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GROWING IN FAVOR.

Life is a game of chance at the best, is the consensus of opinion. He who never takes a chance is practically dead in this world of activity. A farmer considers the loss of a cow or horse by some accident as a chance which has to be incurred in the live stock business and makes no complaint about the matter. Also the storekeeper who lays in a stock of goods which turn out to be a dead loss on account of unseasonable weather, says "America is a chance business." Some persons lose some money in a mining stock they are inclined to make a great howl about the matter.

The farmer or merchant knows how to take his loss and considers it merely among the risks of business, and it does not occur to him to stand upon the street corner and buttonhole every friend and tell him the sad story. As a matter of fact, the losses sustained in the ordinary business transactions of every person are usually far greater than any loss suffered by the failure of a mining investment. Backed up by authentic statistics which prove that the failures in mining are much fewer than in other lines of business, it seems strange that investors cannot go about the purchase of stock in a more business-like way, and take such losses as they may sustain in the same manner in which they would take losses in any other line of business.

In ordinary business every failure or loss has a cause and it is usually very difficult to find and usually loss in stocks is predicated upon a more or less definite and discernible cause. These causes cannot be foreseen at the beginning in mining investments any more than they can in investments in other lines of business, but by careful investigation the investor is always able to eliminate certain primary causes of loss and to increase his chances of success many fold.

Much of the wealth of our richest business channels is large part of it has been accumulated from wise investments in mining stock. The most progressive business men and the wisest financiers know the return which good investments in mining stocks bring, and are profiting every day by such knowledge. The opportunity for making money by such investments was never better in the world, and the ordinary investor, as well as the large capitalist, is devoting more and more attention to this subject.

If a person will take the trouble to look about among his own friends, he will find that some of the men in whose judgment he has the most confidence and who have established reputations for shrewdness and for good business methods are the owners of mining stocks, and that many of them are receiving good returns and have made handsome profits by such investments. Mining as a form of investment is growing more and more popular every day and steadily gaining the esteem and confidence of the public.

AT THE OTHER END OF THE HEMISPHERE.

It is a great mistake to suppose that all the South American republics are mere political infants, liable to set the fires of revolution any day and therefore need careful watching, lest they get into mischief.

As a matter of fact Argentina is today the only country in the world that is growing faster than the United States. She is growing at the rate of four per cent a year. Her recent rate of immigration is 400,000 a year. She has already more races and tongues than Uncle Sam. Her climate and soil are superb. She exported 41,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1903, and her total exports in 1899 were twice as much per head as those of the United States. Argentina and Canada are the only two countries in America that surpass the United States in relative foreign commerce.

Now Argentina, Chile, Brazil and several other great states in South America are no longer babes in the experiment of civilization. They have all sown the wild oats of revolution and have grown to a good maturity. Argentina, for instance, had her civil war long ago. It was on the same issue that divided parties in the United States, viz., the question of state rights, or federation. The question

was finally settled by dividing Buenos Ayres city from its province and thus depriving it of its preponderance in the republic. The war closed in 1852, three years before the American civil war was, and since then there have been only slight local disturbances.

Paraguay has long ago seen the folly of war. She lost between 1864 and 1870 225,000 able bodied men out of her 250,000 in a devastating war to keep in her place "the world's only Napoleon." Since the war has settled down to business and the rapid road to recovery. Chile was so patriotic that while the men were off soldiering the women ran the horse cars as a state duty, while Uruguay in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 grew from 400,000 inhabitants to 700,000, and when relieved from civil war showed surprising recuperative energy.

Brazil has grown during the century from 2,000,000 to more than 18,000,000 people. "We forget that she is as large as all Europe and as fertile as Java, while the best judges estimate that within the next two centuries she is destined to support a population larger than that of any other political division on the globe. She has had many drawbacks, but after the fall of Dom Pedro's government she grew by leaps and bounds. Into her territory the Germans are pouring rapidly. Emperor William is keeping a keen eye on this monster country of limitless prospects.

Pern and Bolivia would each make a country twice as large as France. Venezuela would make nearly three of her, while Colombia is 50 per cent bigger than Austro-Hungary. Ecuador is larger than the United Kingdom proper, while distance and magnitude almost stagger us wherever we look in our sister continent of South America. What hopes of future greatness confront us. What hopes of peace and glory, for we are not dealing with little children in a statecraft, but with great republics, which are, perhaps, destined to overshadow the world.

