

BRIGHT FOR B. C. MINES

"Mining in British Columbia in 1901 was carried on under most trying conditions, among which might be mentioned serious labor troubles, excessive freight and treatment charges, especially on silver-lead ores, and the remarkable fall in price of both lead and copper."

"That the industry was able to survive under these conditions is but an additional proof of the wonderful extent and richness of the mineral deposits of that province."

The above remarks were made by Mr. J. C. Drewry, of Rossland, B. C., the managing director of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Ltd., and a director of the St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd., in response to a query by the Montreal Herald representative as to low mining matters were progressing in British Columbia.

Continuing, Mr. Drewry said: "The strike is practically at an end; the mines are now running full handed, and the output for 1902 will be greater than in any previous year. For several years the charge made by British Columbia smelters for freight and treatment on silver-lead ores has been twenty dollars per ton. This excessive freight and treatment charge, coupled with the low price of lead in 1901, caused many mines to close down."

On January 1st, 1902, the British Columbia smelters announced a reduction of four dollars per ton for freight and treatment charges on silver-lead ores, and as the price of lead is now steadily advancing, the mines will be in a position to resume operations. In December, 1901, the English price for lead was £18 per ton. In January, 1902, the price began to rise until it went down to £10 per ton, and has fluctuated around that figure until within the last few weeks. It is now steadily advancing, the present quotation being £11 12s. 6d.

"Another very serious drawback has been the fact that the silver-lead smelters of British Columbia have not been able to handle the entire output of the mines, and a large tonnage had to be shipped to United States and European points at the expense of heavy freight charges. For example, the St. Eugene mine at Moyle, last year shipped 11,000 tons of silver-lead concentrates to Antwerp, paying \$17 per ton for freight alone. These concentrates were smelted and refined in Antwerp; the pig lead was then turned into white and red lead, and several thousand tons of these products shipped back to Canada, again paying heavy freight charges. The mine owners of British Columbia felt that their ores should be smelted and refined in Canada, and made representations to the Dominion government to help out the industry. The government recognized the difficulties under which the industry was laboring, and granted a measure of relief in the way of a bounty for the production of pig lead in Canada. To my mind, the relief granted was inadequate, and should be doubled. "Canada is at present a large importer of white and red lead. As soon as the refinery is completed at Trail, B. C., Canada will produce her own pig lead, and naturally it will be corroded at home and turned into white and red lead, not only for home consumption but also for export. British Columbia produces the raw material in rapidly increasing quantities, and within a few years Canada should be an important factor in supplying the white lead markets of the world. Thus it is that the development of one industry leads to the establishing of others, and doing its part towards the upbuilding of Canada and adding to the wealth of the nation. "The settlement of the labor troubles the lowering of freight and treatment charges on silver-lead ores, the recovery in the price of both lead and copper, and the building of the lead refinery at Trail have all tended to materially brighten the prospects for profitable mining in British Columbia, and 1902 bids fair to be a banner year. "There are other reasons, too, why this should be so. The mining boom came on us with a rush. Canadians knew practically nothing of mining, and were forced to depend largely on the wily American. The past five years have been years of education. Experience has been gained, but it had to be paid for. Canadians have taken up mining in earnest, and McGill and the Toronto School of Science are turning out a large number of good, honest, capable mining engineers and metallurgists, who can be depended upon to safeguard the interests of Canadian investors and lend their valuable aid to the carrying on of mining operations on a legitimate and business basis. "Many mining stocks are now quoted at below their real value, while others are quoted at figures altogether inflated and unjustifiable. The wedding out process is steadily going on, and investors are rapidly learning to distinguish between the public and those engaged in mining ores."

RUN DOWN.—The only accident attending the races on Columbia avenue Saturday afternoon occurred when Hugh O'Neill was run down in front of the Hotel Allan by one of the teams competing in the teamsters' race. O'Neill was too near the course and was struck by the shoulder of one of the galloping horses. He was somewhat cut about the face, but not seriously injured. Dr. Coulthart looked after the injured man.

APPROPRIATE ATTIRE.—Joseph Stephen Deschamps made a decided hit on Columbia avenue Saturday by appearing in a typical snowshoeing costume. He was a judge on the occasion of the snowshoeing contest, and in honor of the occasion donned his costume worn as a member of the Frontenac club of Ottawa, Ont., one of the oldest organizations of its kind on the continent. In his blanket clothes piped with red cord and stockings of vivid hue, Mr. Deschamps was the admiration of the fair sex and the envy of the small boys.

