Courts

of Nelson, for the plain-

where he attended the full court of the supreme Rossland. The action of ulton, a mechanics lien g several nice points of ne to trial, the litigaats agreement whereby the peared for the plaintiff d R. H. Harris, of Vanhe defendant appellants, any interested. The ar-Justice Walkem in favor nt in Manly vs. Mackinand judgment reserved appeared for the plaintiff F. MacNeill, K. C., for espondent. Mr. Hamilsful in a motion to disn of Golden Lumber Co. he ground of want of

Meet nvention

incertified assavers. For on of the general public it that a year or so ago an d relating to assavers in ia providing that all asertain exemptions coverof specified schools, must uspices of the provincial fore being qualified to actice within the confines e. It is now proposed to sions of this act opera-

iscussed before the meetfollows: Methods

nd Umpire Work. f Information Respecting

ns, Etc. t was manifested in the the foregoing, and a aluable information was ere continued to the next

ve Flags

g library, to include such valuable in assisting aff. The suggestion was hase the first installment The same thing has been , and such satisfactory been obtained that the from time to time. Ancipal Bruce's recommenequired to be utilized in mathematics. The prinhorized to procure proposed supplies. top to bottom at least An arrangement will reby two rooms will be ch Saturday and the halls hours, thus getting over mises once a month. The rge has been handicapped the fact that no means in the building for heate used in scrubbing floors. who has been on the Cenching staff for several er her connection with on December 31st. close for the annual

inations on December yearly examinations will wife and daughter. Mr.

maurice, Mr. Joseph Mar-les Sangster, Mr. Thomas A. Lougheed and lady, Hart Mr John Phillips Ralph McDonald, Mr. s. Mr. D. O'Connell, Col. J. W. Wright, Mr. J. C. Boyce, Miss Fanny Gra-Goddard, Mrs. I. Kenty, ty, Mrs. Mayburg, Miss Fluhrer Mr Fluhrer, liss N. Evans, Mrs. Mc-M. Hooper, Miss Nellie Al Hansen, Miss Winni-Mrs. Harry P. Jones, Miss McDougall, Mr. , Mr. Allan Campbell, Thite. Miss M. Keating,

R BANNOCKBURN.

For Lost, With Her Crew of 20 Men.

Ill., Nov. 29.-A special to rald from Sault Ste. Marie. "The steamer Bannockcrew of 20 men, is given local marine men. The last night that she was Michipicoten seems to be ation. The belief that the met with disaster is y the fact that the steamwhich arrived here today, ing through wreckage off This is supposed to be ng boat. The wrecking and Favorite have made a the north shore of Lake ut finding any trace of steamer. The accepted the Bannockburn found-

s. Kelman were ticketed

ake and went down with

MEETING URGES LEAD AND ZINC BOUNTIES

Rosslanders Take Strong Stand as to Methods of Stimulating Production of Lead and Znc and of Contributing to Enhanced Prosperity of Mining Industry as a Whole--Notable Addresses--Interesting Deductions Backed Up by Incontrovertible Statistics--Meeting Was Representative.

A bonus of \$7.50 on Canadian lead and zinc, the diversion of the refined lead pound, specific. bounty to the producer of the lead ore, the modification of duties on mining machinery and supplies and revenue duties on lead and zinc with their products, are the principal features of the ecommendations which will be made to the Federal government as the re-sult of the public meeting held at the board of trade rooms Thursday for the consideration of the silver-lead issue.

The meeting was of an animated nature, and the additional facts brought out in connection with the necessities of the Canadian lead and zinc industries were of a decidedly interesting nature. Statistics were freely quoted, and the deductions drawn in the cours of the various addresses are supported and established by the apt use of incon-

The meeting was representative. Although the subject was broached some reeks ago by the Rossland Liberal Association, last night's gathering was About 30 citizens were in attendance, and of these less than half were members of the organization, nor did association officers preside. In opening the nature of the gathering was reiterated. and the meeting was invited to select a chairman and secretary. Charles E. Gillan was elected to fill the chair, with H. H. Johnston as secretary. The initial address was made by Charles Vernon Jenkins, in charge of the accounting and purchasing departments of the War Eagle and Centre Star mining of the "most expert mining statisticians in the province." Mr. Jenkins devoted his attention largely to the disabilities under which the mining industry of British Columbia labors, which affect the silver-lead miners in common with other ore producers. He said:

MR. JENKINS' SPEECH.

part in the discussion, to the intelligent alry by the cost of carriage. o note that at last the general public s aroused to the fact that the welfare relief or assistance which it demands and of right ought to expect from either or both of our governments. That public interest is excited is demonstrated by the many public meetings which have recently been held. And whether the debates at these meetings have been debates at these meetings have been assistance which it demands industry as established in the Dominion that the contrary effect and actually result in the greater manufacture of explosives, and that the do. The bounty and moderate revenue industry as established in the Dominion to propose will have the contrary effect and actually result in the greater manufacture of explosives, and that the industry as established in the Dominion to propose will have the contrary effect and actually result in the greater manufacture of explosives, and that the industry as established in the Dominion to and actually result in the greater manufacture of explosives, and that the industry as established in the Dominion to and actually result in the greater manufacture of explosives, and that the industry as established in the Dominion to and actually result in the greater manufacture of explosives, and that the industry as established in the Dominion to a subject of the rate of one of the rate is most excessive. I shall not to assert without the rate is most excessive. I shall not to assert without the rate is most excessive. I shall not to a specific to the rate is most excessive. I shall not to a specific to a subject of the rate is most excessive. I shall not to a specific to a specifi lead mining in particular is denied the the people have decided to take a hand tically guaranteed by governme

rect bounty to the lead miners Mr. ernment at Ottawa. His arguments in high protective tariff were incontro-

three and one-half millions, yearly into the Dominion exchequer, and receives n return only about one and one-half millions. The major portion of this three and one-half-million annual cash ontribution is taken from our struggling industries as import duties upon irect importations.

portion of the expense of mining. Such which are purchased in large quanti-

Upon steel mine rails the duty is 30 per cent advalorem. Upon drill steel the duty is 5 per cent

advalorem. Upon tool steel the duty is 30 per Cent advalorem.
Upon sheet iron and tank steel the

duty is \$7 per ton, specific. Upon iron pipe, two inches and under, the duty is 35 per cent advalorem. Upon pipe fittings, valves, etc., the

duty is 30 per cent advalorem. Upon steam coal the duty is 53 cents ton, specific. Upon blacksmith coal the duty

53 cents per ton, specific. Upon candles the duty is 25 per cent advalorem.

Upon lubricating oils, greases, etc., the duty is 25 per cent advalorem.

Upon wire nails and spikes the duty is 3-5 of a cent per pound advalorem. 35 per cent advalorem. Upon shovels the daty is 35 per cent

Upon picks, pick eyes, handles, etc.

the duty is 30 per cent advalorem. Upon rope, manila, the duty, is 25 per cent advalorem. Upon marline the duty is 25 per cent

Upon wire rope the duty is 25 per cent. Upon drill parts the duty is 25 per rates of customs duties is insisted upon.

Large as is the amount, however paid to the Canadian customs it does not represent by a very material sum the whole amount of the tax burdened upon us by the operation of our tariff laws. If statistics could be compiled I am convinced that the figures would Columbia pay directly to the Canadian manufacturers as much if not more than the three and one-half millions which we pay to the Dominion governstance a case or two with which you rleting his address. are all doubtless familiar:

First of all there is our coal bill. cents per ton, specific duty. Select ments lump coal for fuel or steam purposes is sold at the mines in Roslyn, Wash., and in the opinion of the gathering. at Diamondville and Rock Springs, Wyoming, for \$1.75 per ton, f. o. b. cars. Mr. President and Gentlemen: The At Fernie and at the collieries on the

mining industry in general and silveroriginal investment is required in the to the consumer, which a trust would manufacture of explosives, and that the held as meetings of lead mine owners help but feel that a very small minority with no lead mine owners in attendance, receives direct benefit of this substanas at Nelson, the fact remains that the tial protection at the expense of the main the controversy, and in this, as in all actment, is it any wonder that the Pow-

These are only instances, but many favor of a bounty and against an inducts will benefit the producer is just and zinc make up the balance of imports. rease of or addition to our present as grotesque as was the old English law

the woolen manufactures. REDUCE THE DUTIES.