South America bitterly resents the encroachments of the United States in the southern hemisphere, and unless satisfactory assurances are forthcoming from Washington it would not be surprising to see several of the large states combine forces to compel the United States to be less ambitious in their direction.

AN AUTHORITY ON POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The Rev. Dr. Chown, a missionary in the cause of temperance, told a little of what he knew in regard to political corruption in Canada at a meeting held in Toronto a few nights ago. The reverend doctor seems to fall in with the opinion of various shades in the course of his travels. He was talking, he said, to a man who, he knew, was in the habit of handling the "boodle" and bringing the electors in a certain part of the Dominion. He does not tell what he pointed out to the men, the shame of which he is sure, perhaps, is necessary for granted. At any rate one man told him that there was not a constituency in the Dominion that did not need a sufficient amount of boodle was forthcoming. Speaking apparently from his own knowledge, the reverend gentleman said: "It was very unusual thing for the representative of a great corporation to go to the representative of a great party with a bill drafted, or at least the substance of it, in his hand and say, 'Here put this through the house or the legislature, and here is \$50,000 for you to the next election.'" The report tells us that Dr. Chown "also mentioned the case of a church member, who had been caught giving the round with bribe money in his hand trying to bribe the electors." As Dr. Chown is an eminent temperance advocate we must assume that his language is temperate; but if he could unfold a few tales, such as he hints at, with the necessary dates and names, he would be a very valuable witness before a parliamentary committee, charged with a general inquiry into the subject of political corruption.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN COMPARED.

The subjoined statistics give approximately the forces of Russia and Japan, upon both of which countries the eyes of the world are turned, because of the strained conditions over Korea and Manchuria. While the naval advantage is decidedly in favor of Japan, whose entire fleet practically is in home waters, there is considerable conjecture as to the number of troops that Russia has in the far east. Military critics are of the opinion that the car has for a long time been massing his forces along the Yalu river, practically from Vladivostok to Port Arthur, but this is mere surmise. Another matter worthy of attention, in case hostilities should result, is that in every class of vessel, except that of protected cruiser, the warships of Japan are more modern than those of Russia, besides being faster, and, furthermore, are provided with heavier guns:

Russian army (war footing).....	4,600,000
Russian guns (war total).....	7,350
Russian forces in the east, about.....	150,000
Russian war craft (tons).....	170,000
Number of Russian naval vessels in the east (all classes).....	85
Area of Russia (square miles).....	8,600,000
Population of Russia.....	141,000,000
Japanese army (war footing).....	363,510
Japanese guns (war total).....	630,000
Japanese forces ready for action.....	175,000

Japanese war craft (tons)..... 210,800
Number of Japanese naval vessels (all classes)..... 290
Area of Japan (square miles)..... 147,086
Population of Japan..... 44,300,000
Area of Korea (square miles)..... 82,000

FROM FORTY-NINE TO THE NORTH POLE.

The unsettled condition of the "French shore" problem is the only serious difficulty in the way of Newfoundland becoming a part of the Dominion; but really the laying of this century-old trouble ought not to tax too severely the resources of British diplomacy. With this difficulty out of the way it will pay Canada to make it worth while for Newfoundland to share her fortunes with us, thus giving us, as the Vancouver World remarks, an outpost in the mid-Atlantic. With Newfoundland as a part of Canada it would not be unwise for this country to declare a Monroe Doctrine of its own to the effect that all land lying east of Canada and north of the forty-ninth parallel, should, if it leaves the hands of the present owners, become Canadian territory. This would, in a large measure, dispose satisfactorily of the future of St. Pierre and Miquelon and Greenland.

MACHINERY AND LABOR.

A statistician has lately been giving attention to the question of the extent of the reduction of labor in ratio to the introduction of machinery, says the Liverpool Post. The results are somewhat startling. The Lancashire cotton industry has been during the last few years revolutionized. What 1100 spinners could do by hand, working in a factory or, as was very usual, at home, one machine attended by one man and two boys can do now; while one man with a machine can turn out the same amount of work as fifty weavers used to do by hand. Other trades have also been affected. In the pottery trade one attendant at a machine turns out as much finished material as 1000 could do by hand. In the loading and unloading of ships one man with machinery can do as much as 2000 without it. Machinery for making steel ties saves 90 per cent; a paper machine, 85 per cent; a watch-making machine, 85 per cent; an expert machinist being able to turn out from 250 to 300 watches a year. One half machine can do the work of 1000 men, and a horsehoe machine that of 500. But it must be confessed that durable as these machines are, they are not so made as not usually to break at those times when they are in the case with watches, and many smiths still prefer to make their own horsehoes, for they declare that, while machine made shoes break before they are half worn through, the hand made ones last until they are worn out.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL POLICY.

