

## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1893.

## CONVICTED.

The Times, last evening, accuses us of stating what is not true with respect to the Mayor's statements regarding the city loans. It is very positive, and its language is strong. It says that "all these accusations are brought against the Mayor by the paper and its correspondents on the assumption that he failed to mention the rates of interest borne by different city loans which he mentioned, but that assumption is utterly false. Mr. Beaven did mention the rates of interest, and therefore the charge of suppression does not stand." Well, to put the matter beyond the possibility of a cavil, we will reproduce the passage of Mayor Beaven's speech which we utilized, as it appears in the Times, no doubt carefully revised by Mayor Beaven himself. Here it is:

Another matter that he would refer to was in regard to some debentures. Two loans were sanctioned by the ratepayers, one to erect a market building and the other to purchase a site. The two loans amounted to \$100,000. The council of 1891 were unable to sell the debentures at a satisfactory price, so they borrowed \$85,000 at 8 per cent. on the security of the debentures. This council of 1892 thought could be improved by remedial legislation, so they obtained power to change the debentures so that they could be issued in currency or sterling and redeemed at either New York, Montreal or London. Unless the \$85,000 and interest had been paid, the debentures would have fallen to the holders at the end of the year. Under the authority of the statute, the council took up the debentures, so that instead of going at 85 they were sold at 94. He therefore thought that the ratepayers had no reason to complain on account of that matter. Although he did not take the credit himself nor yet give it to the aldermen, he would have to congratulate the city on the price obtained for the city bonds during the past year. They were disposed of at a better rate than ever before in the history of Victoria. The Council had occasion to issue debentures under the City of Victoria Act for \$185,000 for 25 years at five per cent. This did away with a lot of floating debt, and after advertising the debentures in the different financial centres they then for 104 net. (Applause.) Usually every man that touches the debentures makes a commission, but regardless of all this they sold for 104.

The reader will observe the rates of interest, with the single exception which was named, are not given. As we read the passage we do not know which to wonder at, the most the importance of the Times or the disingenuousness and deceptiveness of Mayor Beaven.

The reader will observe that Mr. Beaven did not give the rate of interest of the bonds which were hypothecated, neither did he tell his hearers what was the rate of interest of the bonds by which they were replaced. Yet it is on these two facts that the significance of the comparison hinged. Here is a flagrant instance of that form of lying known as *suppression veri*.

The conclusion to which Mr. Beaven led his hearers by the suppression of the truth was that the city was the gainer of \$12 on every hundred dollars' worth of debentures which were sold. There can be no doubt that he carefully led up to this conclusion.

Under the authority of the statute," he said, "the council took up the debentures so that instead of going at 85 they were sold at 94." In this statement, as it reads, a direct falsehood is perpetrated. The impression conveyed is that the same bonds were hypothecated at 85 were afterwards sold at 94. The truth is that they were not the same bonds, but different bonds, bearing a higher rate of interest. The hypothecated bonds bore 4 per cent. interest, and the bonds by which they were replaced bore 4 1/2 per cent. Did Mr. Beaven tell his hearers this? He did nothing of the kind. He deliberately deceived them.

In the next comparison he makes he is almost equally disingenuous—we had nearly written dishonest. He introduced his statement by a flourish of the oratorical trumpet. "Although," he said, "he did not take credit himself, nor give it to the aldermen, he would have to congratulate the city on the price obtained for the city's bonds at a better rate than ever before in the history of Victoria. The Council had occasion to issue debentures under the City of Victoria Act for \$185,000 for 25 years at five per cent. This did away with the floating debt, and after advertising the debentures in the different financial centres they sold for 104 net. (Applause.)" Here again the rate per cent. on which the comparison is instituted is not given. Everyone knows that a jag-handled comparison like this is no comparison at all. The only rate per cent. given is the five per cent. If the Mayor had told his hearers that five per cent. bonds at 104 were a better bargain for the city than 4 1/2 per cent. at 94, intelligent men who understand the subject would have seen immediately that he had stated what was absolutely untrue, for 4 1/2 per cent. at 94 are better terms for the borrower than 5 per cent. at 104. But Mr. Beaven suppressed the truth, and he did not give his hearers a chance to judge of the accuracy and the fairness of his statements.

Our readers now see that we have proved every statement we made from the Times' own report. We have shown that Mr. Beaven did suppress the truth in a most shameless way, and that he tried to gain credit for himself by telling only so much of the truth as was calculated to produce a false impression.