Higher rates of customs duties will not help the producers of lead, the price of lead will not be enhanced, the promises and the resolutions of those who Aside from the first cost or installa- profess to know to the contrary notion of machinery, upon which we pay withstanding. As has been pointed out, duty of 25 per cent advalorem, we production is far in excess of Canada's have our mine equipment, apparatus, consumption of lead in all its forms. such as ore cars, rock drills, etc., which After the demands of the home market is a continued and continual source of have been satisfied where will the proexpense, upon which we have to pay an ducers of lead dispose of their surplus? verage advalorem duty of 25 per cent. In competition in the markets of the Then there are the many items of sup- world they certainly cannot hope to obplies, the duty upon which is a heavy tain the fictitious price which it is promised the machinery of protection will supplies as are constantly required and maintain for them at home. Do they fondly hope that England and the English manufacturers, out of pure patriotism, will come to their relief and take their surplus product at this machine made price? "Suffer not yourselves to this year will be about \$2,250,000. Were and refining as well. Were our pig lead be betrayed by a kiss." Patriotism does the output increased to 60,000 tons the not spring from the pocket and has no pull upon the purse strings of industry. It is merely a sentiment of the heart, and in the busy marts of the world the heart has little chance for action. The would be 400,000 tons. If smelted and combine an unjust profit of \$15 per ton. cold-blooded laws of trade, the inevitable laws of supply and demand will regulate value would be spent for wages and sup-

Upon powder the duty is 3 cents per the price of the whole of the product ceased. Large manufacturing establish of that industry. If the Dominion gov-ernment desires to stimulate the lead ada would get still further receipts. mining industry, if it desires to render any assistance it must be by a reduction up to the absolute certainties involved Upon packing, all kinds, the duty is toms upon mining supplies, and by a or a total remission of the duties of cuslead. If the price of lead is to be enhanced by the cash contributions of the people, the expense can best be borne in this way, as it will fall less heavily upon the people of the whole of Canada Whereas, on the other hand, the consum er is the only person who can be made to contribute if the imposition of higher

FOR PROTECTION ONLY.

Smith Curtis, M. L. A., was intro duced by the chairman, but H. W. C. Jackson, ex-secretary of the Rossland board of trade, requested leave to speak to the subject in reply to Mr. Jenkins and the floor was relinquished by Mr show that the consumers in British Curtis, Mr. Jackson apparently desired to protest against what he deemed to be an effort to interject the entire question of a tariff reform into a subwhich we pay to the Dominion government. I speak of this and would urge upon your attention that in so far as ed to maintain the efficacy of the theory the mining industry is concerned pro- of tariff protection, as passed earlier in tection and a high protective tariff does not and cannot aid or benefit the silver-lead mines. And in support of this best suited to attain the desired end in guaranteed to divide the resulting inassertion and to prove that such a tariff view. A series of side issues were indoes not always facilitate the "greatest troduced at this stage of the discussion good to the greatest number" I will in- and Mr. Jackson retired without com-

Mr. Curtis then took the floor and addressed himself to the topic of the Upon bituminous coal the tariff is 53 evening in splendid form. His sentiseemed to touch the centre of the issue

