

Weekly Rossland Miner.

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THE ROSSLAND AND SLOCAN ORE OUTPUT.

It seems singular that some of the eastern papers do not keep better informed as to the mines of this section. The Mail and Empire of Toronto, recently in speaking of the British Columbia mines, says: "The Slocoan remains the richest producing mining region in British Columbia, and there is every prospect that it will continue increasing its output for many years. A single property there, the Payne mine, which is owned by a close corporation, is said to have paid in 1898 a greater sum than all the Rossland mines put together."

This is palpably an error. In 1898, the total output of the 42 shipping mines in the Slocoan was only \$2,550,669. The total output from the Trail Creek or Rossland division for the same period was \$2,804,758. The difference, therefore, in favor of the Rossland mines is \$354,089. Thus the output of the 42 Slocoan mines, including the much vaunted Payne, only produced in the aggregate the latter sum less than the mines of the Rossland camp.

As another comparison take the tonnage of the Rossland and Slocoan divisions and compare them. In 1898, the tonnage produced in Rossland was 116,697 tons. The tonnage cleared from Kaslo, which is the gateway to the Slocoan, was 32,083 tons. This is a difference of 84,614 tons in favor of the Rossland camp.

From these comparisons it will be seen that the Mail and Empire is wrong in its deductions that the Slocoan division is the richest producing district in British Columbia. If it had said this of the Rossland camp it would have been true.

In this connection it is estimated that the value of the mineral output of British Columbia for 1898 was \$13,000,000. This reveals that mining is increasing with leaps and bounds. For 1897 the product was \$10,455,268. The yield for 1898 was therefore \$2,550,000 more than it was in 1897. This increase was principally due to the augmentation of the output of the gold and silver and copper mines. It certainly was not the result of any increase in the output of coal, for the reason that coal has simply held its own, owing to the operation of the Dingley bill, which cut down the quantity exported. The total output of mineral in 1896 was only \$7,146,425. Thus the output for the year just passed was only about a million less than double what it was in 1896. In 1895 the output of mineral was \$5,655,302. To go still further back, take the 1890 for example. The output was \$2,608,608. This latter sum, when compared with \$13,000,000 for 1898, cuts but a sorry figure, and reveals how important a part the mineral resources are playing in the upbuilding of the Province, and how very rapidly the mining industry is growing in importance.

AN INJUSTICE.

Rossland people are largely interested in the Cariboo Creek camp. This valuable region is being largely developed by the capital of this city. The promoters and managers of the mining properties of the camp make this city their headquarters, and ship supplies and procure their help here. The consequence is that the traffic in the way of freight and passengers between Rossland and Cariboo Creek camp is considerable. Since the navigation of the Arrow lakes has been impeded by ice passengers going from Rossland to Burton City are compelled to go a round about way via Slocan City and Rosebery. This trip occupies more time, and this of itself is considerably of an inconvenience to those who travel over the road. This is not the worst feature of the matter, which is the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway company charges the passenger for the extra miles which the roundabout journey involves. This makes the trip cost about \$3 more than by the old route via Robson and the lakes. This seems to be the rankest sort of injustice to the traveling public. The worst of the matter is that the measure is one that has been put into effect by orders of the higher officials of the company and is not the will of the local agents and employees. It is an injustice that ought not to be tolerated.

THE THIRD WARD.

The resignation of Albert Barrett of his seat in the council is a matter for regret, for he made an excellent record in the past year as a member of that body. It is deplored that through a mere technicality the city should be deprived of his services during the present year. Mr. Barrett acted the

manly part in the matter, and as soon as he saw that the letter, if not the spirit of the law, was against him he promptly filed his resignation. In order that the Third ward may be represented it will be necessary to hold another election, and a notice to that effect will shortly be issued by the proper authorities. The people generally of the Third ward would like to see John S. Clute, Jr., who last year served as alderman from that ward, returned. Mr. Clute is an lawyer of acknowledged ability, and in addition to this takes a deep interest in civic affairs. Such a man as he is needed, not only to assist with legal advice, but also for his well balanced judgment in the varied affairs of the city. Mr. Clute has persistently refused to serve for another term, but he should be induced to reconsider this determination. A little pressure on the part of the residents of the Third ward might induce him to make the run for the vacant seat. The matter is worth the trial.

