MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

SALE OF THE LANARK CONCENTRATOR.

Last week I visited the little way station of Lowrie, just above Illecillewaet, on the C. P. R., once a very busy place, but now but for one family, entirely deserted. This family consists of Mr. J. E. Porritt, who since the Lillooet & Fraser River Goldfields suspended operations has been acting as caretaker for the company, and his wife and children. Some little time ago the aerial tramway was dismantled and purchased by the Molly Gibson Company, of Nelson, and the concentrator plant and building being now sold to the Payne Company, of Sandon, the services of even a caretaker are no longer required. The concentrator, like all the equipment at the ill-fated mine is in every respect efficient and well-designed, and it is housed in a building 50 x 130 feet, which is about to be torn down for the value of the heavy timbers is considerable. The machinery includes a rock-breaker, three sets of rolls, elevators, revolving screens, ten jigs, and four 6-foot Frue Vanners. The power was furnished by two 8-inch and two 16-inch horizontal turbines, developing 200 h.p. The nominal capacity of the mill is 100 tons in 24 hours. I was given to understand that Mr. Garde, manager of the Payne estimated that he had sufficient ore on the dumps at that mine the treatment of which by concentration would alone pay for the mill and its re-erection at Sandon, while there are 100,000 tons of ore in the backfillings.

THE TYEE COPPER CO., LIMITED

The last issue of the London Mining Journal contains the following reference to this Mount Sicker mine:

"This company was formed in April, 1900, for the purpose of acquiring certain copper gold mineral claims on Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and known as the "Tyee," "Herbert," and "Magic Fraction" claims. These properties have been since, the present prospectus informs us, duly vested in the company, the consideration paid to the vendors, a development company, being 80,000 £1 shares. In April of last year a prospectus sought subscriptions for 20,000 shares. These have been allotted and are fully paid. The company claims to have spent nearly £20,000 in further development and machinery, etc. It is now proposed to purchase a site for a smelter at $20 an acre, with the right to take water from an adjacent lake, and to acquire certain contiguous claims. The purchase price, which is disclosed as well as the names of the owners and the moneys they are each to receive, appears reasonable. Subscription is now sought to an issue of 80,000 £1 shares, upon each of which a commission of 40 per cent., is to be paid. Inasmuch as it stated that the company's consulting engineer has made a calculation from which a profit of 30 per cent. per annum should be made on the total capital of £180,000 and that a sufficient body of ore has been proved to keep the smelter employed for two years, those who are fortunate to get in on the ground floor should not do amiss.

THE IRON DEPOSITS AT KITCHENER.

Advantage is being taken of the fine weather to prosecute the development operations at the Kitchener iron properties with all possible despatch, as work is to be suspended during the winter months. The development work so far on the property consists principally of diamond drilling and open cuts, which have proved the continuity of the veins of iron. At present two shafts are being sunk on a ledge of solid iron ore 20 feet in width, which runs from 65 to 75 per cent. in pure metallic iron. On the mountain on which the Montreal Syndicate's property is situated over 40 claims have been staked this season, on all of which veins of iron have been found. A number of prospectors at work in the vicinity.

THE DUNCAN MINES.

The first meeting of the Duncan United Mines, Limited, since the amalgamation and reconstruction, was held the other day in London. In addressing the the shareholders the chairman stated that 108,492 shares had been allotted up to September 27. Regarding the programme of work he said: "It is our intention to proceed at once with the development of the Poorman mine, and the necessary instructions have already been given to our engineer at Nelson. We propose in the meantime to limit our operations strictly to this object, and until this work has been done to expend none of our funds on the development of our other properties, with the object of keeping down expenses, both here and at Nelson, considerably, as well as the expenses of our staff generally. The Poorman mine is to be developed by sinking a shaft on the vein to a depth of 300 feet below the present workings, and by running three tunnels therefrom on the vein at depths of about 100 feet apart. The station for the shaft has already been excavated, and our engineer, Mr. Woakes, is commencing the sinking. We are having a new compressor plant installed, with a capacity of eight large or 24 small drills as may be required which can be worked either by water power or electric power from the West Kootenay Power Company, whose wires pass close to our mill. The compressor plant which we had before was so severely damaged by an accident that it was not advisable to repair it. The new plant is expected to be installed within forty days, and in the meantime an old compressor of small capacity, which we bought with the Poorman mine, will be used. Should the development of the mine at depth bear out the above results, we will then proceed to increase the mill capacity to forty stamps; but until it has been proved to our satisfaction no money will be spent upon additional equipment beyond that required for sinking the shaft. In the present workings of the mine there are several thousand tons of ore in sight, and the ends of the three lowest levels continue in good ore. We have an excellent showing of ore all along the sole of the lowest level, and it only requires a continuance of this ore at depth to ensure profit."

