Rossland Weekly Miner.

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LAST YEAR'S WORK.

In reviewing the work done during the past year by the city council it is only just to the members of the board to remember that the city's existence extends over only a brief period of time, and that into that period a great deal of work had to be crowded to give the town even the conveniences and appearance which it possesses today, and that this work was not only difficult, but was accomplished under adverse circumstances. These considerations, however, apply rather to what was done prior to the present year, than what has been accomplished by the existing council. When the present mayor and aldermen were elected, the rough labor had been very largely completed and they had a comparatively smooth surface to operate on. Allowing, however, that they did encounter considerable difficulty, in one way and another, it will be admitted, we think, even by candid members of the board, that the policy which has been pursued during the year has not been in the interests of the city as a whole, no matter how much it might occasionally have tended to the benefit of some individual citizen; and that pressing and necessary improvements were neglected while much that might have been left over to a later and more opportune time was proceeded with. A very large portion of the public money expended was for work that was premature, and in some instances, the money was devoted to improvements that were not and never will be required—in other words—the money was actually thrown away. It is an undoubted fact, too, that in many cases the future has been sacrificed to the desire to serve present convenience and private interests, and it is not creditable to the council that it can be said, and said truly, that in many instances members of the board were the direct and substantial gainers.

In the matter of grading the streets and sidewalks, a policy, or rather, a want of policy, has been pursued which will necessitate in the future a complete alteration in this particular, and an expenditure of considerable money. This is the result of attempting to do this work which should be superintended by an engineer, without consulting or employing one. The chairman of the board of works, no doubt, may be a very capable man in many respects, but he is not an engineer, and a city like that of Rossland cannot afford to allow him to tamper indiscriminately with its public works. Proper grading is absolutely necessary in a town built on sloping benches, as this city is, and if this grading is not begun in the initial stage of the city's existence and adhered to, when the town has reached a considerable stage of development the work will have to be done all over again. An illustration of the folly of building roads without grades will be shown by the condition of the Washington street bridge when that structure has been completed. As an instance of useless work, and work which will have to be redone, we might cite the grading at the junction of Second avenue and Washington street. The city engineer did give his opinion in regard to the grading at this point, but his opinion was not accepted, and the work which was done was for the purpose of serving private interests. The change of grade on Columbia avenue at St. Paul street, is another instance of poor workmanship, to rectify which future money will have to be expended.

We have already instanced the construction of the Washington street bridge, the present necessity of which we must say we are at a loss to see. This structure and the grading in connection with it will cost about $2,400, and very small expenditure might have given an equally good or indeed, a better, access to lower Washington street by grading along Spokane street at L Roi avenue. Much has been said about the Rock cut on Lincoln street, but why this work should have been done at all at the present stage of the city's existence, we are at a loss to see. It will make the street look well, certainly but it seems to us that when so many other matters of more pressing importance required the money expended there, that the roadway to the east of the rock might very well have sufficed for some time to come. There was no lack of means of getting to the streets south of Columbia avenue if the roadway here had not existed at all.

These are only instances which occur to us at the moment, and which could be multiplied were we desirous of showing that the city council has been careless in its expenditure of the public money, and has neglected what was absolutely essential to the good state of the city in order to further interests which were not identical with those of the community at large.

But not only has useless and premature work been done, but very often the most inopportune time has been seized for the undertaking of civic improvements. The work now being done at the cemetery is a case in point, where the engineer's work would have been rendered doubly difficult had the snow been on the ground, but it is far more difficult even under the weather conditions which obtain now, than had it been proceeded with during the dry days of summer.

PERMANENCY OF ROSSLAND.

The question of the permanency of the Rossland camp is thus summed up and decided in the affirmative by a writer in a recent issue of the London Financial News:

"A good many people in Eastern Canada have asked the question: Is Rossland—the camp which has made the name famous—likely to be permanent? A visit to this place and an inspection of the mining industry here, no matter how cursory, cannot fail to dispel any misgiving. There are many reasons advanced by Rosslanders to prove the permanency of their town, and they are well founded and logical. In the first place, the nature of the ore taken from the mines is a guarantee of the permanency of this place for at least a number of years. The cost of mining in Rossland is heavy; the nature of the ore makes it so. Rossland would not be what it is today were the mines differently constituted. It is ore such as the mines here produce that makes a prosperous mining town. No one here doubts the permanency of Rossland. There is nothing to make the place but the mines, and everyone says the mines will suffice. The contention appears to be well founded. It is evident that the sort of ore obtained from the Rossland mines will make the mining industry more durable than if the mines produced gold in the form in which it is found in the Klondike. Here the taking of the ore is a laborious and expensive operation, and operations can only be prosecuted after large sums of money have been expended in preparatory work, and with the aid of costly machinery, and after the ore is brought to the surface the matte is not obtained till the ore has been submitted to an expensive treatment at the smelter. Such mines as are found here, and such operations as are necessary to obtain the ore and extract the precious metal, are best calculated to build up a mining town. This must be the impression of a casual observer, but others better able to judge of the future of Rossland have given ample evidence of their faith in it."

The writer in the Financial News might have given some other reasons for his conclusions that the Rossland camp is a permanent one, although he makes out an excellent case for his contention. For instance, he might have said that the mineral belt has only been partially explored, as there are many claims adjoining some of the most productive mines on which nothing but assessment work has yet been done. The Idaho is known to a certainty to have similar ore bodies to the Centre Star, and yet nothing in the way of exploratory work has yet been done upon it. Then there is the Enterprise, and many other valuable mineral claims, which have not been opened up. As one of the most prominent mining men who ever visited this camp said: "The extent of the pay mineral deposits here is scarcely yet known and is only beginning to be realized, as only a tithe of the pay ore shoots have as yet been located."

Then, again, owing to there being but little water in the formation in this vicinity, and to the further fact that there is no great increase of heat with depth here, it is thought it will be possible to economically operate the mines to a depth of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. This is about twice the depth of economical operations in the mines of other sections where water and heat interfere with successful mining at depth.

It will take from 30 to 50 years to work the present producing mines down to a depth of 6,000 feet and to take all the ore in them out to that level. In the meanwhile new ore shoots will be located from time to time, and the permanency of Rossland, it seems to us, is assured for at least 75 years, aind possibly for much longer.

As to the population, it seems certain with the progress that is being made that it will reach 15,000 within the next three or four years, and in eight years will go considerably beyond that number. Therefore, no one need have any fear whatever of the permanency of Rossland.

QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Sir Charles Tupper has been delivering addresses in the city of Winnipeg, and among other questions of public importance upon which he touched is that of immigration from the rural districts of Russia and countries of Southern Europe. He has been taken to task by the Winnipeg Free Press and other leading Liberal organs in the east for denouncing the character of the immigration which the present Dominion government is responsible for, and for saying that Galicians are not desirable settlers and hinting that Doukhobors are not as good as might be obtained. It is the duty, and no doubt the editor considers it the privilege of the Winnipeg Free Press, to defend the government against attacks from whatsoever quarter ,and we have no doubt that should the department of the interior decide to settle the vacant lands of the Northwest with savages from the Philippines or Central Africa that the Free Press and other good liberal journals would maintain that the action of the department was quite proper and was very much in the interests of the country, and that not a few very clever and very logical editorials would appear from the pen of Mr. Magurn and other leading Liberal editors. What they might have to say, however, would not make it any less a fact that a bad element had been introduced into the community and that the government had not expended the money of the people in a wise or proper manner in its selection of immigrants. The people of Manitoba and the Northwest are the best judges of the character of those settlers from southern and eastern Europe for whose presence here the Dominion has paid so much, and they, almost to a man, declare that the country will certainly suffer if the influx of these people continues, that it has already suffered more or less through the settlement of the thousands who have already been brought in. Sir Charles Tupper by voicing the opinions of those residents of the Northwest who understand what they are talking about, will certainly accomplish some good in bringing this question of immigration prominently before the people of Canada and arousing public sentiment on the desirability of excluding from our shores the scum of the European nations. He deserves credit for what he has done instead of the censure of the Liberal press—censures, however, which Sir Charles is not given to regarding with any degree of attention.

A CREDULOUS EDITOR.