THE ALIEN AOT AND THE SILVER-LEAD INDUSTRY.

It is now a foregone conclusion that the Alien Miners' bill will be passed by the legislative assembly and will soon become law. The MINER is opposed to the measure, believing that it will operate against the permanent development of the more remote districts. With aliens debarred from the right to locate placer claims in British Columbia the number of gold seekers from Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco will be very greatly diminished. Another result will be the withdrawal of the numerous American passenger and freight steamers now plying on the northern coast-route. There can be little doubt but that the effect of all this will be a severe blow to the trade of the American coast cities as far south as San Francisco.

Vancouver and Victoria will benefit in business to some extent by this restriction, but it is doubtful if this gain will compensate the Province for the setback that must inevitably be experienced in the development and consequent permanent settlement of the mining districts. If the Government were really desirous of assisting the mining industry of this Province it should have taken cognizance of the present unfortunate condition of the silver-lead mines of British Columbia before introducing the Alien Miners' bill.

The British Columbia silver-lead industry is of infinitely greater importance than all the placer mining of Canada. A great effort is being made by the Canadian members of the High Joint Commission to assist this industry by endeavoring to have abolished the United States import duties on lead ore and lead bullion. The prospects of this being accomplished have never been very promising, but it can scarcely be calculated that the American members of the commission to acquiesce the more readily when they learn that the trade of the American Pacific coast has been severely effected by legislation of the very Province that seeks concessions in United States-lead duties. The MINER suggests that the Alien Miners' Act be abolished, provided the United States will agree to admit the importation of Canadian lead ore and lead bullion free of duty. This is well worthy of the attention of the members of the High Joint Commission. The Canadian members of the commission may rest assured that our interests will in no way suffer from the repeal of the Alien Miners' Act, and the American commissioners should readily see the trade advantages from which their Pacific coast cities are deprived is worth more to them than the fostering of a lead trust.

LA GRIFFE.

An epidemic of la grippe is prevalent in nearly all parts of the continent and it is claiming many victims. In Rossland there are a large number afflicted with this disorder, and from all over the country there comes tidings of its ravages. It is said that there are in New York city 100,000 cases, and it prevails in Washington, Philadelphia, Toronto and other large cities. There are many cures for it, and George T. Angell, the editor of Our Dumb Animals, thinks he has discovered a preventive for this disagreeable and sometimes fatal disease. Mr. Angell states that during the epidemic of la grippe that prevailed a few years ago in Boston, that those who worked in sulphur, in places like match factories, entirely escaped catching it. He further states that during the terrible yellow fever epidemic at Memphis, Tenn., the agents of the Howard Benevolent Association escaped the scourge by placing powdered sulphur in their shoes. He cites the evidence of distinguished German writers that through having sulphur in their shoes many escaped various epidemics. Then he goes on to say that those working in the sulphur mines in Italy escaped the malaria which prevails about them, and that sulphur in shoes has cured rheumatism. In short, he cites many cases to prove his contention that sulphur worn in the shoes, a half teaspoonful in each, will prevent the wearer from acquiring la grippe. As sulphur is cheap the experiment of trying its virtues will only cost a few cents. It should be worth the trial, for anyone who has had a touch of the prevailing epidemic never sighs for a like disagreeable companionship again.

