Rossland Weekly Miner.

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EMANUEL KATZ, 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; or all other countries Three Dollars a year—in variably in advance. The subscription price of the Dally Miner is \$1 per month, \$5 for, six months or \$10 for one year, loreign \$12.50 to in advance.

RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

It looks very much as if the long expected outbreak of hostilitles between the Russians and British mar have its oeginning on Chinese soil and spread from there to Europe. It is sufficiently evident that the Russians have a clearly defined policy of aggrandisement in China and are determined to carry it out at all hazards, even in defiance of opposition on the part of the other powers. The Boxer uprising and the consequent interference of the powers to protect their subjects resident in the country and to safeguard their individual interests, gave to the Czar's government the very opportunity which it was so long seeking to acquire a great tract of exceedingly valuable and useful territory to the south of Siberia and this opportunity was not allowed to escape, Since they set foot in China, under the pretext of assisting to restore order and of serving the cause of humanity, the Russian soldiery have been guilty of diabolical outrages that would have shocked the callous nature of the brutalized mercenaries of the middle ages. The senseless murder of unoffending peasants seems to have been the chief, amusement which cheered their entorced exile from their own country and it is safe to say that however numerous and horrible were the the province, for no mining town in Britbutcheries of the ignorant fanatics of ish Columbia has ever made a like record China those which the Russians have been guilty of were not less so, and that too, without the excuse which might be urged in extenuation of the deeds of the Boxers. But while the Czar's government repudidiated responsibility for the outrages commatted by their soldiers, it is now displaying a moral sense as low as that of the most depraved Cossack among its troops. The country which the soldiery has harra s d and plundered and whose innocent residents have been slaughtered is to be stolen from its rightful possessors by this big European bully and stolen in the face of the protests and outcries of Christendom. It is time the powers combined for their own protection against this bandit nation and taught it a lesson which would serve it for the next half century at least. If Russia is allowed to get what she wants in China it will not be long before she will be looking over the hills at India.

CHARTER MUST BE GRANTED.

If the provincial government insists, as despatches from Victoria declare is the in-Southern railway bill over until next session they will be guilty of an error for which they will never obtain forgiveness in the Kootenays. It is possible that Mr. Dunsmuir and his followers are of the smelter gets but little of the ore from opinion that they can afford to ignore the wishes of this district and can establish themselves more securely by playing into the hands of a great corporation than by serving honestly and well the best interests of the people for whom they have appointed to legislate, but they will discover their mistake on their next appeal to the people. The proposed resolution of Mr. Pooley is the flimsiest kind of a subterfuge to avoid facing the question fairly and honestly. Every member of the government, every member of the house, who is informed to any degree whatsoever on this matter knows that the construction of his road means industrial life and prosperity to the Crow's Nest country and that without it comparative stagnation n ust exist. If, knowing this, they allow themselves to be controlled and dictated to by a railway monopoly they are unfit for the office they occupy and are traftors to the trust they have assumed. That the government for some time has been coquetting with the C.P.R., the bitter op ponent of the proposed road, is general rumor and that the deteat of the charter will be attributed to this influence there is not the slightest doubt. That it will be rightly imputed to this influence we are quite convinced. We trust for the good name of the legislature and for the credit of the cabinet that should Mr. Pooley introduce any such resolution as down by a substantial majority.

LEAD REFNING.

The resolution passed by the Nelson Board of Trade in favor of the establishment of a lead refinery, in this province, aided by a federal bounty, will receive the cordial endorsement of every resident of British Columbia interested in its welfare and progress and ought to, ing camps the people are not sufficiently and no doubt will, meet with the approval of the Dominion. The development of sonably favorable circumstances, become

