

Weekly Rossland Miner.

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DEADMAN'S ISLAND MUDDLE.

The Deadman's Island farce, which has been running continuously at Vancouver for many days and which has kept the rest of the province amused, is not unlikely to have an unexpected denouement involving the collapse of the present local government. Whether this will be regarded as a catastrophe or the fitting conclusion to a laughable comedy, it must be left to the taste and fancy of the spectators to determine. One fact it makes very clear, however, is the real lack of cohesiveness in the present administration. It illustrates the keenly jealous eye which the members of the cabinet keep upon each other.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Cotton, it is well understood, constitute the government, and if these two gentlemen get at loggerheads the administrative machinery can no longer work. It is unlikely that with the resignation of either one, the other could form a government. Mr. Cotton, who is a conservative, has the sympathy and no doubt will continue to have the support of Premier Selwyn, who is of the same political stripe. Mr. Martin, whose party leanings are directly opposed to those of Mr. Cotton, would probably carry with him Mr. Hume and Mr. McKechnie. In the present condition of the parties either of these gentlemen then would find it difficult and very likely impossible, in face of the hostility of his present colleagues, to reorganize the cabinet, if called on by the lieutenant-governor, and the result would entail an expense upon the people which they did not look for and which they are not, at present, inclined to bear, and which constitutes the only serious feature of the whole affair. That the petty personal squabbles and jealousies of these aspiring local politicians should constantly threaten to saddle the country with the cost of another election is, by no means, an agreeable condition of things, and if the present contentions result in new writs being issued the gentlemen who are responsible should be taught a lesson which might lead them in future to smooth over private differences for the general weal when they are placed in positions of public trust.

One good result, if there could be any, of a general election would be that the gentlemen on the coast who are attempting to introduce party lines into this province would be taught a lesson such as the conservatives recently received in New Brunswick. The people of British Columbia do not want to elect their local legislature on party lines. Good strong capable men, who understand the needs of the province and will pass legislation which will attract capital to the country and develop our great resources, are the representatives needed, and there are sufficient of this class in the province to form a much better assemblage than met in Victoria last session.

INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL MEASURES.

The coal and coke of the Crow's Nest mines at Fernie have rapidly come into public favor. This is so much the case that the product of 500 tons per day cannot keep up with the demand. The coke is now being used by the smelters at Trail, Northport and Great Falls. It is said to be equal to the celebrated Connellville article. What is more, the coke can be landed at the Northport and Great Falls smelters much cheaper than the Connellville product can. It is driving the Wellington and Nanaimo products out of the local market, as these coals contain a much larger quantity of ash than does that which comes from Fernie. The number of coking ovens is to be increased from 50 to 250, in order to increase the output of coal from 500 to 1,000 tons per day. There need be no fear that whatever tax may be placed on the coal measures of the Crow's Nest Pass section that they will be exhausted for many centuries. The veins are sometimes 14 feet in width, and may be traced for miles. There is said to be coal enough in these measures to supply all of Canada with fuel for hundreds of years. With a constantly increasing demand for the product of these measures, allied to the superior quality of the product, the coal of East Kootenay is destined to play a most important part in the history of British Columbia. It will add greatly to the general wealth, and furnish in time employment for many thousands of miners.

CROWN GRANT TO BE REGISTERED.

As will be seen from a dispatch in our news columns, the attorney-general has withdrawn his objections to the registration of the Zenith crown grant, and it will be registered at once. This information, so long wished for, will be received with much satisfaction by all citizens of Rossland. It will mean benefit in many directions to the city, besides ending the doubt and annoyance which for so long has existed in regard to the titles to the lots in this 15 1/2 acres of valuable land in the city. Building of business blocks and private residences, which has been delayed, will now go ahead, and in another

year we may expect to see this portion of the town bear a different and very much better appearance than at present. In addition to this, there will be an increase in the rateable property of the city of perhaps a quarter of a million of dollars. The termination of the case has not by any means come too soon.

A SPECIES OF ROBBERY.

If Mr. Hewitt Bostock had done nothing else in his capacity as a member of parliament than draw attention to the iniquitous practice of the C. P. R. in using its power and influence to kill existing towns in the western part of the Dominion, which will not subscribe to its dictates, by building its route at such distances from them that they can no longer obtain the business which is necessary to keep them alive, he deserves credit for having done what.