THE LE ROI IN LONDON

In a recent issue of the Vancouver World appears the following resume of London papers' utterances: The Colonial Goldfields Gazette, which at one time was supposed to be the personal organ of the old Le Roi board but which has recently passed under new control, speaks in its issue of Feb. 1st about Le Rols having fluctuated mysteriously on the London stock exchange but finally before the mail left marked a partial recovery of £4. The B.C. Review of the same date noted a sharp decline in Le Roi stock and then a marked rally, showing that there was some movement going on which the market did not understand.

In a special note devoted to the Le Roi the Goldfields Gazette draws particular attention to the extraordinary fluctuations which occurred in both Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2. It regards this as mystifying and unaccountable, and declares that large block holders of the shares are now controlled by exchange cliques which it looks upon as being a bad feature for the genuine investor.

It is also noted that since the old Le Roi board was ousted and the syndicate which beat Whitaker Wright put three members on the directorate, Le Roi shares have been played battledore and shuttlecock with as they never were in Wright's time. The last link between the "old original" Le Roi board and the present directorate is about to be severed by the resignation of H. H. Andrew, of Sheffield. He was with the Whitaker Wright group in no other capacity than as his director of the Le Roi company and his experience as a director has been far from pleasant.

There does not appear to be any near likelihood of ex-Governor Mackintosh resuming relations with the Le Roi company, as many Rossland people hoped. He appears to be devoting his best energies to pushing the Giant, another Rossland mine. He had just arrived in London when the mail left in company with D. J. Macdonald, the former Government inspector of mines, who is interested also in the latter property, and who reports steady progress upon it. A very pathetic interest attaches to the fact that a letter concerning the Le Roi and kindred companies. It was written by Lord Dufferin three weeks before his death and was addressed to the official receiver who is enquiring into the affairs of the London and Globe corporation.

Chas. D. Lane, the well-known California mine owner, has been in Nevada lately examining mines. He visited Tonopah and the Silver Peak mines. The latter properties have been tied up for a long time, but it is believed that the movement now on foot will result in the resumption of operations at these famous bullion producing mines. It is understood that Mr. Lane was favorably impressed with what he saw there, and that he proposes to take an active part in the rehabilitation of the mining industry in that state, which is showing up so splendidly at the present time.

The January, 1902, receipts of gold at the assay office, at Helena, Mont., amounted to \$190,760, against \$159,425 in January, 1901—the largest receipts for the month in the history of the office. The gold was practically all from stamp or cyanide mills.

W. S. Stratton, the Colorado mine owner, it is reported, contemplates erecting in the near future a 600-ton cyanide mill to treat ore from his low-grade deposits. The Winscott mine at Helena, Montana, has been sold to the Big Indian Co., A. C. Mason of Tacoma, Wash., president and manager. A contract for a 60-stamp mill of 300 tons daily capacity has been let, and it is expected to have it completed by July. The stamps are to weigh 900 pounds each. The mill will be operated by electricity from the Missouri River Power Co., from Canyon Ferry, a contract for 150 horse power having been let and the mining company will build a pole line 4 1/2 miles long to conduct the power to the mine. The mine is a mountain-like deposit of low-grade ore, free milling ore, as it has been called in the history of the property. The development consists of a quarry opening about 80x140 feet on the surface.

"THE LOST CHORD." We've paid for their sickest fancies; we've humored their crackbrained whims; it's a member dying; you've got to listen to him! Good for a fortnight, am I? The doctor told you? He lied. I shall go under by morning, and—put that organ outside. Never been staged yet, brothers? Well, now is your time to learn, Or you'll wish you were dead and buried when you have to take your organs out. Before I depart from among you a story said I will tell; It's about an octette of Singers, and an Organist as well. The song was "The Holy City," a grand and lovely song; The singers were robed in surplices to make the effect quite strong. We stood with our backs to the organ, for I was one of the few! The house was packed with people, many of whom I knew. As the curtain quietly ascended, as if on wings of flight, The organ's soft, sweet melody floated gently through the night. The prelude nearly finished, the songsters filled their chests And wailed, oh so grandly for the organist to rest. The tenors started singing, but hark! there's something wrong! That's not the same sweet melody of that grandest of grand songs. Ye gods! it's ragtime music, pitched in a minor key; It's like the waves of the ocean on a rough and storm-bound sea. Volcanos in eruption, with their lava spouting throats, Could make far sweeter music and hit truer notes. Make me, boys, I'm excited, for I hear those chords again, Which for many days have haunted me and racked my head with pain. I'm weary now, my brothers, as I think of that "Break Down" Have rested on my weary head like a leaden weighted crown; For the Chords we struck were new to us, and the organ, too, was false. First it was a ragtime and then it was a waltz. But, Brothers, I must leave you, so sing that sweet refrain, As nowhere up in Heaven will I hear such Chords again. ONE OF THEM. Rossland, B. C., Feb. 19, 1902.