The Times owes us a humble apology. For its own credit sake it should retract what it has said. It has, we believe, been egregiously duped in this matter. The editor has, we are greatly inclined to suspect, allowed statements to be made in the editorial columns which he did not take the trouble to verify. If that is the case, he finds that he

's now the victim of misplaced confidence. If he has not been deceived he has acted the part of bully and bravo for Mr. Beaven. But he ought to have known that the Colonist does not care a rush for either Pecksniffian gush or journalistic flattery.

## A PECULIAR CASE.

The jokes that are made at the expense of the lawyers as a class, are unending. They are represented as caring for nothing but their fees and their costs, and the jokers are never tired of manufacturing witticisms, the object of which is to create the impression that if once a piece of property gets into the hands of the lawyers, they will be sure to take out of it all that is worth taking. The idea that a property, while in the hands of a court of law, could be improved and made more valuable, would be considered too bold for even Joe Miller himself to venture to promulgate. If he had represented a lawyer as sacrificing his time and expending his energies in an endeavor to make a bankrupt estate solvent, ninety-nine humorists, so-called, out of every hundred, would have pronounced his statements the bitterest kind of irony and would have tried to understand them in a sense the very opposite of that which the words literally conveyed.

But what the conventional satirist would have us believe is impossible has actually taken place in the Province of New Brunswick. The Parks cotton mill was saved from going into liquidation two or three years ago by the action of Judge Palmer, of the Equity court. The concern remained under the control of the court, and Judge Palmer set himself to work to save it from being completely wrecked. He kept it in operation, closely superintending its management even to the extent of buying the raw cotton himself and selling the goods. It is said that he devoted a third of his time to the affairs of the cotton mill. He, however, accomplished his purpose. He saved the concern. A few days ago the counsel for Parks & Son made a statement in the Equity court which must have been satisfactory to all concerned. He announced that the company was then in a position to pay all overdue accounts, including that of the Bank of Montreal and an old claim of Miss Parks of \$8,000. After all debts were paid and every creditor satisfied, the company would have sufficient working capital to go on with. The mills, he said, were \$150,000 better off than when the suit began, this being the amount of profit realized during the few years in which the property was under the control of the court. Judge Palmer, having done what he intended, wished to be relieved of all responsibility in connection with the case. "He had thought it his duty not to allow the property to go to destruction if it was possible for him to save it, and he was glad that he had succeeded so well."

Here we see a valuable property saved by a lawyer, not to enrich lawyers, but to pay lawful debts and to prevent its owners being utterly ruined. We hope that when a professional joker after this is tempted to perpetrate a chaste jest at the expense of the legal profession he will remember the Parks cotton mill case and make the unfortunate mother-in-law or some other defenseless creature the subject of his scathing sarcasm.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S RANK.

A cursory glance at the Public Accounts for 1892, shows that British Columbia stands third in the list of revenue-producing provinces. It is first of the minor provinces. This is the list:

| Province.            | Customs Receipts. |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Ontario              | \$ 3,371,270      |
| Quebec               | 1,667,083         |
| British Columbia     | 1,414,884         |
| Nova Scotia          | 1,301,440         |
| New Brunswick        | 1,018,320         |
| Manitoba             | 778,855           |
| Prince Edward Island | 154,005           |
| N.W. Territories     | 16,628            |

Victoria also stands third on the list of Dominion cities as a revenue producer. This is what very few of the Eastern provinces can bring themselves to believe. Here are the figures as they appear in the Public Accounts for 1892:

| City.          | Customs Receipts. |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Toronto        | \$380,321         |
| Halifax        | 316,434           |
| Victoria       | 288,979           |
| St. John, N.B. | 218,782           |
| Hamilton       | 173,039           |
| Quebec         | 171,202           |
| London         | 143,413           |
| Ottawa         | 136,713           |

It might be supposed that at British Columbia in proportion to its population paid so much more than any of the other provinces it would be favorably considered when appropriations for public works come to be distributed. But such is not the case. Instead of the wants of this province being better looked after than those of the other provinces the reverse seems to be the case.

Victoria sent to Ottawa last year, besides \$916,834 customs receipts, \$148,782 excise duties, making in all \$1,065,616 as its contribution to the Dominion revenue. Yet in the face of this everyone knows how difficult it is for Victoria to get even a "fair show" from the Ottawa authorities. Towns in the East in which there is not half the business done have handsome public buildings, while Victoria's custom house and post office would be a reproach to the poorest town in the East.

