THE WEEK'S MNING

By H. M. L.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Winnipeg was held at the mine near Phoenix last week. From the managing director's statement it appears that the property, at which operations were recently resumed, is in a more satisfactory condition and that with the moderate treatment rate offered by the Boundary Falls smelter, it will henceforward be possible to work the mine at a profit. Shipments are being made from the 50-foot level at present, and in the meantime the deeper workings are being unwatered. Mr. Plewman in his report further states that when the 100-foot level was unwatered a few days ago a considerable cave-in was disclosed. This level has been cleaned out, timbered where necessary and mining commenced, and in a few days a shipment will be made from what is known on the level as the Western or Copper vein. Unwatering the mine still continues, and we have now reached the 300-foot level, and in a few days we hope to have it pumped out. The main workings of the Winnipeg mines are on this level and it is expected to have it cleaned out, rails laid and all connections made by the time the compressor plant is installed.

"Instead of making any further appeals to the shareholders I hope to see the sale of the treasury stock altogether withdrawn in a few days. We still need that $5,000 as shown by the trial balance and financial statement (which speak for themselves), but with 29 cars of ore at or gone to the smelter, and regular shipments of 10 or 12 cars per week following, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the Winnipeg mine can take care of itself in the future."

The year's accounts presented to the meeting showed that there had been incurred an outlay of $31,180, of which $18,482 represented the direct cost of further development work. Ore extraction during the year brought in $6,074, and the remainder, the cash disbursed, came from assessments, sales of treasury stock, cash on hand at beginning of year, fire insurance and other resources. There were meanwhile owing $3,583 on bank overdraft, and $2,270 for unpaid labor and other current liabilities.

Preparations are in progress at the B.C. Copper company's works at Greenwood in readiness for the early installation of a convertor and other important additions to the smelter plant about to be made. Thus the necessary excavations are about completed and the foundations for the new building are now being laid. The convertor is designed to be equal to converting the matte produced from 2,000 tons of ore daily and will be operated by electrically generated power.

The annual report of the Granby company presented at the recent general meeting in Montreal is locally regarded as satisfactory, and expenditure in the development equipment of the property being now practically complete, it is reasonable to expect that next year a beginning will be made in the appropriation of earnings for dividend distribution purposes. The financial statement shows that during the year ending June 30th, 12,551,000 lbs. of fine copper, 277,000 oz. of silver and 53,121 oz. of gold were recovered, realizing $2,232,741, of which $295,463 represented net profits.

The completed 25-ton unit of the Elmore plant at the Le Roi No. 2, Rossland, was given a first practical working test last week, the machinery during a run lasting two hours and a half, operating very smoothly. It is expected that the second unit of equal capacity will be ready for operation in the course of a few days.

Last month's returns from this mine show a falling off in the tonnage shipped of 370 tons. An improvement in values of a dollar a ton is, however, noted, the net smelting returns showing a corresponding gain.

Returns from the Ymir mine still continue to be somewhat unsatisfactory. The last report—that for the month of August—showing a loss of $2,975. The directors announce, however, that these unfavorable results were anticipated, and are due to the fact that until the completion of the development work for opening up the lower levels where the richer ore has been met with, the available mill feed has been confined to a small and decreasing area, and in consequence, the mill was not kept running at its full capacity on payable ore.

The manager of the Arlington at Erie, sends me the following returns for September from this property: Five carloads of ore were shipped to the Hall Mines smelter, the net returns being $5,341.95. The expenses in Canada were $4,322.03, leaving a profit of $1,003.64.

The Poorman-Granite mine, near Nelson, was again closed down last week, this being the fourth occasion on which operations have been suspended in the past year, generally the result of costly accidents to the mill, tramway, or by reason of scarcity of water. It is not as yet known whether the mine will be re-opened, but there is said to be still plenty of rich ore in sight. Last year the Granite and Poorman mines were amalgamated and the ore from both crushed at a 20-stamp mill on the property.