important industries of the country. Those deposits are inexhaustible, and the prosperity of an extensive area of the province is intimately bound up with the successful treatment and marketing of them. The question of finding a sufficient and permanent market for the refined product is one which has seemed to offer some difticulty in its solution, but men of enterprise and resolution will regard the difficulty as more apparent than real. As the resolution of the Nelson Board of Trade says: "The increase and development of the industry are certain under favorable conditions, which conditions mainly derend on the miners being able to get their ore smelted at a reasonable charge for treight and treatment." With this "reasonable charge for freight and treatment" and with a government bounty of \$5 a ton on the product smelted and refined in Canada a market would not be far to seek. With the competing radways which we are bound to have running from the Kootenays to the Pacific coast the rates for hauling to the seaboard should be so greatly reduced that the total cost of transportation by rail and water to the Orient should give our product a decided advantage in that market over the product of any other country. Unce a footing was obtained there the market could, with the tacilities we would have for smelting and refining, be permanently maintained. The encouragement which would thus he given by the government to this new industry would stimulate the development of the contry in other respects and would not only call for the erection of refineries but would necessitate the enlargement of the capacity of the smelters now in existence and the erection of others. It would besides have a direct and beneficial influence on the development of the great coal neasures of the province and in number less ways it would add materially to the advancement and prosperity of the coun-

MADE A NEW RECORD.

The shipments for the week ending yesterday reached the large total of 9,174 tons and established a new record for the camp, indeed, it might well be said for Now that the 9,000 ton mark has been reached and passed it will be comparatively easy to gain the 10,000 ton mark, which will be done before the year is over. It is possible that the weekly shipments may run up to 12,000 or 13,0:00 tous, at times, before the close of the year.

It has been frequently claumed of late that the combined shipments of the several mines in the Boundary country would surpass those made by this camp during the current year. We do not believe this will be so, for the reason that they bave not, nor will they have during 2961 the smelter capacity in that section to do

The capacity of the smelter at Northport is about 1,300 tons a day, of the Trail smelter 800 tons, and of the Hall Mines. 300 tons. This gives the three smelters a capacity of 2,400 tons a day, or 16,800 tons per week. These three smelters are available for the ores of Rossland, but cut out the Hall Mines smelter and say the mines here relied on the reduction plants at Trail and Northport, of reducing 14,700 tons per week of seven days. The Trail smelter alone could reduce 5,600 tons per week, and the one at Northport 9,100 tons. The Hall Mines this camp, while the Northport reduction plant receives ores from a number of

points besides Rossland. The smelting capacity of the three plants in the Boundary country is as tollows: Grand Forks, 600 tons: Greenwood, 300 tons, and the Boundary Falls (pyritic smelter), 250 tons, or a combined capacity of 1,150 tons daily, or 8,050 tons

It is doubtful if much of the ore preduced in the Boundary country will be hauled over the mountains for treatment at Trail or Nelson after the three smelters there get into full operation. This may be done in a few exceptional in- the country. stances, but the addition of \$1 or more per ton for the haulage over the high duced the Victoria Times says: mountain range will in the main keen world, will join in heartly applauding mand for the doctors' services. them, for there is no civalry in lode mining except that which is friendly.

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

Throughout the British Columbia min in loev with a railway monopoly to favor obstructing the Crow's Nest Pass connecexcuse exists for opposing the charter

there is anything in the "drainage" argument, that line is carrying some five to ern. Nelson & Fort Sheppard, and the Kootenay Valley at Bedlington, a branch also the Galt road from Lethbridge without going east to the roads that Manthe Eastern provinces. At no point has it been proposed to prevent trade by preventing the building of a railway. These ines have not been drainers, but developers, and that will be the result of the proposed line. It would be absolutely unfair to subject British Columbia to a policy no other province would tolerate. Whether we like it or not, we must adnit that British Columbia mining and melting development has come from the south. Our own camp here at Rossiand, our of the country shows the need of southern connections. 'The valleys run vastly benefited." orth and south. Profitable transportaion lines must conform to them. We can build railways east and west, but will find it hard to profitably carry on them anything but high grade ores. If the southern boundary was at the 45th parallel of latitude, instead of the 49th, we uld have had our own line east and could have had our own line east and other day passed a set of resolutions in product of their properties more severely west running its branches up these valleys, assembling the ores where they could be more profitably smelted. But it be built into British Columbia from the ask the real estate owner what he thinks is no use to cry over what has been lost. We must make the best of what we have and when a chance comes along to avail to be in revolt against Canada's time- doubt whatever that upon it largely deourseives of another American connec-

tion, we must not let it pass.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION.

