

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

After suffering so many disastrous defeats in the bye-elections, the government will probably not feel much hurt by the loss of the Charlroix seat. No former government of Canada ever experienced so many reverses or lost ground so rapidly as that which Sir Mackenzie Bowell has the honor of doing. Since the 1st of December seven bye-elections have been held, in North Ontario, Cardwell, Montreal Centre, Jacques Cartier, Victoria, West Huron and Charlroix. These were all represented by supporters of the government, but out of the seven seats the government has managed to secure only two—and those by greatly reduced majorities. Such a record is sufficient to break any administration, and it is not at all surprising that the men of the Bowell ministry have taken to quarrelling with each other and with their leader. The "nest of traitors" grew naturally enough out of the nest of discontented ministers, rendered sore and angry by their awful drubbings. It was quite characteristic that they should turn on their aged premier and read him. It was also natural that they should turn for aid and comfort to the unsavory Tupper, a recollection of whose methods in his palmy days was no doubt soothing to preturbed minds like theirs. They could easily recognize a bird of their own plumage in the politician whom the Toronto Mail—now the chief government organ—thus described in 1891:

"In a letter which, though unfair to the Liberal party, comprised some wholesome truths. Mr. Edward Blake told us that the policy pursued of late years had done 'worse, far worse' than 'injure our national prosperity. It had left us,' he said, 'with lowered standards of public virtue and a death-like apathy of public opinion, with a servile parliament, an autocratic executive, debauched constituencies and corrupting and corrupted classes.' Of the system which Mr. Blake deprecates Sir Charles Tupper has notoriously been the chief agent; all that is worst in it, and has remained most in vogue, the national character is familiarly connected with his name, which may be said to be a household word of corruption. Nor has he, like his late chief, succeeded in convincing the people that except when he is doing the dirty work of a political party his hands are clean, or that if he governed the nation, his honor, while it might be in danger from such exposure as that of the Pacific scandal, would be secure against a deeper stain. His name is at this moment unpleasantly connected with a suspicious commercial affair in England, and if the sentence of the arbitrators in the Ouderdonk contract case next month should be against the Dominion, another sinister transaction will be recalled to mind. He will protest his innocence, of course, but his words are unhappy that of a man whose veracity is much impugned and who does not scruple to use stolen letters. It is too evident what sort of scene would be opened by his accession to power. He is the prince of political cracksmen, no doubt, but we cannot afford to purchase ability even of so rare a kind at such a price as that of continued and increased demoralization."

A political party must needs be in a lamentable state when it can find no hope of salvation beside a politician of that stamp, who is now, moreover, in his 76th year. It is hard to see how the most optimistic member of it can expect any rebuilding of its fallen fortunes.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

In his address to the Montreal board of trade Sir Charles Tupper dealt seriously with the several obstacles that stand in the way of his favorite scheme of preferential trade within the British empire. Of course the greatest of these obstacles is the unwillingness of the mother country to enter into any such arrangement, chiefly for the reason that her foreign trade is very much greater than her trade with the colonies. With all his well known ingenuity and aggressiveness, Sir Charles was unable to lay before his Montreal hearers any statement of the case that would show Great Britain to be more ready now than before to conclude a treaty of this kind. It is a well known fact that nearly all the statesmen, financial and commercial bodies of any prominence in the mother country are opposed, and Sir Charles was unfortunately unable to show that there had been any great change of public opinion in favor of the scheme. It appears to us that missionary effort in connection with this matter lies in Britain, not in Canada. The former must, to embrace the scheme, depart from her free trade policy, abrogate the treaties with Belgium and Germany, run the risk of losing a large portion of her foreign commerce and of provoking retaliation. Sir Charles made quotations from speeches of English public men to show that his pet idea was growing in favor, but he did not produce any evidence to counteract the following utterance of Lord Salisbury, only a few months ago, disclaiming any leaning to protective duties—which preferential duties would necessarily be, though under a different name:

"I distinctly disavowed any advocacy of such a policy. I was urging a totally different thing, and that was that our principles of free trade should not include measures for obtaining reciprocity. There is no comparison between the two ideas of reciprocity and protection. On the contrary, so far was I from urging protection for British producers that I was urging that we should take measures to prevent our foreign competitors from using protection against us. I am sensitive upon the sug-

gestion that I have ever promised or urged upon any audience a belief that protection would return within any period to which this generation can look."