The Athabasca-Venus appears to be in a more satisfactory position than for some time past, although it is doubtful whether the original shareholders will ever be able to realize fully on their investment. More attention has been paid of late to development work, but at the same time the monthly tonnage output of between seven and eight hundred tons has been steadily maintained. At the Athabasca some promising new stopes have been opened, and at the greater depth attained the formation appears to be less broken. Of course, if this last report is true, it will make the very widest difference in the position of the company, as the sole reason of failure heretofore may be attributed to the excessive cost of extracting the ore and developing the mine in a locality where geographical disturbances were so great.

There appears to be some little trouble in connection with the bounty granted by the Dominion government to the lead miners. According to report the local smelters who helped the miners to secure this aid, by resigning their claim to the subsidy previously granted on lead smelted in Canada, consider that they are entitled to a share of the present grant, and to obtain it propose a new and higher schedule of freight and treatment charges. Whether this account is true or not is not, however, ascertainable, but nevertheless there is certainly some friction in connection with the matter. Speaking generally the outlook in the Slocan shows steady and increasing improvement, and mines at Three Forks and Alamo are beginning to make regular shipments. Six Wilfley tables have been placed in position at the Payne mine, and supercede the Five Vanners.

In the Fish creek district the new Eva mill has been put in commission and has commenced crushing the large accumulation of ore in the bins.

Sir Bevan Edwards, chairman of the Cariboo Consolidated, Limited, who has been spending some weeks at the company's property, has addressed a letter to the London board, expressing a very hopeful view of the future of the undertaking. An extract from the letter in question reads as follows: "The manager, Mr. Bailey, has done splendidly, and everything is not only up to date, but he will make a large saving on his original estimates. Everything has been done in the most careful and economical manner, and the work he has done is the talk of the whole country. Nothing like it has been done in Cariboo before. There is no doubt now that our prospects are extremely hopeful, and provided he meets with no difficulty in getting into the channel (which, however, I do not anticipate) he is bound to make a brilliant success. Of course, from the data we have it is impossible to state exact figures, but I feel confident that the returns we shall get will far exceed your expectations, and this one shaft alone will give us between 30,000 and 40,000 ounces a year, based on the most conservative estimate. The second set of borings are giving excellent prospects, which should give us a second valuable mine, which may in all probability give almost as good returns as those we expect to get from La Fontaine."

It is to be hoped that the optimistic opinions of the worthy knight have actually some foundation in fact, but Sir Bevan Edwards' previous record in connection with company business as a man of affairs is such as to very considerably discount the weight of his present optimistic utterances.

A Tacoma syndicate has just acquired a copper property on one of the Queen Charlotte group, near Graham Island, from which a satisfactory test shipment was made last year.

The intense love of the Filipinos for music is notably shown in their funerals, their home entertainments, and in their theatres. The Filipino voice is small and thin, but it makes up the deficiency in shrillness.

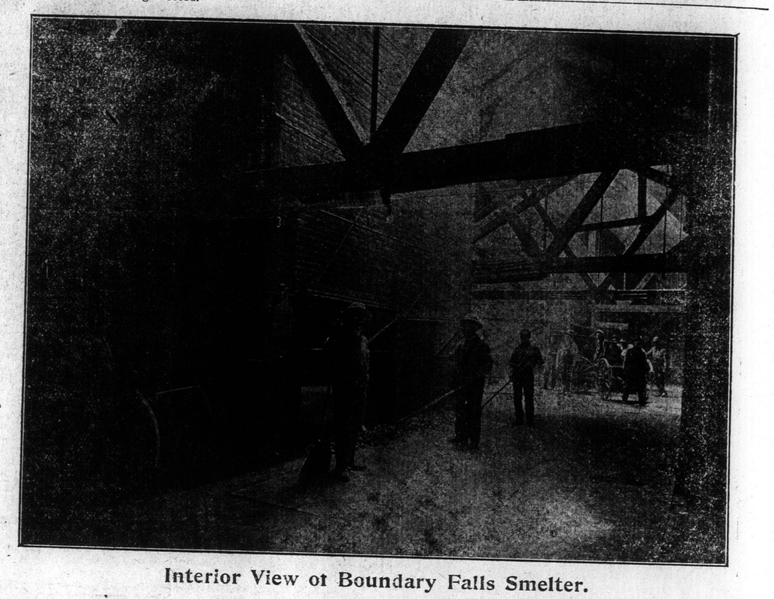
From B. C. Mining Record.