The Chinese commission held its first

sitting at Victoria last Wednesday, and began the taking of evidence. The witesses called were men who have personal knowledge of the Chinaman and his habits, and their testimony was entirely disinterested. The evdence throughout was strongly opposed on industrial and sanitary grounds to the admission into this country of this class of immigration. The medical fraternity of Victoria have probably a better opportunity of observing and judging of the conditions under which the Mongolian lives than the average resident of the province, and both the medical health officers of this city and the Quarantine officers, who, more than any others of the profession, are brought into contact with these people, denounced the Chinese as a menace to the community owing to The Chinese, they gregated in small areas and their habits were not cleanly; their homes were small and overcrowded, and they had a disregard for sanitary requirements. Their which disease spread and was a fertile breeding ground for leprosy. Other witnesses testified to the fact that the standard of wages was seriously depressed by the existence of Chinese labor which was coming more and more into competition with that of the white man. The Chi he could accept a price for his labor on which a white man would starve, and the white man was therefore often unable to obtain employment. The decided opinion of every witness examined was that the condition of the white man would be benefited if there were less Chinese in

In commenting upon the evidence ad

"The physicians who testified vester the ores of the Boundary country there day, and who have had special opporfor treatment, and it is therefore diffi- tunities for observation and study, had cult to see how this section is to be sur- no hesitation in affirming that Orientals passed in its output this year by the are a menace to the health of the white Boundary country. It is true that the communities with which they are brought smelters there intend to increase their into contact; that economically their prescapacity. While they are doing this the ence is undesirable, and that while their reduction plants here will be making like omplete exclusion might cause embar additions, and, as it will take several rassment, it would be merely temporary. months to instal these proposed addi- As the Asiatics have not yet invaded the tions in the Boundary country, the out- preserves of the medical profession-whatlook is that the combined output of all ever may happen if an "open door" be the Boundary mines will not surpass established by the provincial legislaturethat of the Rossland camp, at least not we may take it that the evidence was it is understood he will, it will be voted during the present year. When The entirely disinterested, unless, of course, the Rossland camp the people here, in placing of a Mongolian community by a common with the rest of the mining white one would mean an increased de-

> "But there is more startling evidence of many people of Victoria will be opened to a phase of the question upon which

hauling trade of the province to itself. to Chinatown. They are invading the would not be right, as they would finally, school bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Pren.

The experience of the past is ample as white quarter, and the assumption is natlike Sinbad, be compelled to throw down the depositions were informed the ten cars of ore a day to American smelt- if the white cannot compete with and profit which they enjoy. of the dreaded Great Northern. We have cheap labor so intensely that they do position of the increased tax. not pay their school teachers as much

their business in the coast cities. for the expulsion of those representatives should be relieved of some part of the of the two races already here. Whatever burden which they have so long borne, action may be taken by the government and should they be compelled to continue ings needed before the city takes the having the power to deal with the matter in the old way, preparing the path of the the Trail selter, the Nelson smelter, the on the recommendations of the commis- capitaist and receiving none of the bene-Sandon development, all have been due sion, it cannot have an injurious effect. n a large measure and have owed their The economic adjustment will come about was inaccessible belonged to the people, inception to American enterpris and gradually and naturally, no particular but as soon as the latter had provided American railway connections. The con- industries that deserve to survive suffering and the community generally being tation conveniences for its development

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

situation, Mr. Goodwin Smith in the

Weekly Sun. says: Trade in Eastern, British Columbia the pay one or two per cent royalty on the favor, of free trade in railways, that 18 taxed than the merchants and the farmers to say, in favor of permitting railways to of British Columbia? Let the legislature United States. This, following the Man- about it. We are all anxious to see the itoba railway bargain, shows the West mining industry flourish, as there is no honored railway policy. Though the C. pends the future of the province; but P.R. and commercial manufacturing inter- none of us is prepared to add to the ests of Toronto and Montreal might tor burden which he is already compelled a time prevail, it was always clear that to bear in order that the fat dividends sooner or later the young communities of capitalists may become more frequent. of the West would break their fetters. The railways (which for the most part Though hard pressed by interested par- were built at the expense of the people) ties, the Dominion parliament will scarce- exact a heavy tribute upon the ore they ly refuse a second time to permit a railway to be built into British Columbia the smelters take off another slice on befrom the United States without bonus. half of their owners, the proprietors of land grant, or public assistance of any the mine take the rest, and the province,

GOOD LUCK GO WITH HIM.

