War Eagle Meeting

Mr. Blackstock Says the Year's Operations Have Been Disappointing.

But He Takes a Very Favorable View of the Future.

He Advocates Government Encouragement to Production of Lead.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The annual meeting of the War Eagle Mining Company was held here at noon to-day. In moving the adoption of the report of the directors, Mr. T. G. Blackstock, vice-president of the company, said:

"It would be useless for me to attempt to disguise the fact that the result of the year's operations has been in a measure disappointing. On the other hand, it may be said that quite too much has been made of the adverse circumstances encountered in the development of the seventh level. We have during the past year passed from the richest level into the leanest. As was seen from the report submitted, the development of the sixth level, which was continued during the earlier part of the year, had shown that level to have the finest ore bodies so far opened up in the mine. Subsequent work, however, has shown that these ore bodies are not continuous in size, and grade down to the seventh level, but have been broken up into several smaller chutes of lower grade.

"Nevertheless, as this is an occurrence which happens in almost all mines at some level or another, without prejudice either to the size or richness of the ore bodies below, it was in a way to have been anticipated.

"Both in the Le Roi and Centre Star mines similar lean zones have occurred, while below them as rich and even richer ore bodies than those above have been picked up.

"Mr. Kirby's assumption, therefore, of the values to be found below the sixth level would seem amply justified, and to be much more probable than those extremely pessimistic views which have been apparently entertained and currently circulated by candid friends.

"None of us can see into the ground. We can only draw conclusions from what we see above, and noting that the Le Roi and Centre Star mines, within a few yards' distance, have opened up some of the finest ore bodies at a depth of as much as 300 feet below our seventh or lean level, we may infer that the conditions favorable to the deposition of high grade ore still exists in the mine.

"With reference to the accounts, over $243,000 of the increase in the indebtedness is due to the taking over of a controlling interest in each of the following properties, namely: The Monita, Pilgrim, Mugwump and Rossland Red Mountain. These properties adjoin the War Eagle on the dip side of its vein, and were acquired for the company upon the recommendation of the late manager, Mr. J. B. Hastings.

"The directors are satisfied there will be no difficulty in disposing of the company's interest in these properties for more than they cost, as soon as the smelter question is settled and the mine is shipping at its full capacity.

"These claims, however, are so important to the War Eagle that it is probable it will be found better to make some arrangement regarding them which will prevent the indebtedness from standing in the way of paying dividends later on, rather than to part with the control of them entirely.

"Early in February, 1900, shipments were stopped on the recommendation of Mr. Kirby, our general manager, for the double purpose of enabling us to introduce certain economies and to increase our development. For reasons which have already appeared from the manager's report, shipments were not resumed until the end of the year.

"The labor troubles, which were in an acute stage at the time of the last annual meeting, have since been settled.

"This settlement has enabled us to introduce the contract system, under which the costs of mining have been reduced by from 30 to 50 per cent., while the rapidity with which the operations of the mine can be carried on has been greatly increased.

"Next in importance to the question of mining cost and our relations with labor, is the question of smelting. This has engrossed the attention of the directors during the last eight months. Under the existing contract this mine and the Centre Star were bound to deliver 100,000 tons at a charge for freight and treatment of $6 per ton.

"After about 90,000 tons had been delivered the C. P. R. offered to cancel this contract and substitute another providing for the delivery of 600,000 tons, at a rate of $5 for the first 300,000 tons, and $4.50 for the second 300,000.

THE SMELTER OPTION.

"Your directors were unable to see their way clear to accept this proposal, because it would not place the mine in such a good position in regard to the treatment of low ores, as if they owned and operated their own smelter. The result has been that negotiations have been going on for the past six weeks for the purchase on behalf of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines of the Trail smelter. Your directors, recognizing the importance of this question, were fortunate in securing the services of the well known smelter experts, Messrs. A. R. Ledoux of Ledoux & Co., and W. B. Devereux, both of New York. Mr. Devereux and a chartered accountant are now at Trail, examining the smelter, and their report is expected shortly.