General View of Phœnix.

From B. C. Mining Record.

New Compressor Plant at Granby Mines.

From B. C. Mining Record.



Interior View of Boundary Falls Smelter.

ALASKAN TRIBUNAL

Able Arguments Before the Boundary Commission---The Canadian Case Presented by Mr. Christopher Robinson.

London, September 28.—When the Alaskan Boundary Commission met again this morning, Mr. David T. Watson, the American counsel, resumed his argument in support of the contention that the treaty of 1825 contemplated mountains along the entire line, or in default of mountains a ten-league line throughout. He held that the word "partout" in the alternative provision, article 4, applies to the whole line, and not merely to parts of it, such as the horseshoe line of Great Britain requires. The Hudson Bay map exhibited before the House of Commons in 1857, he argued, showed a ten-league line throughout, and Lord Salisbury in 1886 evidently contemplated that the mountains might fail entirely. He contended on behalf of the United States that there were no mountains suitable, and therefore the mountain line must be discarded for the ten league line, which should run round the heads of inlets, and be everywhere ten leagues from the sea.

Mr. A. B. Alyesworth asked: "Supposing no mountains existed, and the whole country was an extensive plain, did the United States consider that the ten marine league line should be applied?"

Mr. Watson: "Yes."

The President, Lord Alverstone: "Do you contend that at no part of this line are there mountains corresponding to the treaty?"

Mr. Watson: "At no point."

Continuing, he discussed the meaning of "ocean," and said the Lynn Canal was the limit of the ocean, just as a man's leg was part of the man. To be logical, the British should say the ocean lay altogether outside the islands, yet they called Stephen's passage, which was more narrow and intricate than the Lynn Canal, ocean, and denied the application of the term to the latter inlet.

Alluding to the argument based on Lieven's fear lest the mountains should descend to the water's edge, he illustrated the Allegheny mountains between Pittsburg and New York, which show an almost imperceptible declivity for more than 30 miles. Mr. Watson, in conclusion expressed his sense of the unfailing courtesy which he had received from the Tribunal.

The President thanked the American counsel for the powerful argument to which, he said, they had carefully listened.

MR. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.

Mr. Christopher Robinson, who next addressed the court for Great Britain, said that our case had been dealt with fully and exhaustively by Sir Robert Finlay, and he had been asked by one entitled to express Canadian public feeling and sentiment to say that it had been presented also most satisfactorily in every aspect from the Canadian point of view. This was also his own opinion; it would not, therefore, be necessary for him to go minutely into the negotiations and details of the maps.

The question, it seemed to him, was what does the treaty mean, what is the meaning of articles 3 and 4, and any other articles which may assist in the construction of these. These negotiators made a treaty about a country of which they knew nothing, no more of the mountains bordering the Alaska coast than of the mounts of the moon. Capt. Vancouver knew, too, only what he could see from ships in the foggiest country in the world. Mountains on his maps were purely conventional signs and were understood as that.

We must, therefore, assume that negotiators meant only such mountains as are ordinarily met with in a mountainous country. Neither the term "range" nor "chain" was used in the treaty. The fact of their occurring in the negotiations only shows they were deliberately dropped. He argued that in any event, neither necessarily implied continuity, and instanced the military expression "chain of posts," which did not mean posts connected with chains. He argued that inlets broke mountains no more than did rivers. Supposing a range beginning in Labrador and extending down to the Eastern States, would the fact of its crossing the St. Lawrence be held to destroy its character as a range?

THE LISIERE.

He referred to the terms "coast" and "ocean" in the treaty, which he contended were used interchangedly, and asked would any one seriously urge that the head of Lynn Canal was in the ocean. He argued that article 7 of the treaty of 1825, providing for reciprocal privileges in waters of bays and inlets, must be held to refer to the lisiere, as Russia could not have recognized England's claim south of 54.40 over territories, when she had acknowledged the United States' sovereignty over the same territory by a treaty the year before.