Then we have the very positive declaration made by the Gladstone government just before it left office that it would be unwise for Great Britain to run the risk of destroying her great trade with foreign countries for the much smaller trade with the colonies. These and other utterances of British public men show how great a change must come about in British public opinion before the preferential trade scheme has a chance of success. Then there is a point to which Sir Charles appears to have paid no attention, namely, the opposition of Canadian manufacturers to any reduction in the duties which specially affect them. What assurance has he that the cotton men, the iron men or the sugar barons will consent to a lowering of the duties which were imposed for the very purpose of "protecting" them against British products? The tariff as it stands meets with their approval, and it taxes imported British goods in the aggregate 22 per cent., while it taxes American goods only 12 1/2 per cent. If Canadian manufacturers are really willing to support the preferential trade scheme they will consent to such a change in our tariff as will remove this discrimination in favor of the United States as against the mother country. It will be remembered that the Liberals in parliament once offered a resolution declaring that "inasmuch as Great Britain admits the products of Canada into her ports free of duty, this house is of the opinion that the present scale of duties exacted on goods mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced." This practical move in the direction of extending trade with the mother country did not commend itself to Sir Charles Tupper's political friends, who promptly voted it down.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Ottawa dispatches indicate the nature of the remedial bill to be proposed to parliament by the Dominion government, and there is no reason to suppose they are not reliable. According to these reports, the measure will, if passed, practically restore the old separate school system in Manitoba, placing it in charge of a Catholic board of education, as it was prior to 1890. Those who support the separate schools are to be exempt from public school taxation, but the dispatches do not indicate what sort of machinery, if any, is to be supplied for the collection of separate school taxes. Nor is anything said with regard to the proposed separate schools being aided, as the public funds are, from the public funds of the province. As these are the points where it would be exceedingly difficult to enforce Dominion jurisdiction, it was perhaps thought advisable to leave them alone. It is questionable whether that course will satisfy those who are most anxious for the restoration of the separate schools. If the bill is passed in this shape, we may fully expect to see further applications to parliament for amendments touching on these points and the end of the dispute will be a long way off. As the Ottawa reports show, the Hon. David Mills has brought forward a phase of the subject to which little or no attention has been paid. What are the real feelings of the Manitoba minority in regard to the restoration of separate schools in the way proposed? Does anyone know for a certainty that the majority of that minority wish to be placed in the position which this bill involves? Has any effort been made to canvass the opinions of the Catholics of Manitoba? None, so far as we know. Certain persons have assumed to speak for the minority, but it is not absolutely certain that they correctly represent the views of those they are said to represent. This is a matter on which the work of an investigating commission would at once throw light. The Dominion government do not want light, however; they set out their course in the first place with a view to their own political advantage, circumstances have combined to keep them in that course on penalty of losing support in Quebec, and they do not want any more light thrown upon their position.

TOO MUCH MONROE.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has no great love for Britain, but its sentiments do not carry it so far as approval of the endeavor now made to extend the Monroe doctrine and crystallize it into an act of congress. Many of the politicians and papers of the United States, now that the jingo effervescence is subsiding, see more clearly than they did the burden of responsibility which the suggestions of the jingoes would throw upon the country, without the slightest prospect of recompense. The sober sense of the people who take time to think calmly over the matter is no doubt well voiced by the Commercial Advertiser's article:

"There is nothing so much to be deplored as overdoing a 'good thing.' The Monroe doctrine is certainly a good thing, but our national legislators are overdoing it. They are 'shoving it along' too fast, in the patois of the hour. The resolution of Senator Davis is characterized by President Cleveland as 'mischievous, inopportune and unfortunate.' Strong words, but not strong enough. It is worse than mischievous. It is a stupid blunder, and it is to be regretted that the senate intends to rush through such a silly bill. The resolution is concurrent and will have to pass the house of representatives. The signature of the President is not required. If the resolution passes there

is nothing to prevent a sane Congress from repealing it at a future session. It is greatly to be regretted that our national legislators cannot find something better to do than trying to keep alive the embers of a dangerous fire. Everybody in this country is in favor of the Monroe doctrine, which means, of course, that everybody in this country is in favor of maintaining the rights of the United States. The Monroe doctrine is a passage in the message of a dead president. It is no more a law than any other utterance of any other president that happens to state a disputed case which is backed by right and reason and popular sentiment as well. It may be urged by any administration when occasion arises, but as a matter of fact every administration should guard the interest of the country and its honor, even if there were no such thing as a Monroe doctrine. But the Davis resolution goes farther. It aims to establish a United States protectorate over the southern republics.

