

NEW RECORD HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE ONCE MORE ECLIPSED

Gigantic Scheme of a Portland Firm for Revolutionizing the Lumber Shipping Business.

Another illustration of the advantages of the Canadian route from the Far East to Great Britain, as compared with the Suez canal is given. Three carloads of valuable seal skins, forwarded from Yokohama Japan, on December 27th, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Royal mail steamer Empress of Japan, arrived at Vancouver on January 9th. The shipment was transferred from the steamer and forwarded from Vancouver early on the morning of the 10th, arriving at West St. John on the 17th, and was there put on board one of the Allan line royal mail steamers, Pretorian, which sailed on Saturday, the 18th inst., and is due in Liverpool about the 28th inst.

The shipment will, therefore, make the passage from Yokohama to Liverpool in one month, thereby eclipsing the Suez route by probably a week. It is needless to say that the shippers and consignees are greatly pleased with the excellent service rendered.

The foreign freight department of the Canadian Pacific says the import business via West St. John shows a large increase from Great Britain, which is especially noticeable in dry goods.

Portland trans-Atlantic business is reported as being excessively quiet, so much so, in fact, that the Elder Company have decided that the Ashanti, which sails to-day, will be the last steamer for the season for Bristol, after which the Bristol service from Portland will be discontinued. This is brought about by a combination of circumstances. There is nothing much offering for export trade, except wheat. The corn crop of the States has been a complete failure, and as this has always been a factor on the Portland trade, the shortage is being felt. Still the situation is not any worse at Portland, in so far as freight is concerned, than it is at any other Atlantic port. At West St. John the situation is being helped out by the passenger traffic, which is quite brisk.

INTERESTING RELIC.

The workmen who are fitting up the ship Dashing Wave at an Oakland shipyard had a surprise the other day, says an exchange. While tearing out some of the old lumber they discovered a cannon ball imbedded in the wood high in the structure.

Captain Lancaster was very much interested, and looked up the history of the vessel. He found that during the civil war the Dashing Wave had been almost destroyed by the Alabama. A shell from the cannon ball found was shot into the Dashing Wave during the battle with that ship.

In the attempt to destroy the merchant vessel of the North Atlantic, the Alabama nearly every vessel in the merchant marine of the Union. The Dashing Wave outsailed the Confederate vessel, and thereby escaped destruction. For that reason the Dashing Wave was considered an unusually fine vessel. After her encounter with the Alabama the holes in her hull were repaired, and new plates were fastened on the outside. The workmen evidently did not hunt for the cannon ball that had made the hole in the ship. As it was high up, and not in the way of freight, it was not discovered until the other day.

The Dashing Wave was built at Portsmouth in 1853. She was one of the old clipper ships of which class there are but few left. At the time of the civil war she was in the Atlantic Coast trade.

HER MAIDEN TRIP.

Another new ship of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, the steamer Iryo Maru, arrived from the Orient last night with Capt. J. G. Parsons, a well-known and popular navigator, in charge. The steamer left Yokohama on the 14th inst., and encountered fine weather on the deep-sea part of the trip. The ship was loaded with passengers, and carried a good list of passengers, having in addition to a couple of Japs for Victoria and 18 en route to Seattle and San Francisco the following in the saloon: Consul and Mrs. Uchida and child, for New York; Mr. Takase, Mr. and Mrs. Saito, W. P. McKinnell, C. Crouther, S. Namikiri, for bid, for London; Y. Kano, and B. Sudaki, for San Francisco. The second class passengers were: Miss Tanaka, Take, S. Sugiyama, T. Takagi, for New York; A. F. White, for San Francisco; Mr. Therrn, for London.

Her British Columbia cargo comprised a total of 1,848 packages as follows: For Victoria—Rice, 1,333 packages; tea, 127 packages; merchandise, 263 packages; total, 1,723 packages. For Vancouver—Rice, 690 packages; merchandise, 129 packages; total, 819 packages. For New Westminster—Rice, 240 packages; merchandise, 25 packages; total, 265 packages.