MINING IN THE STATES

The gold production of the Cripple Creek district for the month of January, based on mill and smelter returns, was \$2,030,000. At the rate of the January production Cripple Creek is producing one-tenth of the world's entire output based on the official statistics for the year.

Surveyors are surveying for the Calumet & Arizona near Douglas, Arizona. It is a new lode that Phelps, Dodge & Co. have located recently, and it is expected that it will be at least eighteen months before the complete change has been made. The plans call for a plant with a capacity of 1000 to 1500 tons of ore daily. The rain and snowfall of the last two weeks has cleared off any uncertainty as to the supply of water for this year's dry-season mining in California. While at the beginning of it the depth of snow on the summits was only 2 or 3 feet, it is now several times that and about the quantity at this writing of the average California winter. Generally reservoirs are insured of being filled, and the high water stage of the mountain streams will probably extend well into the summer. Mining operations this summer will certainly have the use of an average season's water supply.

The Boston & Montana and Anaconda, C. M. companies are started to have installed at Great Falls, Divide and Anaconda, Mont., Stirring water tube safety boilers aggregating 12,000 horse power. Further statement is made that "the new smelter on Washoe hill, Anaconda—the largest reduction works in the world—contains one plant of 4800 horse power of Stirring boilers.

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There has seldom been seen a battle where the issue was more in doubt. In one round it would be Sullivan's and in the next McGovern's. McGovern, knowing that the fight meant his position in the front ranks as a fighter, was after his man every second. In the majority of the rounds he was on the aggressive and Sullivan was forced to do more defensive work than his opponent. He put up a powerful fight, however, was game to the core, and lost the fight more through a blunder of his own than because he was knocked out. When the finish came, however, he was groggy and going fast. The chances are that he would not have lasted many more rounds, even had he risen to his feet before Fitzsimmons called "ten." There were loud cheers as Bob Fitzsimmons stepped forward, and he called for a speech. After some hesitation, Fitzsimmons advanced to the ropes and said: "I suppose you know I am matched to fight Mr. Jeffries some time in May. I shall train as I have never trained before, and will go to my best to do it. This was greeted with a burst of applause, and a good camping places can be found on his shores. In conclusion, and speaking generally, it may be said that several good fishing grounds can be reached from Rossland, and it is to be hoped that this summer will see many converted to this fascinating sport. "May the east wind never blow when thou goest a-fishing."

IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The Transvaal Chamber of Mines, at Johannesburg, announces that the output for the month of January was 70,340 ounces of fine gold, as compared with 52,897 ounces in December last. Ascertained output of the Transvaal for a whole past year makes the following comparisons:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Fine Ounces. 1901: 238,961; 1900: 348,800; 1899: 3,360,061; 1898: 3,562,812; 1897: 2,491,562; 1896: 1,857,071; 1895: 1,845,138; 1894: 1,637,773

It will be seen that the January output was one-fourth as large as the entire product of 1901. The annual report of the Randfontein, Transvaal, Estates G. M. Co., dated December 23d last, states that no damage had been done to any of the mines of the company during the war. On the surface very trifling injury was done, but everything connected with the shafts and the surface work has been put into good order again. It was decided just about the time when the war started to increase the stamping power of all the mines from 60 to 100 stamps each. The Porges, South, North, Robinson, Block "A" and Mynpacht Randfontein mines will within a very short time have each of them 100 stamps working instead of 60. All the stamp machinery has been made during the war and forwarded to South Africa. According to official statistics the output of gold within the Russian Empire during 1900 was 38,300 kilograms being 239 kilograms below the quantity produced in 1899. The platinum mines of the Northern Ural produced 5,189 kilograms, on 544 kilograms less than in 1899. United States Consul-General Holloway, at St. Petersburg, says in a letter to the State Department that the report of M. C. Bogdanovitch, a government mining engineer who has spent three years in examining the coast of the Okhotsk sea, shows the presence of gold in the mass rock at Liao-Te-Chan, in the vicinity of Port Arthur, near the Bay of Siao-Pin-Dao. He is of the opinion that there are veins of gold in the sides of Golden mountains, near Port Arthur, but has formed no definite opinion as to the existence of gold near the Bay of Siao-Pin-Dao.