question you have up for discussion has coast when sold for home consumption dition to what I said a week ago on the een so thoroughly canvassed and the the price is \$2.25 per ton, f. o. b. cars, lead question I wish to add a few rebeen so thoroughly canvassed and the difference or 50 cents per ton inresolution directed to the relief which The difference or 50 cents per ton inmarks in elucidation of and as deductions
of the 15 per cent duty the benefit would
from what I then said. I attended on
be given the ore producer? The change by granting a bounty upon our lead is paid into the private pockets of our production has been so ably supported neighbors, the coal miners. This is a half I can do is to confine myself flagrant instance where protective reduction has been so ably supported neighbors, the coal miners. This is a help of the confine myself flagrant instance where protective reduction has been so ably supported neighbors, the coal miners. This is a help of the confine myself flagrant instance where protective reduction has been so ably supported neighbors, the coal miners. This is a help of the confine myself flagrant instance where protective reductions was adopted, and heard the arto a few general remarks upon the sub- straint imposes a burden upon the conject, and to give detailed figures to sumer to the direct profit of a few show how the item of duty affects the producers. An instance of the iniquity of a policy which affords protection to the comparatively few public-spir- an industry whose product is more than the home manufacture of lead, and it bounty. Will this new proposal result the same way? "Experience comes, but the home manufacture of lead, and it But suppose the railway-smelter comited citizens who have taken an active sufficiently shielded from foreign riv- was plain that the scheme was to have a trust similar to that in the United mbers of the provincial press who Upon powder, large quantities of which States, if high duties could be got. There have recognized the vital importance are consumed annually by the mining in-of the question and to the mine owners, dustry, the consumer pays a specific mining men and miners who have duty of 3 cents per pound, or \$60,00 per wrestled against such odds for the past ton. The lobby which manipulated this favor of Canada manufacturing her own wo years or more, it is most gratifying item of the tariff evidently aimed at a lead products as anyone, but not by creprohibitive duty. And who benefits by ation of a trust and restricting the outthis excessive tax? When we consider put of the mines and the use in Canada of the province is threatened if the that but a small amount of capital as of lead products by raising their price

vested, and which could provide em- with 15 per cent duty on pig lead and

been or can be built up, but the trade returns show that on the products that carry an import duty of 25 per cent to much-vexed question is being agitated and that the plea of the mine owners fully 50 or 60 per cent goes directly to small; in other words, most of the arand that the plea of the mine owners fully 50 or 60 per cent goes directly to small; in other words, most of the arfor a reduction of the customs tariff is the profits of the powder manufacture, ticles so rated are manufactured in Canbeing heard. It is evidence, too, that er. With profits of this amount prace ada by parties, who, prior to our having abroad free, had to pay a duty of 15 pe just causes, the people must be listened der Trust is extremely jealous of its own cent on their raw material-pig lead, yet to and their united effort will win out welfare, so much so that it will by fair found the additional duty of 10 per cent n the end.

In his address last Thursday in supconcern which has the temerity to ento give them the Canadian market. The port of the resolution in favor of a di- gage in the manufacture of explosives? returns show an import of manufactured Smith Curtis made it plain that the others could be cited to illustrate that duty, and of manufactured lead, partly province of British Columbia is entitled the juice of industrial life, profit, is be- free and party 5 per cent duty, amount to and should receive financial assis- ing squeezed out of a great and growing ing to \$859,160, while the import of manutance from the Dominion government, industry to furnish pap for several very factured lead bearing 25 per cent to 35 He showed conclusively our right to assistance and our right to demand full that so far as forwarding our lead mining of which \$55,175 are not specified, being recognition of our claims by the govinterests is concerned, the theory that of many kinds and small demand not an increase of the duties upon lead pro- justifying home manufacture. Raw lead

The Nelson remedy was openly anwhich, back in the early part of the nounced as intended to raise the home As has been stated by previous speakers the province pays something like penalties that the dead should be buried Increased price means diminished use at in woolen shrouds in order to encourage home to start with. The home manufacturer of paints and products is, however secured, but the manufacturer, paying to sell a pound of his product abroad where his competitor, who has paid the world's price for his raw material, easily undersells him. Hence a high duty and a resulting trust prevent and restrict

the manufacturer having his raw material as cheap as anyone in the world and having the home market through a modest revenue duty is able to expand-his business and supply foreign markets, so making a permanent local demand for lead and zinc by building up enormous manufacturing interests in Canada to ly so since the C. P. R. began refining the great increase of her population and But the Coeur d'Alene flat rate include revenue. The effects of a bounty policy are far-reaching, highly beneficial and as Chicago). Hence our flat rate ought The value of our output of silver-lead even beyond, or east of Fort William value would be \$9,000,000 and to 100,000 the water rate and other charges to tons per year \$15,000,000. The bounty on the latter would, under my proposition, be \$750,000, and the ore output refined in Canada 90 per cent of the Add the refinery bounty (the ore ship-value would be spent for wages and supper has already been charged in the