The Iryo Maru is an entirely a Japanese production, and like the Kaga Maru, which she was modelled, is very commodious in every respect. She has accommodation for 330 passengers. Her cabins are all beautifully furnished and upholstered, while the officers' quarters are splendidly arranged. Her saloon is perhaps the most elegant of any of the fleet. In the saloon are a piano and well equipped library, while in the smoking room all kinds of games are provided. The hold has a capacity for 7,500 tons dead weight. The machinery is also the finest of its kind produced, and is capable of driving the vessel at a speed of 15.37 knots. There are three promenades decks, and one of them most modern features in the appointment of the ship is an eight-berth hospital.

Every cabin is supplied with a heating stove, and in every regard the comforts of the passengers have been taken into account. The Iryo Maru's length is 400 feet, beam 50 feet, depth 30 feet and draught, when loaded, 28 feet. Her registered capacity is 3,919 tons. The steamer remained in port until 7 o'clock this morning.

SEALERS REPORTED.

Capt. Townsend, of the steamer Queen City, which arrived back from her long trip along the West Coast yesterday afternoon, brings news that the sealing schooners now on the coast looking for Indian hunters are meeting with very gratifying success in shipping their hunters. The vessel reported by Captain Townsend and the canoes they have obtained, as also their location at the time the steamer spoke them, are as follows: The C. D. Rand at Quatsino with 12 canoes, schooner Otto with 11 canoes, Hattie 10 canoes, Penelope and Arctis at Kyugot with 12 canoes, the Penelope at Neuchatz with 10 canoes, the Pawa at Ehatasset, the Beatrice and Carrie C. W. with had crews at Noetka, the Umbing at Hecquet with 14 canoes, the Annie E. Paint at Ahonsett, the Allie I. Alger, Diana and Ocean Belle at Clayquot, the Zillah May and Teresa at Udelnet, Enterprise at Village Island and the Victoria at Dodge's cove with 9 canoes.

The passengers to arrive on the Queen City were: Messrs. Sharp and Brechler, P. Thompson, R. W. Douglas, Capt. J. W. Popple, Dr. Marshall, and the following miners, who have come down from Dr. Marshall's mine at Sidney Inlet, on which work has been stopped: T. O'Connor, J. Goltz, K. Cameron, A. L. Heath, J. D. Walker, H. H. Brown, P. Carless and 16 Japs; N. Frigon, W. McDonald, T. Baird and wife, H. E. Newton, Messrs. Colley and Pindar and Mr. Lockwood.

A large force of men who have been clearing a site for the new cable station at Bamfield creek also arrived on the steamer.

N. P. STEAMERS.

The Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma, which went to sea yesterday did not touch at the outer wharf on her way out from the Sound. Her cargo was made up as follows: Kobe—105 cases of printing paper, containing 82,735 pounds, valued at \$3,200; 500 barrels of flour, valued at \$1,500; 1,071 bales of cotton, aggregating 437,155 pounds, valued at \$46,180; 400 horseheads of leaf tobacco, containing 459,200 pounds, valued at \$83,112; Port Arthur—1,800 gallons of beer, valued at \$1,000. Moji—250 barrels of flour, valued at \$750. Hongkong—12,600 gallons of beer, valued at \$8,000; 4,356 barrels of flour, valued at \$13,068; one organ, valued at \$50. Manila—7,500 gallons of beer, valued at \$5,500. Iloilo—1,800 gallons of beer, valued at \$1,300.

The steamer will outward bound on the first, while the Olympia will be due to arrive from the Orient on February 8th.

NEW C. P. N. STEAMERS.

In an interview published in the Vancouver World Capt. Troup, manager of the C. P. N. Co., is reported to have said that the matter of securing two new steamers, one for the Vancouver ferry service and the other for the Alaskan run, will be arranged in a few weeks. "It has proven a larger undertaking than was at first thought," said Capt. Troup, "and we are not as far advanced as we had hoped. The work on the new steamer will be completed by this time. In a week or two, however, I will be able to give particulars as to whom the contract has been awarded, the price, the dimensions, and the details of the two boats. The outline which I gave you on return from the East is practically being followed, and the new steamers will eclipse anything on the coast in point of speed and magnificence of furnishings."

AN UNSINKABLE SHIP.