The editor of the Cascade Record indulges in some felicitations over the "smoothness" of Mr. Shaughnessy, the president of the C. P. R., as evidenced by his utterances during his recent trip through this western country. The president of the C. P. R., the Record says, "seems to have the knack of leaving a pleasant impression behind him in his travels," and the editor opines that it was "doubtless qualities of this kind that enabled him to climb to his present high position." The article continues as follows: "When he arrived in Nelson it leaked out unpremeditately, of course, that work would be started on the railway along Kootenay lake to Balfour. In Rossland he assured a deputation from the board of trade that connection, long desired, would be made there with the Great Northern. At Cascade he stated unequivocally that a smelter would be constructed in the Gateway City. In Grand Forks he is reported to have asserted that if there was not a pound of ore in the Boundary country, the fine Yale hotel was worth building a railway to. In Columbia and in Greenwood he also said nice things. And on the coast he made the Victoria people happy by making somewhat similar statements."

The ordinary reader unacquainted with the gentle and unambiguous style of the editor of the Record would almost imagine that this was satire, but it is not so intended. We fear that the editor of the Record has too long dealt with Christian gentlemen and has imbibed in his career as president of Christian Endeavor societies maxims of conduct which the head of the C. P. R. may indeed profess to follow, but which no one will credit him with adhering to after he once gets safely out of the province. If the people of Cascade are of the same opinion as the editor of the Record in regard to the promises of Mr. Shaughnessy, we are afraid that they will suffer very severely for their credulity.

MR. W. A. CARLYLE'S DEPARTURE.

The departure for Spain of Mr. W. A. Carlyle, who, for a year and a half, has had charge of the Le Roi and the B. A. C. properties, will rob this province of one of its most distinguished and widely known mining experts and capable managers. Rossland especially will feel his loss. During the period of his residence in British Columbia, first as provincial mineralogist and then as manager of the great properties at Rossland, he has exercised an influence in the mining world which was not given to any other man in the province. With his complete knowledge of his profession and his staunch belief in the richness and future of the country, were combined conservative methods in the management of the mines in his charge, and accuracy of judgment, which compelled the absolute confidence of the public. With the great companies, as with the investing community in Britain and Canada, his opinions always commanded the most unqualified respect, and his statements were accepted without question. The province was extremely fortunate in the possession of a man of this character and reputation, and it must necessarily be some time before his successor, no matter who he may be, can fully fill his place in the estimation of the mining world. In addition to his qualifications as a professional man, Mr. Carlyle possessed of personal and social qualities which have gained for him the esteem and regard of the people of this community, and which must gain for him that esteem and regard wherever he may reside. While there is no one in Rossland who does not regret extremely to see Mr. Carlyle depart, there is none who does not rejoice that the position to which he goes is more lucrative than that which he leaves. He bears with him the best wishes of all classes of the community. That he should have been selected for such an important position is a decided compliment to Canada, as it is to his own knowledge and native ability. The public farewell which is to be given him will be participated in by the citizens generally and will constitute a fitting adieu.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

During the past month and a half the leaders of both parties in the Dominion political arena have been conducting stumping campaigns throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and some of his ablest lieutenants have been taking their due share in this work, would seem to indicate that before a great many months there will be another federal election. At the very most the life of this parliament cannot continue beyond another year and a half, and it is altogether unlikely that the government, with the prestige it at present enjoys in the country, will allow such a favorable chance of being returned to power, to slip through their hands. Critics of the government, and especially those critics who belong to the extreme wing of the Conservative party, have nothing favorable to say of the conduct of the administration during the period that the Liberals have enjoyed office. They not only charge maladministration in the various departments and by the connivance of the various ministers, but they condemn the general policy of the government, and except where they claim that the policy of the administration has been stolen from the Conservative party, they assert that it is inimical to the interests of the country. Reflecting and impartial members of both parties however, will be disposed to give the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier credit for having conducted the affairs of the Dominion, if not more ably, at least more honestly than any administration since the time of confederation.