This was not contemplated by President Monroe, nor is the idea endorsed by the American people. So far as the Monroe doctrine and the present boundary dispute is concerned, it is clear now to men who have given the matter careful thought and study that it is not at all applicable—although the question is still open. To declare that Monroe's utterance in 1823 entitles the United States to measure the possessions of another power, and to compel that power to accept the United States measurement, seems preposterous. The Davis resolution should not be passed. The longer it is permitted to sleep in the foreign affairs committee, the better. There is no need of haste. Congress is likely to remain in session until July. There is ample time for frank discussion of the subject and the framing of a measure, if it be deemed advisable to do so, that shall confirm and reaffirm the Monroe doctrine, and at the same time place this country in its proper attitude as a nation.

Not even a convention of lunatics would endorse the Davis resolution. It is absurd. Kill it! Montreal Witness: Moreover, the great majority of Conservatives and Liberals alike not only dislike the notion of Manitoba, but they all feel that the present parliament is not a fit and proper one to deal with the question. In the first place it was elected before the Manitoba school question came into existence, and upon quite others issues than separate schools for Manitoba. The people as a whole have had no chance to speak on the question. They feel that if the present parliament passes remedial legislation it will be in order to deprive them of the opportunity of deciding how the question shall be settled. Then, again, so far as the people have had an opportunity to give an opinion they have with remarkable unanimity declared against the government's policy. With one single exception there has been in every bye-election held a majority of votes cast against the government's candidate and policy. In most cases the majority has been very large. There ought to be an investigation, as proposed by Manitoba, with, as a sequel to the investigation, action by the Manitoba government itself, and a general Dominion election before the dangerous step of attempting to coerce Manitoba is taken. A government, rife with internal dissensions, and a moribund parliament are neither of them calculated to deal wisely with such a difficult and dangerous matter.

Eastern papers have been discussing the probable date of the general elections, and there is a general agreement that the present parliament will expire on the 24th of April. Of course the government could delay the elections for any period short of a year after that date, but there seems to be no reason to suppose that the ministers would so outrage the constitution. At all events, the Governor-General would be more than likely to exercise his prerogative and have a new parliament called if his advisers did choose to neglect their duty.

The Globe:—We receive the best possible treatment in the British market. We can ask nothing more, and it is a laughable piece of presumption to ask that the British people tax themselves to increase the price of the produce we sell them.

Some Tories are very much exercised because Sir Richard Cartwright said in the house of commons on Thursday that in Sir Charles Tupper Nova Scotia had produced the highest type of boodler. Unfortunately, Cartwright's indictment is true. Caron, Lancelotti, McGreevy, St. Louis and others in the upper provinces were bold, bad men, their boodling was so bold, open and repulsive that it got them into the courts and before royal commissions and necessitated the application of heavy doses of white-wash in order to make them presentable. Tupper glossed over his boodling with a veneer of patriotism, gave it eclat by waving the old flag over it, actually made it presentable by claiming that it was all done—in the public interests—in the interests of the empire! From the time he figured in the famous o'clock Saturday evening scandal down to his exploits in connection with the Ouderdonk job which cost the people of Canada \$1,118,000, his boodling has all been done in the public interests, Canada has footed the bill to the extent of many millions of dollars, while the golden results have been the aggrandisement and enrichment of the Tupper dynasty. He is therefore, the most dangerous type of boodler, and Sir Richard's trite and true remark should awaken the people of Canada and especially of Nova Scotia, to the necessity of clipping his wings and curbing his colossal ambition, so that this undesirable pre-eminence may be wiped out.—Halifax Chronicle.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

NANAIMO. (From our own correspondent.)

Nanaimo, Jan. 28.—There were 42 applications made to the council meeting last evening for the position of road foreman, some of which were exceedingly amusing. There were three ballots taken, and the third resulted in the appointment of A. D. McKenney. Willis Davis was badly injured about the back yesterday by a fall of coal while working in No. 1 shaft. The New V. C. Co. supplied the coal for the Italian warship Christoforo Colombo.