The tenor of the latest dispatches from Japan is still of the same uncertain character, with contradictory statements from different diplomatic sources. Russia delays reply to the Japanese, but this, in itself, is no more significant than Russian tactics in general, except for the time it gains for the further advance of the Russian squadron which was recently reported as in the Mediterranean. Russia may be delaying in order to strengthen her fleet in Asiatic waters by this group—consisting of a battleship, two cruisers and several torpedo craft. If she is, Japan will need to wait some further for her answer, as it will be nearly the last of January before the Russian squadron reaches Port Arthur.

However, if this desire to add to her fighting force is at the bottom of Russian policy, it is hardly to be expected that Japan will continue to wait upon Russia's move. Japan has already declared that she shall consider the very near approach of this Mediterranean fleet as such an unfriendly act that her own assertiveness will be greatly influenced by this. In fact, if Russia's answer hangs fire a week or so longer, Japan will be making much as to future success in any naval engagement if she does not herself declare war. In the last twelve months Russia has increased her fleet on the northeastern coast of Asia from 57,000 tons and some seven or eight battleships to twenty sea fighters with nearly 200,000 tonnage—not inclusive of the fleet now on the way. With that concentrated force her forces she will have concentrated more Japan ever, and nearly all this has gone on within the past year.

While the nations elsewhere but on the coast of Asia have been talking about the sultan as a sick man and turning all eyes on the Balkans, the Russian ships have been quietly coasting around the world to the coast of the little island nation. A cruiser went in March. All through the summer months, by twos and threes, or even in solitary readiness, the fighting machines got there. Last November, while Russia was daily promising to leave Manchuria, three more battleships appeared. Only five Russian enough leeway for diplomatic consideration and hesitation and she will get her whole battle fleet over along the coast to Asia.

Japan is at present, still equal, even in numbers and quality of ships, to meet Russia on the sea. Declared that her naval force is declared by experts to be especially adapted for offensive action. Her ships are swift and have the advantage of a near base of operations and coaling stations convenient. They are manned by seamen

of the real fighting stripe, agile, alert, strong in the spirit of patriotic belief in the destiny of Japan, and wonderfully efficient in the management of their ships and guns. If Japan must fight in the end to Korea, she might do far worse than to put her powers to the test now. And if nothing definite is heard from Russia soon this may be the word which will come across the sea—that Japan has taken the offensive rather than to be fenced in like a rat in a hole.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TERMS.

It would appear that in 1895 Canada missed a good opportunity of securing Newfoundland's entrance into Confederation. The Ancient Colony was at that time rather hard up, whereas today it is enjoying a considerable measure of prosperity, a fact which will naturally cause it to hold out for much better terms. In April, 1895, a conference between Canadian and Newfoundland representatives was held, those for the two colonies being: For Canada, Sir Medhurst Bowell, Mr. A. P. Caron, Mr. Foster and Mr. Haggart; for Newfoundland, Sir Robert Bond, Messrs. E. P. Morris, J. H. Emerson, and W. H. Horwood. The Newfoundland delegates submitted propositions to the following effect:

- (1) Newfoundland to receive 80 cents per head of the population.
- (2) One hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be paid in bonuses to Newfoundland fishermen.
- (3) Canada, to take over the debt of the colony in proportion to the debt of the Dominion, and if the indebtedness of the colony is less than the proportion, it would give the local legislature five per cent on the excess.
- (4) The Dominion to pay subsidies to the amount of \$382,583, including the salary of the lieutenant-governor, interest on public debt, protection of the fisheries, etc.
- (5) The Dominion to pay for a battery of artillery to be raised in Newfoundland.
- (6) The Dominion to pay for railway and other public works, leaving nothing to be provided by the colony except roads, bridges and education.
- (7) Dominion to pay \$150,000 annually for the cost of the colony's annual fishery.
- (8) Dominion to indemnify the fisherman and arrange for the restocking of lakes and rivers.
- (9) Efficient weekly steamship service between Canada and Newfoundland, completion of line of railway to Port aux Basques, first class steamer to connect that port with nearest railway port in the Dominion, direct telegraphic communication between Liverpool and St. John's, and other local steamship facilities.
- (10) Newfoundland fishermen to be exempted from payment of any license fees for fishing or use of cod traps.
- (11) Compensation to industries established by protection for a limited period, against injury they might suffer in the general interests of the Dominion.
- (12) Establishment of a naval training ship.
- (13) Precious metals to be reserved to the colony.
- (14) A payment of \$50,000 to Newfoundland for land to be granted.