La grippe is an old affliction of mankind. It is said to have been referred to by Hippocrates, but he has left no accurate account of it. It is said to have prevailed in Europe first in the tenth century and several times later, up to the year 1510, but the data as to these are uncertain. Certain data and records leave no doubt as to the epidemic of 1510. Since then there have been nearly 100 epidemics of varying severity. The disease usually appears in the north of Europe and travels to the west. It moves rapidly over the whole of northern Europe, often extending to America, and is occasionally felt in the equatorial regions and in the southern hemisphere. If Editor Angell has discovered a preventive for this disease he has, indeed, conferred a favor on mankind.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

It is now no longer proposed that Cape Colony should present the Empire with a battleship. The bill introduced by Mr. Schreiner, the prime minister, provides for the payment of the sum of £30,000 a year as interest on the money required for the construction of a first-class battleship. The precise form the contribution may take is really immaterial. The important point is that the Cape makes no restrictions. There is no suggestion that the ship shall be kept in these waters or those. She may be used wherever will be most conducive to the welfare of the Empire. The series of payments towards the support of the Australasian squadron were coupled, it will be remembered, with the condition that the cruisers should be confined to Australasian waters unless the consent of the Local governments to this removal had been obtained. Imagine having to wait for such a consent in war time! No one doubts the loyalty of Australasia to the Empire, but the condition involves a strategic absurdity. Doubtless it will not be insisted on again. Australia would certainly not desire to hamper the National forces in a time of danger.

When Canada comes into line with the Cape and Australasia it will be possible to discuss the whole question of willing contributions of the colonies to the naval defenses of the Empire, and in many ways and for many reasons it would be well that these contributions should consist of men as well as money. We need a naval reserve in each self-governing colony, and a very short experience of war would teach the British admiralty the fact.

ARE WE NOT ALL CANADIANS?

The Provincial Government is maintaining a policy in comparison to which the one formerly a characteristic of China seems broad and statesmanlike. With a few more measures like that which MacPherson, the member for Vancouver, has fathered, it will be in order for the government to pass a bill to erect a wall around British Columbia on lines similar to the one in the Orient, which was intended to keep out what was termed the "outside barbarians." There would be as much statesmanship in the latter measure as in the former. The bill of which Mr. MacPherson is the sponsor, provides that laborers cannot be contracted for to come into British Columbia from the other Provinces of the Dominion. Such a measure may be worthy of the Mongolian but the Caucasian who would favor it, in our opinion, is a mental misfit and a political monstrosity, and does not come anywhere near the mental stature of his kind, and must, indeed, be an intellectual Tom Thumb. It would be as just for the city of Vancouver to legislate in the same manner against the residents of Victoria; for Rossland to try to injure the people of Nelson. To reduce it still further it would be as just for the people of the First ward of this city to endeavor by an ordinance to discriminate against the citizens of the Second and Third wards as for the legislature of one Province to endeavor to legislate against the residents of the others. The MacPherson measure is even more stupid than the law which prevents aliens from holding placer property in British Columbia.

The trend of the legislation of the present Government is ill-advised and reveals that in its desire to do something startling and out of the way, or to accomplish that which would stolidity and make its tenure of office lasting, it is truckling to the demagogues and making mistakes that will have the very opposite effect to that which is intended. There should be more deliberation, more weighing of the merits of the contemplated measures than there is, and when the Government is sure that it is right it could go ahead.

In this way the powers that be would gain the confidence of the people and secure a hold that would be lasting. The theatrical grand-stand plays and brass-band methods that the Government is using to catch the prejudiced few will only result in turning away from its support the thinking many, and if present methods are persisted in the Martin-Semlin government will be very short lived. It will be suddenly cut off in its pulsing infancy. As for the MacPherson measure it should have been killed in committee in order that, if possible, the rest of the Dominion might never know that a man was elected a member of the provincial legislature who was so narrowly minded as to introduce such a bill. As it was not killed in committee it should be ignominiously slaughtered on the floor of the

legislature. Every member should get his knife ready for that purpose.

B. C. AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Vancouver board of trade has displayed commendable foresight in urging immediate action to secure proper space and representation for British Columbia at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The board recommends an expenditure of not less than \$50,000 for a mining exhibit, and if it were decided to make an exhibit of other industries suggests the appropriation of a further sum of \$50,000. The resolution covering the foregoing also calls upon boards of trade and mining institutions throughout the Province for their cooperation, in order to make a strong representation to the Provincial government of the desirability of making such appropriation.