It is a matter of vital importance to this rapidly growing province that settlers who have made and are now making their homes in these districts, as yet without railways, should have the assurance that they will not be unfairly dealt with by companies possessing charters to construct roads—that they will not be compelled to part with half of what they possess under threat of being sidetracked. It is to the advantage of a new community to deal generously with a railway company building past their doors, but the sentiment of generosity has been amply complied with when sites for the necessary railway buildings and yards have been given. When a railway company takes the community by the throat and demands half the townsite in return for building its line through the town, its conduct has more the appearance of highway robbery than a reasonable request for room in which to carry on its business. And when, as has been done, the railway company failing to obtain its extortionate demand, diverts its road to the injury or exclusion of the community, it commits a crime for which no punishment is too severe. There are hundreds in this province today who know what this means from personal experience, and have seen the distress and ruin it has caused.

Mr. Bostock's efforts to stop this for ever in this country, therefore are timely, and if the Dominion government insists on the railway companies ceasing this form of fleecing the people, the as yet undeveloped districts of British Columbia will be the gainers.

OUR AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The various agricultural societies of the province are beginning to send out their circulars containing the lists of premiums offered at their fall shows. Any one of these circulars should be sufficient to open the eyes of strangers who are unacquainted with our capabilities as a province in this direction. The vastness and opulence of our mineral resources have obscured our other interests in the eyes of the world, and we have not tried to make known what we have to offer to settlers who may wish to engage in farming or stock breeding. And yet in these lines there are opportunities just now in British Columbia, which probably cannot be found anywhere else in the Dominion. Lying close alongside of our own district are the Okanagan and Spallumcheen valleys, which possess large areas of fertile land, capable of producing anything which can be grown in Ontario, and that in greater quantities and of equal quality. In the southern part of Okanagan, indeed, those fruits such as grapes and peaches, which demand a mild and equable climate to bring them to full richness and maturity, are grown with as much success as they are in the Niagara peninsula, which has a world-wide reputation in this respect. The same valley produces a quality of tobacco leaf, which is superior in every respect to that of Western Ontario. For cattle and sheep breeding the ranches here, and, in fact, in very nearly all the valleys of the province, are unexcelled.

Okanagan is but one of the numerous agricultural areas which the province possesses, and many of them are still very sparsely settled, allowing room, therefore, for considerable immigration. The government would do well, if it would take example from the government of Ontario, and not only make known to the world the agricultural possibilities there are within our borders, but give generous assistance to the societies, which do much to stimulate a high class of farming, and so make the best use of all the resources of which we are in possession.

THE OPTIMISTIC MINING PRESS.

A newspaper on the other side of the line descants on the optimistic tone of the press of the mining regions of the west and says among other things: "Not one has a gloomy prediction, but all see the pictures set in dazzling frames of gold, silver and copper." This is as it should be and is as it always will be in new mining camps. It is only the hopeful who remain prospectors and miners. The population of these new outposts of the mining army is made up of the very sons and daughters of hope. The men found about the new finds of mineral are of the cheerful, prophetic sort, who think they can see into the ground and discern hidden treasure. They are of the kind who are willing to volunteer in any mining forlorn hope, confident that they can in some way win a profit from it, no matter how they lose in the desperate hazard they try and try again until, in many instances, success crowns their efforts. They are of the type that has turned in four or five years a barren, cold, desolate mountain side into the well-built, comfortable city of Rossland with its 8,000 happy and contented people. They seek the bright gold within even the cold sweep of the Arctic circle. This is shown in their mining ventures around Dawson, where they have built a populous city.

Many of them feel certain that there is much more than a pot of gold at the foot of every rainbow—in fact, they are certain that there are millions there, provid-

ed the pretty phenomenon appears in a mineral country. About the middle of the past week there was witnessed a verification of what has hitherto been considered a fable. A beautiful rainbow was visible and one of its bases rested on the Le Roi mine and the other on the Columbia-Kootenay mine. Both of these mines are reputed to contain more than a million dollars worth of gold. Such an incident could only have occurred in a mining camp.

The newspaper is only a reflection of popular opinion. The people of mining camps are optimistic to a greater degree than are those engaged in any other industry. It is, therefore, not to be wondered that the papers in mining camps take on the hue of the minds of the men and women in the places in which they are published and have an optimistic color. A pessimistic paper in a mining town would in a short time talk to a fast-decreasing audience, for the inhabitants, discouraged by its hopeless utterances day after day, would seek other camps where the tone of the paper was sanguine and hopeful. What wonder is it, therefore, that the tone of the press in mining camps is hopeful?

WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

Two money by-laws will be voted on by the ratepayers on Monday next, and therefore it behooves them in their own interests, which are necessarily bound up with the future progress and prosperity of Rossland, that they should thoroughly inform themselves of what is involved in the measures to be placed before them, so that they may be able to cast their ballots for or against the by-laws with a clear comprehension of what will result from their adoption or defeat.

The by-laws are, both of them, important, but the one which will entail the largest expenditure of money, if the ratepayers approve of it, is that for the establishment of a municipal water and light plant. This, too, is the measure in which every citizen is most vitally interested, as on an adequate supply of good water the health, the safety and the very life of the community must depend. This, of course, will be conceded by all. The absolute need of a thoroughly efficient lighting system will also be generally admitted, and it is accordingly unnecessary to dwell upon its importance.

The necessity for these services, then being admitted the main point for consideration is how can a system which will sufficiently answer the purposes of the city be obtained at the lowest possible cost? It must be borne in mind, when the matter is under consideration, that a system which will answer the city's purposes must be one built with some reasonable regard, at least, to the future, with a full understanding that our population is rapidly increasing, and that in a very few years it will be double, and perhaps treble what it now is, and that with two or three times the present demand, which will then exist, the supply will have to be correspondingly great. One other thing which must not be lost sight of is that the system, when once established, should be a reliable one; that it should be in a constant need of repairs, which means a continual drain on the civic purse; and that there should be no danger of a suspension of supply for a day, or even for an hour, for this might mean the destruction of much property, or at certain periods of the year, the destruction of the city itself. In other words, the plant must be such that the city will be safeguarded against all accident, against the effect of frost in the winter, and against famine in the summer.

Such a service can be given. The city possesses sources for an abundant supply, and the engineer, after a careful calculation, has placed the cost of such a service, adequate to a population of 20,000, at about \$150,000. This calculation is for an entirely new system, and with no reference whatsoever to the purchase of the plant now operating or the present source of supply.

The Rossland Water & Light company, whose business would naturally suffer, if indeed, it would not be completely sapped by the operation of a civic plant, are desirous of disposing of their system to the city, but for it they ask, and refuse to accept less than \$80,000. That is, one demand for their service, amounts to more than half of what it would cost to put in an entirely new plant, and more than half the amount that the by-law provides for a civic plant.

It is admitted that the supply given by the Rossland Water & Light company is inadequate to the requirements of the present population of the city, and that it must be supplemented whether the city grows or not. It cannot be supplemented, however, from the present source, Stoney creek, and accordingly an additional supply would have to be obtained from another source.

Again, it is admitted that the present plant is imperfect, and that to place it in reasonably good condition, many improvements and additions would have to be made to it. The city council has given the matter consideration, and has offered to purchase the plant at a sum considerably under what is asked. They say, and very rightly, that \$80,000 is greatly in excess of what this imperfect plant and this inadequate source of supply are worth. They point out that the whole system would have to be altered and added to and the entire plant renewed.

What may be called the two main items in the present company's plant, are the tank near the head of Washington street, and the stove flume recently put in to the source of supply. This tank is practically worthless for the needs of the city. The purpose it is intended to serve is, of course, to store such a supply of water that in the event of accident to the main portion of the system, the citizens could be furnished with at least a limited supply until the necessary repairs could be made. The amount stored in this tank would not suffice for domestic purposes, and in case of fire would not serve more

than a couple of hours, and with its exhaustion the city would be completely at the mercy of the flames. A reservoir to hold an adequate supply must be constructed—one to hold, say, three million gallons.

Nor will the stove flume recently put in by the company be of any more value to the city. Any flume or main answering the purpose this one does, will have to be buried, if the danger of the water freezing, such as occurred last winter, is to be obviated. But this stove pipe is so constructed that it would be very difficult to bury it, and if it were buried it would very soon decay, necessitating its replacement. Eventually a steel pipe will have to be laid, and if it is laid at once useless expense will be saved.

It will thus be seen that the two chief features of the plant which the city is asked to purchase, would, after being taken over, have to be replaced, and the cost of replacing them would be the largest item of expenditure in the construction of a new system—would, in fact, amount to about \$100,000.

This means that the city is asked to purchase at \$80,000 a system which it would require \$100,000 to put in serviceable condition.

While the arguments against the purchase of the present plant, except at a price which makes the present source of supply the main object of the outlay, are convincing, the contentions in favor of the by-law are also unanswerable.