That the country has been more prosperous since they took office is certainly due to a considerable extent to the general change in the condition of trade which has swept over the whole of this continent; but it must be admitted by all candid men that the present government has allowed no chance to pass them of increasing these favorable conditions, and of enabling the country to take the fullest possible advantage of them. In most cases their tariff regulations have been in the best interests of the people, and their general policy has brought results which no one will deny have been thoroughly beneficial. There has been no period in the history of the country in which the people have enjoyed more present happiness and prosperity, and have been able to look to the future with more serene confidence. Under conditions where a people are contented and enjoy in reasonable degree the fruits of their labor, they are not usually disposed to quarrel with the government which has the management of their affairs. When, however, they enjoy an unusual degree of prosperity there is little doubt that they will credit to their administrators something of the fortune which they partake of, and will not be disposed to change their advisers whom they know, for those of whose abilities they are ignorant. There is little doubt, then, that should the Liberals bring on the elections at the present time, or within a few months, they should, if anything, increase their majority in parliament. Of course, Quebec is always an unknown factor, and how it will go next time is even more doubtful than it was in 1896. Hon. J. I. Tarte has certainly a very considerable influence in Quebec, and there is no telling where he may stand with the Liberal party even in a few months' time. With the large proportion of the English-speaking Liberals, he is certainly in very strong disfavor, and the probabilities are that if he found it to his personal interest to deliver a stab to the administration, of which he is at present a member, he would not hesitate to do so. He has already upon him the stigma of apostacy, and while there is no hope for him of a return to the Conservative ranks, it is possible that he might rather desert than be ejected from the Liberal party. In case of trouble with him the government might have a yet more complicated question in Quebec. With Mr. Tarte, however, favorable the government's road should be an easy one in the next federal election.

Frog legs, eastern and Olympia oysters at B. C Market today.

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THE STOCK MARKET

The Largest Week's Business Yet Transacted.

SALES REACH NEARLY 600,000

Giant Has Been the Leading Favorite and a Large Number Changed Hands—Winnipeg Was a Good Second—King is in Good Demand.

It was feared before the war started between the British and the Boers that it would disadvantageously affect the stock market. This has not been the case, for business in stock circles has increased greatly since the war commenced, and never was better than it is at present on the Rossland stock exchange. Local investors are more able to buy shares than heretofore, for the reason that they are in much better financial condition than they have been. Then, too, they realize that big profits are to be made from the sale in many of the standard shares. The sales for the week which ended last evening has aggregated 584,525. The sales by days were as follows:

Thursday	75,750
Friday	95,150
Saturday	38,000
Monday	111,500
Tuesday	116,000
Wednesday	148,125
Total	584,525

The sales for the week before last aggregated 358,850 shares, and for the past week 584,525. This made the sales for the past week 225,675 more than for the week before last. This is a magnificent increase.

The chief seller was Giant, and fully 200,000 shares changed hands during the week. The showing on the Giant is improving, and should the work that is being done continue to improve with depth, it has a promising future. There were 36,500 Giant sold on the exchange yesterday, and the price ranged from 6 1-4 to 7 cents. The Giant is capitalized for $2,500,000 shares, and there is a large number of these out. This makes it difficult for the stock to rise, for the reason that as soon as it advances a little holders place their shares on the market in order to realize a profit. It is said that considerable of this stock is being absorbed by strong holders, who purchase for investment, and in time this will have a beneficial influence on the shares. Then there is the uncertainty of what those in control will do after their six months' option has expired. Many look for a reorganization of the company at that time. The members of the present management say that they have not made up their minds as to what will be done, and that in any event there will be no attempt made to do anything but what is right by the minority stockholders. Doubting Thomases think the reorganization may be disadvantageous to the minority, and this tends to keep the price of the shares down. A statement from the management outlining the policy of the company in regard to the minority shareholders should have a stimulating effect on the market. The management is made up of men of excellent reputation, and such a statement from them at this time would ease the minds of the holders of this stock, and a large number, instead of selling now, would hold on in the hope of realizing a profit when the mine has been more fully developed.

Winnipeg has been a large seller. In the early part of the week there was a slight lull after a flurry that had run for several weeks. Then on Friday last came the news of a strike of 45 feet of ore on the 300-foot level. The ledge for this distance is in clean ore. The values in this large body have not yet been determined. The strike stimulated the demand, and there has been considerable trading since, and it is estimated that about 75,000 shares have changed hands in the past few days, and yesterday 20,800 shares were sold on the board at from 30 to 31 1-2 cents per share.

In Brandon & Golden Crown there have been some transactions at from 29 to 29 1-2 cents.

Canadian Gold Fields syndicate has been very largely dealt in, and one operator purchased 60,000 shares in one block. The price ranged from 8 to 9 1-2 cents. The demand for the stock is due to the talked of consolidation of the interests of the syndicate with the Blackstock-Gooderham syndicate in certain properties owned jointly in East Kootenay. Such consolidation would result advantageously to each, and it is said to be probable that it will be effected.