Chief Engineer Emil Prillwitz, of the North German Lloyd steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm, is experimenting with a new arrangement which he has placed in the ship for use in case of a collision. A small wheel about the pilot-house is turned and instantly hydraulic pressure closes twenty water-tight doors in the lower part of the ship. The water-tight compartments. The fact that all the doors are closed is instantly shown on an electric dial, on which the numbers of the doors and their locations are printed. The doors, which are more than enough to float the vessel in case any part of her hull is punctured. The experiments show that not more than two minutes is required to render the Kron Prinz Wilhelm unsinkable.

NEW FLAGSHIP.

H. M. S. Warspite has proceeded south from Callao and will arrive at Valparaiso until the arrival of the Gratton on the Pacific to relieve her. The new flagship was commissioned for this station at Chatham on the 14th inst. Capt. J. M. Marx is in command. On reaching Coquimbo the flag of Rear-Admiral A. K. Bickford, O.M.G., will be transferred from the Warspite to the Gratton, Capt. Colin R. Keppel, C.B., D.S.O., and Capt. Marx exchanging their commands.

The Gratton, upon whose reef it has been spent, has had her above-water torpedo-tube removed, and the torpedo-launch has been fitted up and appropriated to other purposes in connection with the gunnery department on board. She is now being fitted with wireless telegraphy apparatus. She will be commissioned with a complement of 571 officers and men. The gallant captain has a brilliant record of foreign service, and whenever there is good work to be done he is certain to be well to the front. Just prior to the Gratton leaving for the Pacific coast, an additional expenditure of \$450 was to be made on the ship for repairs.

MAX IN DRYDOCK.

The French barque Max, which collided with the Walla Walla off Cape Mendocino, is certainly a remarkable vessel of the ocean, is at last in dry dock at San Francisco and the surveyors find that the damages she suffered through the collision are not very slight. A great crowd of curiosity seekers visit the ship in the dock. There is said to be really no damage at all below the water line.

Some of the string beans which grow in Peru are as long as a man's arm.

RESOURCES OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

DR. MIERS HAS GREAT FAITH IN ITS FUTURE

Gives His Impressions of a Visit to the Gold Fields—Mining Operations.

(Special Correspondence of the Yukon.)
Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Henry A. Miers, D. Sc., F. R. S., Warfield professor of mineralogy in the University of Oxford, in an official report to the minister of the interior, Hon. Clifford Sifton, gives his impressions of a visit to the Yukon gold fields along with Prof. A. P. Coleman, of the Toronto University, last summer. The principal object of their visit was to study the mining methods and the auriferous deposits of the Klondike district.

Dr. Miers deals with the creek and bench claims, the quartz ledges, stone-chewing and fire setting, steam sawing, pulping, chawing, self-dumping buckets, dredging, hillside and bench claims, and shows that the conditions under which gold is produced in the Klondike have changed very materially and are changing.

"And yet," says Prof. Miers, "the curious spectacle is now presented of the old crude methods, the fire setting, the hand winches and the rocker still in operation, side by side with the new and improved methods which I have described. The present state of affairs also indicates that the equilibrium between the output and the cost of production is a fluctuating one, and that there are many claims which it does not pay to work on a large scale under present conditions. The cost of working and the sort of gravel which will pay, vary, of course, with the local conditions. I was told that five cents to the pan may be taken as the average for pay gravel in the Klondike, but that the deeper workings in some creeks can be worked at two cents per pan. If I may venture an opinion on matters which I have only been able to survey very superficially in the course of my visit, I think that a brief visit, it appears that, owing to the great wealth of the Klondike, progress has been too rapid, and that methods which must in the end prevail as the most systematic and economical have been introduced before the cost of transport, of material, of labor and of the necessities of life, have been sufficiently reduced to meet them. I have already mentioned some instances of the enormous cost of the mining. It is scarcely necessary to quote statistics, moreover, it is difficult to feel sure that they are really trustworthy. Signs of improvement are visible, however, in all these respects."