Referring to the southern boundary Mr. Christopher Robinson said there could be no question as to the point of commencement nor what channel was the Portland channel. He said that Captain Vancouver's works were the only authority known to the negotiators. It was impossible they should not have referred to them.

He argued generally against much weight being given to negotiations when we find the Russians standing out for certain things and do not find them in the treaty. The inference is plain that they didn't get them.

London, Sept. 29.—To-day Mr. Christopher Robinson continued his observations on the meaning of the treaty. Discussing article 7, he said it meant reciprocal privileges in the lisiere, which implied that Great Britain had jurisdiction over certain inland waters there. It could not apply below 54 40, for Russia had got the right to trade the previous year from the United States south of that latitude. It could not be supposed that she took the same privileges for the same coast from Great Britain.

He compared articles 1 and 7, and argued that, "ocean" in the former related only to the ocean proper, and that 7 was supplementary to article 1, granting as regards inlets what 1 granted as regards the ocean, thus showing that inlets were considered something different from the ocean.

Coming to the question of occupation, he said that Russian occupation before 1867 was very slight, and only amounted to keeping the Indians in order, to which Britain had no objection. From 1867 to 1880 the United States acts were from the decks of their ships, for the Indians would not let them land. He ridiculed the United States obtaining the allegiance of the natives and said: "With a bottle of whiskey and a blanket you can obtain the allegiance of any Indian."

CANADA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

As to Canada's responsibility, prior to 1871, he said, we had no concern with that country, and until the Canadian Pacific was built, we knew less of Alaska than of Egypt. He discussed the position of the Hudson's Bay company and said they were merely licensed traders. It was absurd to suppose they could vary the territorial limits of the Empire.

Discussing the repeated statements of the United States that they had no official knowledge of Great Britain's claims to the heads of inlets till 1898, he showed that ten years before Sir Charles Tupper had handed Mr. Bayard maps and memos by George Dawson, distinctly showing it. Mr. Bayard sent them to the President, who sent them to Congress, which published them for public information, printing on the maps a line showing the conventional boundary proposed by Canada.

Mr. Robinson referred to Col. Dennie's report on the boundary in 1874, which he said was made without sufficient knowledge of facts and is, however, more than offset by the reports of Thorn and Mendenhall, 18 years after, which speak of the line being run parallel to the general trend of the coast. He censured Mendenhall for his offensive allusions to British diplomacy, and said however willing Canada might be to come to an arrangement with the United States, she wants no exchange of language such as this.

He spoke of the many efforts made by Canada to settle this question and concluded by again stating that Canada's case had received the thorough attention of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and that her representatives before the tribunal fully appreciated that the interests of the Dominion had been most carefully safeguarded by the heads of the English bar.

RUSSIA'S OBJECTS.

London, Sept. 30.—Mr. Hannis Taylor, the American counsel, who began his argument before the Alaska tribunal yesterday afternoon, on resuming today, said Russia had three objects in making the treaty: 1. To obtain a lisiere; 2, that the British should obtain the same privileges of hunting and fishing as had been granted to the United States the previous year; 3, that the southern line of the boundary should be the same as that agreed upon with the United States.

He dealt with the laws governing the interpretation of treaties, to which he denied that the common law rules apply. The dominant purpose of the negotiators should first be ascertained and the subordinate provisions interpreted harmoniously with it. He took up the question proposed to the tribunal and argued that no affirmative evidence had been produced to show that the negotiators of the treaty of 1825 had Captain Vancouver's narrative before them, but he was willing to assume that they had quoted Vancouver as styling Portland as an "arm of the sea" and Observatory Inlet "as a branch." He argued therefrom that Captain Vancouver considered the whole estuary as "Portland Channel." The Thalweg rule of taking the deepest channel must, therefore, apply.

The northern channel claimed by Great Britain was narrow, rocky, tortuous and unused. This was shown by the fact that the British Admiralty did not consider it worth surveying.

Senator Lodge, an American commissioner, asked him where he got his authority for the statement that "canal" is a technical word in the northwest coast for fiords, as distinct from channel.

Mr. Taylor promised to furnish it.

ARGUMENT DISPUTED.