The city must have an adequate supply of water, which it does not at present possess; and it must have a plant to distribute the water satisfactorily, which the present plant does not do. A famine in summer must not be allowed to occur. It would involve the gravest risks. It might prove fatal to life and destructive to property. Freezing of water in the main in winter must also be made impossible, as it would only be less dangerous to life and property than a famine in summer.

A plant which will give the city the service it requires will entail an expenditure of \$150,000, and the payment of this amount will extend over 25 years and will be largely met, may, indeed, be entirely defrayed from the revenue on the water and light plant.

If the city council find that the present plant can be used to advantage, and can be obtained at a fair price, they no doubt will take it over; but they certainly should pay no more for it than it is worth. They have no right to give away the money of the citizens under any pretext such as might be afforded by a commercial transaction, and we are convinced from their past actions that they will not do so.

The citizens should not allow those interested in getting a big price for the present system to influence them with specious arguments against their own interests. Had the council agreed to pay to the Rossland Water & Light company the high price demanded for the present plant, we would have heard of little, if any, opposition. Those now opposed to the by-law would be working for its passage. It is with these gentlemen simply a matter of getting as much as they can for their plant, and their efforts are directly opposed to the interests of the city to the extent to which their demand is in excess of a fair and just price for their property.

The council throughout the negotiations, and in regard to the whole matter, have acted the part of conscientious trustees of the city's money, and this gives the best guarantee that they will make the best bargain for the city when the by-law has been carried.

A GOOD MEMBER.

Mr. John Ross Robertson has been making a record for himself as a member of the Dominion Parliament. He seems to be one of the very few among the Conservative members who has sufficient courage to say what he thinks, and to stand for the rights of the people against the encroachments of monopoly. Mr. Robertson, while a good member of the Conservative party, was elected in opposition to the machine element, and in a contest with one of the most servile of the party tools. He, therefore, went to Parliament practically untrammelled by promises, and free to act as he deemed best in the interests of his constituents and the country at large; and his career in the house is an illustration of how much the people are the gainers by this manner of selecting their legislators. He has spoken on most of the important questions which have come before Parliament since his election, and his utterances have shown that his desire was to serve the people, not the party. We cannot imagine Mr. Robertson being the choice of the machine element, for that would indicate an absence of the quality of independence which distinguishes him, but had a machine nominee been elected for East Toronto, say Mr. Robertson's opponent, we either would never have heard from him at all, or we would have heard only what his leaders told him to say. The Conservative parliamentary party, with the exception of a very few, such as Mr. Robertson, have so long been the puppets of their leaders, who, in their turn have been the puppets of the C. P. R., that there is no hope evidently from that direction for the people, when the interests of the country and the C. P. R. are pulling in opposite directions. Mr. Robertson must feel lonely in the house, especially when there is a full attendance.

SOLD FOR A PRICE.

The Nelson Miner in commenting on an editorial of the Greenwood Miner anent the withdrawal of Mr. Corbin's application for a charter for the Kettle River Valley railway, says: "But what shall be thought of a paper that can gravely suggest that parliament was bought up by the Canadian Pacific? It must have unlimited belief in the sorcery of Canadian public men. Our politicians are not immaculate, but members of parliament have not yet been known to sell their votes for a price. It is an imputation which no respectable newspaper should make."

When did the editor of the Nelson Miner make the discovery that "members of parliament have not yet been known to sell their votes for a price." It is strange, indeed, if after serving his present employer so long and so well he is unaware of the fact that those very men have broad general divisions for the members of the house of commons; that they class them as purchasable and non-purchasable, and that the purchasable element they subdivide into those who may be depended on and those who can be bought "but who will not stay bought." Members of the Canadian parliament have been known to sell their votes for a price and for a very moderate price, too, if that is any added disgrace.

THE MONEY BY-LAWS.

If the Water and Light by-law does not pass the citizens will continue to be dependent on the present system for their supply. That supply is already inadequate to the needs of the city. It is insufficient for domestic purposes; it is shockingly inadequate as a safeguard against fire.

The supply, however, cannot be increased. The present company has no other source than Stoney creek to draw from, so it cannot enlarge its system. The city can neither buy the present system or build a new one until a by-law giving the council power to do so has been approved by the ratepayers.