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

The Times found itself perplexed yesterday. It saw only too clearly that it had completely proved our position from its own report of Mr. Beaven's speech. We did not wince a sentence from its context in order to get the evidence we required. We gave our readers the whole passage in which Mr. Beaven made the comparisons to his own praise and glory and to the dis-

advantage of his predecessors. We left nothing to be supplied. But it would not do to say nothing, so search was made through the Mayor's speech, and in a passage in which the Mayor was discussing quite another subject, namely, the proposed consolidation of the debt, a sentence was found in which rates of interest were named, and it was out and made to do duty as exculpatory evidence. But the trick is too clumsily dishonest to deceive any one. Mr. Beaven had told his story in his own way; he had made the impression he intended to create, and there was not, we venture to say, a single man in the audience who connected the roll call of loans with the percentages with the account which the Mayor had previously given of his wonderfully clever financing. It would have been far better for the Times to have confessed that the Mayor was caught in trying to play a very shabby trick.

## THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT LAW.

The Local Improvement Law, although it has been for some months in operation, seems to be but little understood. Many appear to think it a compulsory law, and that under it the citizens will be compelled to pay for improvements whether they want them or not.

This is quite a mistaken view, both of the principle of the law and its mode of operation. It is not a compulsory law, and it is optional with the majority of the property owners of any street or block whether it shall be applied to the locality or not. The law cannot be put in operation or a dollar of expense under it incurred if the majority of those whose property it is proposed to improve, decide that the improvement for any reason, or for no reason at all, is not required. Every property owner within the city's limits would be clear in his mind. The City Council cannot, under the law, force an improvement on him if he and a majority of his neighbors are against it being made.

In this, it is different from the law that, up to the time of the enactment of the Local Improvement Law, was in force. Under this old law the Council could order that an improvement should be made, say in the James Bay district, without saying to the property-owners that or any other part of the city as much as "by your leave"; and whether he was benefited by the improvement or not, every taxpayer in the city would be forced to pay towards that improvement. The resident of Victoria West might console himself with the reflection that his turn would come by-and-by, but how long he would have to wait for the needed improvement depended on the whim or the interests of the majority of the Council, who might have a good deal else to do than to attend to the wants of the property owners of such places as Victoria West. The chances are that he would have to wait a long time before anything would be done towards giving him the improvement he needed, and even then he would have no voice in deciding where it was to be done or how it was to be done.

Then all improvements having to be paid for out of the general revenue of the city, either very few improvements would be made or taxation would become exceedingly high. And the Council in sanctioning improvements would always have before their eyes the fact that the high rate of taxation and few improvements, as all ratepayers know, are the principal results of the old system. Citizens had to pay for improvements that did not benefit them, and in many cases the improvements that they wanted were not made.

Under the Local Improvement Law, whenever a locality needs an improvement, and a majority of the inhabitants make up their minds to have it, there will be no difficulty in obtaining it. The property-owners to be benefited will have to pay for the improvement, it is true, but they will be released from the obligation of paying for other people's improvements in other and distant parts of the city. The whole cost of the work will not come upon them at once. It will be spread over a period of ten, fifteen or twenty years, as may be arranged. The illustration of the working of the law given by Alderman Hunter at the Victoria West meeting is so clear and so much to the point that we cannot do better than to reproduce it:

A report, Mr. Hunter said, had been made by the city engineer as to the grading, etc., of the Esquimalt road. The improvement to be made would, it was estimated, cost \$12,000, which was about \$150 per lot, and if they could have the street graded, side-walks on both sides and made a magnificent avenue. It would advance the price of property at least by 50 or 75 per cent., and spreading the payments over 20 years would cost each of the owners about \$1.75 per month. If the Local Improvement by-law were to be repealed, how was this going to be done? If they lived to be as old as Methuselah, they would never see the time when \$12,000 would be taken out of the general revenue of the city to do the work. (Applause.)

When once the Local Improvement law is in good working order the general rate of taxation will begin to lower. The Corporation having nothing to do as regards public works but to maintain those already made, the drain on the revenue will be very much less than it would be if the Council had to provide out of it all local improvements. The low rate of taxation would go a long way to compensate property-owners for what they had to pay for the improvement by which their property had been bettered and increased in value, and besides this, a great many more improvements would be made.