Senator Lodge dre wattention to the distinct statement of Captain Vancouver that he called the whole body of water between the point of Prince of Wales Island and Salmon Cove "Observatory Inlet," and the northern channel "Portland Canal."

Lord Alverston and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth also quoted the precise and positive statements of Captain Vancouver adverse to his contention, and altogether the tribunal did not seem impressed by this branch of Mr. Taylor's argument.

Taking up question three, Mr. Taylor quoted Twiss, who states that the southern line between the possessions of Great Britain and Russia was fixed at 54.40 degrees of latitude.

As to questions 4 and 5, he said they were not important, but cited 28 maps to sustain the contention of the United States that the line, after reaching the head of Portland Channel, should continue along the general direction of the valley to latitude 56.

Mr. Alyesworth asked if he considered the authority of maps any higher than a narrative by the same parties?

Mr. Taylor said: "That depends on the writer's sources of information."

Mr. Aylesworth: "Exactly."

Referring to the lisiere, Mr. Taylor discussed the question of coast line. He said there were two sorts of coast line—one the natural, physical coast line, where the salt water touched land; the other the political coast line, a creation of international law to provide a bulwark against a nation's enemies. The political coast line is the outside rim of the islands, the physical coast line is the limit of the salt water. The British case confuses the two, and their argument is, consequently unintelligible jargon.

He briefly discussed the "barrier" theory, and also the argument from acquiescence.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Solicitor-General Sir Edward Carson then addressed the court for Great Britain. He began by assuming that the whole United States case was before the courts. If any new matter was presented later, he claimed the right to reply. He said he had listened to long disquisitions on international law, whose principles are much easier to state than to apply. Now he proposed to say something about the poor little neglected treaty itself, and only when he found difficulties would he refer to aught else, either precedent or subsequent.

He then took up the question seriatim and said the first was undisputed, but agreement thereon involved the admission by the United States that for the purpose of starting, the parallel must be discarded and that latitude was named for indentification merely. He proved from negotiations that the negotiators must have had Capt. Vancouver's narrative before them, and in view of the practical admission to that effect he characterized Mr. Taylor's statement that the narrative supported the United States contention as "rather strong." He showed from Vancouver's writings that he applied the name "Portland Canal" to the channel claimed by Great Britain and that he called the channel claimed by the United States another name.

Sir Edward Carson, continuing his argument on the southern boundary, could not see why the United States insisted on 54.40 degrees of latitude, seeing they admitted that the point of commencement was not on that parallel and that that line did not enter any inlet, but struck the continent. Why get on in the open ocean only to get off as the line approached the objective point. He said there could be no question as to the Portland channel. No other body of water was so known then or since.

HAD MAP UPSIDE DOWN.

As to Mr. Watson's remarks that the British line from the head of Portland Canal went southwards in seeking the mountains on the 56th parallel, he said the statement was explained by the fact that Mr. Watson had the map upside down.

The President: "I noticed the confusion at the time."

On question 5 he strongly disputed Mr. Watson's interpretation that this question simply amounted to this, that the line should go round the heads of inlets, and asked if it meant the line must necessarily go round the heads of all inlets, for supposing the existence of a dominant range of mountains, running up to the side of a deep inlet and continuing on the other side, surely the line should not leave the mountains merely to go round the head of the inlet, which might be a plain.

He analyzed questions 5, 6 and 7, and asked what was meant by "coast," "mainland coast," "ocean," "mountains" and "inlet." He said the tribunal had no power to define these expressions or determine the extent of their own jurisdiction. He strongly criticized question C in 5 and asked was it seriously contemplated to measure the width of the lisiere from the heads of inlets, neglecting altogether the sides.

He emphasized his contention that it is the treaty that is under discussion, and protested against the attempt to incorporate anybody's maps into it as an outrage. He denied that continuity was implied by the use of the irregular "la crete des montagnes," and quoted French authorities to prove that "le singulier was used to indicate individual summits, not one connected whole.

The President: "An illustration occurs in the negotiations, which speaks of "La base des montagnes."

MR. WATSON'S ERRORS.