"Mr. Kirby, in his report, has confined his estimates no doubt to the ore bodies which would stand present costs of mining, and freight and treatment should the negotiations which are now being conducted result in the cancellation of the existing smelter contract, by the acquisition of the Trail smelter. Such reduction would follow in the costs of freight and treatment as will enable the mine to greatly increase its output, thereby making a further reduction on the cost of mining and development ratably per ton. With these reductions on the cost of mining and treatment, and having regard to the very extensive scheme of development now being carried on, the mine will be enabled to put out a maximum tonnage with a minimum of cost, and as it seems from present indications altogether probable, the War Eagle and Centre Star mines will soon have their own smelting plant.

"I feel that our shareholders are justified in expecting the current year to be one of great prosperity.

"In conclusion, I beg to refer to the necessity that exists for our government giving some such encouragement to the production of pig lead in Canada as has been given to the production of pig iron and steel. The smelter at Trail is equipped for the smelting of several hundred tons per day of a charge containing about 20 per cent. of lead ores. This of course is in addition to the copper furnaces, which have a capacity of smelting about 500 tons a day. There are large quantities of low grade silicious ores in Rossland, which are suitable as a flux in lead smelting, and as four tons of these Rossland ores are used to one of lead, it will be seen that the Rossland mines are greatly interested in the encouragement of lead smelting at some near point to which ores can be conveyed at a small cost, such as Trail."

CHINESE BEHEADED.

Condemned Officials Publicly Executed in Pekin.

Pekin, Feb. 26.—Chih Siu, former grand secretary, and Hsu Cheng Yu, son of the notorious Hsu Tung, were publicly beheaded to-day. The street in which the execution took place was guarded by French, German and United States troops.

The condemned officials were taken to the ground in carts and escorted by a company of Japanese infantry. Chih Siu met his fate in a dignified manner, walking from the cart calmly and fearlessly. Hsu Cheng Yu was stupified with opium. They were both dressed in their Chinese official costumes, without the insignia of their rank.

Gomez And The Cubans

He Does Not Wish United States to Withdraw From the Island.

Convention on the Other Hand Will Not Relinquish Independence.

Havana, Feb. 26.—Gen. Gomez visited Governor-General Wood this morning, and assured him that stories of unrest at the continuance of United States intervention were false, and that he had been misreported in statements to the effect that he favored the immediate withdrawal of United States troops, and giving Cuba absolute independence. If they withdrew now, he feared bloodshed would be beyond doubt. Within sixty days the Cubans would be fighting among themselves. Gen. Gomez added: "If the announcement was made to withdraw, I would go with them." Gen. Gomez recommended the fact that the United States was responsible for the establishment of a stable government in Cuba, and it could not without such conditions be brought about. The work of handing over the reins of government to the new republic was an undertaking involving much time and labor, and a large amount of study and experience on the part of Cubans in the work of self-government. The general also said the element in control of the municipalities was not working in the interests of Cuba. The officials were inexperienced and could not be given a free hand. It would mean the destruction and ruination of the island.

Gen. Wood said the greatest difficulty experienced was in getting the conservative element interested in municipal government. His purpose was to bring the best element to the front. The coming municipal elections would pave the way for the elections to be held under the electoral law being drawn up by the convention.

Gen. Gomez had no objection to the outline of the future relations between the United States and Cuba, as recommended by the Senate of the United States. He thought, however, that it would be better for the United States to lease land for naval stations, instead of purchasing outright.

The convention discussed the proposed relations in secret sessions this afternoon and evening. It is understood a large number of the delegates are unwilling to admit the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba in times of peace, or to establish naval stations.

After a discussion of several hours, the constitutional convention adopted one article defining the proposed relations, namely, that Cuba would not make treaties with any country that would endanger the sovereignty of the republic, or allow the islands to be made a base of war operations against the United States or any other country.

"THE LAND OF THE FREE"

South Carolina Revives Good Old Days "Befo' the Wah"

New York, Feb. 25.—The following despatch regarding the convict lease system operated in South Carolina, whereby negroes are placed in slavery, is published here to-day:

"Charleston, S. C.: Slave dealers in Anderson county who have been operating under the convict lease system, which was condemned in court a week ago, have made the first move by releasing twenty-one negroes, who were held captive in the stockades. The grand jury was ordered to make a searching investigation, and a report will be submitted to a special term of court called for March 7. It is said that among the negroes held in the Anderson stockade were several aged men who had served as slaves before the war of the rebellion. One old negro secured his freedom through his former master. He said he had been caught like others, with curious and mysterious contracts, which had to be signed, and was not aware of what he had done until hurled into prison and informed that he would be shot if he tried to escape. Judge Bennett has declared the whole system will be exposed. Much uneasiness is being felt over the probable report to be made by the grand jury.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Southern congressmen have been violently agitated by the stories from North Carolina relative to the treatment of negroes who are reported to be held as slaves. A number of informal conferences have been held with a view to drawing up resolutions which will insure congressional inquiry into the alleged horror exposed.