Old Country was very fitting and well lature to make taxation as equitable as during that period has discharged the made upon it since the imposition of the duties incidental to one of the most re- tax the fairness and inequalities of which sponsible and most onerous positions in are now subjects for discussion by the them. the camp. His position in itself made house, the importance which is likely to their habits and their disposition to selife of the community, and the responsibilities which devolved upon him he discharged in a manner which won for him that the records show that the mining the highest respect of the community and sections and the mining industry are quarter in the city was a source from lationship with him. As a citizen of share of the burden of taxation. As tor Rossland he was among the most spirited the roads that have been built, they are and enterprising and was ever ready to there to remain and will serve posterity promote to the best of his ability the for unnumbered generations and will be good of the community, and to do so at just as useful to the citizens of the tuhis personal sacrifice, His generosity in ture as they will to us, and therefore relation to the school of mines is only posterity should help pay for them. As one example of his public spiritedness. for the farmers, they are more than renaman could live on so much less that Had it not been for him it is not too paid by the splendid market which has much to say that this valuable educational been built up for them in the hundred institution, which is now on a permanent of mining camps throughout the probasis with a public endowment, would not vince. The owners of real estate are benehave been in existence at the present day, fited by the advance in the value of their Mr. Durant has been one of our best holdings and by the increased rents citizens; wherever he goes he will re- which they receive as a direct result of main our friend; he is inspired with a the mining industry. Then, too, the preciknowledge of the camp and a confidence ous metals which are being mined are not and belief, born of knowledge, in its fu- all sent out of the province; on the conture, and whether he returns or not, and trary, considerable remains here, it is our hope that he will return in no and have a wonderfully stimulating effect very long time, we will have gained, and on commercial, farming and manufacturgained substantially, by the fact that he ing enterprises. Make the taxes too onerhas resided amongst us. In common with ous on mining companies and it is the all his friends here, and there are tew surest way to keep capital out of the in Rossland who are not his friends, we province; adopt a contrary policy, and wish him continued and uninterrupted treat them in an equitable and just mansuccess wherever his lot may be cast.

MINERAL TAX

The provincial government has its couragement and it will grow to wondermind firmly made up on the question of ful proportions and importance, but preincreasing the mineral tax on the output vent its growth by hampering, unlair and of the mines. It is evident from the mark-Boundary mines exceed the output of the contention be advanced that the re- ed disfavor with which the plan is re- and become sickly, dwared and of slow ceived in the mining section that the growth. The increase in the mineral tax, miners consider they are already paying we believe, is a measure which the g.vtheir full proportion of the taxes. The mining industry is just now getting on it will be detrimental to the most imthan that of the doctors to be put in. its feet again after an extended period When the tradesmen whose business is during which it was difficult, owing to affected now, and upon whose custom the the prevailing depressing conditions, to Asiatics are making greater inroads every make ends meet, and it seems a pity that year, have been heard, perhaps the eyes anything should be put in its way to stop for a time its progress. The silverlead miners, owing to the phenomenally they have not yet bestowed much con- low price of lead, are having a harder our great lead deposits should, under reation with the Great Northern. No other sideration. The shops of the tailors and row than usual to hoe, and to put an dressmakers and other enterprising Chi- "Old Man of the Sea" burden like the

fits of the wealth which as long as i railroads and all other modern transporpassed into the hands of private individuals, and upon dividends from which wax strong upon. We are not preaching socialism, but are pleading for justice to carry for the benefit of their shareholders, which was the original owner of all this We do not contend that this is an abso-The tribute of respect which was paid lutely corerect statement of the case. by a large number of the residents of But we have stated the point of view ing on the eve of his departure for the many people. It is the duty of the legismerited. Mr. Durant has now been a possible. Therefore in view of the perresident of Rossland for three years, and sistency of the demands which have been

In answer to the above, it can be said the esteem of all who were brought in re- bearing, perhaps, more than their just ner and capital will flow in in large quantities and the province will in a short time become the richest and most in fluential in the Dominion. All that the mining industry wants is a little fair enunwise legislation and it will junguish ernment cannot afford to adopt, because porant interest in the province.