The Rossland board of trade and the school of mines here will doubtless do their duty in the matter and lose no time in heartily backing up the Vancouver board of trade. Other boards of trade throughout the Province should also lend their endorsement to the scheme. It is within the ability of British Columbia to surpass all other countries that may make mineral exhibits at the exposition. If this is done the money expended in making the display will prove one of the best investments that could possibly be made by this Province.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

In the eastern provinces and in the United States the demand for traveling libraries continues to steadily increase, and the establishment of these institutions is becoming general. There can be no longer any doubt as to the success of the traveling library.

Iowa is the latest of the states to experiment with traveling libraries, and the report of the state librarian shows that the demand for them is so extensive that the state will be obliged either to provide about 2,000 more traveling libraries or organize a library commission, which shall stimulate in communities the ambition to possess libraries of their own. This is a report after six months' trial. Now the idea is broadening. The friends of the movement and those who have assisted in developing it are urging that its scope shall be broadened, and that the wants of individuals shall be considered. At present a library consists of 50 volumes, selected with the idea of their adaptability to the wants of the community. Nearly every collection contains a great variety of books, but few of any one class.

Last year the Turner government took up the question of traveling libraries, and the movement received the warm approval of the Provincial press. But no practical result was achieved before the late government retired, and the present administration seems to have entirely overlooked the matter. It is to be hoped that Premier Selin and his cabinet will not continue to allow British Columbia to be behind her neighbors in fostering intellectual improvement, and will give the necessary support to the establishment and maintenance of traveling libraries in this Province.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is predicted that copper will sell at 14 cents by March 1, and there is no apparent reason why it will no go even higher.

SAYS THE TORONTO TELEGRAM: Canada would sooner help the senate to reform the deals of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government than help Sir Wilfrid Laurier to reform the makeup of the senate.

CANADIANS ARE becoming a more sober people. The report of the department of inland revenue, just published, shows that the consumption of spirits per head has considerably decreased.

J. M. MARTIN, M. P. P. for the Rossland riding, voted for the Alien Miners' bill, but was careful to go on record as opposed to any change in the law that would debar aliens from holding quartz claims in Kootenay.

JOHN HOUSTON, the ex-mayor of Nelson, is once more the editor of the Nelson Tribune. Mr. Houston is as good at newspaper work as he is at conducting a municipal administration, and it must be remembered that he has been an excellent mayor.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA WEEKLY hits the nail squarely on the head when it says: "The greatest movement necessary in business circles in the Province of British Columbia today is towards establishing a better and more intimate trade relationship between the Kootenays and the Coast."

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF Cruelty to Women and Children has applied to the minister of justice asking that the criminal code be amended so as to provide for the lashing of wife-beaters, the society believing that the effect would be more salutary than mere imprisonment. The present penalty is not sufficiently severe, and it will be interesting to see whether Mr. Mills will act upon the advice of the society.

F. A. G. HEINZ'S Butte company, the Montana Ore Purchasing company, has declared a dividend of \$80,000, which is payable on January 30. Although not as old an organization as the other Butte companies, its showing will compare with any of them, correspondingly

to the capital invested. During the few years the company has been in operation the total amount of dividends paid reaches the sum of \$800,000. Mr. Heinz seems eminently successful in everything he undertakes.

It has been suggested by one or two British journals that Canada should pay part of the compensation required by France for giving up its rights in Newfoundland. Neither Newfoundland nor Canada should be asked to pay a cent. Both, instead of deriving benefits of any kind from France's foothold, have been injured by it. For one thing the French bounty has almost ruined the British-American cod fishing industry.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Victoria Times of recent date admits that he has just made the discovery that J. M. Martin is a member of the legislative assembly. Our Jim is evidently leaving grand stand plays to his namesake Hon. Joe, but we venture to hope that he will be heard very emphatically and make a record for hard kicking if the riding is not accorded fair treatment in the matter of appropriations for public works.