In regard to the debt, Newfoundland figured out that its proportion would be \$10,550,000, whereas its net debt, from which the cost of railway system had been excluded, would be \$4,673,465.

This at five per cent would yield an annual amount of \$233,673, being an annual subvention, thus payable to Newfoundland for land to be granted for the establishment of artillery. This would prefer that the amount to be agreed upon should be allocated toward a police force to be trained on military lines.

The Canadian commissioners did not see fit to accept these terms, and Newfoundland rejected the counter-terms offered on behalf of Canada. If it will now be left to the Dominion to gain Newfoundland's consent to a union. The population of Newfoundland, according to the census of 1901, was 252,245, of which 216,615 persons were in the island itself and 3,634 in Labrador. The area of the island is 42,800 square miles. The annual value of the fisheries is over \$6,000,000. In 1901 there were 75,448 tons of copper mined, as against 78,114 tons in 1900, and 728,300 tons of iron ore, as compared with 320,483 tons the year previous.

THE C. P. R. AND BIG GAME.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company devotes much time and money to advertising the big game attractions of British Columbia for the particular benefit of European and American sportsmen. The company's timetables and guide books are filled with references to this province as a sportsman's paradise. The latest work of the railway in this respect is to publish and send broadcast a collection of the records of the big game killed along the system during the past season.

This class of advertising may stimulate tourist travel over Canada's "national highway," but its benefits in other respects are open to serious question. It is no benefit to resident sportsmen to have carloads of strangers hunters turned loose in the best game districts. As a matter of fact these intruders—they are nothing else—are responsible for the slaughter of British Columbia big game such as an extent that there is scarcely any left within easy reach. The few dollars which the imported hunters leave behind do not begin to compensate us for the way they have contributed to spoil one of the few exceptional pleasures that is open to us. Neither are

the benefits derived by the average visiting sportsman commensurate with the trouble and disappointment that he experiences. A large percentage of them never see anything bigger than a cottontail rabbit, and not one in a hundred kills anything greater than a mink. The only reason why they do not light in the end to Korea, she might do far worse than to put her powers to the test now. And if nothing definite is heard from Russia soon this may be the word which will come across the sea—that Japan has taken the offensive rather than to be fenced in like a rat in a hole.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PROSPECTOR.

In the general advancement of mining the prospector appears to have lost his former importance: it is as though the army of those who develop the mineral resources of the country had marched forward so fast as to overtake the advance guard of pioneers, then absorb them, and finally leave them behind. The apparent disappearance of the prospector of the old days has been the theme of retrospective comment among those who direct mining explorations.

It is a fact to regret. In part it is inevitable, in part it is due to the decadence of a type. The tracts formerly unexplored are becoming well trodden and the once inaccessible places of the earth are now easily attainable. The glimmer of the dawn has faded from off the mountain tops, the never-never lands have been made commonplace by travel, and "that nameless grace the charm of the unknown" has been stripped from the regions which were, not long ago, the goal of the adventurer. In other words, the attractiveness of prospecting has waned. The young men find it no more of allurements, and the old prospectors worth mention are the old fellows who no longer seek for the hidden ore, but are content to sit by camp-fires and talk of the days when they struck it rich on Bullion Hill, or washed the first pan of dirt in Yolkis Valley. The prospector's calling has fallen upon evil days. If you ask him why, he will tell you that he cannot get any "backing," no one will "grab-stake" him, the moneyed class of the country has withdrawn its interest on public debt, protection of the fisheries, etc.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