After detailing various assertions of England's claim, Sir Edward Carson said they absolutely destroyed the argument based on subsequent acts of occupation by the United States. These acts, moreover, amounted to little in themselves. He quoted Mr. Watson that the census of 1900 showed 20,000 population in Southern Alaska. Mr. Watson afterwards reduced this to 11,000, but an analysis of the census showed less than 4,000 in the disputed territory, which number was decreasing every year. Dyea has declined, and Skagway has now only a total population of 1,000 of all ages, sexes and nationalities. These facts were very different from Mr. Watson's original statement, which was made with a view to influencing the tribunal against disturbing the allegiance of so many people.

Sir Edward Carson concluding, said we were approaching the end of a long and arduous investigation, but the labor, time and cost would be well spent if the result should succeed in removing the sole ground of contention between the two great nations interested.

A REFERENCE TO CANADA.

The president, Lord Alverstone, congratulating the Solicitor-General, remarked that "having conquered Ireland and annexed England, he has proceeded to appropriate our greatest colony, where his fine argument will be much appreciated. When, unfortunately, Mr. Blake's health compelled his retirement, it was felt that Canada had sustained a great loss, which Sir Edward has done so much to repair."

Hon. Don Dickenson began by the observation that it was a satisfaction to reflect that his remarks would bring this long debate to a close. He referred to the comprehensive speeches of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, and "the fascinating, elegant argument of Mr. Robinson, which was the admiration and despair of all who had heard him."

SHALL I COMPLAIN.

Shall I complain because the feast is o'er,
And all the banquet lights haveceased to shine?
For joy that was, and is no longer mine;
For love that came and went, and comes no more;
For hopes and dreams that left my open door;
Shall I, who hold the past in fee, repine?
Nay! there are those who never quaffed life's wine;
That were the unblest fate one might deplore.
To sit alone and dream, at set of sun,
With all the world is vague with coming night—
To hear old voices whisper, sweet and low,
And see dear faces steal back one by one,
And thrill anew to each long-past delight—
Shall I complain, who still this bliss may know?

CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT.

Once Dr. Chase's Ointment becomes known, it is indispensable in the home, because of the scores of ways in which it can be used. While this ointment is best known as a positive cure for eczema, salt rheum, itching piles, and the most torturing diseases of the skin, it is also unapproached as a treatment for chafed, irritated skin, pimples, blackheads, poisoned skin, scalds, burns, and sores of every description.

GREAT MUSICAL TREAT LAST NIGHT

Charmig Presentation of Henry Smart's Canteta "King Rene's Daughter".

The auditorium of the new Metropolitan building was crowded to its capacity last night, Victoria's music lovers having turned out in force to hear the presentation of Henry Smart's cantata "King Rene's Daughter," which was admirably presented by talented singers under the tutelage of Mrs. D. R. Harris and the Alexandra Royal College of Music and art. The soloists were Mrs. W. E. Green as Iolanthe, Miss G. Pinder as Marta and Mrs. Hicks as Beatrice, and each of the trio were fully equal to the demands made upon their voices.

The singers gave a delightful presentation of the cantata, the concerted numbers and choruses being given with a remarkable vim and dash—the harmony and unison in which they were given telling of many hard rehearsals. The finale, Rene the King, was magnificently done, if one may pick one number from another, every voice being heard to the fullest advantage. Mr. Frank T. Watkis acted as conductor and Misses Harris and Powell were the accompanists.

The second part of the entertainment, after the twelve numbers which were taken to interpret the pretty music of Smart's work, consisted of seven good good numbers. Dr. and Miss Cobbet appeared in a duet, Brahm's "Two Hungarian Dances," for violin and piano, which was very well received. Miss Pinder gave an excellent solo, and was loudly applauded. Miss Powell essayed Schelling's "Gobeling," and that talented pianist was heard to advantage in the selection, it proving to be one of the more attractive numbers of the programme, if one may judge by the applause. Mrs. Hicks' soprano voice was heard in Cotsford Dick's "Ivory Gate," being followed by a viola solo, Kalliwoda's "Nocturne." "Oh, That We Two Were Maying" was excellently rendered by Mrs. W. E. Green, who possesses a full and rich voice, which was heard to advantage in the new hall. The last number on the programme was a solo from Mr. R. Powell, "The Storm King." A pleasant addition, which was appreciated by those present, was the addition of numbers by Mr. Francis Firth and Mr. Homer Eaton of the Firth-Eaton Concert Company, who dropped in and contributed to the evening's feast of good music.