THE NEW YORK SUN, which is noted for entertaining preposterous ideas with regard to the annexation of Canada by the United States, has lately taken the stand that Canadians are so provincial and subservient in thought and feeling that Canada is of no consequence in the world. For an answer to this base calumny we refer the Sun to a poem by that good Canadian, the "Khan," entitled, "The Men of the Northern Zone."

Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight was a great year in the mining industry. It has an unrivaled record, and the most of the operations have been honest and legitimate, working the mine and not the street. Decreased cost in mining machinery and supplies; improved methods of mining; cheaper and more general reduction processes; easier transportation; increased interest; the general profitable character of the business—these are a few of the causes that have made '98 the banner year in gold mining throughout the world.

A POPULAR and highly successful form of what is known as university extension work is about to be undertaken in this Province. This is carried on under the auspices of the University association of New York and Chicago, and is the outcome of the University congress held during the Chicago World's Fair. I had had wonderful success in the United States, where over 2,500 reading centers have been organized. The services of a gentleman well known in this Province, R. E. Gosnell, late Provincial librarian, have been secured to organize the reading centers in British Columbia, and under his direction there is no doubt but that the movement will be highly successful. The movement, it is pleasing to note, is receiving encouragement in Rossland.

A HOT STAGE BIDE

From Greenwood to Columbia and Boesbury. We had been to McKinney, Minnesota had seen, by Waterloo, Cariboo, Selkirk had been, in Boundary, Old Ironsides, Knob Hill side by side. The great Mother Lode, and many others beside.

THEM DROPPED AT ONCE, The bottom dropped out of the weather, And we huddled ourselves together; They said it was twenty-two below, But it felt as though it was fifty you know.

ON JANUARY fourth, at eight in the morning, We packed on the stage, for our fifty-mile ride; All well muffled up, without thought of admiring, I stood in front, with Herr Reiner beside.

OUR HORSES soon climbing, the steep mountain That lead from young Greenwood, to the mines at the top, Passing by freighters, with great heavy loads, On, on in the dead cold, with never a stop.

ON, ON while the breath from our horses, rising high in the air, Formed a column of ice, partly barring our way, And the words from the drivers, frozen solid and dead, Could be read by us all, just as clear as the day.

OH piercing the cold, when the wind shakes the deep, But the cold is the coldest, when it's gruesomely still, When through the dread silence, the earth seems to creep.

HER joints snap and crack, in her deathlike chill, From mountain to valley, from valley to hill, We speed swiftly on, every moment to gain, Oh rush on, old time, rush on with a will, For we long for the shack, and the fire and again.

I spoke to my comrade, are you warm I inquired, Herr Reiner just nodded, but never replied; All stocks were forgotten, he only said inside, To have a good hot Scotch, to warm his inside.

IN A lovely broad valley, from a height on our way, The chimneys and roofs, of a town we espied, What new town is this? we all at once said, Why that's Columbia, the driver replied.

AT THE Forks of Kettle, the queen of the west, The door to Republic, of Boundary the key, So spoke the driver, of all drivers the best, Of the town of Columbia, Queen City to be.

I stopped at Columbia, and rested a day, Herr Reiner drove on, making haste to Spokane, Next day I started, again on my way, And surprise of surprises, caught up Reiner again.

THE cold was so cold, the ferry had frozen, So they'd turned back to Toulson's, and camped on the floor, But good luck came with us, and the Columbia's boat.

The sturdy lads helping, soon ferried us o'er, Then dinner at Boesbury, then hot for the train, We were soon at "The Spokane" for a rest good and long.

AND now I've been musing, and my thoughts fly back to Toronto, and this is my song:

Some love the sea, Some love to flee, To the haunts of nature bold, But the city for me, Is comfort to be, Safe from the frost and the cold.