"The initial cost of importing goods into the country seems to be diminishing; although freight rates amount to six cents per pound by the White Pass and Yukon route, they have been reduced to three cents per pound by the St. Michaels route, and will, no doubt, be capable of reduction by either. I was told that the cost of transport from Dawson to the lower Yukon, which was no less than fifteen cents per pound in 1890, was three and a half cents per pound in 1900, and is only one cent per pound in 1901. Timber which used to be \$1 a foot at Grand Forks is now \$110 per thousand for flume building, and is \$16 a cord for fire wood. Fodder, which used to be \$1,000 to \$1,200 per ton, was obtained this summer at the rate of eight tons for \$1,000. Still, it is certain that the expenses are nearly prohibitive; it is, no doubt, well known to you that wages of at least \$5 a day and \$2.50 for board are universally demanded and paid for every day's work, and that a \$8 wage has been offered for a man to do a day's work. With more economical methods, employed on a large scale, ground should be profitably worked which has not been rich enough for the early miner, and, doubtless, herein will be ultimately included many of the creek claims which are supposed to have been worked out, and much of the tailings; the introduction of dredging and hydraulic mining, to which have called special attention, has been the first step in this direction. The present almost prohibitive cost of transport, material, and labor, and the high standard of living, stand in the way of progress. The new government will do much to relieve the first difficulty, but in many respects the district has retained the abnormal peculiarities of a placer camp. Although a thirty miner ought to be able to live on \$2 or \$3 a day, yet \$8 or \$10 is the rate of wages; the interest on loans is sixty per cent, and house rent is half the value of the house. There is always a sense of insecurity about a placer mining region, and I have found outside the country a somewhat widespread impression that the Yukon Territory has seen its best days, and will not long continue to be productive; I must confess that I shared this impression before visiting Dawson. A short stay in the country is, however, sufficient to convince a visitor that, even putting on one side the possibility of quartz mining, the extraordinary wealth now worked have many years of life left in them at the present rate, and that a comparatively small portion of even the Klondike district has been worked out. It may well be repeated after this, that the Klondike is exhausted, and that no second stretch of three and a half miles upon a single creek will ever again produce from twenty-five to thirty million dollars of gold. Yet the Klondike district is exhausted, there remains the whole Yukon Territory, which is certainly auriferous over considerable areas. The territory has been so far from being exhausted, that it is a matter of common knowledge that the failures connected with English capital have been particularly disastrous; a peculiar fatality seems to have pursued English capitalists in the Klondike region. I heard it frequently remarked upon in the district, and always

deplored; that it was not necessarily due to want of judgment in selecting claims is clear from the fact that in several instances the very ground which failed to yield a return to an English company has subsequently been taken up and profitably operated by others. The workers on the creeks who are in a position to know are not only unanimous in confessing the fact, but so far as I was able to judge, they are also unanimous in ascribing a cause to it. They declare that the men who were sent out to represent the interest of the English companies, either in many cases lacking judgment and the stability of character which were needed, or had not the interests of their employers sufficiently at heart. There is probably no place in the world where a young, inexperienced man may more easily lose his balance, spend his money and forget his business, than Dawson. From all accounts, companies which possessed really fine claims, and were some instances wrecked because their affairs were incompetently handled by their representatives. A short visit to the country is sufficient to convince anyone that these disasters do not take place because the district was poor, or in any sense played out, but that the capitalists have themselves to blame.

"Nothing is more remarkable than to witness the successful operations of these enterprises, who, without previous experience in mining, or even in the employment of labor, have come to the front as directors of large mining concerns involving the construction of machinery, and the organization of labor. Prominent examples are afforded by some of the workings to which I have alluded above. Unless English and other companies realize that the conditions are new, and that in order to master them they must adopt a new adaptability are required; unless they send out industrious men possessing these characteristics devoted to the interests of their employers and capable of profiting by the experience of the inhabitants, they will either fail to acquire good properties or will mismanage those which come into their hands. There is an abundance of men in the Klondike who have proved themselves capable of mastering the new conditions and there is room for many more."

Prof. Miers, in his outlook for the future, says: "Within the limited area which I have described, the auriferous creeks radiate from a centre; a glance at the map is sufficient to suggest that the gold has not been brought from a distance; this opinion is confirmed by the nature of the gold and of the gravel in which it was found. One very valuable source of gold is the remarkable deposit known as the White Channel, which the origin is shrouded in mystery; it is, therefore, conceivable that all the gold of the creek claims has been derived from extensive deposits of this material, which previously filled the valley and have been denuded away except upon the hillside; it might be concluded that there is not much prospect of finding gold except in the White Channel or in the gravel derived from this deposit; it has already been pointed out that the stream gravels overlying the White Channel do not contain much gold. On the other hand, the materials (quartz and schist) composing the White Channel are found in the country rock, and it is almost certain that this deposit is itself derived from the rocks of which the district consists. Further, the gold has been found attached to quartz of the same character on Hunker creek I saw a nugget bearing sharp and distinct impressions of quartz crystals, proving unmistakably that it derived from crystalline quartz. These facts, taken together with the enormous quartz somewhat hopeful, and the discoveries of the present year show that it undoubtedly exists in the schists of the Klondike. It remains to be seen how extensive the deposits may be."