For many years the mining industry was conducted almost wholly by practical men who had grown up in the business and learned what they knew in the school of experience. The knowledge and experience of many successful men have been placed in forms where other men may have the benefit of it, usually either in a textbook or a series of lectures. Both are used at the various mining schools where students are familiarized with the best methods in use everywhere, besides which they are instructed in the mining industry, including chemistry, metallurgy and engineering. The result is that the management of the industry is passing into the hands of younger men, who have been thoroughly coached in the fundamental principles of the industry, and this is called a "technical education." In addition to this technical training, which is also practical, they have each year opportunity for practical work and observation in the mines, mills and other metallurgical works. They are trained to observe and though not usually proficient workmen at first, they generally advance with rapid strides, because they apply the knowledge they have gained to the best advantage, are usually quick to grasp any new idea and apply it intelligently in new places under differing conditions.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If there is to be a mid-winter carnival this year it will be necessary for citizens to display greater interest in the project than has been hitherto manifested. It is hoped that the mayor will call a public meeting immediately after the municipal election.

The nomination of W. A. Galliter to represent the Liberals of Kootenay at the next federal elections has resulted in placing the strongest available candidate in the field. Mr. Galliter has earned this renewed expression of confidence in him by the excellent record that he has made during his brief term as a member of the house of commons. There can be no doubt about the loyalty of Mr. Galliter's friends, but it is rather strange that the proprietor of the Nelson News should have deliberately designed to absent himself from Nelson at a time when Mr. Galliter might need the support of all those who prefer to take a kindly interest in his political warfare.

FORWARD CANADA!

Canada has completed the most successful year in her history. Trade from the first day of 1903 to the last day of the year has been steady and uninterrupted as it has been unprecedented. The increase in the foreign commerce of the country and the expansion of the internal trade are equally striking. Sales of domestic and imported goods of all descriptions have increased enormously. Not only has the value of business increased, but profits have been generally better than in previous years. The insolvent record has been comparatively light, considering the increase in general business, and the smaller number of bankrupt stocks offering in the markets

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Last summer The Miner prophesied certain things about the industrial future of the camp. Sufficient time has not elapsed to permit the complete fulfillment of our forecast, but otherwise everything is turning out as we anticipated, and the people of Rosslund

have every reason to be satisfied with the present state of affairs.

In the first place actual development has proved the value of the prospecting done by diamond drills in the deep levels of the Le Roi. It took several months to run this drift, which was more than 300 feet in length, but now that the work is done and the saw has shot exposed, it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the new strike. Manager Parrish is still decidedly reticent regarding the result of the development in the deep levels of the mine, and it is not the desire of The Miner to make any statement prematurely, but it is an open secret that the well informed of the Le Roi showing on the 355-level of the Le Roi is a bonanza. If it holds out in anything like its present size and value, Rosslund's most famous property will soon take rank among the really great mines of the world. Meanwhile recent development on the 300-foot level is beating all previous records for the mine for combined size and richness.

The development at the Centre Star, War Eagle and Le Roi No. 2, has progressed very satisfactorily, and in addition to the gratifying work underground, each of these properties has shown the rubicon in the matter of concentration. Each of them is on an excellent basis financially and in every other respect and all of them will soon be on the list of regular dividend-paying concerns.

The White Bear is now a mine that has justified large expenditures on plant, concentration and a railway spur to its ore bins. All this has transpired within the last six months. The Spitzee is no longer a prospect. It has a proved ore shoot several hundred feet in length of as high grade ore as there is in the camp. Its development of the 500-foot level is making it one of the most promising properties hereabouts. The Jumbo is steadily increasing its force and killing ore in spite of its having to haul its ore in wagons to the railway and carry on an elaborate system of dead work without machine drills. The Jumbo now has a store of ore of which an eminent mining man recently remarked that it was the first glory hole he ever saw worked from the inside. This is an excellent description of the Jumbo's ore shoot. It is of gigantic proportions and gives every indication of equaling anything of the kind ever found in the Le Roi. Beyond all doubt a railway will be built to the Jumbo within the next six months and large quantities of machinery, and Kootenay and Kootenay, will be shipped to the mine.

Although the company has a considerable amount of ore on hand, it has not yet been able to get the ore out of the mine. The company is still hoping for a better arrangement for the treatment of the Kootenay. It is to be deplored that the original capital of Rosslund-Kootenay is not in the way of it. The Nickel Pat consummate expenditure of the ground owned by the Rosslund-Kootenay as it is the wretched result derived from very large expenditures. The Miner has, however, an abiding faith in the mine of the Rosslund-Kootenay and is convinced that with judicious management and greater economy the group can be brought to the same stage of prosperity enjoyed by its neighbors on all sides. The sooner this happens the better it will be for the camp as well as for the company.