Volatile Deputies

Historical Reminiscences Raise a Row in the French House.

M. Cadenet Rushes at a Fellow Member to Smite Him.

But the Ushers Hold Him Back and No Blows Are Struck.

Paris, Feb. 26.—To-day's session of the chamber of deputies ended with an uproarious scene such as has not been witnessed for many months. Heretofore the chamber has discussed the Law of Associations bill with much moderation and with an avoidance of inflammatory language, but a word uttered this evening by Baron Xavier Reille, deputy for Castres, provoked a storm, which raged in the chamber for fully half an hour.

Articles nine, ten and eleven of the bill had been adopted, and the deputies were discussing article twelve, which provides that any association composed mainly of foreigners whose headquarters is abroad, may be dissolved by decree.

Numerous amendments had been submitted to this clause, and Baron Reille moved an amendment with a view of legalizing any association the management of which is composed of Frenchmen. In the course of his speech, he quoted from Savary, the member of the National committee, who stigmatized the condemnation of Louis XIV. as "assassination."

Immediately the Radicals and Socialists burst into loud protest. M. Julien Anterne Simyan, one of the deputies for Macon, shouting, "You have to thank that 'assassination' for the fact that your grandfather became a baron" (alluding to Marshal Soult, Baron Reilles' grandfather).

Others called upon him to withdraw the word "assassination."

Baron Reille remained in the tribune without replying.

The rightists cheered him and the leftests hooted him. Members shouted to one another across the floor of the chamber.

M. Bernard Cadenat, one of the deputies of Marseilles, who is a revolutionary Socialist, fell into a furious rage at a retort from M. Jean Plichon, moderate Republican, and rushed to strike him. The ushers threw themselves between the two men and held back M. Cadenat, who gesticulated wildly and shook his fist at M. Plichon.

A veritable pandemonium drowned the sound of the President's bell, although M. Deschanel kept it ringing vigorously.

A number of Radicals and Socialists demanded that he should resign for not calling Baron Reille to order. When the uproar had somewhat modified, Baron Reille, who is a young Conservative, again quoted from Savary: "The interest you have in vengeance is nothing in comparison with the interests of liberty," applying the quotation to the anti-clerical policy of M. Waldeck Rousseau.

This created renewed tumult, the rightests cheering Baron Reille, while the leftests protested, banging the lids of their desks in unison and producing an ear-splitting din.

Finally M. Deschanel succeeded in putting the amendment to a vote, the chamber rejecting it by 365 to 17.

M. Paul Gouzy, Radical Socialist deputy for Dalllale, then ascended the tribune and said: "I was absent from the chamber when the name 'assassin' was applied to those who saved the fatherland and condemned a traitor to death, but I take up the insult because my grandfather voted for the death of Louis XVI."

M. Augustine Fernand Dermal, Conservative deputy, interjected: "The regicides refused to appeal to the people. They committed assassination."

The tumult was revived for a moment, but it subsided, and M. Gouzy was allowed to continue.

"I regret," he said, "that the President of the chamber permitted such a word to be uttered without a reprimand."

To this M. Deschanel replied: "The lesson to be learned from the incident is the inconvenience of introducing historical digressions into the discussions of the chamber. Everyone ought to refrain from evoking the passions and hatreds which are tearing France asunder."

The uproar continued during the President's remarks, and at their conclusion the chamber adjourned until Thursday.

NORTH BRUCE.

James Halliday Selected as Conservative Candidate.

Walkerton, Feb. 25.—The Conservatives to-night selected James Halliday, of Chelsea, as candidate for North Bruce.

123,000

people are killed every year in this country by CONSUMPTION. The fault is theirs. No one need have consumption. It is not hereditary. It is brought on by neglect. You do nothing to get rid of it.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

will cure a cough or cold in one night

MISS BOYLE, a young lady of Simcoe, a school teacher and prominent socially, went rapidly into a decline from a cough. Was not expected to live. SHILOH completely cured her. People in that vicinity are well acquainted with the facts in her case.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, $1 00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

Up-to-Date Styles at

WEILER BROS.