No ride in the stage, No weather is busy below, In my dickey bird cage, I'll stay while the wintry blasts blow.

WARMLY yours, WILLIAM C. FOX.

Special Ruling, Binding and Blank Book manufacturing at Stundon & Partners, the job printers.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE

Mr. Gwillim Talks of "The Mineral Areas of Canada."

He Gives a Detailed Description of Them From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A lecture on "The Mineral Areas of Canada," was delivered last Monday by J. G. Gwillim. The lecturer, in a concise manner, yet very fully, described the mineral area from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast of the Dominion. Starting with a description of the maps prepared by the geological survey, and the importance of a knowledge of them, the lecturer described the characteristic minerals of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, the coal beds of which were similar in nature to those of Europe, particularly of Wales, and commented on the formation in which gold was found in the latter province.

Describing the mineral resources of New Brunswick, he passed to that of Quebec, particularly of the Three Rivers district, and its deposits of bog iron, operated by the Canadian Iron Furnace company and worked by them into charcoal iron; the eastern townships and the mines of copper pyrites, from which sulphuric acid was manufactured, and the district crossed by the Quebec Central railway, famous for asbestos mining, which shipped 85 per cent of the world's requirement. Passing in review the sedimentary formations found in the peninsula between lakes Erie and Huron, which was productive of coal oil and salt; the Georgian Bay country, in which were situated the Bance mines; Sudbury, renowned for nickel ores, similar in character to those of the Rossland camp, but differing in their ultimate product, the former giving returns of nickel and the latter gold.

The north shore of Lake Superior was next touched upon, the rock formation being similar to the southern shore, which contained the famous Calumet-Helena mines. Silver leet and the causes of the abandonment of the workings there were next described, and the importance and disadvantages of the district west of Thunder Bay were compared with the enormous deposits of iron in the Mesabi range.

The Lake of the Woods, Rainy river and Seine rivers were next dwelt upon, a district which was once regarded as of little account, but now merited attention by reason of the successful development of the Sault Ste. Marie, and the regular formation in the south as contrasted with the northern parts of the district. While here the lecturer called attention to the series of great lakes and rivers, which extended from the St. Lawrence river to the Great Slave lake, along the contact between the Huronian and Laurentian series. The prairie country extending from Winnipeg to the foothills of the Rockies with its formation of cretaceous shales extends over a distance of 800 miles, productive of minerals beyond an inferior quality of coal.

The coal areas of Bow-river, Lethbridge and Anthracite, were next explained, and the causes producing in these districts a superiority in quality over that of the prairie country, and the occurrence of the beds in the cretaceous period as compared to the Cape Breton in the carboniferous age.

The importance of the Crow's Nest pass coal fields for the prosperity of the province was next drawn attention to, being part of the immense area extending from the 49th parallel to the Peace river, 500 miles long and 100 miles wide. The lecturer then went into detail as to the formation of the Selkirk range, the first scientific report of which was made by Dr. Dawson in 1889, and the value of the formation for minerals. The Okanagan, Kamloops, Shuswap, Harrison lake, Texada island, coast district, Queen Charlotte island, etc., were remarked upon. The importance of mica and the increasing demand for it in connection with electricity next directed his attention to the coal.

W. F. Ferrier, who was present, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, spoke of the importance of having such an institution as the School of Mines, and of its benefit to the province, and at the same time promising the lecturer the use of his valuable collection of rocks and minerals. Alderman Lalonde seconding the vote, the lecturer was heartily thanked. The next lecture will be tomorrow night at 8 o'clock on the local Geology, and students can then make arrangements for taking their course either in the afternoon or evening.

Wm. M. Simpson died at 10 o'clock Monday of pneumonia at the Sisters' hospital. The remains are at W. R. Beatty's chapel awaiting burial. He left four sisters and a father living at Gamebridge, Ont. Mr. Simpson was a prospector, and had a number of properties.