The inauguration of the leastening system has been productive of excellent results and good work may be expected from the future of this practice in the near future, but probably the most interesting of any of the newer phases of advancement in the development of the camp centres around the experiments that are being made with the Hendry process for treating sulphide ores by a combination of potassium-cyanide and electricity. If it is found applicable to the low grade pyrrhotites and chalcopyrites of Rosslund, there will be no limit to the amount of ore available here for profitable treatment.

The present year will witness a steady increase in industrial activity, in the output and profit of the mines, in the growth of the payroll, of the town, and general prosperity to a marked degree. Inactive properties like the Idaho, Iron Mine, Cliff, etc., will resume operations on an extensive scale, and before the end of the year the hum of industrial activity will be distinctly heard throughout the length and breadth of the camp.

W. A. GALLITER'S CONSIDERATIONS.

For three-quarters of a century the considerations which induce people to bear grievous burdens in order that their coasts may be guarded have not applied to the great lakes of America, lying between Canada and the United States. So far as they are concerned, the case is a simple one. The Rush-Bagot agreement, and the consequent boundary runs through these waterways have been enormous. Nothing can be more certain than that, if the game were once begun on these bodies of water, the spirit of rivalry would make it a spirited one, and millions of dollars would be spent annually in an effort to maintain a status which is now supported by a simple piece of paper—that is, an equilibrium of warlike forces in these waters.

This is the situation that William Alden Smith, a representative in congress from the state of Michigan, has labored and is laboring to disturb. Here is an inland ocean on which it has been possible to maintain these conditions which all statesmen recognize as ideal—an ideal as yet unattainable elsewhere. The inconceivable animosity of a proposition to throw away this happy advantage and add to national burdens by widening the seas that we must patrol is too exasperating to be discussed with patience. Should he and his betters succeed in their purpose they would have proved themselves the deliberate enemies of their own country as well as of Canada.

REJECTED APPLICATIONS.

The Miner publishes herewith a complete list of 238 names stricken off the civic voters list by the preliminary scrutiny conducted by the city clerk. Notice will be sent to all these parties today with the information that application may be made to the police magistrate the county judge or a judge of the supreme court to have the names restored to the civic voters list. The same means additional names may be struck off the list or placed thereon at any time prior to election day.

The total of 238 rejected applications for registration is made up as follows:

Failed to pay road taxes.....	85
Classified as lodgers.....	84
Rejected as wives of householders.....	24
Failed to pay sanitary rates.....	24
Residential qualification insufficient.....	19
Failed to pay water rates.....	19
Miscellaneous reasons.....	21

Total..... 238

In connection with the non-payment of road taxes it is stated that some of the mines have deducted the tax from various employees, the city making complete returns, if being the case to some extent to allow sufficient sums to accumulate until sufficient is had to meet the tax. A different element of men being stricken from the list under these conditions, the production of a receipt for taxes is necessary prior to the 31st of December is ample to have the party replaced on the list, other conditions being satisfactory. The longest list of names cut off is of those who board at hotels and lodgings houses and declare themselves householders. A large number of opinions exist on this point, but in the majority of such instances the names have been removed from this list. The names of those who have been stricken from the list are as follows: applications includes the names of ladies whose husbands are registered in respect to residential qualification. The name is maintained, entitled to register on the same qualification. The "miscellaneous reasons" given herewith include "insufficient tax paid" and other causes deemed sufficient under the Act to disqualify applicants. The term is not used officially, but is commonly employed for the sake of convenience and brevity.