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Prof. Miers, in his outlook for the future, says: "Within the limited area which I have described, the auriferous creeks radiate from a centre; a glance at the map is sufficient to suggest that the gold has not been brought from a distance; this opinion is confirmed by the nature of the gold and of the gravel in which it was found. One very valuable source of gold is the remarkable deposit known as the White Channel, which the origin is shrouded in mystery; it is, therefore, conceivable that all the gold of the creek claims has been derived from extensive deposits of this material, which previously filled the valley and have been denuded away except upon the hillside; it might be concluded that there is not much prospect of finding gold except in the White Channel or in the gravel derived from this deposit; it has already been pointed out that the stream gravels overlying the White Channel do not contain much gold. On the other hand, the materials (quartz and schist) composing the White Channel are found in the country rock, and it is almost certain that this deposit is itself derived from the rocks of which the district consists. Further, the gold has been found attached to quartz of the same character on Hunker creek I saw a nugget bearing sharp and distinct impressions of quartz crystals, proving unmistakably that it derived from crystalline quartz. These facts, taken together with the enormous quartz somewhat hopeful, and the discoveries of the present year show that it undoubtedly exists in the schists of the Klondike. It remains to be seen how extensive the deposits may be."

"As regards mining, the conditions are rapidly changing. Machinery and organized labor are being introduced, and the camp is no longer a placer camp for the poor man. In fact, the only place where gold can only be seen now in some of the low bench claims on Dominion and Bonanza creeks, where the conditions are so favorable that the gravel can, I believe, be worked only with a cent to the pan. With more economical methods, employed on a large scale, ground should be profitably worked which has not been rich enough for the early miner, and, doubtless, herein will be ultimately included many of the creek claims which are supposed to have been worked out, and much of the tailings; the introduction of dredging and hydraulic mining, to which have called special attention, has been the first step in this direction. The present almost prohibitive cost of transport, material, and labor, and the high standard of living, stand in the way of progress. The new government will do much to relieve the first difficulty, but in many respects the district has retained the abnormal peculiarities of a placer camp. Although a thirty miner ought to be able to live on \$2 or \$3 a day, yet \$8 or \$10 is the rate of wages; the interest on loans is sixty per cent, and house rent is half the value of the house. There is always a sense of insecurity about a placer mining region, and I have found outside the country a somewhat widespread impression that the Yukon Territory has seen its best days, and will not long continue to be productive; I must confess that I shared this impression before visiting Dawson. A short stay in the country is, however, sufficient to convince a visitor that, even putting on one side the possibility of quartz mining, the extraordinary wealth now worked have many years of life left in them at the present rate, and that a comparatively small portion of even the Klondike district has been worked out. It may well be repeated after this, that the Klondike is exhausted, and that no second stretch of three and a half miles upon a single creek will ever again produce from twenty-five to thirty million dollars of gold. Yet the Klondike district is exhausted, there remains the whole Yukon Territory, which is certainly auriferous over considerable areas. The territory has been so far from being exhausted, that it is a matter of common knowledge that the failures connected with English capital have been particularly disastrous; a peculiar fatality seems to have pursued English capitalists in the Klondike region. I heard it frequently remarked upon in the district, and always

deplored; that it was not necessarily due to want of judgment in selecting claims is clear from the fact that in several instances the very ground which failed to yield a return to an English company has subsequently been taken up and profitably operated by others. The workers on the creeks who are in a position to know are not only unanimous in confessing the fact, but so far as I was able to judge, they are also unanimous in ascribing a cause to it. They declare that the men who were sent out to represent the interest of the English companies, either in many cases lacking judgment and the stability of character which were needed, or had not the interests of their employers sufficiently at heart. There is probably no place in the world where a young, inexperienced man may more easily lose his balance, spend his money and forget his business, than Dawson. From all accounts, companies which possessed really fine claims, and were some instances wrecked because their affairs were incompetently handled by their representatives. A short visit to the country is sufficient to convince anyone that these disasters do not take place because the district was poor, or in any sense played out, but that the capitalists have themselves to blame.