Regarding the Granite mine the chairman announced that it had been bought in by the company.

THE SITUATION AT ROSSLAND.

The resignation of Mr. Kadish, superintendent of the Northport smelter, followed by that of Mr. Bernard McDonald general manager of the Le Roi Company, is a significant circumstance. It means that, in spite of statements to the contrary, the directors who have by this time received Mr. Frecheville's report, have refused to endorse Mr. McDonald's policy, and probably the appointment of a new manager will also result in a gradual settlement of the labor troubles in the Rossland district. That this method of overcoming the difficulties of the situation was decided upon some time ago, might have been guessed at by Mr. Bratnober's statement to the press, but the complete resumption of operations at the big Rossland mines would be too satisfactory a consummation to make it worth while to criticise the somewhat roundabout manner by which it were brought about. While the removal of the Whittaker-Wright influence may for a time place a limitation on speculation in Le Roi shares on the London market, the operation of the mines on legitimate and business-like lines must eventually be attended with results which will do much to restore that confidence in the intrinsic merit of the properties which stock manipulation and jobbery in the past has impaired.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SLOCAN CITY DIVISION.

A correspondent sends me the following summary of developments in the Slocan mining division during October:

"The month has been notable for as nearly perfect weather as is good for mortals; and preparations for winter have been generally well advanced. Ore has been coming down very freely for a summer month; half a dozen mines and prospects being on the list, and the weekly totals heading the record week after week bringing the total for 1901 to 5,003 tons.

Ten Mile Creek shows some activity on the Iron Horse, the Enterpriise mines on the point of starting their new mill and with a good crew at work underground. Several owners further up the creek have been surveying their properties.

"Twelve Mile Creek is quiet. The V. & M. people having shut down for the present and two other groups awaiting action under bond. The Myrtle group at the head of the creek will, however, be worked all winter by the owners, Tattersall Brothers, of Slocan.

"Springer Creek is as busy as ever. The new bunk house, cottages, etc., at the Arlington are now almost complete and models of their kind. The comfort and convenience of every one connected with this well managed mine is being thoroughly well looked after and, as the mining plant, ore bins, sorting houses, tramways, etc., were first put into shape, the company is to be congratulated on the first-class condition of the complete plant. Much of what has been said of the Arlington works might be repeated for the Recowilabi mines, which under the same general management are developing the Speculator group immediately above the Arlington.

"The Tamarac mines are busy with new buildings, etc., expecting a steady winter's development. The Bondholder and the Exchange will be worked under lease. The Ottawa has been leased and bonded for 18 months and the lessees have been busy for the past three weeks getting the outside work done to be ready for the first snowfall. The first payments have been made on the Erin, Peerless and Combination groups. These give the syndicate purchasing control of the big vein on Republic Hill, from Springs Creek to the Republic. No very important work on this is likely to be done before next summer.

"The Hampton group near the head of the creek has sent out another small shipment of six tons of its exceedingly rich ore.

The Monterey, at the extreme head of the creek, has shown up a 300 oz. pay streak.

"The statement is authoritatively made that the Chapleau, the Kilo Slocan and the Camp Mansfield properties have amalgamated. Why the Camp Mansfield properties are included is, I suppose, a question of 'haut finance,' as the capital of the new company is said to be £800,000. The Chapleau and Kilo properties adjoin and should be worked together; and if properly managed and not overburdened should prove profitable undertakings, but even with the assistance of the Joker to ask them to pay dividends on $4,000,000 is a little too much, beyond a joke, as it were.

"The Black Prince is under option to M. Morgues, of Paris. This property is looking well, this season's development having proved very satisfactory.

"Work is being continued on the Legal under the supervision of Mr. Balderston, one of the owners.

"Work in general continues to give satisfactory results. There is quite a little "smelter talk" rather premature, perhaps, but another season's active development may put the camp into such shape that the natural advantages at the foot of Slocan lake may be utilized for a big plant, with every prospect of success."