The rejected applications are as follows:

Thomas Balsen, Edward Berryman, Kenneth Chisholm, Thomas Davidson, Henry H. Dimock (residential qualification insufficient), George H. Dreary, Fred George Graham, James Smith, Hugh A. Harris, William W. Harris, Charles J. Hastings, H. H. Johnson, Abelard LaBelle, H. Ledue, Harry Macdonald, Hugh Lower, Fabian M. Madore, Hubert Madore, Paul Marchel, Duncan H. Martin, Alexander Masson, James McArthur, Andrew McCulloch, John Mackenzie, Hugh J. McCallie, Samuel McClelland, John H. McDonald, William H. Mc Donald, Neil Macdonald, H. McMillery, John Melvor, Angus McLeod, J. A. McLeod, Chas. McPhee, John Newman, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Peasey, Wm. Purcell, Cyril Ruell, James Wm. Sims, Joseph Squires, George Stevens, Robert T. Stewart, Charles H. Sullivan, George T. Tupper, Wm. J. Thomas, John Wilford, Louis Will, Charles Wood, Wm. V. Wyllies, Charles Mrs. Frank Bannister, Margaret J. Bridgman, Anna Brock, Clara Casey, Mrs. Bridget Coleman, Jessie Coleman, Blanche Conroy, Helen Conroy, Susan Crowe, Sarah Dickie, Mrs. Bridget Donahue, Millicent Duke, Isabella Fortsch, Mary Gregory, Alice Houston, Mrs. Christina Ifo, Myrtle Jacobs, Rosina M. Lee, Louise Madore, Mrs. Edna Madore, Mrs. Doris Martyn, Mrs. Mary Monroe, Mrs. Christina Macdonald Louise Best, Mrs. Mary Quatro, Mrs. Harry Titchener, Christina Ross, Gertrude Sutherland, Narcisse Therieff, Mary Ann Thomas, Rosa Tomblin, George Tomblin, Mrs. Mary Bernard, Annie Braden, Zena Chappert, Mrs. Elizabeth Chilton, Lavina M. Collins, Frances Conroy, Mrs. Edna Conroy, Mrs. Ella Humble, Alice Hutchison, Laura Irving, Mrs. Emma Jackson, Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Mary Jones, Mrs. Mary Law, Mrs. Lydia Lannon, Mrs. Minnie Linn, Emma Morgan, Mrs. Mary Myers, Marjorie McLean, Jennie Preston, Mrs. Solla P. Shaw, Mrs. Josephine Stewart, Mary Temby, Mrs. Bridget Tus, Lillian Thomas, Mrs. Jennie Townsend.

Winifred W. Hobbs, Mrs. Mary McNally, Nora O'Brien, Frank Snav, Mike Snav, Harry G. Seaman, Geo. W. Thomas, Samuel Vecchio, Rafael Venillo, Zenor Boisjoli, John Fabiano, Frank Faliano, Thomas Flynn, Edward G. Galloway, Mrs. Mary Galloway, Annandus Lippa, Tony Lippa, Lillian Littlely, Mabel A. Lockhart, Nell McDonald, John MacPherson.

Muriel A. Henderson, William P. Ifo, W. J. Keas, H. L. Nicholson, John Berg, Edward Donahue, James Harper, John Harvey, C. E. L. Mackenzie, Peter O. Rodier.

Wilson J. Byng, Harold Girldwood, Mathias Ledue, James W. Loughless, George T. MacRobert, Mrs. J. MacRobert, Thomas A. Ross, Frank Rush, Alexander Urquhart, Annie P. Waters, Edward Swille, Daniel Swille, Robert Fitzgerald, John J. Levesseur, William L. McDonald.

Adelmer Beaulieu, J. H. Carson, Wm. Carlson, George Casey, Edgar J. Dempster, Margaret Gorman (charter school), Mrs. P. Jones, Albert Jones, Wilfred J. Halt, Amos Lee, Gordon Madore, John H. Macdonald, Thos. Macdonald, Mrs. McDonald, P. H. O'Brien, Jacob W. Parker, Robert Bulmer, James Cherrington, John T. Hartell, John H. Honey, Wm. P. Jones, Wm. P. Jones, Albert J. Keole, Henry Swoden.

R. W. Armstrong, Bernard Bennett, Robert G. Brown, Andrew Devery, Ronald H. Macdonald, Thomas W.

LIST OF THE REJECTED

Exactly 238 Applications Turned Down or Start.

Names and Reasons For the Rejection Set Forth.

The Miner publishes herewith a complete list of 238 names stricken off the civic voters list by the preliminary scrutiny conducted by the city clerk. Notice will be sent to all these parties today with the information that application may be made to the police magistrate the county judge or a judge of the supreme court to have the names restored to the civic voters list. The same means additional names may be struck off the list or placed thereon at any time prior to election day.