Our first consignment of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties From

Paris, Berlin, London.

WEILER BROS.'

A Mining Man's Advice

Mr. Howard C. Walters Speaks of Minerals and Smelting.

His Views on Advancement and Future of British Columbia's Industry.

Mr. Howard C. Walters, managing director of the Britannia, who in November, 1899, bonded seven-tenths of the Britannia group of copper mines on Howe sound, from Leopold Boscowitz, in the city, and states that the entire property is now under definite agreement of sale to one of the strongest mining concerns in London at $727,500, net, cash. Also that a million dollars is to be devoted to development and equipment of the property. Leading up to the purchase many eminent engineers have passed favorably upon it, including finally Mr. J. D. Kendall, M.E., than whom the mining interests of this coast have never known a more exacting and difficult examining engineer to please.

Asked for an expression of opinion upon the ore mining industry in the province, Mr. Walters said:

"The subject is too eloquent in its possibilities for more than a generalization at this time, but the fact is that never before was so great an opportunity presented for the province to take its position as one of the great independent ore producers of the world. In the United States the several metal producing ore metal marketing combinations control the mineral production, expanding or contracting it at will, and in their exultation they claim to control the output of British Columbia mines as well. Why are they able to do so? Because at this time the ore output of mines of the province is carried south into the States or east via the national railway to ultimately the same destination, an American smelting and refining centre, not a ton of the product of middle, southern or eastern British Columbia mines coming to the natural point for final treatment, the Pacific Coast—British Columbian cities. What is the result? Every ton of crude, concentrated (by water) or matted smelting ore, exported from the province, in either of the forms stated, carries with it, just as surely as though given by legislative enactment, a bonus of $14 to $24 per ton to the foreign carrier, foreign smelter, foreign refiner, foreign converter into merchantable forms and foreign town or city at which is is finally treated, which sum could and should be retained in the province for equitable division among local carriers, local smelters, local refiners, local converters (if the latter term be permissible), local coal and coke producers, local merchants, local laborers, local general supply producers.

"This statement is incontrovertible and what is the natural and therefore inevitable result? The minimum of advantage resulting from mine wage distribution remains in the province, while the maximum values contained in British Columbia ores go to the upbuilding of the Omaha's, Denver's, Kansas Cities, Aurora's, Baltimore's and Newark's in the United States and the Mausea's of Europe, while British Columbia and even more easterly Canadian cities stand still, or at least make such slow progress as is possible anywhere from the stimulus generated by purely agricultural, commercial and other ordinary pursuits. Why should this be? Every one who has seen fit to inform himself knows that of all the God-given natural capabilities possessed by any land, none under friendly and intelligent utilization add so quickly, generously and permanently to the wealth per capita and to the general prosperity of every line of collateral trade and industry as does ore mining and ore work. And who will aver that the mineral resources of British Columbia are not already demonstrated, although as yet comparatively untouched, to be the peer of those possessed by any country on the continent? Why then should the natural wealth of the province continue to be diverted in the manner stated to the enrichment of other lands. Do not the waters which carry the commerce of the world lave the shores of the province? Does not a great transcontinental railway traverse the province and are not its feeders constructed, under construction or projected in the various directions in which the promise of justifiable traffic is sufficiently defined? Are not the British Columbian coast, fuel, flux, labor and food supplies equal to all of the demands of the great ore mining industries that will be upbuilt when British Columbia ores can be treated at home? What then is requisite to the speedy bringing about of the happy condition when the people of the province will be enriched by their own natural wealth? The natural response is capital sufficient not only to establish the necessary plant, but to carry the finished products to the various places of consumption, and where is this to be had? As the result of over fourteen months incessant correspondence with mining and ore working capitalists throughout Europe and America, a number of the principal operators in the world being included, I knew that capital equal to operations upon a scale that will permit the retention within boundaries of the province of every penny of the costs entering into the conversion of our crude ores into merchantable forms is available when two vital questions can be satisfactorily answered, the first being:

"Is the disposition of the British Columbia government favorable to the ore mining and ore working industry, and is its policy stable, so that capital may be invested in the business with asurance that legislative conditions existing at the time of investment will not be abruptly and frequently changed? Second, will existing or future railway lines carry ores of the province to its Coast cities at the same or anything near the rate per ton mile charged for carrying same ores out of the province to foreign points for treatment? These are questions which only government and the railway operators can determine, but until satisfactorily answered the British Columbian ore mining industry will languish and the greater values extracted will go to the enrichment of the people of other lands. Of course 'Rome was not built in a day,' and existing obstacles cannot all be removed at once, but a beginning in the right direction will be followed by such encouraging results that the desired end will be speedily attained. A long step in this direction will, it is hoped, be taken by the government at the present session in the way of removal of the greatest source of complaint from mine operators against the two per cent. tax on the mineral output, by exemption therefrom of an amount representing the estimated average cost of mining per ton"

CHINESE EXECUTIONS.

Two of the Condemned Will Be Hanged To-Day.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—The Lokal Anzeiger has the following from Pekin dated February 25: The execution of Chin Siu, former grand secretary, and Hsu Cheng Yu, son of the notorious Hsu Tung, to-morrow by the hangman will occur upon the same place where the last summer two pro-civilization mandarins were beheaded. The spot is within the German zone. All other officials whose lives are demanded by the ministers of the powers, will be beheaded in Sian Fu.

How Old People

MAY BE HEALTHY AND LIVE HAPPILY AS THE YEARS ROLL ON.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Gives Them New Nerve Force, Pure Blood, Perfect Digestion and Sweet Sleep.

The Disabilities and Infirmities That Aged People Suffer From Are Banished When The Great Medicine Is Used.

Under All Circumstances

Paine's Celery Compound

Sustains Physical Strength As We Advance In Years.

Disordered nerves, rheumatism, dyspepsia, flatulence, constipation, drowsiness, paplitation of the heart, and poor thin blood are some of the burdens that our old people have to contend with troubles that cause them to grow weaker day to day.

For men and women advanced in years, Paine's Celery Compound is precious and invaluable. It gives them fresh nerve force, a plentiful supply of pure, fresh blood, it regulates the digestive machinery, keeps the appetite natural and healthy, and gives sweet and restful sleep. If we would add to the comfort and happiness of our old people and prolong their years, we should see that they are provided with nature's rejuvenator—Paine's Celery Compound.

Paine's Celery Compound is truly a blessing to the aged; it bestows peace and comfort, and keeps them free from old age infirmities. Mr. G. Crawford, London, Ont., an aged gentleman says: "After using eight bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, I wish to let you know the results. I had a painful fulness and an unnatural heat in the top of my head, and it felt as if something was rolling through it. I had dizziness and slept little and irregularly, was troubled with restlessness and uneasy dreams, and my appetite was bad. I am now vastly changed by the use of your medicine. I sleep well and relish my food, and my nervous system is greatly renewed. I feel my whole system better. I cannot expect at seventy-nine years of age to be as I was at thirty, but Paine's Celery Compound has done wonders fo me."

IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The statement of this company, which is the first one to make its appearance in the daily press this year, shows, as the directors state, that another thoroughly satisfactory year's business has been added to the history of the company.

Notwithstanding the fact that the year of 1900 has to many life insurance underwriters been a discouraging one, The Imperial received applications for new assurance amounting to $3,847,000, and granted policies for $3,107,000, while no less than $740,000 of proposals were either rejected or remained uncompleted at the close of the year. The fact that only 80 per cent. of the applications received were accepted is an indication that the company has exercised care and caution in the selection of its risks.

The painstaking review of the history and past year's operations of the company, by its much honored and esteemed president, Sir Oliver Mowat, is well worthy careful perusal by every person interested in life insurance, no matter whether he be a policy-holder in The Imperial Life or not, as it is the production of a man whose views and opinions have always commanded and received sincere respect and marked consideration. His conclusion that "the progress and stability of the company, the security it affords to its policy-holders, and the public confidence in the company, are all that can be desired," will be generally acknowledged.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell's and Hon. S. C. Wood's references to the field workers are quite opportune, and the former's remarks in reference to the division of the life insurance business in Canada will be gratifying and surprising to all Canadians. He stated that of the new life insurance taken out in 1899, 62½ per cent. or over $42,000,000, was effected in Canadian life insurance companies, while the balance was divided amongst British and United States companies; and of the entire amount of life insurance in force in Canada, over $252,000,000, or the same percentage, 62½, was carried in Canadian institutions, while the balance was divided amongst British and United States companies.