THE ATHABASCA TANGLE.

Nothing new has developed with respect to the tangle in which the Athabasca has got into, although word of a settlement is daily expected at the property. From a reliable source it has been learned that there is a breach between the Canadian and English shareholders in the company over the re-organization. It is said the English shareholders are desirous of re-organizing with a substantial assessment upon the company stock. The Canadian shareholders are represented as opposed to this course and as anxious to secure the control of the property from the English shareholders. Until these differences are adjusted it is said that nothing is likely to happen with respect to the deals which have been pending between the Athabasca and Venus and Exchequer companies.—Nelson Tribune.

PLACER MINING IN EAST KOOTENAY.

According to the Fort Steele Prospector $6,500 worth of gold was recently recovered by two companies operating on Wild Horse creek, this being but a partial clean-up of an expected return of $20,000. Perry creek placers have already yielded $2,000, and the total output, it is expected, will amount to between $6,000 and $8,000, making the total output for the district about $26,000 or $28,000. This will be an increase of over 100 per cent. over last year's production.

PROPOSED REFINERY AT TRAIL.

Mr. W. H. Aldridge of the Trail smelter, is reported to have stated that the chief difficulty feared by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the matter of the operation of a refinery is the supply of ores. It is not suggested that the necessary tonnage is not in the country, but the men who control it do not appear to be any too favorably inclined toward the refinery project and so far have not evinced any desire to contract for the delivery of their ores to the Canadian smelter and refinery. It is said the mining men resident in Nelson are now discussing how best to guarantee the necessary tonnage. The tonnage is the first consideration of the refinery promoters and any bonus which may be offered by rival bidders for the refinery will be a secondary matter. This of course all sounds plausible enough, but after all the establishment and operation of a refinery is merely a business matter. If the promoters of the project, whatever interests they represent, whether C. P. R. or those of any other corporation, can offer greater inducements to mine owners to influence the local smelting and refining of ores, then and not otherwise British Columbia ores will be treated at home. Patriotic considerations or sentiments do not enter into the calculation at all. If with the added advantage of a substantial government bonus local works cannot compete with refineries in the United States then evidently the time is not ripe for the establishment of this branch of industry in the province.

THE LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

The market is absolutely featureless, and the weakness prevailing last week continues, while speculation in Toronto has been restricted chiefly to dealings in Republic or Ontario mines. In Rossland Rambler remains firm and steady at 50 to 52. There have also been dealings in Centre Star at from 43½ to 45, and in Winnipeg at from 6¾ to 7. Cariboo McKinney has not recovered from the slump of ten days ago, and several sales are reported at 17; bids have been as low as 12. If the decline is merely due to bear manipulations, as reported, a speedy and early recovery may be looked for. Payne during the week has sold at 15¾ and at this price is undoubtedly a fairly good speculation. Fairview Corporation has advanced to 4 on favorable reports from the mine and the knowledge that no further calls will be levied.

THE SUFFERINGS OF JOB.

If the agonies of Job were any worse than the tortures of itching piles from which so many people are now suffering he had much to endure. The difference is that there is no reason for any one to endure the miseries of piles for a single day. Dr. Chase's Ointment has cured tens of thousands of cases, and is absolutely guaranteed to cure each and every case of piles. 60 cents at all dealers or by mail from Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SURREY FARMERS GET GOOD ADVICE

Successful Farmers' Institute Meetings at Hall's Prairie And Surrey.

The Surrey Farmers' Institute held a successful meeting in the school house at Hall's Prairie on the afternoon of October 26th, Mr. D. Johnson, the president, in the chair.

The secretary read a number of communications relating to stumping powder, which was followed by a discussion.