A SMUGGLER?

Sad Plight of a Small Sloop Off Southern Coast.

Tossed about by a howling northwest gale, leaking and with only one man to manage her, the sloop-yacht Rover was sighted far out at sea off the coast of Lower California by the Pacific Mail steamer Barracouta, which has arrived at San Francisco. Whether the vessel is still afloat or whether she was swallowed up in the heavy sea that was running, is a question that cannot be answered until the next steamer comes up from the South with news from Magdalena Bay, which was the destination of the tiny vessel. When spoken the frail craft was in lat. 23 deg., 6 min. north long., 113 degrees., 35 min. west.

It was dusk on the evening of the 11th of this month when the Barracouta sighted the Rover. The steamer was bucking a stiff northwester and when Captain Trask sighted the tiny speck on the horizon he headed toward it. As the steamer drew near it was seen that the sloop was flying a signal of distress. Though a heavy sea was running Captain Trask ordered a boat launched, and Chief Officer James Rudden with four sailors, put off from the steamer's side.

When Rudden and his men rowed alongside the skipper of the Rover, Capt. Hall, asked that a man be placed on board his vessel to assist him in navigating. He stated that the one man who composed his crew had been seriously injured by being struck by the main boom, and he was left alone to manage the vessel. Officer Rudden asked each of the men in his boat if he was willing to go on board the sloop, but met with a refusal in every instance. Hall refused to leave his vessel, stating that though she was leaking and he was single-handed, he would remain by her. The Barracouta stood by the sloop for two hours but finally proceeded on her way, after giving Captain Hall his position.

The Rover was bound from San Pedro for Magdalena Bay after a cargo of shells, so her clearance papers read. A cargo of shells being regarded as queer freight it was intimated that the Rover was engaged in the smuggling of Chinese from Mexico into the United States.

The Pianola.—The following appears in a recent issue of the London Illustrated News: "Aeolian Hall, New Bond street (London), formerly known as the Grosvenor gallery, has now been opened by the Orchestrelle Company, manufacturers of the well-known 'Pianola,' who have secured the premises. They have redecorated it in the most superb manner; it is now positively like a great nobleman's palace. The magnificent scale on which the alterations have been effected makes the 'Pianola's' new home take rank as one of the finest buildings devoted to the sale of musical instruments, either in this country or abroad, and in future the Orchestrelle Company's entire London business will be conducted from Aeolian hall. Situated as it is in the centre of fashionable London, the concert hall, which will be shortly opened, will be certain to find popular favor. The seating capacity of the hall is between four and five hundred, and it is the intention of the proprietors to let it for concerts of the highest class. It will also be held for the purpose of holding 'Pianola' and Aeolian recitals, where music-lovers will have an opportunity of gauging the merits of these instruments, not only for solo purposes, but as accompaniments to the human voice."

HIGH PRELATE IS NOW IN THE CITY

Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal Famous Roman Catholic Dignitary Here.

Victoria has numbered amongst her visitors today a very distinguished guest in the person of Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal. The distinguished prelate arrived on the Yosemite from Vancouver accompanied by Rev. Father Demen.

The Most Rev. Louis Paul Napoleon Bruchesi, is the son of the late Paul Dominique Bruchesi. Born in Montreal October 20, 1855, he received his education at Montreal College and afterwards pursued his theological studies at Paris and Rome. He was ordained priest at the latter place in 1878.

He received the degree of D. D. at Rome and on his return to Canada was appointed to a chair in Laval University. He was successfully vicar at St. Bridget's and St. Joseph churches, Montreal. In 1893 he was entrusted with the task of preparing the educational exhibits of his native province for the World's Fair in Chicago. He was appointed to succeed the late Mgr. Fabre, as archbishop of Montreal, June 25, 1897.