The Imperial Life has had what might almost be termed a unique record in Canadian life insurance—and all those connected with it, either as policy-holders, directors, officers, agents or otherwise, have good reason to be proud of it.

Amongst the company's British Columbia policy-holders are several of Victoria's most prominent business and professional men. The Imperial's past progressive record is so well known that, did further space permit, only favorable comment could be made.

Three Steamers Carrying Ore

Lenora Mine at Mt. Sicker Shipping Over a Hundred Tons a Day.

Smelter Will be Built This Fall by the Owners of the Tyee Property.

Ore is being carried in three steamers to the Tacoma smelter from the Lenora mine at Mount Sicker. This has been the record for some weeks past, and it is likely to be kept up for the rest of the year, as the owner of the property, Mr. Henry Croft, has a contract to deliver 25,000 tons to that smelter this year. The tram which was built from the mine to the line of the E. & N. railway has been completed and hauling ore for a month or more and at present the shipments from the mine are at the rate of 105 tons per day. The tramp line is some seven miles in length and strikes the railway near Westholm station. Here the cars have to be transferred to the E. & N. and thence to the water, for transshipment. It is the intention of the owners to extend the tram to the water's edge another mile and a half, when the shipments will then be made direct. The steep grade on the line requires the use of a geared engine instead of one with the usual side drive rods.

Speaking of the mines of the Mount Sicker district generally, Mr. Pellew-Harvey, who has just returned from a few days' visit to the properties said there can be no doubt in the minds of all interested in the development of mining on Vancouver Island, that this camp is a demonstrated success. The achievements of Mr. Croft are ample proof for the most skeptical. Mr. Croft, Mr. Harvey said, deserved the greatest credit for the way in which he had held on to the property and had at last made it not only a shipper but a payer. He was entitled to all the reward he was now reaping. The results of the shipments are eminently satisfactory, as the figures Mr. Harvey gave will show. The average values of the ore now being shipped total $18 per ton, and as that is the smelter returns, and therefore represents gross revenue, it can readily be seen that the Lenora mine is a factor in the mining interests of the province. Mr. Harvey is consulting engineer for the mine and is therefore in a position to know of what he speaks. He has also a reputation for conservative views on all matters connected with mining.

Mr. Harvey is directly in charge as managing engineer of the development work now going on in the Tyee property, which adjoins the Lenora. The owners of this property have capital enough provided for two years' development, and they intend to go on for this year attempting to realize on the values already proved in their property. There is over 1,000 feet of shafting and tunnelling driven, the main shaft being down 240 feet and the face of the ore body being 24 feet, on which numerous crosscuts have been made. The mine is equipped with the best of machinery, including Knowles pump, air compressor, Ingersoll-Sargent drills, and other appliances. Thirty-five men are employed at the mine steadily, and there is at a conservative estimate, at least 28,000 tons of ore in sight, all of proved values, made in frequent tests. The assays have shown an average of from $4 to $5 in gold, 4 ounces silver, and from 8.5 to 10 per cent. copper

When the period of development is past and the company begins to realize on their property, it is their intention to smelt their own ore. Work on the smelter will be begun in September next, it is likely, and it will be built on the waterfront a few miles from the property. A site has already been selected. A second stack will be erected, and then the company will be prepared to do custom smelting and to purchase ores from other properties. Altogether, Mr. Harvey predicts a bright future for the camp and that future is not distant.

Will positevly cure sick headaches and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Dewet Is Forced to Flee

Plumer's Column Utterly Routs the Boers and Captures Their Laager.

Kitchener Reports That "Gat" Howard Was Killed a Week Ago.

London, Feb. 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishe sthe following from De Aar, February 24:

"Mr. Steyn addressed the Boers yesterday and told them they must all shift for themselves, returning to Orange River Colony as best they could. He and Gen. Dewet took 300 of the best horses with which to escape."

A correspondent of the Daily Mail, with Henniker's column, wiring Saturday, says: "Gen. Dewet was routed yesterday by Col. Plumer, with whom were Cols. Henniker, Craddock, Jeffreys and Drabbo. success was preceded by a series of desperate efforts on the part of the Boers to escape from the water belt of the Orange and the Brak rivers.