The president then called on Mr. Duncan. C. Anderson for his address on "Breeding and Feeding Hogs." Mr. Anderson stated that the first thing a farmer had to do in the production of anything was to see his market. It was admitted by all that British Columbia farmers had an unlimited home market for all the hogs they could raise, as the value of pork products imported into British Columbia in the year 1900 amounted to $1,000,000. The position here today was something similar to that of Ontario in 1891. Ontario at that time exported $600,000 worth to Great Britain, but reimported pork products to the value of $1,500,000 from the United States, while at present Ontario exported $13,000,000 worth of pork products to Great Britain. As to breed, he would state without any doubt that the improved Berkshire was the breed for British Columbia, as we had a home market to supply, while in Ontario they had to cross with Tamworth and Yorkshires to suit the English trade. Next in importance was when to kill or sell. In Ontario when the hog weighed 150 to 200 pounds live weight, this class of hogs fetched the highest price, while here in British Columbia a hog that would dress from 90 to 120 pounds secured the highest price and also was the cheapest to raise. As to feeding, it will not pay to raise on grain only; farmers must use clover in summer and roots in winter. He himself was a strong believer in cooking feed for hogs if fuel is not too dear, but he would steam and not boil. He would steam the roots, then mixed in his meal, shorts, oats, barley or peas, ground, till it formed a stiff mass, not sloppy, so that you could handle it with a spade. One kind of grain was not as good as a variety. As to choosing a brood sow, he would never go to the expense of a pedigreed sow, although he was a firm believer in the value of thoroughbred stock to draw males from to put new blood into stock from time to time. "Do not choose your sow from a fall litter," although on this point our conditions here might vary a little from Ontario. In Ontario they did not get enough exercise in winter, and therefore grew short. He did not want curly hair, but he liked a curly tail and twelve tits. He would serve at eight months. When his sow farrowed he fed a little gruel the first 24 hours, and would not feed full rations for two weeks. He would castrate young pigs when three weeks old. If done at this age it did not put any check upon the pig's growth whatsoever. A clean pen and a dry bed was most important. He would raise the bed two feet from the floor, as this was a great help to keep it dry. He was a firm believer in mixed farming. In 38 years' experience he never had a failure in all branches, and neither had he experienced low prices in all lines in that time.

Q.—Any cure for sows eating pigs?

Ans.—No cure.

Q.—Feeding roots when fattening did not produce soft pork.

Ans.—He produced firm pork although soft pork was one of the hog raisers troubles for which they could not account. They had made experiments with feeding, by feeding milk and grain, grass and grain and roots and grain, and still they would have an animal dress into soft pork sometimes. The highest priced bacon and ham on the English market was the Wiltshire, which was fed on boiled potatoes and barley.

Q.—Best temperature to scald hogs?

Ans.—165 to 180 degrees.

The president then called on Mr. Andrew Elliott for his address on "Feeds and Feeding." He did not believe farmers could raise first class bacon without roots. He differed with Mr. Anderson on the point of cooking feed for hogs, that is taking fuel and labor into account. In Ontario they fed mixed grains and roots and they produced bacon which fetched from 2 cents to 5 cents a pound more than United States bacon fed on corn. The only competition they had was Danish, English and Irish; the United States was not in it. Mixed June grass was a perfect ration, but the length of time it was perfect was short, and farmers had to study the value of different plants so as to have a balanced ration the year round. Timothy was too one sided. Timothy and clover did not come in together for hay, as the time varied when they should be cut, to contain the greatest feeding value. He was a great believer in turnips, although the analysis value was low; he believed that the juice of the turnip had a great value to extract the feeding values from rough feeds. In a new country like British Columbia farmers should keep more sheep to help to clear the land. He firmly believed that Ontario would not occupy the position she held today if it had not been for sheep in her early days. Weight for weight, rape was the very best feed for all kinds of stock, there being only one danger, that being blest.

Moved, seconded and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered the speakers.

Another good meeting was held in Surrey Centre town hall, on October 26th, at 8 p. m., Mr. D. Johnson, the president, in the chair.

The secretary read a communication re farmers mutual insurance.

Mr. Andrew Elliott rose and addressed the meeting as to his experience with a farmers' mutual insurance company, also giving an outline as to the manner in which it was managed. He had belonged to one since 1854. Last year it cost him $15 on close on $10,000 insurance. The highest he ever had to pay was $21 on $9,600, and the lowest $9 on $9,600 for one year.

Moved, seconded and carried that this institute is in favor of organizing a Farmers' Mutual Insurance company.

The president then called on Mr. D. C. Anderson for his address on "Field Roots and Potatoes."