M'GOVERN'S VICTORY

REINSTATES HIMSELF BY DEFEATING SULLIVAN AT LOUISVILLE.

A HARD STRUGGLE, LASTING FOR OVER FOURTEEN ROUNDS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—Terry McGovern defeated Dave Sullivan to-night in the arena of the Southern Athletic club after as desperate fighting as was ever seen in any ring. From the first tap of the gong until the end both boys went at it hammer and tongs, nearly every second both men working away with all the strength they possessed.

There has seldom been seen a battle where the issue was more in doubt. In one round it would be Sullivan's and in the next McGovern's. McGovern, knowing that the fight meant his position in the front ranks as a fighter, was after his man every second. In the majority of the rounds he was on the aggressive and Sullivan was forced to do more defensive work than his opponent. He put up a powerful fight, however, was game to the core, and lost the fight more through a blunder of his own than because he was knocked out. When the finish came, however, he was groggy and going fast. The chances are that he would not have lasted many more rounds, even had he risen to his feet before Fitzsimmons called "ten."

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Round 15.—McGovern missed a left swing for body and received left on neck. McGovern rushed, but was blocked and Sullivan clinched. McGovern was backing Sullivan to the ropes. Sullivan put two lefts to face, but they were weak and lacked steam. McGovern put left and right to face, staggering Sullivan badly. McGovern planted two lefts and right to jaw, sending Sullivan reeling across the ring. Sullivan was very tired and holding on. McGovern knocked Sullivan down for the count. Sullivan was knocked out completely, and could not have risen had he tried. Fitzsimmons counted nine and Sullivan rose partly by his feet. As he did so McGovern started at him and he sank without straightening up. The referee then called ten and declared McGovern the winner. Sullivan began to argue, but Fitzsimmons took him by the shoulder and pushing him towards his corner, said it was all over and that Sullivan had lost.

STREAMS FOR ANGLERS

The recent formation of a fishing club in Rossland naturally leads one to think of the sport of this nature to be had in the vicinity of the city.

Occasionally good catches have been made in the Columbia river, which of course can be reached in an hour from Rossland, at Trail and in the vicinity. The mouths of the various creeks, such as Stony creek, a few miles out, Murphy creek, about seven miles, China creek, say ten miles, are always good points when the fish are taking, and even at the mouth of Trail creek opposite the town I have known of good catches. Personally I have tried the mouths of Stony creek, Rock creek, Murphy creek and Sullivan creek, but with the exception of two occasions at Murphy creek have not done much. Once at Murphy creek I caught two handsome Dolly Varden char (Salvelinus Malma) weighing about two pounds and a half each, by spinning an artificial minnow, and on another occasion a three-quarter pound trout on the fly.

These various creeks themselves I have not fished much, but some of them contain large quantities of young trout, which in all probability later make their way back to the main river. I understand they run from eight inches to smaller, and it would seem a mistake to take them of less size than say seven inches, if the theory holds that they are young fish which will later return to the main river is correct.

The creeks so far mentioned are all north of Trail, but I understand there are some to the south, notably Beaver creek, which I have heard contains some good fish, being larger than most in the neighborhood. Castlegar and Robinson (say two and a half hours from Rossland on the C. & W. railway) are capital points from which to reach the mouth of the Kootenay river, where during the open season really good sport may be had with the artificial fly. The artificial fly is here mentioned specially because it would seem that the best lure in the Columbia river is a large natural fly found on tamarack trees on the bank which is somewhat like the old "Oak" fly or "down looker," though larger. It is also like a very much overgrown house fly. From the mouth of the Kootenay river up to Nelson splendid sport may be had from the middle of April to the end of September, the best lure being the artificial fly; 15 pounds to the rod for the day being not uncommon. The trout proper run from about six to the pound to four and sometimes five pounds, but a three-pound fish is big one, and the majority average a little over half a pound. This was my average for last season's sport.

The large pool at Slocan Junction (say three and a half hours from Rossland by the C. & W. railway) is undoubtedly a magnificent one, and is a favorite resort for Rossland and Vancouver anglers. It is a large pool, and may be said to be almost a necessity, and the creature comforts necessary to even the enthusiastic angler may be obtained at the hotel near the station.