## VERY MUCH PLEASED.

Some very much pleased with the effects of Hagar's 4th Festival. Our family had been greatly troubled with severe colds in the chest, etc., and have been promptly relieved by the valuable medicine which we willingly recommend.

CLARA A. MCKENZIE.  
Clarendon Station, N.B.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver Municipal Matters—Wind Damages at Plummer's Pass—Fishing Licenses Issued.

Mainland Teachers' Institute—Snow Slides on C. P. R.—Society News—An Architect Abroad.

(Special to the Colonist.)

## VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 5.—There were 173 interments at the city cemetery in 1892. The Trades and Labor Union are organizing for combined action. This evening the W.C.T.U. held a meeting which will affect more or less materially the coming elections.

The officers of the Homer Street Epworth League were elected to-night. A successful New Year's ball is in progress at the hall of Sons of Temperance.

The performance of Uncle Tom's Cabin filled the opera house Wednesday night. Three prominent brewers are in the city on a pleasure trip: L. E. Best, of the Best Brewing Co.; P. Jung, of the Pabst Brewing Co.; and L. T. Schmidt, of the Butte City Brewing Co.

The case of J. E. Best, of Court Pacific, A.O.F., took place last night, a large attendance of members being present. The officers were as follows: C. K. W. B. Hendry, S.C.R.; L. E. Best, President; W. Tryphall; Secretary, S. G. B. Hendry; W. Kelly; J. W. Ed. Darden; S.B. G. Payne; J.B. Rob. Story; Trustees, F. M. Rattenbury, the architect, has sent plans to Ireland for the erection of a building there. British Columbia lumber and shingle will be used throughout.

Rev. G. R. Maxwell will officiate at the opening of the Presbyterian church at Ashcroft.

Master Dowling, of British Columbia, left for Victoria to-day with a number of Masons to install the officers of several A. F. and A. M. lodges at the capital. Mr. J. H. W. will hold Supreme court here on the 10th.

L. O. L., No. 1,589, will attend Christ church in a body next Sunday. The Council of the C. P. R. are occurring frequently, and give the Company much trouble in keeping the line open. The snow fall is unusually heavy.

The dockets of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

already opened committee rooms, and Mr. Cope wears a stereotyped smile of recognition on the street.

The Salmon River was the scene of festivity to-night. A very creditable musical entertainment was presented and a highly enjoyable evening spent.

Mr. W. H. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Brown, at the Prince's street parlour, last evening. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. J. F. Betts, assisted by Revs. E. Robinson, E. R. Maitland and A. E. Green.

Housebreakers are thought to be numerous in Vancouver, and the police are lying low to get a subject for a terrible example. Mr. E. Parker, of Toronto, died here yesterday of cancer of the stomach.

Steamer Wilmington has been towed into port by the Islander. She ran aground in the Narrows on Wednesday night, owing to fog, and was pulled off by the Islander. The steamer came along next morning.

There was a very good audience at the Opera house last night, on the occasion of the appearance of the Calhoun Opera Co. They are a small company of artists. The audience applauded them unstintingly and the papers liberally praise them. Their music was good, and the comic opera of Pasha exactly suits the performers.

It was honestly rendered, well balanced with nothing to jar the musical ear. The young ladies completing the harem of the Pasha are pretty and well trained. Each solo was executed to perfection.

John Potter's tender has been accepted for \$8,935, being nearly \$8000 less than the bid of the highest bidder.

A deputation from the Trades and Labor council waited on the Board of Works yesterday in reference to Dr. McMillan's submission of a city contract. The matter was referred to the city solicitor.

The C.O.F.E. M.U. will attend Mr. Maxwell's church in a body on 15th inst. The members of Pacific lodge and visiting brethren from Westminster will also attend.

A meeting of the ratepayers of Wards 1 and 2 was held last evening, and aldermen candidates aired their views far into the night.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 5.—A good deal of comment was heard about town to-day, on the action of the new council in reducing civic salaries all round. The reductions will save the city about \$6,000 annually.

The move is generally favored. The C. P. R. are occurring frequently, and give the Company much trouble in keeping the line open. The snow fall is unusually heavy.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

The docket of the January session County Court at eight o'clock, yesterday, on Monday next. A number of C.P.R. men will go from here.

works to perfection, and is just the thing for the work required.