The query is, will some minister wake

in B. C. lead and zinc, study the matter and push it to a happy conclusion? direct cash bounty to the producer of For instance: Winnipeg can manufacture lead paints for the West cheaper than any foreign country because it has cheaper linseed oil, produced from Manitoba-grown flax, and a paint industry there means also a bigger and higher price for flaxseed for the local grower. My resolution is the only one prop ing to do anything for zinc, of which our lead mines contain unlimited quantities and for which metal the price is double that of lead. With high duties on pigments of lead only, zinc white, which has superior paint qualities (and in some U. S. government specifications is quired in the ratio of 3 to 1 of white lead), would cut off much of the de-mand for white lead. Why should we wait years for Americans to come and exploit our zinc? Why not do it now and take the profits for ourselves? Let there be an investigation so that we may know the best course to pursue and then pursue it.

At the recent meeting of the lead me crease in price of lead equitably with the

The Nelson resolution, prothe railway-smelter combine, calls for no such guarantee, which looks ominous for resolution a little silly? Suppose the smelters agreed to give a share of any increase they get, what guarantee is there to prevent the transportation con increase? They might not do it at the start, but they would soon do it. Did not the C.P.P. smelter promise that if

bine gives the guarantee, the proviso still seems silly. Why should this sup-posed aid, intended by Canada wholly for the lead-ore producer, be divided up with the railway-smelter combine, whose excessive charges are now /a material try? If it already has too much is it not silly to give it more?

I do not suppose that the smelter is getting the big end out of the smelterrailway flat rate, but I do assert without He is paid 90 per cent of the lead con-

without fine and he is paid 15 cents per New York price of lead less 1-8 cent, which deduction, I suppose, covered the trust's brokerage for buying and selling.

All this means that the \$18.50 (to gether with the savings out of the per-centages of metals not paid for) met the refining and of freight on metal contents to their market and also included the a flat price of 3 1-2 cents to the Coeur d'Alener. The New York price is now 4 1-8 cents per pound, the difference covering the losses on lead sold abroad In B. C. the ore shipper is paid nominally 90 per cent, but really 88 1-2 per cent of the lead contents of the ore (for 1 1-2 per cent is deducted from wet assay). he is not paid for gold contents unless it amounts to \$2 per ton. He is fined 50 cents per unit of zinc over 8 per cent, but is not paid for iron excess; he gets tents and he is charged a flat rate of \$16 for ore running 40 per cent or more

Were he paid one the same basis as in Coeur d'Alene and the difference added to the flat rate the result would be about the same; his flat rate would be \$18.50. But he is paid for his lead on the London price (now 2.3 cents per pound) less one cent per pound, netting him about \$1.30 per cwt. This deduction of one cent a pound, equal to \$20 per ton of lead, is largely an extortion and grossthe freight to market (say, as far eas serve earnest consideration at Ottawa. to include freight west to Victoria and under the flat rate taken to either place England or Japan would not exceed \$5 per ton, so that the one cent a pound

son smelters each but 25 tons per day and devices and utilizes every economy, so that one Kansas smelter last year lead ores from \$3.50 to \$2 per ton. What we want is an output of at least 200,000 with its preamble as already put tons of ore (furnishing about 50,000 tons was carried without opposition: of lead) or more per year, giving a smelt er tonnage of 600 tons or more per day. From what I have said of the C. P. F. rates from mine to English market, and the fact that it is in the lead smelting and refining business and so can discrim nate unfairly against a competitor now can we expect capitalists to put noney into large lead smelting works? There is another phase to this C. P. R. It is well known that the C. P. R. has been selling all its refined output to Canadian buyers for a good deal more than the London price. Has it given a particle of this extra price to the ore shipper, or even to the smelter? Certainly not, and although it has carried the lead only to Winnipeg and other charge the poor ore producer for freight on it to England. The philanthropic prolucer (bless his good heart!) has at Sandon resolved that the paternal and benerolent C. P. R. combine shall have still change its policy here in the direction gainer—as well as the people. It is un-fortunate that it appears never to have fortunate that it appears never to have had here any officials whose mission was to find out how best to advance our