This is the present condition of affairs, and while this condition lasts the citizens are continually confronted by the danger of famine in summer and by the danger from freezing in winter, which would suspend our supply for days, perhaps, as it did last winter; and we are likewise unprepared to cope with any large fire which may occur. This is the season of the year when the water supply is most abundant, owing to the melting of the snow in the mountains. Yet even now the pressure given by our present system is so weak that it would be wretchedly ineffectual in combating any serious conflagration.

The citizens will see, therefore, that they cannot afford to let matters rest as they are. They must have a larger, an adequate and an assured supply of water; they must have a safe and reliable plant for distributing it and they must have a proper pressure as a protection against the destruction of their property by fire. They must have these at once in their own vital interests.

If the by-law is approved by the people the city council will have authority to provide such a system at a cost of \$150,000. They will be empowered to construct an entirely new system or to purchase the present system and supplement it from another source. The council, in fact, once the by-law has been passed, will have the whole matter under their control to make the best bargain and give the city the best system they can within the limits of the sum provided.

The city engineer has presented reports to the council showing that a thoroughly adequate system can be built having Rock creek as its source of supply, and that the cost would not exceed the amount of the by-law. This system would be new throughout, with a steel main properly buried and having a storage reservoir near the city, which would contain a sufficient reserve to serve for from two to ten days in the event of any accident to the system between the reservoir and the source. The engineer recommends the construction of this system as against the purchase of the present company's system which would have to be repaired or renewed throughout and very largely added to, not only in its plant, but in its supply.

The council, however, are prepared to take over the present company's system at what they consider a reasonable figure, but they are opposed to paying the amount at which the company values its system for purposes of sale. They point out, from facts furnished to them by their expert, that if they pay the sum the company asks for its system, which is \$80,000, and then repair this system as they would have to do at a cost of \$100,000 more than the by-law provides for the whole work, and would yet have an imperfect system and an inadequate supply.

Unless, then, the company comes down very much in its price the council in justice to the citizens, whose money they have the disposal of, will be compelled to construct an entirely new system and operate it in competition with the present system. If this were done the business of the Rossland Water and Light company would rapidly decline, would finally peter out and their plant become unsaleable and worthless.

The company are clearly aware of the position of affairs and they are using their utmost endeavors to defeat the by-law. If they succeed they believe, and no doubt this belief is well founded, that their position will be very much improved and they will stand a much better chance of obtaining their demands. If they fail and the by-law is carried it is still open to them to negotiate for the sale of their plant at a figure which the council will regard as reasonable, and which the members of the company then will be prepared to admit gives them a handsome profit on their outlay.

The company then can lose nothing by their present fight against the by-law and if their fight is successful they stand to win a sum far in excess of what their system is worth. What the citizens should realize, however, is that the company are working for their own interests and against those of the city.

The defeat of the by-law would mean not only a loss to the city financially, but might involve destruction of property which would cover the cost of a system, such as we require, several times over. The delay in putting in an efficient system would, perhaps, be the most serious feature of such a result. It may be asked then, "Why not give the company what it demands?" The citizens of Rossland, who are scarcely prepared to accede to a demand which is patently excessive, and which is made in such a fashion as this one is.

The merchants of the city must remember, too, that until a thoroughly efficient system is installed they will continue to pay excessive insurance rates and that, therefore, while the present system is operating they are being directly taxed to a large amount owing to its inadequacy.

We are told that when we speak of \$80,000 being an excessive amount for the plant we forget that the lighting plant goes with it and that it is from the lighting plant that the main portion of the revenue is obtained. It is well to deal with this matter now as later and very little space will suffice to do so.

The light which the Rossland Water and Light company supplies to the citizens is not generated by this company. The company purchases it from the West Kootenay Power and Light company and distributes it to the citizens. They have a contract which will continue in operation for five years longer, and according to it they receive 60 per cent of the gross revenue from the sales of light and 40 per cent they pay to the Kootenay company. They have a good contract, but they have no plant, and they have not even the exclusive right to distribute the light in the city. Any company or any individual who uses more than five horse power for his own purposes or to distribute to others, can obtain light direct from the Kootenay company.

So the Rossland Water and Light company demands for this contract, which has five years longer to run, but which is not an exclusive franchise, about \$35,000; for it is understood they place the value of their water plant at \$45,000. This seems still more monstrous than it did before the water and light supplies were separated.

For a water works plant which is practically worthless to the city they demand \$45,000; for a lighting contract possessing five years of life, and without any plant, they ask \$35,000; or a total of \$80,000 for an imperfect plant and a contract which does not possess an exclusive right.