The clay pigeon match at the Half-Way House, on Monday, was an interesting event. Sixteen entries were made, and Messrs. C. Wilgras, W. Lobley, L. H. Adams and J. Bell, acted as handicappers.

D. H. Adams won first prize with a score of 14; Dan Jones second, with 11; C. G. MacPac third, with 10 each.

There is to be seen in Whitefield's Crescent boat store one of the most diminutive palm trees of hand-made top boots ever exhibited, the work of a brother-in-law of the proprietor.

They have already taken first prize at the Provincial Exhibition, Victoria. The boats are perfectly made, being fine examples of hand work.

At the fourth annual exhibition of the British Columbia Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock association, in Victoria, C. G. Dempster of this city will exhibit three of his splendid thoroughbred dogs, including Bruce, a St. Bernard pup, and Harcourt Garry, a sable colley. Dr. A. McKim, of East Wellington, will also be among the exhibitors from this district.

PLUMMER'S PASS. PLUMMER'S PASS, Jan. 4.—Late accounts of damage done by the wind storm of Wednesday week reached here to-day from East Point. The pier and ways belonging to the lighthouse were washed away, also two rowboats, the property of Mr. Georgeon, and the lighthouse-keeper, the picket fence around that building was laid low by the wind, while many minor incidents were reported.

The wind blew with terrific force against the lighthouse, the top was blown to and fro, and at times impeding the progress of the light, which is a revolving one. "Old Settler" says the tide at the time was the highest that has been known for the past twenty years, and a log which had been lying on the beach for that period of time was carried away by the outgoing rush of water.

NELSON. (From the Miner.) The Nelson made a special trip to Kaslo on Thursday with the mail, returning to Nelson on Friday.

G. W. Hughes has succeeded in getting 25 tons of feed into the Sloo for his pack animals. He says the road will be completed to the town of Watson by the end of the year.

Bob Yall is recovering from a severe illness. The citizens of the Lake country have made arrangements with Commodore Buchanan to have their mail carried in from the head of the lake about the outlet, between Nelson and Balfour be closed for navigation.

Mr. W. Wallace has closed down the Nesaho mine at Alsworth and has gone out to Seattle for a month or two.

Everything is now complete for the starting of J. M. Burke & Co.'s bank at Kaslo. Their bank license will date from January 1st, 1893. Mr. Gullam has taken a large contract to ship ore from the Bluebird mine.

C. Chambers has bonded the Chambers mine to J. M. Burke for the largest sum yet paid for any mining property in the Sloo, and has gone out to Spokane for rest and change.

The report which E. D. Ingalls, Dominion inspector of mines, will shortly present to the Government will contain interesting information concerning our district. Among other things a list of the shipping mines is given, and it is stated that the Mountain Chief and Mountain Boomer will also ship ore shortly.

The amount of ore shipped to date is estimated at 160 tons, and 40 tons are being brought down to Kaslo weekly, but are not sent on to the smelter as the navigation companies will not guarantee delivery.

With regard to work done in our immediate vicinity, at Toad Mountain a considerable amount of work has been done on the Silver King, on the Dandy 4000-foot tunnel has been driven, tapping the ledge 120 feet from the surface. A level has been run on the ledge from the surface to the tunnel, and in the process work done on the western end of the Ironworks exposed a very large ledge carrying gray copper yielding high assays.

Last year's work on the Ironworks was continued and shafts sunk to tap the vein. On the Silver King also a shaft has been sunk into the vein. The Hidden Treasure has had the assessment work done on the vein, and the last chance, Jim Crow and many others show fair average veins, carrying copper and silver in paying quantities.

On Eagle creek, where the Ironworks man has driven a mile and a half, and taken out 340.83, in favor of Allan N. P. Bolekstein bought the property which is subject to a mortgage of \$3,000 for \$346.

A young man named Fred Ward who was giving away returns of 40 per cent. copper and \$30 gold to the ton. On Hall creek a strong ledge of gold-bearing quartz has been discovered, giving returns of \$10 to \$30 per ton. The placer mining on Hall creek has paid from \$5 to \$10 per day per man, and on Salmon river present indications are that a considerable amount of work will be done there next year.