In mentioning last week the revenue of the Dominion from B. C., I did not count in the large sums for excise and on goods consumed in B. C., which would add many hundred thousands of dollars to the \$3,800,000 I gave as our criterion.

and adjusted favorably to us the trade returns of Canada most convincingly prove. Last year the duty paid in the whole of Canada was 16 per cent of her total free and dutiable imports. Such nports into B. C. amounted to \$10, 275,548, the duty paid in B. C. to \$2,354, secondly, in spite of mining machinery not made in Canada being admitted free. ver contents, but gold is not paid for the duty on dutiable goods most us inless a ton of ore contained \$1.00 of it: in B. C. must on the average be higher 10 per cent of zinc in his ore is allowed than the duty on dutiable goods mos unit (one per cent) excess iron. When we have the most absolute right to a the trust first started he was paid the favorable modification of duties on articles most used in our chief industry-

raised by Mr. Galliher, M. P., who thinks no bounty has ever been given on a raw material and that, therefore this proposed bounty cannot be got. do not grant that his conclusion follow from his premise at all. The proper consideration should be, Is it right and big profits on treatment the trust was sure to exact. As the trust has been forced to sell part of its product abroad at the world's lower price, it now pays made into a merchantable commodity and it is really paid upon such commodity only. We already have the works do so if they can only get the raw mater ial—a big supply of which is unavailable because the price of it is now too low. I maintain that under all the circumbut is not paid for iron excess; he gets stances to augment that supply adequate-headaches and fainting fits; her appears per cent of the gold and silver con-ly the bounty is the cheapest, the quick-title left her and she lost flesh. I spent est and the best way.

HOW BOUNTIES WORK.

Rupert Bulmer, expresident of the Rossland Miners' Union, followed. Mr. Bulmer did not claim any special knowledge of the needs of the silverlead industry, or rather of the means had resulted in the building up of an normous industry, a feature of which had been the displacement by Canadian butter and cheese of similar American articles on the English market. Then the government bonused the iron and large proportions so that it was probdeduction leaves the C. P. R. end of the of the iron and steel industry would be placed on the foreign market. He believed that one way of benefiting the laws of supply and demand will regulate the price of lead in the home market as surely as it will and does in the market as for the world. This brings us face to face with the meat of the whole proposition, and that is that the surplus of any industry is the factor which will fix as will and demand will regulate to all other branches of the mining in flat rate for refining) of \$5 and the C. all other branches of the mining in flat rate for refining) of \$20 per to fix the surplus of the world. This brings us face to face with the meat of the whole proposition, and that is that the surplus of any industry is the factor which will fix the price of lead in the home market flat rate for refining) of \$5 and the C. all other branches of the mining in dustry was for the government to regulate the price of fuel and railroad rates through the acquisition and operation of a coal mine of adequate production, and to start the railway committee at the combine is not satisfied and wants and to start the railway committee at good."

another rake-off. But it may be said, Ottawa on the trail of the railway in and I truly admit, that the rake-off is terests that were squeezing the indus and I truly admit, that the rake-off is terests that were squeezing the indus-not as much, though it is a good part tries of this country through the chan-nel of excessive rates. The people of another grievance and also another rea-son why we want no legislation that if effective in raising lead prices must restrict lead output. The conditions in B. C. for cheap lead smelting are as good as in the U. S. in every way—except ore supply. The present output of lead ores will give the Trail and Nelson smelters each but 25 tons and bring increased trade and prospentity to the farmers of the Northof 300 days in the year. The American the Dominion as a whole. If all would the Dominion as a whole. smetter names from 200 to 600 join hands to attain the common end he was satisfied it could be reached.

so that one Ranson was able to reduce its rate on certain Millan joined briefly in the discussion, lead ores from \$3.50 to \$2 per ton. What with its preamble as already published,

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal government promptly and substantially to assist and foster the min-

"1. By paying direct to the producer a bonus of \$7.50 on every ton of metallic lead and zinc contained in ores mined by him in Canada and sent to the treatment works producing a marketable commodity, and that so long as Canadian treatment works pay as good a price as foreign buyers the bounty shall not be paid for ores exported.

