-girls are not paid enough. If I should refuse to enter a store where the shop-girls are overworked, what success should I have in the business of shopping? If I should show greater consideration of servants in my employ than others show, giving them better wages or allowing them different rules or treatment, it would be a waste of the money intrusted to me for the business of providing for the household. I must attend to my business as a matter of business, and then help the poor wherever I can, as a matter of charity." These are simple and obvious answers, and embody the law of life as it is for millions of people, who mean to do their duty, and who think they do enough for charity. But is that the Golden Rule? Did the Infinite Lawgiver call upon us to love our neighbors when not engaged in business with them? Would the world be worse off if men and women, in every relation and act of life, should exercise the same brotherly love and charity which they think it right to preach and practice on Christmas Day?

In Milan, Italy, there were 73 deaths in one day from influenza.

The Recent Crisis in Brazil.

In the January number of the *Forum* there is an article on the recent crisis in Brazil by Mr. Courtnay de Kalb, who has evidently had unusual opportunities of obtaining information. He shows that in the controversy between the late President Deodoro da Fonseca and the majority of the Congress which he dissolved, there were faults on both sides, but that first distinct violation of the Constitution was committed not by the Executive, but by the Legislature. The leaders of the hostile majority in Congress had formerly been Ministers under the Provisional Government, but had resigned in consequence of a quarrel with President da Fonseca concerning questions of financial policy. The President desired to put an end to Government guarantees of interest upon sugar-mill concessions, and to expend the money thus saved upon harbor improvements in Rio Grande do Sul. The quarrel culminated in bitter party warfare, in the course of which the President, exercising a right given him by the Constitution, vetoed the Incompatibility bill, which provided that no one should hold a State and a Federal office at the same time. Congress secured a two-thirds majority to pass the bill over the veto by excluding the vote of Senator Pedro da Fonseca, the President's brother, who, as Governor of Alagoas, was said to be too deeply interested in the result. Whether the President's brother should have taken part in a division on this bill may have been a matter of good taste and propriety; but there is no doubt that the majority exceeded their constitutional powers when they deprived him of his vote. The result of this high-handed action was to break off the negotiations for a reconciliation between Congress and the Executive which had been pending. Nevertheless, had the Congress stopped there, there is no reason to suppose that a *coup d'etat* would have been attempted by the Executive. The majority, however, of the Federal Legislature proceeded to pass a bill depriving the President of the right of veto. This was a distinct violation of the Constitution, which expressly endows the Executive with this right and specifies that an amendment to the Constitution can be made only in the following way, viz.: First, it must be proposed by a fourth part of either House of Congress, or by two-thirds of the States of the Union; next, it must pass three readings, then it must be held over until the following year, and finally, after again passing three readings must receive a two-thirds majority of the votes of the Chamber and Senate.—The Congress having thus notoriously exceeded its powers, the President imitated the example, and did, in his turn, what the Constitution gave him no right to do. That is to say, he dismissed the National Assembly. We need not recapitulate in detail what followed. The province of Rio Grande do Sul revolted, either because its inhabitants deemed the maintenance of republican institutions far more important than the profit derivable by them from local appropriations, or because the leaders of the Congress party promised to carry out the harbor improvements which the President had pronounced indispensable. The Government proving unable to suppress the revolt, the navy ultimately declined to support the President, who accordingly, resigned. Thereupon the office of Chief Magistrate devolved under the Constitution upon Vice-President Peixotto, who forthwith reconvoked the disbanded Congress. The sequence of events seems to prove that the Brazilians will not tolerate a violation of the Constitution by the Executive. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature can with impunity violate it. As the case stands the record of the Congress bears witness to such a violation in the shape of the bill denying the right of veto to the President. We shall look with interest to see whether public opinion compels a reversal of this illegal proceeding.

A Chinese Duck Farm.