The total of 238 rejected applications for registration is made up as follows:

Failed to pay road taxes.....	85
Classified as lodgers.....	84
Rejected as wives of householders.....	24
Failed to pay sanitary rates.....	24
Residential qualification insufficient.....	19
Failed to pay water rates.....	19
Miscellaneous reasons.....	21

Total..... 238

In connection with the non-payment of road taxes it is stated that some of the mines have deducted the tax from various employees, the city making complete returns, if being the case to some extent to allow sufficient sums to accumulate until sufficient is had to meet the tax. A different element of men being stricken from the list under these conditions, the production of a receipt for taxes is necessary prior to the 31st of December is ample to have the party replaced on the list, other conditions being satisfactory. The longest list of names cut off is of those who board at hotels and lodgings houses and declare themselves householders. A large number of opinions exist on this point, but in the majority of such instances the names have been removed from this list. The names of those who have been stricken from the list are as follows: applications includes the names of ladies whose husbands are registered in respect to residential qualification. The name is maintained, entitled to register on the same qualification. The "miscellaneous reasons" given herewith include "insufficient tax paid" and other causes deemed sufficient under the Act to disqualify applicants. The term is not used officially, but is commonly employed for the sake of convenience and brevity.

The rejected applications are as follows:

Thomas Balsen, Edward Berryman, Kenneth Chisholm, Thomas Davidson, Henry H. Dimock (residential qualification insufficient), George H. Dreary, Fred George Graham, James Smith, Hugh A. Harris, William W. Harris, Charles J. Hastings, H. H. Johnson, Abelard LaBelle, H. Ledue, Harry Macdonald, Hugh Lower, Fabian M. Madore, Hubert Madore, Paul Marchel, Duncan H. Martin, Alexander Masson, James McArthur, Andrew McCulloch, John Mackenzie, Hugh J. McCallie, Samuel McClelland, John H. McDonald, William H. Mc Donald, Neil Macdonald, H. McMillery, John Melvor, Angus McLeod, J. A. McLeod, Chas. McPhee, John Newman, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Peasey, Wm. Purcell, Cyril Ruell, James Wm. Sims, Joseph Squires, George Stevens, Robert T. Stewart, Charles H. Sullivan, George T. Tupper, Wm. J. Thomas, John Wilford, Louis Will, Charles Wood, Wm. V. Wyllies, Charles Mrs. Frank Bannister, Margaret J. Bridgman, Anna Brock, Clara Casey, Mrs. Bridget Coleman, Jessie Coleman, Blanche Conroy, Helen Conroy, Susan Crowe, Sarah Dickie, Mrs. Bridget Donahue, Millicent Duke, Isabella Fortsch, Mary Gregory, Alice Houston, Mrs. Christina Ifo, Myrtle Jacobs, Rosina M. Lee, Louise Madore, Mrs. Edna Madore, Mrs. Doris Martyn, Mrs. Mary Monroe, Mrs. Christina Macdonald Louise Best, Mrs. Mary Quatro, Mrs. Harry Titchener, Christina Ross, Gertrude Sutherland, Narcisse Therieff, Mary Ann Thomas, Rosa Tomblin, George Tomblin, Mrs. Mary Bernard, Annie Braden, Zena Chappert, Mrs. Elizabeth Chilton, Lavina M. Collins, Frances Conroy, Mrs. Edna Conroy, Mrs. Ella Humble, Alice Hutchison, Laura Irving, Mrs. Emma Jackson, Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Mary Jones, Mrs. Mary Law, Mrs. Lydia Lannon, Mrs. Minnie Linn, Emma Morgan, Mrs. Mary Myers, Marjorie McLean, Jennie Preston, Mrs. Solla P. Shaw, Mrs. Josephine Stewart, Mary Temby, Mrs. Bridget Tus, Lillian Thomas, Mrs. Jennie Townsend.

Winifred W. Hobbs, Mrs. Mary McNally, Nora O'Brien, Frank Snav, Mike Snav, Harry G. Seaman, Geo. W. Thomas, Samuel Vecchio, Rafael Venillo, Zenor Boisjoli, John Fabiano, Frank Faliano, Thomas Flynn, Edward G. Galloway, Mrs. Mary Galloway, Annandus Lippa, Tony Lippa, Lillian Littlely, Mabel A. Lockhart, Nell McDonald, John MacPherson.

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REJECTED APPLICATIONS.

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