"Why do we raise root crops?" said the speaker. We raise root crops to clean our land and to carry our stock through the winter in a thrifty, healthy condition. Here I would like to impress upon you the importance of agriculture in this our fair Dominion of Canada. In the year 1899 the value of all our fish amounted to $20,000,000, our minerals $45,000,000, our lumber $80,000,000, our grand total of all our agricultural products $800,000,000. Our minerals and lumber will be exhausted in the course of time, it therefore remains with the farmers of Canada to maintain the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion, and we can only do this by conserving the fertility of our soil. To do this we must rotate our crops. On my farm I raise a seven year rotation, viz: peas, fall wheat, roots, oats or barley and seed down, hay. Two years pasture. You will see by this that I sow peas after sod. This crop takes little from the soil. Then comes fall wheat. After the fall wheat is taken off I skim the land in August; in the fall I plow deep, during the winter I spread the manure on the snow, work it in, in the spring with the disc harrows, keep the fertility near the top of the land. The barnyard manure containing 500 pounds to the ton of organic matter, which we call humus; this has the ability to conserve the moisture during the hot summer months. I plant my potatoes at the commencement of June. I plow them in every third furrow, the furrows being 10 inches wide. This gives me the sets from good sized potatoes, two eyes rows 30 inches apart, I plant 15 inches apart in the rows. As to seed, small sets from small potatoes soon run out; use large to a set. The end with the most eyes I cut off and do not plant. From experiments carried on for five years this has given an average yield of 69 bushels per acre more than using small sets from small potatoes. Eight days after planting I harrow and continue to harrow every few days till the potatoes are up two or three inches. I practise shallow cultivation, as it enables the potatoes to make better use of the moisture during the hot, dry summer months. Turnips I also sow in rows 30 inches apart, 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Here also I practise level cultivation. The benefits of cultivating the root crop is not only to kill weeds, but to cover the bare ground between the rows with a dust blanket which has the effect of conserving the moisture for the use of the plant instead of its being absorbed by the heat of the sun through capillary attraction.

This address was followed by Mr. Andrew Elliott, who spoke on "Home." In his address the speaker brought out the strong points of all the advantages of a country home over a town or city home.

A vote of thanks was tendered the speakers in reply to which Mr. Elliott asked for a vote of thanks to the president, Mr. D. Johnson, which was given in a most hearty manner by all the ladies and gentlemen present.

H. BOSE, Secretary.

ALLEGED ABDUCTOR.

Case for the State Against William Hensley of San Francisco.

The state has closed its case in the preliminary hearing in San Francisco of William Hensley, the San Francisco bar-keeper, charged with the abduction of the two little girls brought to Victoria by Blanche Lewis, of Vancouver.

Bessie Vincent, aged 16, corroborated the story told by Sadie Cook, and gave in detail an account of her coming to Victoria in the company of Blanche Lewis, to whom Hensley had introduced the Cook girl. After the steamer left San Francisco the woman told her that she was not to go on the stage, but was destined for a notorious house. The witness saw a telegram from the Tremaine woman concerning the purchase of tickets for the party.

Then came Lottie Vincent, who substantially reiterated the testimony of her sister. Mrs. Cook testified that her daughter Sadie was not of age, and that she had not given her consent to her being taken from San Francisco or removed from her custody.

"Billy" Abbott said that he was present in the Oberon on O'Farrell street on October 13 when Hensley introduced the complainants to Blanche Lewis. He overheard the proposition concerning the girls going on the stage, but understood that they should go into a notorious house.

"I don't know this young gentleman," said Abbott, pointing to Hensley. "I only met him once or twice before that night. He got to the Oberon before me and when I went into the place the Lewis woman was sitting two or three tables away. He introduced me to her, too. I didn't know her before that. When I heard this young gentleman talk to the girls about going away, I told him that they lived at home with their folks. I also told him that he would surely get into trouble if he did not look out, and that besides there were plenty of girls around town for the business he wanted these girls to go away for."

Detective Anthony testified to an admission made to him by the defendant to the effect that he had introduced the girls to Blanche Lewis. The witness also recounted the general facts of the case, including the release of Blanche Lewis at Victoria on the statements of the young companions that they had met on the steamer as a passenger and knew nothing of her beyond that.

Public Library.—There were issued from the public library in October 2,036 books; ladies taking 994 and gentlemen 1,042. The highest number issued in one day was 118, and the average number 78. Thirty new members joined the library, 15 ladies and 15 gentlemen. There were added to the library shelves: B. G. Gazetteer and Directory, 8th volume, 1901; Encyclopaedia Canada, 6th volume, with Index—Topical and Personal—to the 6th volume; reports, Geographical Survey, Canada, with maps, volume 11, 1898; Legislative Assembly Journal, B. C., volume 30, 1901; Catalogue Library, Royal Colonial Institute, London, 1901.

MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

Once there was a sawed-off Attorney who had studied until he was Bleary around the Eyes and as lean as a Razor-Back. He knew the Law from Soup to Nuts, but much learning had put him a little bit to the Willies. And his Size was against him. He lacked Bellows.

He was an inconspicuous little Runt. When he stood up to Plead, he came a trifle higher than the Chair. Of the 90 pounds he carried, about 45 were Gray Matter. He had Mental Merchandise to burn but no way of delivering it.

When there was a Rally of some other Gabfest on the Bills, the Committee never asked him to make an Address. The Committee wanted a Wind-Jammer who could move the Leaves on a Tree 200 feet distant. The dried-up Lawyer could write Great Stuff that would charm a Bird out of a Tree, but he did not have the Tubes to enable him to Spout. When he got up to Talk, it was all he could do to hear himself. The Juries used to go to sleep on him. He needed a Megaphone. And he had about as much Personal Magnetism as an Undertaker's Assistant.

The Runt lost many a Case because he could not Bark at the Jury and pound Holes in the Table. His Briefs had been greatly admired by the Supreme Court. Also it was known that he could draw up a copper-riveted Contract that would hold Water, but as a Pleader he was a Pickerel.

At one time he had an Important Suit on hand, and he was Worried, for he was opposed by a couple of living Gas Engines who could rare up and down in front of a yap Jury for further Orders.

"I have the Law on my Side," said the Runt. "Now, if I were only Six-Feet-Two with a sole-leather Thorax, I could swing the Verdict."

While he was repining, in came a Friend of his Youth, named Jim.

This Jim was a Book-Agent. He was as big as the Side of a House. He had a Voice that sounded as if it came up an Elevator Shaft. When he folded his Arms and looked Solemn, he was a colossal Picture of Power and Repose. He wore a Plug Hat and a large Black Coat. Nature intended him for the U. S. Senate, but used up all the Material early in the Job and failed to stock the Brain Cavity.

Jim had always been at the Foot of the Class in School. At the age of 40 he spelled Sure with an Sh and sank in a Heap when he tried to add 8 and 7. But he was a tall Success as a Book Peddler, because he learned his Piece and the 218 pounds of Dignified Superiority did the Rest.

Wherever he went, he commanded Respect. He could go into a strange Hotel and sit down at the Breakfast Table and say: "Please pass the Syrup" in a Tone that had all the majestic Significance of an Official Utterance. He would sit there in silent Meditation. Those who sized up that elephantine Form and noted the Gravity of his Countenance and the fluted Wrinkles of his high Brow, imagined that he was pondering on the Immorality of the Soul. As a matter of fact, Jim was wondering whether he would take Ham or Bacon with his Eggs.

Jim had the Bulk and the awe-inspiring Front. As long as he preserved a Napoleonic Silence he could carry out the Bluff. Little Boys tip-toed when they came near him, and Maiden Ladies sighed for an Introduction. Nothing but a Post-Mortem Examination would have shown Jim up in his True Light. The midget Lawyer looked up in Envy at his mastodonic Acquaintance and sighed.

"If I could combine my Intellect with your Horse-Power, I would be the largest Dandelion in the Legal Pasture," he said.

Then a Happy Idea struck him amidships.

"Jim, I want you to be my Associate Counsel," he said. "I understand, of course, that you do not know the difference between a Caveat and a Caviar Sandwich, but as long as you keep your Hair combed the way it is now and wear that Thoughtful Expression, you're just as good as the whole Choate Family. I will introduce you as an Eminent Attorney from the East. I will guard the Law Points and you will sit there and Dismay the Opposition by looking Wise."

So when the Case came up for Trial, the Runt led the august Jim into the Court Room and introduced him as Associate Counsel. A Murmur of Admiration ran throughout the Assemblage when Jim showed his Commanding Figure, a Law Book under his Arm and a look of Heavy Responsibility on his Face. Old Atlas, who carries the Globe on his Shoulders, did not seem to be in it with this grand and gloomy Stranger.

For two hours Jim had been rehearsing his Speech. He arose.

"Your Honor," he began.