The citizens were somewhat alarmed this morning by a report that the Prefecture Island shaft was on fire. It appears that two men had set fire to a curtain, but as soon as it burned out everything was all right. The men are now working as usual.

Nanaimo, Jan. 30.—Mr. James Dundas stated yesterday that it depends what inducement the city offers by way of a bonus, as to whether the E. & N. will ship their coal from Nanaimo or build another city. The question is whether the citizens will let this opportunity slip.

Phossus are becoming numerous in the vicinity of Oyster Bay, but so far no efforts have been made to capture them.

There is a general reaction as to the success of the various bores which have been put down on various lands of the New V. C. Co.

The Nanaimo Rugby football club intend practicing hard in order to win the next year's championship. They will have to be successful in order to retain the championship.

CHENAINUS. (From our own correspondent.)

Chenainus, Jan. 27.—Mr. C. Green, of Victoria, was up here last week bonding a number of ranches in this vicinity the reason being a source of much speculation. Some claim the E. & N. railway company are going to ship coal here, others think it is only to boom townsite, while those who have a bad fit of "war scare," think that the government is going to fortify the place.

Captain J. S. Gibson came down from Departure Bay to-day to renew old acquaintances.

Mr. Palmer and Mrs. Conway are going to take a trip to San Francisco on the whalerback City of Everett, which is now loading coal at Departure Bay.

J. A. Humbird and E. J. Palmer went to Victoria this morning. Everyone is in haste to get ready to decide to return to the coast, but the return east, some operations before he returns east.

M. Howe, proprietor of the Horse Shoe Bay Hotel, has had a large sign board painted, advertising his place of business. This he will place near the wharf, to attract the travellers, if possible, to the Lewisville Hotel.

A wagon passed through here yesterday covered by a tent. It is supposed to be in charge of Gypsies on their way to Victoria.

G. E. Church is going to return to the Northwest Territory in a few days.

NEW DENVER. The Ledger.

Three concentrators, at least, will be used at the Sloan mine. The Sloan mine, which will tend to make this a summer, as well as a winter camp.

During the year 1895 the Alamo shipped 95 carloads of concentrates. Returns from 80 of these have been received. They amount to \$175,322. Taking at 20 cents per ton, this gives a value of between \$104 and \$105 to the ton. The cost of the mine with mines, concentrator, tramway, etc., was \$125,000. A dividend of \$85,000 was declared last fall and another of which the amount is not yet decided will be declared either during this or next month. The Idaho mine, which is adjacent to the Alamo and belongs practically to the same parties, has shipped 1,400 tons during the year valued at \$140,000.

The largest sum yet realized on any property on Spruce creek was that of the Arlington No. 2 and Burlington No. 2. These properties, owned and located by C. E. Fielding and Robt. Cooper, were bonded by John A. Finch on Monday last for the sum of \$50,000. The payments to be as follows: \$1,000 payable at the time of execution, \$4,000 on April 1st, \$10,000 on 1st of October, and the remaining \$35,000 on the first of February, 1897. These claims were discovered first on Spruce creek, about 18 months ago and are situated about six miles up the creek. The ore is galena and native silver.

ROSSLAND. Rossland Prospector.

The O. K. mine made a shipment on Wednesday. It consisted of 334 sacks of ore, valued at the custom house at \$1216 gold and \$162 silver, and 100 sacks of concentrates, containing \$152 gold and \$54 silver. The shipment goes to the Tacoma Smelter Co.

The first ore that will pass over the tramway will be from the Crown Point from the main line, which passes within less than half a mile from the mine, and will be run to within a few yards of the dump. The ore will be sent to the Trail smelter.

A mineral claim lying between the Enterprise and Idaho, a short distance north of town, is in one respect a remarkable property. The ledge is not the entire width of the claim. A shaft has been sunk a few feet and some good-looking solid ore is being taken out. This property is known as the Idaho Fraction.

The customs department, by its treatment of the War Eagle Mining Company, has deprived Eastern Canadian manufacturers of a great many sales that they would have made if the War Eagle's machinery had been turned over to the company's representative within a reasonable time. The machinery came through the United States in bond, but the company has had an interminable time measuring the red tape that binds it, and from which it is not yet released.