"2. By making the bounty for refining (if retained) payable direct to the producer of the ore from which the re-fined lead was extracted.

"3. By the material modification and readjustment in favor of the mine owners of the duties on mining machinery

on resolved that the paternal and bene-rolent C. P. R. combine shall have still another rake-off at his expense. The ough practical knowledge of lead and railways have a pretty good cinch on the Coeur d'Alenes, but nothing like the Canadian standpoint upon the condimortal embrace of the C. P. R. on our tions, possibilities and trade opportunilead industry. I have no enmity to the c. P. R. I wish it well. Would it refining of lead and zinc ores and the manufactutre in Canada and marketing I have indicated it would be a great of products from these metals, and also

"Be it also resolved, that for the general benefit of Canadian industry this mining industry rather than to hunt up excuses and foreign rates to justify the railway's practice of "charging all the traffic will bear." With the federal government, which has full power over all railway rates on traffic originating in Southern B. C., fixing these rates on a right basis, it has been suggested to me that a government smelter and refinery assert) request that provision be made to give the ore shipper.

that a government smelter and refinery would be able to give the ore shipper to give the ore producer a fair share of such enhanced price."

An adjournment was then taken. It was understood that the foregoing resolution will be taken up at the next meeting of the Rossland Liberal Asso-

EDMONTON, N. W. T., Nov. 29 Charles L. Bucknell, who shot and killed Robert Heddle at Conjuring Creek on the 9th inst., who was insane, died at Fort That the duties on imports into Brit-ish Columbia should be much modified awaiting trial. He had not recovered the time of his death.

CANDIDATES FOR SASKATOON.

SASKATOON. N. W. T., Nov. 29. The candidates named for the Saska-toon electoral division for the legislative

IS THE PERIOD WHEN YOUNG GIRLS ARE MERGING INTO WOMANHOOD.

Marked by Pale Faces, Heart Palpitation, Loss of Appetite and General Lassitude-How to Overcome This Condition

After babyhood, the most perilous ime in a young girl's life is when she is just entering womanhood. It is then that she is subject to headaches, dizziness, heart palpitation, feeble appetite and bloodless cheeks and lips, This condition may easily develop into consump tion, and to prevent this-to keep the young girl in good health and strength, mothers should insist upon their taking for turning out the commodity, and there is no doubt the proprietors of the works are able to and do exact enough a blood-making tonic, such as Dr. Wiltyre, Port Dalhousie, Ont., gives sound works are able to and do exact enough to pay themselves handsomely, and will do so if they can only got the search. She says: "About three years ago the health of my daughter, Bertha, began to fail. She grew weak and seemed unable to stand the least exertion. She suffered from distressing much money on medicines, but they did not help her. Then I took her to a doctor, and although his treatment was persisted in for a long time, she seemed fear she was going into consu Then I took her to a specialist, but his lead industry, or rather of the means treatment was likewise unsuccessful. of meeting these needs, but he did Finally, upon the advice of a lady know how bounties worked in some friend, a doctor practicing in Chicago, cases. For instance, when the Redeall. cases. For instance, when the Federal Bertha began using Dr. Williams' Pink government bonused creameries and Pills, and before long there was a deheese factories throughout the country cided improvement in her condition, he was identified with a cheese factory, and by the time she had taken nine and it was common knowledge how this boxes she was once more enjoying the action on the part of the government best of health and had gained fifteen pounds in weight. I would strongly Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, as her case seemed as hopeless as could be." the government bonused the iron and sufferers from backache, headache, insteel industry, which at once grew to disposition to work or exercise, who

show by their pale and sallow cheeks able in the near future finished products that they are in ill health; will find prompt relief, bright eyes, rosy cheeks and active health in a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can obtain