

Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the
ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
LIMITED LIABILITY.

OWNED BY: J. B. KERR, Managing Editor.

LONDON OFFICE:
J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.

TORONTO OFFICE:
J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.

SPokane Office:
ALEXANDER & CO., Advertising Agents, Room
F First National Bank Building.

EASTERN AGENT:
H. H. KELLY, 230 Temple Court, New York.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY
ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United
States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One
Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months;
for all other countries Three Dollars a year—in
advance. The subscription price of the DAILY
MINER is \$1 per month, \$5 for six months or \$10 for one year, foreign \$12.50
a year in advance.

IMMEDIATE REMEDY NEEDED.

With the number of daily papers now published in this province, a number with the present rapid increase in population, we may expect to see doubled in the next two or three years, the C. P. R. Telegraph company is making a large revenue as carriers of the press dispatches, and yet whenever the occasion serves their purpose, they cut these dispatches down or send them over the wires in a stipulated and unbusiness-like manner, to the direct financial injury of the journals, which are the patrons of the service, and to the disgust and dissatisfaction of the reading public. This state of affairs cannot be too strongly or clearly brought before the attention of the Associated Press, under whose name this service is said to be supplied. If it continues, the Associated Press, which, by allowing it to go on, will be brought into disrepute, will suffer accordingly. The Associated Press organization, of which every paper taking the service, is a member, furnishes its news with perfectly honest intentions, and does its best to meet the demands and needs of its patrons, and when it gave to the C. P. R. Telegraph company the franchise to carry its dispatches, it did not have in contemplation that this carrier would misuse the confidence placed in it, and act dishonestly towards its patrons. The Associated Press is an immense institution, having at its back the support of the daily newspapers of the entire continent. It has, therefore, ample means for obtaining the best and most reliable news, and it spares no expense in purveying for its patrons. Such an institution must have, and in this case does have, certain definite and well understood principles from which it will not deviate. It treats everyone of its patrons fairly and justly, and supplies them with the news for which they pay, and does so in ample time to allow the papers to issue their news to the public. It cannot afford to allow different treatment to be meted out to different papers. For its own protection, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that it should take some steps to force the C. P. R. Telegraph company to act in its capacity as carrier with reasonableness and justice towards its patrons. It will be necessary for it to call upon the head officials in Montreal to remedy the blundering and inefficient system by which the service is made up and carried in this province, and the sooner it does so the better.

A MORE HOPEFUL SITUATION.

The situation in South Africa is growing more cheerful. General Buller and his lieutenants have crossed the Tugela river. They have stolen marches on the wily Boer and have seized and occupied strong positions. Like Caesar of old, General Buller has crossed a new Rubicon and from now on it is more than probable that we will hear of successes for the British forces, for they are now within 17 miles of Ladysmith. As communication can be obtained by General Buller with Ladysmith by helicopter it is probable the beleaguered troops and General Buller's forces will be able to act in harmony, so that both will attack the enemy simultaneously and then he cannot make his entire forces at one point, and the result will be that the siege of Ladysmith will be raised and the Boers crushed between the forces of Buller and White. If General Buller did not commence a big battle yesterday the dispatches seem to indicate that one cannot be delayed any later than today. As General Buller has been able to a certain extent to select his own ground there should be but one outcome of this engagement—a victory for the British.

General French seems to be steadily pushing his way toward the Orange river at Norval's Pont. He is crowding the Boers out of his way as he advances. He has occupied positions to the west and north of Colesberg covering the roads to the north and was engaged, at least at Colesberg, in trying to envelop the left flank of the enemy and to drive him toward Norval's Pont, or else to cut their communication. About half way between Colesberg junction and Achttertang station there is a range of hills through which the railway passes, the principal positions on which are held by the Boers, and it is to dislodge them from these positions that he has begun the movement against their left flank. From the report of a reconnaissance made toward Achttertang it would appear that the Boers have decided to make a stand at that point, as they were found to have guns in position, and their defences are said to be sur-

rounded by wire entanglements. It is evident, too, that the war office is feeling that the strain of the situation is wearing away, and that a more hopeful spirit animates that now most important department of the government. This is shown in the decision which has been arrived at, to not send some of the troops that a short time since it intended to dispatch to South Africa. This shows that the war office considers that it has enough men there now to defeat the Boers. This optimistic spirit is reflected by the Bank of England, which has lowered the rate of discount. The actions of the Old Lady of Threadneedle street are a good barometer to go by. In critical times she raises her rates; but when the crisis is over, she lowers them. Her recent action would indicate that she considers that the crisis in South Africa has passed and from now on the successes will be on the British side.