A mineral claim that is attracting a good deal of attention just now, chiefly because it is different from any other proposition in the camp, is called the Deadwood. The location was made last spring by an old prospector from the Black Hills. The discovery would have been passed by without a second thought by most mining men, as it consisted only of a narrow, shallow, and dyke of decomposed slate and quartz. A tunnel was run in on this dyke, following small stragglers of ore. The tunnel is now in 90 feet. About 50 feet from the mouth a wuzze was sunk on the vein, which at that point is about two feet in width. At the bottom of the wuzze is eight inches of clear ore which will run 300 ounces in silver and \$4 in gold to the ton, and 16 inches of ledge better running 120 ounces in silver. There is a trace of copper and a small percentage of lead.

REVELSTOCK. Kootenay Mail.

At Trout Lake the rawhide trail to the Silver Cup is now in full swing, a

large staff of men being employed there. Shipments will commence as soon as the trail is completed. The Great Northern has four feet six inches of average \$80 silver and copper—which will average 60 per cent. lead. It is all taken out of a pay streak about 18 inches wide.

At a meeting of citizens held to consider the question of incorporation, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas the citizens of Rossland in mass meeting assembled have unanimously expressed their desire for the incorporation of the town; and, whereas incorporation by private bill will be an expensive matter; therefore be it resolved that an executive committee of nine be appointed, of whom the chairman shall be one, to draft a petition asking the government to pass a special amendment to the general municipal act permitting the town of Rossland to incorporate under the provisions of that act on giving three months notice instead of as now required by law."

A new and unexpected phase of the railroad war has come to light. While Mr. Heinze has gone on to Battleford, Mr. Gutelius would experience no difficulty in routing Mr. Corbin and the townspeople by obtaining from Judge Spinks at Vernon, an injunction preventing these parties from interfering with work on the Trail tramway pending a settlement in the courts of the condemnation proceedings in regard to their right of way. Mr. Corbin has executed a masterly flank movement, and secured a writ from the supreme court of the province enjoining the tramway company from trespassing on his lands. Instead of forcing the fight Mr. Heinze is consequently put upon the defensive.

NELOON. Nelson Tribune.

The mill on the Fern, a gold mine on Hall Creek, twelve miles south of Nelson, is nearly ready to start up. All the machinery is in place.

Manager Aroup of the C. & K. S. N. Co., returned on Wednesday from the Arrow Lakes. The Nakusp had some difficulty in keeping the narrows between the two lakes open, breaking about seven inches of ice on one trip. There will be no delay in handling in and out freight on the Columbia river, once the end of the track is at Arrowhead. On her down trip Wednesday the Nakusp had two carloads of cattle for Traves & Farley.

In 1891, Harry Young and James Durkin, of Colville, purchased Jake Colough's interest in the Silver King group of mines. The interest was \$2800. In 1893, the other owners sold their interests to the Hall Mines, Limited, but Messrs. Young and Durkin refused the terms offered for their interest, they at the time claiming that they would sell for cash only. The company held the original offer open to them, and this week they agreed to take it. They will receive \$7450 in cash and 6730 fully paid up shares in the company, or \$40,100 in all, reckoning the shares at par. They paid \$25,000 for the interest.

Byron N. White, manager of the Sloan Star mine, was in Nelson this week on his way to Spokane. About 1000 tons of Sloan ore have gone out by way of the Kaslo & Sloon since that road opened, and some 500 tons have been shipped over the Nakusp & Sloon. The bulk of the ore shipped by the latter road is lying at Arrowhead, the southern terminus of the Revelstoke branch of the Canadian Pacific. This is one of the results of the delay in getting that road completed. Sloan mine owners, however, have been able to keep things moving by the returns received from the ore shipped over the Kaslo road.

M. S. Dwyer, superintendent of the Silver King mine, has located a fine rock deposit at a point on the west shore of Kootenay lake, nine miles north of Kaslo. The rock contains only about 1 per cent. silver, and is fairly rich for smelter flux. The Hall Mines prospect will use about 10,000 tons of the rock a year with its present capacity.

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The first ore that will pass over the tramway will be from the Crown Point from the main line, which passes within less than half a mile from the mine, and will be run to within a few yards of the dump. The ore will be sent to the Trail smelter.