GOOD WORK OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

Reports for the Month and Plans Outlined for Children's Ward and Victoria Memorial.

The January meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Society Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital took place on Tuesday at the city hall. Present were the president, vice-president, eight members of the society and the secretaries.

The report for the month ran as follows: Madame President and Ladies.—Since the last meeting there is little to report, except as regards the Christmas donations from our society, which were gratefully appreciated at the hospital. A very kindly gift of \$15 from Mr. Forrest Angus "to be expended on whatever was pressing needed" came happily at the moment when warm clothing for the patients was in urgent demand. These were accordingly purchased and added greatly to the comforts of Christmas. The Daughters of Pitty supplied pipes, tobacco, perfume, flowers, small gifts and decorations throughout the winter, and also sent a small box of toys to the isolation hospital, where were some little patients departed from their home Christmas.

Your work committee has met on the last two Fridays, with a very small attendance. There are on hand several bed jackets and pneumonia jackets, ready for making up. No doubt there will be a better attendance at this committee as time goes on and weather improves. Meanwhile all offers for work will be gratefully received, either by the matron or the secretary, at the hospital.

A quilt and a screen, both for the children's ward, the former sent by the King's Daughters' Circle at Metehoon (per Mrs. Fisher), the latter from Mrs. Leonard Soly, were acknowledged together with many thanks. In the hall report, the name of Mr. Dodds, florist, who sent a most generous contribution of flowers, was inadvertently omitted. This is much to be regretted, as Mr. Dodds is a most faithful friend, and never forgets to help the society on every occasion.

Any donations of pet and flowering plants for the corridors at the hospital will be much appreciated during the early spring, those on hand having suffered severely during the recent sudden cold. Respectfully submitted, R. M. HASEL, Secy.

The report having been received, Mrs. Stadthagen asked a question regarding the fair which it had been proposed to hold the year after next, at the Queen Victoria memorial ward. After some discussion it seemed generally felt that such an effort would be unpropitious until nearer the time of positive success, and also that the society have helped so earnestly heretofore, together with the public, should see some promise of attaining the first object, viz., that of providing a children's ward at the hospital. The secretary referred the meeting to the recent report of the building committee of the board of directors on the subject of all the necessary improvements and additions contemplated at the hospital, and among which the children's ward stood first. It was further suggested that, if an organized effort were made, and every woman, both in the city and districts, were invited to subscribe one dollar towards the Queen Victoria memorial fund, the probability was favorably received, and left over for discussion in detail at an early date.

Several members promised to attend the work committee, which will convene on Tuesday evening at 7.30. The new government will do much to relieve the first difficulty, but in many respects the district has retained the abnormal peculiarities of a placer camp. Although a thirty miner ought to be able to live on \$2 or \$3 a day, yet \$8 or \$10 is the rate of wages; the interest on loans is sixty per cent, and house rent is half the value of the house. There is always a sense of insecurity about a placer mining region, and I have found outside the country a somewhat widespread impression that the Yukon Territory has seen its best days, and will not long continue to be productive; I must confess that I shared this impression before visiting Dawson. A short stay in the country is, however, sufficient to convince a visitor that, even putting on one side the possibility of quartz mining, the extraordinary wealth now worked have many years of life left in them at the present rate, and that a comparatively small portion of even the Klondike district has been worked out. It may well be repeated after this, that the Klondike is exhausted, and that no second stretch of three and a half miles upon a single creek will ever again produce from twenty-five to thirty million dollars of gold. Yet the Klondike district is exhausted, there remains the whole Yukon Territory, which is certainly auriferous over considerable areas. The territory has been so far from being exhausted, that it is a matter of common knowledge that the failures connected with English capital have been particularly disastrous; a peculiar fatality seems to have pursued English capitalists in the Klondike region. I heard it frequently remarked upon in the district, and always

ST. PAUL'S CONGREGATION.

Annual Meeting of the Suburban Church Held Last Evening.

The annual meeting of the congregation of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, was held last evening with a fair attendance of the members and adherents, the pastor, Rev. D. MacRae, presiding.