GOVERNMENT WAS OBDURATE

The provincial government has been terviewed by the committee which was sent from this city as well as by similar bodies sent by other municipalities, to endeavor to have mitigated some of the financial rigors which will be inflicted on in a few years' time, one of the most except to desire the U.P.R. to keep the use and Japanese are no longer confined tax of two per cent on their shoulders the cities under the previsions of the

surance that railway connections will not ural that they are increasing their busi- the load; in other words, some of the and the delegations were informed that result in draining away or depleting the ness as they are entering more keenly companies and individuals would have to the financial condition of the province wealth of the province. There is now into competition with their white rivals. cease operations. This will be the case was in such poor condition that it would the Great Northern crossing at Blaine It is self-evident that in such a contest likewise with some of the lower grade not be expedient to make additional near the coast. The Canadian Pacific the representatives of the superior race copper-gold properties, as an additional grants beyond the per capita allowances crosses from Mission Junction and if cannot stand. Theorists at Ottawa and one per cent to the present tax of one fixed by the bill. This means, if the elsewhere who have looked at the ques- per cent would make it profitless for schools of the city are kept up to the tion superficially will of, course, say that them to mine so small is the margin of current requirements, as they needs must be, that for the coming fiscal year over ers. We have the Spokane Falls & North vanquish the yellow they ought to go At the coast they view this matter in \$20,000 must be provided by the ratepay. down. Many of the Eastern members of a different light and some of the papers ers of this city. A new eight-room school parliament are farmers, and believe in there are strongly in favor of the im- building is an absolute necessity, and so is a high school. The maintenance of "We have gone very deeply into debt these schools will cost a considerable sum as Chinamen receive in this province. for the purpose of providing means of per annum. This will be quite a burden itoba fought for, the Mackenzie & Mann Even in British Columbia some of our access to the wealth stored up in our to the community, but it is one which tine at the Lake of the Woods, and the agricultural friends say they would be mountain fatenesses. The people have should and will be cheerfully borne, as many connections through Untario and severely handicapped without Chinese borne the taxes/imposed for this purpose there is no duty of citizenship which is cheap labor, ignoring the fact that the with no more grumbling than their tore- performed with more pleasure by the labor they demand has entered into com- fathers have indulged in for generations people of this country than the providing petition with them and ruined what is under similar circumstances, because they of children with proper public educational usually considered a lucrative branch of had faith in the future of their province facilities. Once the duty of providing for and were convinced that the day would the schools is assumed by the municipal "Those who advocate the exclusion, or come when their confidence would re- ity, too, it is certain that they will be failing that, still greater restrictions upon ceive justification. The question seems to even better looked after than they are this objectionable immigration, do not ask be, has that day arrived when they under the care of the province. It is to be regretted, however, that the prov-

GIVE THEM MEDALS.

ince should not provide the school build

The soldiers who enlisted from this city as they return from the war in South Africa are taken up and given special entertainments by their friends. Private Rea was given a reception by the local the said individuals will live sumptuously company of the Rocky Mountain Rifles in foreign lands, leaving merely the wages and afterwards a smoker was held in his Discussing the British Columbia railway of the laborers for British Columbia to honor. Private Squires was tendered a amaken by the local serie of Facles last evening and a smoker is to be given on the "Representatives of every Board of the province. Are the capitalists who 22d instant for his benefit. Corporal Hart McHarg is to be presented with a watch when he returns among his friends in this city In a short time Troopers Daly Cronyn and others are to return and they will be honored as they should be, the same as the others, who have arrived here before them have been. The entertain ments and receptions are but just and proper tributes to the patriotism and gallantry of the men who volunteered to serve the Empire when men were wanted for that purpose, and the honors shown them are the spontaneous recognition of the usefulness and patriotism of the returned veterans of the South African war. While these are to be commended, still it is certain that some permanent form of public recognition of the services rendered by these men should ne given. These should be in a form that would be last ing and which could be worn on proper occasions by those who earned them. Would wealth and went into debt to render its it not be a good idea to give to each man exploitation possible, comes in nowhere, who enlisted in Rossland a medal on which could be inscribed the name of the command in which they served and some of the principal battles in which they the city to Mr. Edwin Durant last even- from which the question is regarded by participated, and further stating that the medal was presented by the citizens of cossland for meritorious service in the South African campaign. It is certain that these medals would be prized more by those to whom they were presented than anything else that could be given

THOSE WATER RIGHTS

British Columbia Southern Railway Com pany Withdraws Its Bill.