At the Sound of that Voice, a scared Silence fell upon the Court Room. It was like the Lower Octave of a Pipe Organ.

"Your Honor," said Jim, "we are ready for Trial."

The musical Rumble filled the Spacious Room and went echoing through the Corridors. The Sound beat out through the Open Windows and checked Traffic in the Street. It sang through the Telegraphic Wires and lifted every drooping Flag.

The Jurors turned Pale and began to quiver. Opposition Counsel were as white as a Sheet. Their mute and frightened Faces seemed to ask, "What are we up against?"

Jim sat down and the Trial got under way.

Whenever Jim got his Cue he arose and said, "Your Honor and Gentlemen of the Jury, I quite agree with my learned Colleague."

Then he would relapse and throw on a Socrates Frown and the Other Side would go all to Pieces. Every time Jim cleared his Throat, you could hear a Pin drop. There was no getting away from the dominating Influence of the Master Mind.

The Jury was out only 10 Minutes. When the Verdict was rendered, the Runt, who had provided everything except the Air Pressure, was nearly trampled under foot in the general Rush to Congratulate the distinguished Attorney from the East. The Little Man gathered up his Books and did the customary Slink, while the False Alarm stood in awful Silence and permitted the Judge and others to shake him by the Hand.

MORAL: An Associate Counsel should weigh at least 200 Pounds.

GENERAL BLOOD AND VILJOEN

Particulars of the Meeting Recently With Boer Leader at Lydenburg.

From London Times.

Whatever opinions may be held as to the advisability of treating with the Boers at the present stage of the campaign, there can be no doubt that the interview on August 25 between General Sir Bindon Blood and General Ben Viljoen at Lydenburg will have been the means of establishing a far better understanding of our British methods and principles among a certain section of the Boer people.

In our weariness of the struggle we are apt to lose sight of the fact that even among the Boers there may be some who, misled neither by ignorance of the military situation nor by the specious falsehoods of certain leaders, remain true to their principles in spite of the personal ruin to which their steadfastness must inevitably lead them. General Viljoen and the members of his staff who were with him when he rode into Lydenburg, for the purpose of discussing various points that had been the subject of correspondence between him and General Blood, are of this class. They were fortunate in the general they were to meet. Courteous, warmhearted, and sincere in his likes and dislikes, General Blood combines with the instincts of a British gentleman a good-humored shrewdness in discussion against which Viljoen's long list of grievances were soon found not to be proof. The aggrieved Boer general of the morning disappeared in the practical man and honest soldier who rode out of the town in the afternoon to continue hostilities until such time as it pleases the government to whom he has sworn allegiance to order him to lay down his arms and abandon a hopeless struggle.

The main object of Viljoen's interview with General Blood was to inveigh against "the employment of armed natives and the use of native chiefs and their men as allies." His statement was exaggerated. The latter clause of the indictment referred to an occasion when a native tribe took reprisals on the Boers for an unprovoked attack. General Blood was able to hand Viljoen a full statement on the subject drawn up by Lord Kitchener, explaining the circumstances in which Kaffirs have been allowed to carry arms and the strict injunctions given to native tribes to abstain from all acts of aggression. Viljoen read the statement carefully, and seemed satisfied with its contents, for the subject was dropped at once.

More interesting, perhaps, than the main item in the Boer general's indictment are the minor grievances that had been compiled to support the more weighty charge. The business of war has ever some lighter moments, and possibly Viljoen was not deceiving himself when he included in his statement a protest against the proposed grant of a million pounds, for the purpose of reinstating burghers on their farms after the war, being styled an "act of grace." The protest, however, is instructive. Boers themselves urge that the conquered countries must be ruled with a rod of iron, but they warn us that we have to deal with a proud people whose loyalty will readily be given to rule of strength and justice, if unnecessary causes of offence are avoided. Viljoen further took exception, and this time he stated he was expressing the general feeling among his followers, to "Mr. Chamberlain's imputation that the Boers still in the field were only banditti." His people, he said, felt the charge deeply; he really did not think they deserved it; and the use of such language tended to embitter feelings on both sides. Every one who met General Viljoen and his staff on this occasion will readily admit that the form to which they take exception is inapplicable to them, but they forget the extent of country over which we are fighting, and failed to realize that those of their countrymen who, on the lines of communication and elsewhere, cause us most worry, are inclined to adopt tactics that justly earn for them the reproach of being banditti.