MANSION HOUSE FUND.

The Mansion House fund is growing and every city in Canada of any prominence is adding its proportion to it. Rossland is awakening to the necessity for doing her share for this fund and by the time her plans are all carried out she will have raised a nice addition to the fund. In this connection it is interesting to note that British subjects residing in the United States are raising large sums for the fund. Through the instrumentality of the St. George's society of New York city and a circular letter issued by its president, Mr. George Gray Ward, calling for contributions to the fund, the responses are generous. Chicago has raised and forwarded \$51,000; New Jersey societies have raised \$10,000. The British of Spokane have sent \$1,000. Other cities have responded liberally, and it is expected that the effort put forth by the New York St. George society will result in raising at least \$250,000 for the fund.

Under the circumstances and the generosity shown by the British on the other side of the international boundary line it will not do to have it said that the people of the United States contributed more to so worthy an object than Canada. While it is true that the United States has more people than we have still she is not a colony of the British empire. Therefore there should be a strong and united effort made to make Canada's contribution to the fund as large as possible. This should be done, too, because it is one of the ways in which to show that the people of this Dominion are imbued with the true spirit of Imperialism. We are sending our troops whenever they are called for and should also spare out of our plenty something for the families of the British soldiers who are in South Africa. Therefore, let us swell this fund so much that it will surprise even the generous British residents of the United States.

THE COMPANY BEATEN.

The long struggle, extending over a year and a half, between the town of Moyie and the C. P. R. company has finally terminated in a victory for the citizens, and yesterday a railway station and a telegraph office was opened at that place. The history of the fight is an interesting one and exposes, perhaps more clearly than any of the many other similar cases, which have occurred in British Columbia, the methods pursued by this company when it believes it has a community at its mercy. It also furnishes a proof that while the sentiment of justice is unknown to it, the company can be forced to do right if the people will insist upon getting what is justly due them. It shows that this great monopolistic bully is dominated by the quality, which is the chief characteristic of all bullies—the quality of cowardice.

When the town of Moyie first began to be a place of some importance and was looking forward with natural expectation to the advent of the railway the managers of the C. P. R. came to the managers of the townsite, as they have done to the managers of every townsite in the province along the line of their railway, and attempted the usual buccannering game, which has been only too successful in many instances. They demanded half of the lots within the limits of the town in question in return for which they said they would erect a station and establish a telegraph office. If their demand was not complied with they threatened to build the station outside of the town, as they did at Grand Forks, and keep Moyie off the map. The citizens, while desirous of having a station and telegraph service refused to be held up and declined to give more than sufficient land for a station and general railway purposes. The company was as good as its word. It passed by Moyie and built a station two miles from the town, which it called Moyelle. That there were no houses at Moyelle, nor any hope of a community springing up there they well knew, but they were carrying out their threat against Moyie and they hoped that this action would bring the townspeople to time. However, in this they were mistaken. The people who had deeply resented the company's attempt to fleece them had the determination to hold out. The station at Moyelle was made to serve their purpose and they were willing to put up with inconvenience and loss rather than to be huckstered into compliance with the railroad corporation's demand.

For a year and a half the struggle continued and although the town had 500 inhabitants and there were none whatever at Moyelle the railway company would not give them any facilities whatever, forcing them to go to Moyelle whenever they might want to use the railway or the telegraph office. Mr. J. C. Drewry when in Montreal about a month ago, saw the president of the C. P. R. and placed before him the absolute necessity of meeting the requirements of the citizens, and he represented the situation so forcibly and so clearly proved to him that the C. P. R. was not only losing money but prestige by continuing its injustice to the citizens that immediate orders were given for the erection of a station at Moyie. It was entirely from reasons of an intensely selfish kind that Mr. Shaughnessy was influenced and any credit that the company may claim for having at last done nothing but what was their plain duty will be given them reluctantly by anyone knowing the circumstances of the case. The courage and determination displayed by the citizens of Moyie and the success which has attended their refusal to be robbed should serve as an example to other communities in the province. If the people will but treat this company as it ought to be treated it will very quickly abandon the methods by which it has very greatly enriched its own coffers to the despoilment of those of the citizens of this province. The citizens of Moyie are to be commended for the splendid fight which they made against many odds with the railway corporation and congratulated upon the success which they have achieved.