On Boyce creek, a shaft has been sunk 90 feet on the upper tunnel of the Whitewater, and a crosscut has been driven 18 feet in the lower tunnel to tap the main ledge. On the Snow Bird, a tunnel has been driven 35 feet to tap the vein. Two men will be working there all winter. On the dayflower and other claims in this neighborhood, assessment work has been done.

Mr. Watts, representing the Eastern owners of the Wellington mine in the Sloo, has placed the first diamond drill in West Kootenay.

Over 300 tons of supplies are adrift at Northport, waiting shipment into West Kootenay. The steamer Lytton will endeavor to make one or two more trips, but her chances of doing so depend very much on the weather. The great difficulty is that at the present stage of water she cannot carry more than eighteen or twenty tons of freight, and that with every trip a considerable risk of disaster is taken. But there is little doubt if the weather does not get too cold she can be kept in winter, provided that freight rates will enable her to run without any loss.

Work is being pushed forward on the gold and Northern from Northport to the boundary. The expectation is that the line will be completed as far as the Pend d'Oreille river and the bridge built by the first of May.

KASLO. The wagon road committee are soliciting fresh subscriptions, as there has been some difficulty as to taking over the road, and in consequence, the supply of money has stopped. Meantime the solid fact remains that the road has been completed in thorough working order. Until recently the location of the mill has not been a favorable one, but now the framework of a new building is completed, and the machinery will be moved in from Mr. Halpenny's return. The mill has been found a great convenience to the settlers, who are able to get their lumber cheaper than most expediently than before. The machine, a side cut muley,

regular trips between Kaslo and Nelson. If the outlet closes she will run to the lower end of the lake to connect with the Bonner's ferry stage road, which is now being built. There are now fifty men at work shovelling snow on the different trails in the Sloo district.

While in Tacoma last month E. R. Coy effected arrangements with the Northern Pacific railway whereby it will build a branch from the main line at Kootenay station, Idaho, to the international boundary line on Kootenay river, a distance of sixty-four miles, which will follow the left bank of Deep creek, striking Kootenay river three and a half miles below Bonner's ferry, thence along the left bank of the river to the line.

Mr. Coy and his associates will apply to the Provincial Legislature for a charter for a road from the line to the south end of Pacific, a distance of 20 miles. Should the charter be granted, Mr. Coy will, in connection with the Northern Pacific, build this short line, and thus will have direct communication with one of the great railway systems of America.

D. Seibert, a resident of Elgin, Victoria, has completed a 50-foot tunnel contract on the O'Shanter, a claim on the east side of O'Shanter lake, a mile or so above Hendry's Bluff district.

George C. Howe is applying for a Crown grant for the Storm Cloud, a claim in Ainsworth district. He expects to begin shipping ore from the Rioo group within the next fifteen days. They have five men at work at present, and recently had 6,000 pounds of Spokan ore delivered to the mine.

The parties who bonded the Wonderful group on Carpenter creek, a few weeks ago are Patay and James Clark, A. B. Campbell, John A. Burns and J. M. Burke. This is a concentrating proposition. It is reported in Kaslo that William Lynch has bonded the Tremont, an extension of the Washington, in Sloo district, to W. F. Kennedy for Spokane parties, the consideration being \$35,000, ten per cent. of which was paid down.

D. Seibert, a resident of Elgin, Victoria, has completed a 50-foot tunnel contract on the O'Shanter, a claim on the east side of O'Shanter lake, a mile or so above Hendry's Bluff district.

George C. Howe is applying for a Crown grant for the Storm Cloud, a claim in Ainsworth district. He expects to begin shipping ore from the Rioo group within the next fifteen days. They have five men at work at present, and recently had 6,000 pounds of Spokan ore delivered to the mine.

The parties who bonded the Wonderful group on Carpenter creek, a few weeks ago are Patay and James Clark, A. B. Campbell, John A. Burns and J. M. Burke. This is a concentrating proposition. It is reported in Kaslo that William Lynch has bonded the Tremont, an extension of the Washington, in Sloo district, to W. F. Kennedy for Spokane parties, the consideration being \$35,000, ten per cent. of which was paid down.

D. Seibert, a resident of Elgin, Victoria, has completed a 50-foot tunnel contract on the O'Shanter, a claim on the east side of O'Shanter lake, a mile or so above Hendry's Bluff district.

George C. Howe is applying for a Crown grant for the Storm Cloud, a claim in Ainsworth district. He expects to begin shipping ore from the Rioo group within the next fifteen days. They have five