Mr. J. S. Clute has returned from Victoria whither he went as a delegate from the city council to interview the government with several others in relation to the water rights, schools and other matters. In company with Mayor Lalonde, Mr. Bernard Macdonald and E. B. Kirby and W. F. Van Buskirk, several conferences were had with the private bills committec anent the water rights. The B. C. Southern railway, which is also an applicant for the water rights of Trail, Rock, Murphy and Sullivan creeks, was repreby attorneys at the conferences Mr. Van Buskirk made a very clear presentation of the status of the city in premises. Each of the contending parties the British Columbia Southern railway withdrew its bill which, if adopted, would have confirmed its title to the water o these creeks. It is understood that some soft of a compromise will be reached in private between the city of Rossland, the mining companies and the British Colum-bia Southern Railway company, which

bia Southern Raussay, will be satisfactory to an. The government was also seen in re-lation to the school bill, but so far has refused to modify it in any important particular. Mayor Lalonde, the mayor of Kamloops and some others, are still in Victoria and hope return to secure some concessions from the government, so that the operations school law will not fall so heavily on the taxpayers of the cities affected du ing the first year of its operation.

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THURSDAY MR. EDWIN

BANQUET OF ON EVE OF

Expressions of Pe butes to His Social Qualitie

Perhaps of all th have been paid t land camp during ence that which win Durant last his departre for t most spontaneous most heartfelt. Durant has been t during that time the most intimate business but in leading people of regard and estee evening at given to him in manner which co be gratifying to exalted his position minion. The high ex his admirable busi pled with sentim personal and social imber of promi united in applaud ments which wer speakers to Mr. L the tributes of v The banquet hel

rant took place in was attended by the town. Hon. ister of the interi Hector McRae in tollowing among Messrs. J. S. C. Bank of Montreal of the Royal Bank Kane, A. S. Good tand; C. R. Hamilt H. Bayne, general stake Mines, Limit donald, mining en Judge Schoffeld, F. St. L. Mackintosh, zie, N. F. Town Dr. Armstrong, J. Miner, Dr. Edwin have taken the pos was unavoidably ab most recherche repa The speeches of what lengthy. Hon chairman, in introd

the reputation of mining region or wh stimulate among the belief in their own rant had had a very to fill, very onerous which could not fail tory to the compani connected and which the undying good wi He knew Mr. Dur timately, perhaps, the were present. He kn well as in a business possible for him to clike the present, theand esteem which I At the conclusion the guest of the eve posed the usual loya In doing so he refer the great respect and which had been ent of the Empire for th

who would ever ho

in the hearts of the

toast was drunk wit

Volunteers," was produced who made

of loyalty.
The next toast,

personal tribute to of the evening. H

he knew of no man

than Mr. Durant

speech, which called the gathering. Mr. to the guest of the the Rossland camp v ing for great things disappointed, therefore when he arrived he ago. He did not re rant's physical dime Rossland had found with him during th dence here that he heart and of great that he was foremos which made for the custrial life of the his relations with the ever free, straightfo and that in all mo intended for the p the residents he wa Mr. Goodeve, insta matters, the School of Durant had, from director, and the ex made possible in a individual generosity said, express too it Mr. Durant's abilit in his endeavor to fo is the centre. It w utmost satisfaction t at a banquet in hono the only regret he occasion was that th one at which they we well. It was his live and he knew that the in the breast of ever land, who was anxious

land, who was anxiou remain in this comm not be long before h and in connection with which he had be then as the represen-corporation. (Loud Mr. W. J. Nelson toast, made a number ences to the good wor complished by the Ca South Africa and to alty which existed Canada and which v send soldiers to any hight in defence of the seferred to the depa from the Resland ca would be regretted by