THE HEATHER BELL STRIKE.

The uncovering of a rich ore shoot in the Heather Bell on Sullivan creek adds a new and valuable property to the mines of the Trail Creek division. A ledge known to be 35 feet in width, carrying a large pay shoot, would be a welcome accession to any mining section. The owners of this property have performed a service of no small moment to this community and themselves in developing the Heather Bell in the face of disadvantageous circumstances, among which was its complete isolation from other mines that were paying. They have performed a good service for themselves, for the property when further opened is as rich in the other portions as it is in the part of the ledge which has been explored. They will make large profits out of their investment. There are other promising properties in the vicinity of the Heather Bell and the discovery made will encourage the owners to either develop them, or to sell them to others who have the capital to do so. The Heather Bell find will give a market value to prospects with a good showing, which they did not have previous to the time it was made. In this way another important camp should be added to the others in the rich Trail Creek division.

The uncovering of this ore shoot confirms the statement made some time since in this paper to the effect that there are a number of other localities in Trail Creek division besides Rossland in which rich properties are to be found. Instead of looking these up, capitalists even in this city of Rossland, have gone into far-away districts to invest their money, when there are better propositions at home which are worthy of their attention, and we believe that today this division offers better inducements for investment than many of the others which are now being hooped. Along Sheep creek, on Sophie mountain, on Record mountain, on Sullivan creek and in the Pend d'Oreille section there are dozens of promising prospects which are awaiting the advent of capital to become productive mines.

The owners of the Heather Bell are to be congratulated on the pluck which they have shown in sticking to their property and for demonstrating finally that it is a valuable mine.

WASTE BASKET COMMUNICATIONS.

The action of the council at last night's meeting, in practically shelving the suggestion of the board of trade that \$50 per month be granted to the British Columbia Mining Review of London, Eng., for carrying an advertisement of the city, was very wise and proper, and it is to be hoped that we will hear no more of such silly nonsense from the board of trade or any other body, supposed to be watching over the interest of the community. The communication of the board of trade was referred to a committee to report on, but the common sense remarks regarding it by Alderman Hector McRae, no doubt, determined its ultimate disposal, and it is beyond question that the committee will advise against its adoption.

The board of trade of Rossland has been guilty of many stupidities and as a body it does not in its sanest moments display much wisdom, but of all the absurdities which it has hatched this of giving \$50 a month to a paper like the British Columbia Review for an advertisement on the back page of its cover is the most inexcusable. The city council ought never to have complied with the suggestion of the board, as it was so much of the city's money thrown away. It would be well if the present council would do as it did at last night's meeting in regard to all suggestions from the board of trade—consider them very carefully. It will usually be found that the waste basket is the best place to drop these communications.

THE MAYOR'S ORDER.

The prompt action of the Mayor in giving orders for the suppression of open gambling in the city will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the citizens and the fact that the Board of Police Commissioners, as chairman of which he has issued his order, has not been gazetted, will not interfere with the carrying out of the command. We are disposed to think, however, in the absence of specific knowledge on the point that his worship has gone beyond his powers in ordering that the International Music hall should be closed at 12 o'clock sharp. Of course the notification could only apply to the music hall and in no way affect the hotel portion of the establishment, out if the performance is not an immoral one, and it certainly is not as conducted by Mr. Klockmann, why should any specific hour be set when the audience must disperse and the doors be closed. If this proceeding were taken on the ground that the performance was immoral ought it not to be closed entirely. But in a camp where such a number of miners are on shift at 12 o'clock and it is not, by reason of the hours they are compelled to keep, their proper time for rest, why should they not have the privilege of harmless amusement if they are able to obtain it. It would probably be the means of preventing them seeking other and more questionable means of passing their time.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Several of the members of the Board of Trade have taken umbrage at some references made in the editorial columns of the Miner to the action of that body in inducing the City Council of last year to vote a monthly grant of \$50 to the British Columbia Mining Review of London, Eng., for carrying on the cover of its publication, an advertisement of Rossland and the objections entertained by these gentlemen to the article in question have been embodied in a letter from the pen of Mr. Alexander Dick, which appears in today's issue. Mr. Dick's communication is an eulogy of the Board, based not on any specific statement of what it has accomplished, but on a general claim that it has been useful in the past and on the fact that its membership comprises many of the prominent business and professional men of the city, rather than a defence of the charge of absurdity, in its proceedings and recommendations, made against it in this paper. Indeed Mr. Dick agrees "somewhat with your (the Miner's) criticism of a comparatively large expenditure of city funds for an advertisement in a London mining paper of doubtful circulation." He defends the action of the Board in recommending this expenditure, however, on the ground that "the advertisement in the Mining Review, in the first place was in the nature of an experiment intended to attract the attention of British capitalists to this part of the province," and that "over-enthusiasm on the part of the Board of Trade, as to Rossland's future, is certainly more praiseworthy than otherwise."