Blackwood has a good account of a journey of 1,200 miles up the Yang-se-Kiang full of description and leaving on the mind the impression that China, besides being one of the most original of civilized countries, must be one of the most beautiful. The following passage may raise in some fowl-breeders a new appreciation of Chinese skill in disciplining their feathered flocks: "During our stay at Hankow we visited a duck farm. The process of keeping the ducks is simple. A large wooden shed stands near the edge of the river, where the owner of the farm or an employe spends the night with his feathered friends. There must have been several thousand of ducks in the farm we visited. Before sunrise the door of the shed is opened, and out run the ducks, scrambling one over the other into the river, where they spend the day feeding. As soon as sunset approaches, from all parts of the river they come, for they wander far among the rushes and islands during the day, and there is still more hurry and scurry to get into the shed than there was to get out at dawn. The reason is simple. Immovable by the door sits the Chinaman, a long cane in his hand, and woe betide the last duck to enter, for down on its back comes the long bamboo with a pain-inflicting thud. In this way punctuality is insured among the ducks."

Children could hardly have learned their lesson better than the ducks.

Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont., Jan. 11, 1889: "I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of lumbago. A lady friend of mine sent me a part of a bottle of S. Jacobs Oil, which I applied. The effect was simply magical. In a day I was able to go about my household duties. I have used it with splendid success for neuralgic toothache. I would not be without it." MRS. J. RINGLAND.

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Famine in Western India.

Russia is by no means the only country where the people are called upon to seriously consider whether in the course of the next six months they will have enough food to keep soul and body together. The absence of the accustomed rainfall in the western province of India has led to an almost complete extinction of the crops, so that the lieutenant governor at Madras has found it necessary to appeal to the viceroy at Calcutta asking that extensive preparations be made to supply hundreds of thousands and possibly millions of people with work and food. The experiences in India during the famine of seventeen or eighteen years ago were terrible in the extreme, in consequence of the absence of means of communication between the various parts of the country, for, while one section had more than enough to supply its needs, there was no means of cheap distribution. In the interval railways, canals, and roadways have been built so that it is possible to carry on relief operations now with a cheapness and certainty that were altogether impossible on the former occasion. There is one circumstance which is greatly in favor of the Indian sufferers that the relief funds will certainly be administered in an honest manner. If the same thing could be said of Russian work of the same character many thousands would have a much better chance than they now possess of living through the next twelve months.

"German Syrup"

Martinsville, N.J., Methodist Parsonage. "My acquaintance with your remedy, Boschee's German Syrup, was made about fourteen years ago, when I contracted a Cold which resulted in a Hoarseness and a Cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a Physician, without obtaining relief—I cannot say now what remedy he prescribed—I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received such quick and permanent help from it that whenever we have had Throat or Bronchial troubles since in our family, Boschee's German Syrup has been our favorite remedy and always with favorable results. I have never hesitated to report my experience of its use to others when I have found them troubled in like manner." REV. W. H. HAGGARTY, of the Newark, New Jersey, M.E. Conference, April 25, '90.

A Safe Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

The record of the federal election cases so far has been a splendid exhibit of the incorrupt manner in which the last general elections were conducted. Of 43 Conservative seats contested 34 have been settled—one by death (Kingston) nine by the members returned being unseated for some cause or other and 24 by the sitting member being confirmed in his seat. Of the 61 Liberal seats contested 43 cases have come to trial, with the result that 17 members of the opposition have been unseated for bribery, one of whom was disqualified; five have been tried and judgment suspended, and 21 confirmed in their seats. It will thus be seen that of the Conservatives tried, 27 per cent. have been unseated, while of the Liberals about 40 per cent. have been forced to step down and out for bribery. There are 30 vacancies; 26 of them are the result of the trials of petitions two, (Kingston, and Two Mountains,) caused by death, one (North Lanark) by appointment of Mr. Jamieson to the bench, and one (Richelieu) by the resignation of Sir Hector Langevin. It is quite probable that at least 15 seats, including those cases already tried and judgment upon which is reserved, will yet be voided, thus causing over 40 bye-elections before the next session of Parliament.

The Queen of Roumania is lying dangerously ill at Pallanza, a town in Italy.

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