Reports and financial statements were presented by the session, board of management, Ladies' Aid, Christian Endeavor Society and Sabbath school, all of a very satisfactory character, showing the past to have been one of the most successful years in the history of the congregation.

After meeting all claims and contributing a liberal sum to the missionary and benevolent schemes of the church, \$130 was applied towards the payment of interest and the reduction of the balance of debt still remaining on the church building.

The following compose the board of management: Messrs. A. W. Somple, chairman; D. Fraser, secretary; W. D. McIntosh, treasurer; Thomas Watson and D. P. McDonald.

The services of Miss Amy McKenzie as organist were recognized by the presentation by W. D. Macintosh of a plaque, and a contribution by the congregation—her services for a number of years having been voluntary.

With the serving of refreshments by the ladies' aid, a social half hour's chat, a very successful and pleasant meeting was brought to a close.

Que. nelle Quartz Mining Company Limited.

LOCATION OF WORKS, HIXON CREEK.

NOTICE.

There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 22nd November, 1901, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificate Shares.	No. of Shares. 8888	Total.	Amount.
J. F. Hawks	100 625 to 694 inc.	850 3500		
M. L. Blanchard	1867	5000	11,754	\$29 38½
John McDonald	1884	200	250	50
James Burns	1888	200	2000	5 00
Nell McMillen	1893	500	500	1 25
M. Strousa	1899	1000	1000	4 75
E. A. Connell	1970	500	500	1 25
H. Tappan	1972	1000	1000	5 00
L. P. Eckstein	2086	500	600	1 25
John Cowan	1983	114	114	28½
J. Carmichael	1713	100		
N. B. Goreriau	1715	400	500	1 25
W. J. Grepel	1725	200	200	5 00
L. W. Hiskie	1941	1000	1000	2 50
	1946 inc.	3000		
	1964	500		
R. W. Armstrong	1973	435	4435	
J. C. Blak	1985	3000	3000	7 50
	1977 inc.	1500		
W. Clavies	1932	2000	2500	6 25
E. B. Carmichael	1920	100	106	25
A. Munn	2048	200	200	50
W. A. Jones	763	5200		
	877 inc.	8000		
	1115 to 1117 inc.	500		
	1910 inc.	2500	13,700	34 25
E. J. Thain	1450	50		
Henry Strange	1444	50	250	62½
T. W. McFarland	1445	200	200	1 50
H. McLeese	561	9000		
	761	300		
	790 to 797 inc.	1000		
	798	500		
	1424	1000		
M. Thompson	1428 to 1427	1500	16,450	41 12½
C. M. Chabotm	1419	1000	1000	2 50
E. Bana	1412	200	200	50
W. F. Archibald	1437	200	200	50
	1887	100		
	1927 to 1408	200		
Geo. A. Keefer	1912	300	500	1 50
M. Minnie	1232	3000	3000	7 50
T. F. Sinclair	1273 to 1275 inc.	200	200	2 50
	1279 to 1288 inc.	1500		
J. E. Bowran	1880	1000	4000	10 00
	1285	400		
	1850	300		
J. Copeland	297	2000	2500	6 25
W. Morrison	1223	1000	2000	5 00
	1093	1000		
	1128 to 1135 inc.	2000		
W. Able	1219	500	5500	13 75
S. T. McIntosh	863	500	500	1 25
Fincham & Lyne	1744	100	100	25
	735	800		
Chas. Opden	1907	1500	1500	4 50
J. F. Sehl	1059	2272	2272	5 90
H. E. Crosshale	708	250	272	68
	1708	650		
	1735 and 1736	200		
	1738 and 1769	200		
T. Maxwell	1868	72	1322	2 80½
	1437 and 1458	41		
Thos. Bennie	1937	417	1353	3 38½
F. C. Gamble	1918	1000	1000	2 50
	2016	500		
	2045	500		
	2050	250		
	2050	250		
Oppenheimer Bros.	2051	2500	2500	6 25
O. Bows	2073 to 2037 inc.	10,000	10,000	25 00
Esther Harvey	2045 to 2047 inc.	5000	5000	12 50
	2050 to 2056 inc.	2000	2000	5 00
And, in accordance with law, no many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company at Queensl, B. C., on the eighth day of February, 1902, at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said day to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.				
W. A. JOHNSON				