Does it not seem reasonable to say that if any experiment was to be made in advertising the city and attracting the attention of British capitalists to this part of the province the experiment should have been made in a paper, not "of doubtful circulation," but in one of assured reputation and respectability. What possible benefit was to be expected from publishing, at a large cost to the citizens, acts regarding the camp, in the columns of a journal which would never come under the notice of the British capitalist. Surely the Board of Trade was culpable in recommending this expenditure if no enquiries were made by it to ascertain the standing of this paper in English financial centres. If it knew, and many of its members must have known, that the paper was "of doubtful circulation," certainly the board's action was unwise as well as culpable.

It repeated this unwise and reprehensible act in again recommending that the expenditure should be made this year.

Over enthusiasm may appeal to men on sentimental grounds, but it is a species of insanity, and ought never to be indulged in by a body of business men which exists for the purpose of guarding civic interests, when it is dealing with matters of a purely commercial complexion. Over enthusiasm, when it is misdirected, can never have any but disastrous results, and those who have once suffered from this cause should ever afterwards examine with caution anything emanating from a source which may possibly be afflicted with this evil.

We think, therefore, that Mr. Dick's grounds, in defending the action of the board of trade in this matter are untenable.

In dealing with the board's usefulness, Mr. Dick, we consider, goes far beyond the mark—beyond what it is possible to substantiate. He says:

"In the early days of Rossland the board of trade did more for the progress and upbuilding of the town than all the successive town councils since that time have apparently been able to accomplish. As a body they were officially recognized by the government. Had their communications been thrown into the waste paper basket, as you now recommend, Rossland would have lacked many trails, roads and other improvements which were necessary in opening up this district. A very

able report of a committee of the board of trade first attracted the serious attention of the C. P. R. to this camp."

This is a compliment which should be extremely gratifying to the board and its membership, coming from a man of Mr. Dick's standing. Mr. Dick, however, in his communication is, so to speak, holding a brief for the board of trade, and under these circumstances, in tolerance in that "over-enthusiasm" of which he himself speaks is quite permissible. The facts we unhesitatingly assert are against Mr. Dick. What the city council has accomplished for the camp in comparison with the board of trade, is beyond the pale of the discussion, but we dispute to the full Mr. Dick's general assertion. All boards of trade are recognized more or less by the government, both provincial and Dominion, and it depends entirely upon their ability how pronounced and successful this recognition may be. With his contention, however, that but for the board of trade "Rossland would have lacked many trails, roads, and other improvements which were necessary in opening up this district," we certainly do not agree. In no instance, we are convinced, did the board of trade actually advocate the construction of any road or trail or urge the construction of such upon the government until it was practically forced to do so by the strength of public opinion on the matter. In support of this contention, the road around Red Mountain and the road to Sophie mountain, and the long struggle to have them built, may be adduced. That the board of trade should assume the advocacy of such work after it has been clamored for, for many years by the people and press, does not entitle it to any great amount of credit. That the board does not originate projects for the advancement and advantage of the camp casts doubt on its usefulness, because it is for this, if for anything, that it exists. Mr. Dick is utterly astray in asserting that it was a report of a committee of the board of trade which first attracted the attention of the C. P. R. to this camp. The C. P. R., it is well known, had its attention firmly fixed on this camp long before this period—their attention having been called to it by the enterprise and activity of F. Aug. Henze and D. C. Corbin, who displayed their faith in the district by investing their money in railways, which made the upbuilding of the camp possible. After these men had satisfied the big transcontinental monopoly that it was losing a "good thing," it crowded itself in to the killing off of better and braver enterprise.