The pool is undoubtedly over-fished, and perhaps illegally fished owing to a large extent to the fact that trout can be sold on the market. But were this prohibited and a size limit of say seven inches imposed there would be no finer fishing in the province of British Columbia. One objection to the Kootenay river from the Rossland angler's point of view is the expense attached to a day's trip, and it is to be hoped that the railway company will be able to see their way clear to making a substantial reduction to bona fide non-professional anglers—for instance to those in possession of a card signed by the secretary of the Rossland Association—or to issue season tickets at a low rate under the same guarantee to non-professionals.

Sheep creek from the falls to the Columbia river is a pretty stream, but I fear it has been dynamited, as my experience of it is that there are practically no fish, and I have never heard of anyone else having ever heard of luck. En passant, we anglers may be reminded that the Kootenay river is not suitable for the dynamite fiend, a person almost on a par with the dog poisoner.

Sheep lake is said to contain great numbers of fish running about half a pound in weight, but I have had no personal experience of this water. It is only about 15 miles from the city, and good camping places can be found on its shores. In conclusion, and speaking generally, it may be said that several good fishing grounds can be reached from Rossland, and it is to be hoped that this summer will see many converted to this fascinating sport. "May the east wind never blow when thou goest a-fishing."

COMMUNICATIONS

DR. SINCLAIR'S STATEMENT

To the Editor: I trust that you will allow me space for some remarks in reference to the very extraordinary statements about the recent Liberal convention, attributed to Dr. Sinclair in an article copied on the coast papers from your columns. Says Dr. Sinclair: "It was plainly in evidence that the dice had been loaded by the hand of Joseph Martin." Will he be good enough to produce the evidence? It is true that evidence tending to set up a suspicion of "dice-loading" was produced to the credential committee as to the election of two sets of delegates, but both sets came to the convention to support the Executive-Dr. Sinclair's friends.

Then comes the statement that Senator Templeman and the Executive were ousted from the convention before credentials had been passed upon. That is simply untrue. Senator Templeman was not "ousted" at all; his name was read at every roll-call, and the vote refusing to seat the Executive, as such, was given by duly accredited delegates, whose credentials had been accepted.

Utrius also is the statement that the chairman of the credential committee voted both as a member and as chairman—a double vote; he gave a casting vote only. Dr. Sinclair's statement as printed entirely ignores the fact that 11 elected delegates and parliamentary members voted on the question of seating members of the Executive and editors, ex-officio, and that the vote stood 70 against to 41 in favor.

Dr. Sinclair's statement is calculated to convey the impression that the convention was non-representative, or representative only of a faction or a section of the country. Let it be remembered that the convention was called by the old Executive, and that the delegates were elected by a party of the organization of which has been (or supposed to be) under the care of that Executive for the past four and a half years. Then take these facts:

When the convention got down to business it numbered 85, of whom seven were parliamentary members. The case therefore stands this way: Delegates—Possible total, 114; number who attended, 111; number who remained, 88. Parliamentary members—Possible total, 23; number who attended, 12; number who remained, 7.

Dividing the province into East (Yale-Kootenay), Middle (Mainland other than Yale-Kootenay) and West (Vancouver Island), the population is, in round numbers, East, 92,000; Middle, 65,000; West, 50,000. At three delegates to 5,000, this gives East, 37; Middle, 39; West, 30. As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the delegates who remained and joined heartily in the work of the convention were: East, 33; Middle, 29; West, 26. So that, on a rep. or pop. basis, while the East and West, which are Dr. Sinclair's "good" sections, were 11 and 13 per cent. respectively, short of their proper quota the Middle, which is his "bad" section, was some 25 per cent. short. In the face of this, how ridiculous is his assertion that the "Martinites" would have been "snowed under" had the vote been taken on a "representative" basis!

The simple fact is, that the question at issue was the seating in the convention of a number of men who represented only their own and their own individual opinions; and it was because a vast majority of the elected delegates refused to do this—because they insisted upon having the convention as nearly a "representative" one as was possible under the circumstances—that Dr. Sinclair and his friends boled.