The company must remember that even if their lighting contract had been an exclusive one that there are gas companies which are applying to build works in the city and that in the event of such an industry being established here their profits would necessarily be cut in two.

The sentimental feeling in favor of giving the water works company a good price for their plant because they came in in the early days and ventured their money in the enterprise, is creditable to the citizens, but it can be carried too far. Everybody who came into the camp in those days ventured their money and the building of a water works plant did not entail a greater risk than putting it in land or in mineral properties. It may not have turned out as profitable as some other investments, but the company surely will not claim that they foresaw this and yet placed their money where it would be less remunerative simply from public spirited or philanthropic motives.

The property owner who votes against the by-law ought to recognize that he is voting directly against his own interests. He is preventing the construction of a water works system which will give the city an ample and an assured and an uninterrupted supply of water and an efficient service against fire, and he is voting to keep up the prohibitive insurance rates which now exist.

THE WATERWORKS BY-LAW.

It would appear from the expressions of citizens who have been interviewed by representatives of The Miner on the question of the money by-laws, that the great majority of them are in favor of municipal ownership of the water system. The municipalization of all natural franchises is almost universally conceded to be right in theory, and there are special reasons why civic control in Rossland is absolutely necessary. The sources of supply at reasonable distance from the city, which would give a gravity system, are limited, and it is therefore, a matter of first importance that these sources of supply should be in the possession of the people themselves. With the municipal ownership and operating the system, the first object will always be to furnish water in sufficient quantity for all purposes, both fire and domestic. A company would naturally consider their own interests first, and while, of course, striving to give an adequate service, would make all improvements or additions, keeping well in view the desirability of paying satisfactory dividends to their shareholders.

If for no other reason, then, it seems to us, that the by-law ought to pass. To obtain an adequate supply, even for present purposes, it will be necessary to go to other sources than the present one. Mr. Fellows, the superintendent, does, indeed, claim that by tapping Stoney creek at a spot lower down, an abundant supply could be obtained, but for two months in the year, he admits, the water would have to be pumped, as the point of diversion, of course, would be below the gravity line. This, however, would not answer the requirements for fire, if it did for domestic purposes, and we are doubtful about it being satisfactory in any respect.

Mr. Fellows also states that the water works company have the right to Sheep creek, and could add to their present supply from this source. But we understand

that the water in use, and even if the company at one be pumped? Mr. Fellows' content supplementary supply could give supply present, and in a continued growth sources would have the city would question now be would have to pay least one of the company, which was unwise indeed, and of the citizens.

On the passage of an adequate near future. On efficient system, with the passage of the lowering of the are at present all such a system the be increased, not veniences provide protection afforded This last point brought out by says:

"In Rossland, one and a half being laid on streets purposes only, streets to get fire sult is a detriment sections, because ally so high as to An instance of the system is that of On. Before the cent system of was rated in class. After construction to class B, meaning 20 per cent in rate

The estimate based on statistics companies, is that town pays on an year as fire insu where the rate would not be too m at \$5, and placing would mean \$35,000 ance premiums. The per cent would me holding insurance on the amount pr in the construction much more widely tem, will be \$7,500 tedly be seen th the proposed syste for apart from th rates, the more v will give protection now unprotected, will be placed, an revenue to be de largely increased thus lowering the

The construction tem, too, would fu number of men, and money voted w here in the city. be overlooked.

Those citizens w cussing the questi will have an oppo at the public mee hoped the opponen be on hand to stat

FOUNTAIN

Man's search for or some elixir the youth has been a Leon is only one have endeavored and the grave out always theirs. Th without his punish ly all men who ar ing of life, would it would mean the lives over again.

Youth and old a structural changes therefore, been h in the tissues co there would be n from being per would make fable Bulwer's "Strang The latest claim o the old young, acc dispatch published is made by cert Chicago clinical e that the result is mic injections of young animals, an In theatric parlanc "was tried on a potent. The ca known to be 14 ye stored him to all At the end of two said to be as live ber of humans w with, and it is al sult as in the case

This process is the alleged discov guard, made abou claimed that by fluid found in the youth could be r nated. Dr. Brown jectons on himse imagined that he was nothing perm it was thought by tor" deceived him able that the sa the present insta tives dies and m dying with all the life. The law is ones in nature, an stronger than the tie glands of goa to set aside the d which has been p man born of wom

Excuse On account of celebration the company, Nelson way company, in Kootenay Railway pany, International ing company and will sell round t May 22nd, 23rd a until May 26th, i their lines, at one