Mr. Dick's reference to the membership of the board of trade is very ingenious, but scarcely satisfactory argument. If gentlemen, like Mr. J. S. C. Fraser, Mr. John McKane, Mr. F. W. Rolt and himself (although he does not mention his own name)—men who are enterprising, successful and capable in the conduct of their own individual businesses—are members of the board, does not necessarily imply that the affairs of the board are also ably and successfully conducted. These gentlemen do not give to the business of the board the attention they do to their own private affairs, and it is a standing and incessant complaint with the secretary that he can hardly induce a reasonable number of the members to attend the meetings. With this general indifference on the part of the membership in general those who do take a more active share in the business of the board can hardly be expected to devote much time or thought to its affairs, and the heavy work is largely thrown on the secretary, who probably recommended the expenditure of the money referred to and had the recommendation carried as a matter of course.

Mr. Dick is right in saying that "there should be no antagonism between the Miner and the Board of Trade, but rather an honest rivalry in making known the great resources of the country."

There is no antagonism, and the board of Trade when it shows enterprise and ability in working for the benefit of the camp or district will always receive the support and commendation of the Miner. That the members of the Board, however, should show themselves so sensitive to criticism would seem to indicate that they are not undeserving of it.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Calm has succeeded the excitement which, in December affected the money situation both here and in Europe, says Bradstreet's of January 20th. While active business and the abundance of profitable employment for capital throughout the United States will doubtless continue to justify fairly high rates for money, it is noted that the New York banks are once more gaining rapidly in cash holdings, and that, in spite of the relative firmness of rates for time loans and commercial discounts, quotations for all money have since the beginning of the year, been steadily growing easier. The real point of danger in the recent situation, it is recognized, was abroad. The effect of the Transvaal war upon a situation, in which both business and speculation were expanded, might, with very little additional cause, have developed into a series of panics in the leading old world markets. It is, however, gratifying, to note that whatever may be the political relations between England and the continental

countries, the financiers of London, Berlin, and other European centers manifested throughout a degree of co-operation, to which may be attributed the ability of the markets to meet and overcome a very troublesome situation. The reduction of the Bank of England discount rate for two successive weeks, and the fall of money quotations in the open markets abroad, mark the termination of the period of strain, and offer to our own financial community an assurance that for the present at least danger of disturbance on account of gold shipments is out of the way.

A NEW CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

An Indianapolis man has filed a suit for divorce, but there is no tale in the complaint of wild and ferocious cruelty on the part of his spouse, of incompatibility which made life too great a burden to be borne, of inconstancy, or any of the standard causes which are usually set forth in the instruments filed praying for a divorce. The husband alleges that his wife has been trying surreptitiously to have his life insured, and has of late manifested an extraordinary and unusual interest in noted trials for poisoning, like the Molinex and the Botkin cases. This peculiar combination proved too strong a one for the poor timid man, and he has sought relief from them in the divorce court. As he has raised a brand new cause for divorce, the question, which is doubtless troubling the plaintiff greatly, is, will he get what he has petitioned for?

PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN "A PULL."

History repeats itself in the actions of great men. Abraham Lincoln, by a few strokes of his pen, struck the shackles from a couple of million slaves and inflicted a loss of perhaps a billion dollars on the slave owners of the United States. Mayor Goodeve, by a few strokes of his pen, declared that there should be no more playing of nickel-in-the-slot machines and destroyed the commercial value of about 60 machines owned in this city. Truly the pen is mightier than the sword or political "pull."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Great combines and trusts seem to be in order in the United States. It is now said that the zinc mines of Missouri and Kansas are to be consolidated into one company, with a capital of \$100,000,000.

GATHERED IN.

The Sheriff Attached the 9-Year-Old Daughter of Mrs. E. E. Burr.

Quite a crowd gathered on Columbia avenue about 6 o'clock last evening. The cause of all the excitement was the action of Deputy Sheriff Robinson in taking the nine-year-old daughter of Edgar E. Burr into his charge.

It will be remembered that about a month ago Mrs. Burr, who was divorced from her husband, went to Chewelah, Wash., and took her two children from the school there, where they had been placed by her husband, and brought them to this city. Since then one of the children has been sent out of the city to school, and the remaining child has been living with her mother.

The husband, Edgar E. Burr, who is a blacksmith working at his trade in Rossland, secured the services of Mr. W. J. Whitesides, and as a result an order was obtained from Chief Justice McCall at New Westminster, on the 15th inst., directing the sheriff to obtain the custody of the children, and produce them before the presiding judge at the next sitting of the supreme court here on the 20th of February next, when the question of their guardianship could be determined. It was in pursuance of this order that the deputy sheriff acted last evening, when he met Mrs. Burr with the youngest of the two children. The child did not wish to leave her mother, and cried very bitterly. Mrs. Burr was indignant, and threatened to make a scene, but in the end the sheriff had his way and took the child to his house for safe keeping in order to be in a position to obey the order of the court and produce her before the presiding judge on February 20th.