JOHN C. BROWN. New Westminster, Feb. 17. The question raised in the communication published in yesterday's Miner over the signature of John C. Brown, New Westminster, has excited considerable comment among Rossland Liberals. With a view of presenting the "other side of the matters at issue, the Miner requested W. Hart-McHarg, one of the delegates to the recent convention at Vancouver, and a member of the executive of the Rossland Liberal Association, to grant an interview along the lines of Mr. Brown's letter. This was done by Mr. McHarg in the following terms:

"A great deal of juggling with figures has been resorted to by Mr. Martin and his friends to prove that the delegates who remained and did business at the Liberal convention recently held in Vancouver were representative of the whole province, but probably the most flagrant case is that put forward in Mr. J. C. Brown's letter which appeared in the Miner. Mr. Brown attempts to show that the different sections of the province were represented according to population, but that is exactly what did not happen.

"To arrive at his conclusions, Mr. Brown makes an arbitrary territorial division of the province into three groups with the following populations: Vancouver (Yale-Kootenay) 62,000; Middle (Mainland other than Yale-Kootenay) 65,000; and West (Vancouver Island) 50,000, and then apportions the delegates into three parts, giving 37 to the East; 39 to the Middle and 30 to the West. But Yale-Kootenay did not have 37, it only had 27, as there are only nine constituencies in these two counties and each constituency was allowed three delegates. But Mr. Brown is not content with the above misstatements; he solemnly assures us that THIRTY-THREE delegates from Yale-Kootenay remained in the convention and did business—33 out of 37, and those who left have still to be deducted from the 27. Mr. Brown's other mathematical deductions are on a par with this.

"Mr. Brown is apparently in favor of representation by population now, but he does not explain why he and Mr. Martin's other friends reject a suggestion put forward by the much abused executive that the delegates should have a voting power commensurate with the electoral population they represented. This proposition was approved in the minority report of the credentials committee but turned down in the past part prevent the convention from being properly representative.

"Since the convention, Mr. Martin has been writing to the press, calling on the Liberals throughout the province to become united under his leadership. He knows quite well that the only stumblingblock to unity is himself."

UNJUSTLY TREATED.

GUAYACUIL, Ecuador, Friday, Feb. 21.—A police court judge here today issued an order for the arrest and imprisonment of Jackson Smith, manager of the J. P. McDonald Construction company until he has paid the sum of about \$4,000 claimed by a subcontractor named Darques, who it is said really owes the McDonald construction money. It is asserted that the case is not, even according to Ecuadorian law, one for the police court, and that the sentence is arbitrary. The whole case is looked upon as an attempt to harass the American Construction company.

THURSDAY... THE ME Many Peop ance at La E costume Succede Pr Almost 600 peo the skating rink and participate under the auspice nival. Many we to remain away by the reports o during the day. because it was e the conditions in perior to those o masquerade. Fro the spectators th decided advantag the masquerade cessful. The nu hardly as great a similar event. It was evident th elaborate and o been withheld fr night's affair. The City band ably above the o started at 8 o'cl 10, after which the work on the p of ice for today's The judges on T. Mayne Daly, His Worship M difficulty was ex the prizes, but t tributed and the mitted to unmas best costume wo Miss Henrietta peared as "Car way's costume w; the color se; evidence throug the same class Simpson, whose was tasteful an average of the o ed under this th The judges de ne Graham was for the best co She skated as " costume. There of the fair sex in the costume wo as "Scotch Lass be worthy of a girls' competition. "Father Time," robes, with scy; ried off first priz worn by a gent was represented the make-up wa prize in this cl Stewart of Gre as "Kodak Girl," and picture had ried with a coq; deceived many s; tual sex of the evidently thoug worth a prize. In the boys' c Willie Penrose, natty sailor lad; time is someve with intears and outfit was avera in poll; prize was Kenning, who; designed costu; "A Tin Horn" by Henry Barn awarded for th The idea was o ly worked out. Among the la; time were the Mrs. H. B. S; in plain dres; school bag. Miss Flossie; rider in a co; Roosevelt's fa; Miss Minnie; in a white dr; with aprons and whip; crowned by a; carried in the; Misses Kate; Huron as "Ty wearing dark; Miss Maud B; brown dress; Shaker head; Little Miss; in riding jac; cap and whip; Mrs. Benny; fully designe; mented with; and wand tr; Miss Harr; black jacket; gilt cord and; Misses Smi; Cross purses; aprons and whip; backgrounds; Miss Vance; white dress a; Little Miss; Girl," white a; with a hoop; and bound in; Miss Alice; pink kimono; Jap. Miss Edna; dark dress, a; Miss Glad; Girl," milita; khaki with; style, carry; Miss Eva; red dress a; tily with po;