Another point raised by Viljoen was rather more technical. He objected to the practice of sending out under a flag of truce copies of British proclamations to the Boer commandoes. He considered it constituted a misuse of the white flag, and asked if there was any ruling on the subject in the Geneva convention. Nor did he think it "fair" that the wives of burghers on commando should be sent out from concentration camps to try to persuade their husbands to surrender. The Boer general seemed to be under the impression that the women were made to go out, and that in some way or other a "condition" was imposed upon them that they should try to bring their husbands back. When sir Bindon pointed out that it was impossible to send women out against their will and still more impossible to dictate to them what they should say to their husbands, Viljoen saw the wisdom of the argument and laughingly assented to General Blood's suggestion that the remedy lay in his own hands, as his outposts could easily turn back the undesirable visitors.

It was noticeable that the word "independence" was not mentioned throughout the interview, and the inference may be drawn that in the minds of some of the more practical Boers there is nothing more to be said on that subject. General Viljoen did not disguise his anxiety for peace, and added that his feelings were shared by the majority of the burghers of all ranks under his command. As a soldier, however, he could not "come in" until his government surrendered and a general peace was proclaimed, and this view, he said, was firmly held by all the best of the burghers. As to the future of the country he had no misgivings. A large number of the Boers would elect to emigrate—to Canada or Australia, he thought. They had no objection to British rule; in fact, they would prefer to be under it rather than any other foreign power. But the reason for the emigration would be a dislike to remain side by side in the altered circumstances with the colonials they had known in former days. Those Boers, he added, who remained would be found to be law-abiding citizens, and would willingly help the government in the maintenance of order. And, finally, in General Viljoen's opinion, the capture or surrender of the Transvaal and Orange Free State governments would alone bring about peace.

Honor to whom honor is due, and it is a matter for regret that more of the Boer leaders do not give public utterance to the sentiments entertained by General Ben Viljoen. The British force that occupied Carolina for several months was recently withdrawn. Within a few hours Boers entered the town. The following Sunday a thanksgiving service held in the church—that church in which four months previously Louis Botha had caused a message to be read out to the effect that the British were at war in Europe, were withdrawing their troops from South Africa, had to march to the sea because the Boers had entirely destroyed the railway communication, and would be staying but a day or two in Carolina—and devout Boers gave thanks "that their return to Carolina could be regarded as an earnest of the final restoration of their whole country," and prayed for "grace to treat aright those of their brethren who had surrendered to the enemy."—London Times.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Chinese Statesman in a Very Serious Condition.

Pekin, Nov. 1.—Li Hung Chang's foreign physicians tonight pronounced his condition grave. He has had hemorrhages for the last two days. His death would probably affect the negotiations as to Manchuria, which he has been conducting with M. Paul Lessar, Russian minister to China.

London, Nov. 2.—The Standard publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent: "As a result of the violent opposition of the viceroys to the Manchurian convention, it is said that the Empress Dowager notified Li Hung Chang of her resolution to denounce it, and that Li Hung Chang on hearing this became ill."

Prince Hu, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard has been appointed to represent China at the coronation of the King Edward.

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Dated this 26th day of August, 1901.

ANTHONY C. MOUAT.

No. 724.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

Certificate of Incorporation.

I hereby certify that "The Atlin and Canadian Development Company, Limited," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies' Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 30th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the company has been incorporated:

(a.) To carry on all kinds of exploration business, and in particular to search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals and precious metals, and to search for and obtain information with regard to mining claims, mines and mining districts:

(b) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to sell, dispose of and deal with mines and mining rights and undertakings connected therewith, and to work, exercise, develop and turn to account mines and mining rights and any undertaking connected therewith, and to buy, sell, refine, manipulate and deal in minerals of all kinds:

(c) To search for, get, work, raise, sell and deal in coal, timber and other merchandise or products:

(d) To purchase, charter, build or otherwise acquire steam and other ships, vessels, stages or conveyances, and to operate the same both for carriage or passengers and freight:

(e) To carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value or render profitable any of the company's property or rights:

(f) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and other things capable of being used in connection with metallurgical operations or required by workmen and others employed by the company:

(g) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, and carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this company:

(h) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property or any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business:

(i) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments:

(j) To sell or dispose of the undertakings of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company:

(k) To procure the company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place:

(l) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

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