A mineral claim lying between the Enterprise and Idaho, a short distance north of town, is in one respect a remarkable property. The ledge is not the entire width of the claim. A shaft has been sunk a few feet and some good-looking solid ore is being taken out. This property is known as the Idaho Fraction.

The customs department, by its treatment of the War Eagle Mining Company, has deprived Eastern Canadian manufacturers of a great many sales that they would have made if the War Eagle's machinery had been turned over to the company's representative within a reasonable time. The machinery came through the United States in bond, but the company has had an interminable time measuring the red tape that binds it, and from which it is not yet released.

A mineral claim that is attracting a good deal of attention just now, chiefly because it is different from any other proposition in the camp, is called the Deadwood. The location was made last spring by an old prospector from the Black Hills. The discovery would have been passed by without a second thought by most mining men, as it consisted only of a narrow, shallow, and dyke of decomposed slate and quartz. A tunnel was run in on this dyke, following small stragglers of ore. The tunnel is now in 90 feet. About 50 feet from the mouth a wuzze was sunk on the vein, which at that point is about two feet in width. At the bottom of the wuzze is eight inches of clear ore which will run 300 ounces in silver and \$4 in gold to the ton, and 16 inches of ledge better running 120 ounces in silver. There is a trace of copper and a small percentage of lead.

REVELSTOCK. Kootenay Mail.

At Trout Lake the rawhide trail to the Silver Cup is now in full swing, a

large staff of men being employed there. Shipments will commence as soon as the trail is completed. The Great Northern has four feet six inches of average \$80 silver and copper—which will average 60 per cent. lead. It is all taken out of a pay streak about 18 inches wide.

At a meeting of citizens held to consider the question of incorporation, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas the citizens of Rossland in mass meeting assembled have unanimously expressed their desire for the incorporation of the town; and, whereas incorporation by private bill will be an expensive matter; therefore be it resolved that an executive committee of nine be appointed, of whom the chairman shall be one, to draft a petition asking the government to pass a special amendment to the general municipal act permitting the town of Rossland to incorporate under the provisions of that act on giving three months notice instead of as now required by law."

A new and unexpected phase of the railroad war has come to light. While Mr. Heinze has gone on to Battleford, Mr. Gutelius would experience no difficulty in routing Mr. Corbin and the townspeople by obtaining from Judge Spinks at Vernon, an injunction preventing these parties from interfering with work on the Trail tramway pending a settlement in the courts of the condemnation proceedings in regard to their right of way. Mr. Corbin has executed a masterly flank movement, and secured a writ from the supreme court of the province enjoining the tramway company from trespassing on his lands. Instead of forcing the fight Mr. Heinze is consequently put upon the defensive.

NELOON. Nelson Tribune.

The mill on the Fern, a gold mine on Hall Creek, twelve miles south of Nelson, is nearly ready to start up. All the machinery is in place.

Manager Aroup of the C. & K. S. N. Co., returned on Wednesday from the Arrow Lakes. The Nakusp had some difficulty in keeping the narrows between the two lakes open, breaking about seven inches of ice on one trip. There will be no delay in handling in and out freight on the Columbia river, once the end of the track is at Arrowhead. On her down trip Wednesday the Nakusp had two carloads of cattle for Traves & Farley.

In 1891, Harry Young and James Durkin, of Colville, purchased Jake Colough's interest in the Silver King group of mines. The interest was \$2800. In 1893, the other owners sold their interests to the Hall Mines, Limited, but Messrs. Young and Durkin refused the terms offered for their interest, they at the time claiming that they would sell for cash only. The company held the original offer open to them, and this week they agreed to take it. They will receive \$7450 in cash and 6730 fully paid up shares in the company, or \$40,100 in all, reckoning the shares at par. They paid \$25,000 for the interest.

Byron N. White, manager of the Sloan Star mine, was in Nelson this week on his way to Spokane. About 1000 tons of Sloan ore have gone out by way of the Kaslo & Sloon since that road opened, and some 500 tons have been shipped over the Nakusp & Sloon. The bulk of the ore shipped by the latter road is lying at Arrowhead, the southern terminus of the Revelstoke branch of the Canadian Pacific. This is one of the results of the delay in getting that road completed. Sloan mine owners, however, have been able to keep things moving by the returns received from the ore shipped over the Kaslo road.