It is stated that Mrs. Burr has retained Mr. J. W. Nelson in the matter, and that she will contest the father's right to the custody of the children.

Mr. Whitesides said last evening that the couple were married in Chewelah in 1886, and divorced in Spokane in 1895, the order for divorce giving the husband the custody of the children specifically.

THAT BLUFF AGAIN.

Another Portion of It Is Being Removed by the Lot Holders.

Work has been going on at intervals for a long time past on the bluff at the west end of Columbia avenue. The cut was finally completed during the past summer, but a portion was left at the south side on the lots owned by the proprietors of the St. Lawrence hotel, Mrs. Esmond, and by the lessor of the same building, Mrs. Malmstrom, who has acquired the lot next to the St. Lawrence on the corner of Earl and Columbia.

The rock is now in process of removal, and when the ground is cleared building operations will be started in the spring, and a boarding house erected by Mrs. Malmstrom, probably in conjunction with the St. Lawrence.

This will greatly improve the appearance of the west end of Rossland's main thoroughfare, as only a few tons of obstructing rock will be left at the junction of Earl street and Columbia avenue.

Mr. C. E. Race left last evening for the coast to be absent for a month.

Mr. W. H. Adams, manager of the Rambler-Cariboo, is in the city on a business visit from Kaslo.

W. V. Williams has returned from a visit to the Boundary country and is staying at the Kootenay.

THE CITY

A Lengthy Session
ing at the

PLANS ORDERED.

An Isolation Hospital to
End Park By-Law
Third Time—The
Other Grants Refused

At the regular weekly council last evening, and all the members were present with Alderman Clute.

The secretary of the council, asking for a grant of \$50 per month for the year's council, for the ing in the British Columbia of London.

Ald. McKee thought he put to much trouble as good as throw away his money, and explained the year's council, the request the finance committee.

Mr. C. St. L. Mackenzie, the council to replace South Washington broken in making the pears that the pipe is vate one, and the m he had gone into the Mr. Fellows present.

The city's position was a whole matter was fire, water and light c.

W. H. Falding, the fed to the correctne counts to the 19th inst the city clerk, added city's finances, showing

General account— Balance in bank..... Cash on hand.....

Total..... Waterworks account Bal. in bank and cash

The request of the company for a settle standing account of the section with the reme West Columbia avenue joint conference of the finance committee, the a strong desire to have

2 duty signed petition payers, asking that a for the purchase of 12, in block 17, Railway hall purposes, was necessary to be represented the petitioners represent

The report of the committee states: "In view of the smallpox is now epidemic other districts south of land, the health authorities have thought it advisable to detain and the disease which might the city. The committee of the Command looked over the Valley buildings, but eventually

concluded that the city building on their site has been selected place in the city park cost about \$550, and in as an isolated hospital a caretaker's house recommendation of the opted on motion of A

Ald. Hamilton moved the finance committee mending the payment counts, and the motion

The report of the committee was adopted rolls for \$225.30, \$112.2 ment to Hunter Bros chief items in the rep

The board of works, ing payment of sundry that the police be in streets and alleys clean and to notify persons on streets and alleys move same.

A bylaw to purchase 12, block 17, for fire one to provide debrment of same, were motion to exercise the in question; held by

The purchase money, stance, be paid out of and later, when the carried, the purchase tained from the sale thus saving a good de

The bylaw to provision of the Columbia over, clause by clause the whole, with Alder char, and some unanim were made. The bylaw to the council an reading.

Ald. Hamilton, seconded, moved that a light committee be an Architect Honeyman a fire station and library houses for the considil, the architect to ommittee in preparing to objected to passing a ers of the lending lib rooms, and instead opted asking the prov terms they would di etc., to the city.

Ald. Dean asked to properly protecting t at St. Paul street sh the present, as he de Mr. Outchell in the alderman also asked lice be instructed to from using the city's purposes, particularly coln and Washington man said the matter bous nuisance and shou children should be me way. The sidewalks w as it is, and the chief matter was attended.

The bylaws regulat junk and second-hand third time and pass adjourned at 10:15 o