Smith Curtis, who left for Montreal on Thursday the 12th inst., found near Meyer's Fall, on the train for Spokane, a sum of money. Inquiry was made on the train but no owner was found. It is supposed the owner left the train at Meyer's Falls or at a previous station. The owner, upon proof of loss, can obtain the money from the railway company with whom Mr. Curtis deposited it.

J. W. O'Hara and wife left Monday for Toronto. Mr. O'Hara has been in Rossland for the past four months as the representative of the firm of H. O'Hara & Co., stockbrokers of Toronto. The firm intends shortly to establish a permanent agency here. This is one of the results of the visit and stay of J. W. O'Hara.

Inspector Harp has been busy for the past two days issuing licenses to the hotels and saloons of the city for the next six months. The total revenue from that source was a trifle less than \$9,000 for the half year. Thirteen hotel licenses and 23 saloon licenses were issued.

Robert Jamieson, formerly the engineer for the Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Goldfields at the time that the company was operating the City of Spokane in the north part of the city, committed suicide a day or two ago in Seattle by shooting himself. Mr. Jamieson had been connected as engineer for the West Kootenay Power & Light company, and superintended the building of the company's power plant at Bonington Falls. It is a singular fact that Mr. Jamieson's brother, who was also a mining engineer, committed suicide in Australia several years since.

BARRETT A New Election to Chose NEW OFFICIAL

The Incoming Council Meeting Yesterday Barrett's State Withdraw-Council

At noon Monday the city during the rally entrusted to the newly elected money was a simple at the City Hall, and Magistrate Jordan, tere, the oath of eve, and then to ce separately.

Afterwards a sh was held. The only tance was the recit of Dr. A. Sinclair city medical officer month. Dr. Sinclair Dr. McKenzie and ready served the cit and in justice he should be the next was taken.

At the ceremo three of the newl ceived the oath of Meers, Hooson, Ross Thompson and Crae were both de McCrae is at Ha where he has been Mr. Thompson has rooms for the past Alderman Barrett, represent the Third decided that he w as alderman owing strictions. At the council Monday he nation.

Mr. Barrett, The Rossland W company, of which holds five lots on the street and Second Barrett last evening we have a big ba while our wareho \$12,000 worth of there should have about my property not been for the the dead to the Northern railway a been squabbling ov a consequence it ha register the land at other property, my name. During the said in justice be but any trouble over but since the elec the matter, I have c not properly qual I decided not to be Last year at the I was the register ing and ground o occupied by Georg Accordingly I wa last year. Since th erty, and I throug the imposse d to our prop

You can say, Mr. Barrett, that make the race next necessary a accor to the nomination will within the next 10 candidate be nomi office by acclama the board must be held general impressio rett has withdraw late election, Eli I be installed into a ceremony. This whole proposi ward man from the carried out as if n been held.

COUNT A Long List of Be Heard B (From T The January s court will be held Judge Spinks will of minor civil case is possible that, s act, one or two c heard. The list docket is as follow

- H. McPherson, Silverstone, 5,000; F. M. Davis, Hinedale, by White Merchants' Bar; Neill, vs. Frank H; Guarante comp; Bowes & Ken; Flynn, \$20; serv; War Eagle Ho; vs. J. J. Kennedy; James Dyer, Harrington, \$31; S. T. Langley; Croft, \$468; acco; Clara Drake, by; san, \$50; service; Mary Kirk, by; san, \$40; service; John Kuntz, b; san, \$77.40; acco; Mrs. G. H. W; vs. D. Corsan, \$8; Commercial B; Abbott, vs. H. H; \$59.90; judgm; vs. W. B. Ho; vs. W. H. Harris; William Trevo; Coundon, \$24.02; Leslie Hill, by; Dick et al., by; H. Stevens; Western Mining co; \$500; work; W. T. Hayes, b; Ruah, \$40; prom; Swan Nelson, b; er, \$216; lien; W. T. Hayes, b; Baillie, \$20; serv; R. W. Gregor; McKane, \$610.84