"Gen. Dewet, after unsuccessfully tempting to cross the Brak at Klipdrift and the Orange at Reid's Drift and Marais Drift, moved along the bank of the Orange with one gun and one pom-pom and laagered opposite the Kameel Drift.

"At dawn Col. Plumer left Welgeverdon, twenty-two miles west of the Boer camp, and mover northeasterly.

"At Zurugat he attacked the enemy, taking forty prisoners. The pursuit was continued during the afternoon, the Boers moving toward Hopetown. Toward evening the leading troop sighted the enemy, who were laagered beyond range. Col. Owen charged the spot where the Boer artillery was supposed to be, and captured the whole of it. The enemy fled, leaving their horses, ready saddled, and their cooking pots full. According to the latest reports only 400 Boers recrossed to the other side of the river. The Orange is greatly swollen."

Capetown, Feb. 25.—It is reported that the influential commandant, Piet Folie, and several hundred Boers in the Dewetsdorp district are willing to surrender if the commandant shall receive a proposition direct from Gen. Kitchener.

London, Feb. 24.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Middleburg, Transvaal, Feb. 24.—French reports from Piet Retief, February 22, that the result of the columns sweeping the country east is that the Boers are retreating in scattered and disorganized parties, to the number of some 5,000 in front of him.

"Amsterdam and Piet Retief have been occupied and troops are protecting the Swazi frontier. French will push on, but is much hampered by the continuous heavy rains.

"Summary of losses inflicted on the enemy up to February 18: 292 Boers known to have been killed and wounded in action. 56 taken prisoners, 183 surrendered; one 15-pounder gun, 462 rifles, 160,000 rounds of small ammunition; 5,500 horses, 70 mules, 3,530 trek oxen, 18,700 cattle, 155,440 sheep and 1,070 wagons and carts captured.

"Our casualties: Five officers and forty-one men killed and four officers and 168 men wounded. I regret to say that Major Howard, a very gallant officer of the Canadian scouts, was killed February 17.

"Plumer reports that Col. Owen captured Dewet's 15-pounder and pom-pom February 23, as well as 53 prisoners and a quantity of ammunition. We had no casualties; enemy in full retreat and dispersing, after being vigorously pursued.

"Dewet's attempt to invade Cape Colony has evidently completely failed."

Halifax, Feb. 24.—News of the death of Major A. C. Howard, better known as "Gatling Gun" Howard, caused a sensation here, where he has been well known. His connection with the Canadian forces dates back to the Rell rebellion in 1885, when he was in charge of a gatling gun sent out with the forces to the Northwest. Howard fired at Brownsville, 60 miles from Ottawa, and left home last year with the second contingent to assume charge of a Colt battery in the South African campaign. Later he organized a corps of 100 Canadian scouts, and was leading them when he met his death.

THE KING'S VISIT.

His Majesty Reached Cronberg Yesterday Morning.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Feb. 25.—King Edward arrived here early this morning, and was received by the staff of the British consulate. After breakfast His Majesty strolled about the station platform until Emperor William arrived. The greetings exchanged by the monarchs were most cordial.

At 9 o'clock the King and Emperor boarded a train and proceeded for Cronberg.

Cronberg, Feb. 25.—King Edward and Emperor William arrived here this morning and drove in a sleigh to Friedrichshof, where the Emperor bid farewell to the King and returned to Homburg. The King proceeded to the bedside of his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick.

King Edward remained with his sister quarter of an hour. It was observed that His Majesty, on leaving, betrayed no special anxiety, and it was deduced that he was favorably impressed with the Dowager Empress's condition.

Later there was a luncheon at which seventeen persons sat down. Emperor William, who had driven over from Homburg, sat next to King Edward in the centre of a long table.

MEMORIALS.

Committees for Strathcona Statute and Soldiers Monument Unite.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—The committees which have been working towards the erection of monuments to Canadian soldiers, who served in South Africa and to Lord Strathcona, amalgamated to-day and decided that an attempt be made to raise at least $100,000 for fitting memorials.

LIQUID AIR.

Experiments With It Burst an Illinois Bank.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—The private bank of Palmer & Mayer, Desplaines, a village 12 miles from Chicago, has closed its doors. The institution is said to have deposits aggregating $26,000, of which $6,000 were village funds. Experiments with liquid air is said to have caused the trouble.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.