Deer Park is rather weak, and the price ranges from 2 to 2 1-2 cents.

There is but little trading in Evening Star, notwithstanding the fact that work was recently resumed on the mine of the company after a short shut down. On the board yesterday 8 was asked and 7 1-2 bid for Evening Star.

King continues to be a favorite. The first shipment was made from the Oro Denoro, which is the property operated by the King Mining company, on Friday. Yesterday there were 7,000 shares sold for from 28 to 30 cents. It is said that further shipments will be made from time to time. The receipts from the ore shipments will be sufficient to develop the mine so that the large reserves of ore that are known to exist, may be made available.

Monte Christo came into sudden demand recently, and a number of shares have changed hands both locally and in the east. It is worth from 9 to 9 1-2 cents. It is thought that some one is endeavoring to secure control or that operations are to be resumed soon by the present management.

There has been considerable activity of late in Morrison. It is claimed by brokers that this stock has been selling below its actual value. Yesterday it was worth 13 and sold recently as high as 13 1-4 cents.

Rambler-Cariboo is quieter and holders are inclined to hold firm and not to part with it even at current quotations. On the local board yesterday 60 was asked and 57 cents bid for it.

Rathmullen sold as high as 9 cents during the week. Yesterday there were 4,500 shares sold for 8 3-4 cents.

Tamarac is holding its own and on the board 9 1-2 was bid and 9 cents asked for it.

Virginia is quiet and there was a sale yesterday of 500 shares at 6 cents.

White Bear is rather lively and considerable is being handled, both here and in the east. On the board yesterday there were 13,000 sold at from 3 1-2 to 3 3-4 cents.

There has been a quiet movement in Flag Hill and 110,000 shares changed hands during the past few days. It is worth 4 1-2 cents.

Okanogan has sold some during the week around 10 1-2 cents. The clean-up attracted considerable attention and the account given by Mr. A. S. Edgecombe, the superintendent, of the good condition of the property, has given renewed confidence. Mr. Edgecombe is satisfied that the next clean-up will be twice as large as the last two and a dividend will be declared, it is thought, as soon as it is made.

Appended are the official quotations for yesterday of the Rossland Mining and Stock Exchange.

	ASKED	BID
Athabasca	36	33
Baltimore	5¾	
Brandon & Golden Crown	33	29½
Big Three	14	11½
Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	$1 18	$1 00
Canadian Gold Fields	9	8½
Crows Nest Pass Coal	$37 00	$32 50
Dardanelles	12	10
Dundee	16	12
Deer Park, new	3½	2
Deer Trail No. 2	21½	20
Evening Star	9	8½
Fairmont	10½	
Giant	6¾	6
Homestake	4	3¾
Iron Mask	73	70
Iron Colt	5	3
Iron Horse	8	
I. X. L.	12½	12
Jim Blaine	30	25
Jumbo	24	
King	30	28½
Knob Hill	90	80
Lone Pine	24	
Mountain Lion	$1 15	$1 10
Montreal Gold Fields	12	8½
Monte Christo	7	6
Minnehaha	16	12½
Morrison	13	12
Novelty	3¼	2¾
Noble Five	18½	15
Northern Belle	2½	1½
Okanogan	10½	9¾
Old Ironsides	$1 10	$1 02
Palmer Mountain	27	
Peoria Mines	1¾	1½
Princess Maud	11	8
Rathmullen	8¾	8¼
Rambler-Cariboo	62	58½
Republic	$1 19	$1 12
St. Elmo Consolidated	6	3½
Smuggler	2	1¾
Tamarac (Kenneth)	9¼	8
Trail Creek Hidden Treasure	7½	5
Van Anda	8¼	
Virginia	6½	6
Victory-Triumph	6½	
Wonderful	6	4
War Eagle Consolidated	$2 60	
White Bear	4	3½
Waterloo	14	13
Winnipeg	31½	30½

Sales.

Thursday's Sales.

Homestake, 500 at 5c., 5,000 at 6c.; King, 2,000, 500, 1,000 at 28 1-4c., 4,000 at 28 1-2c., 1,000, 2,000 at 29c.; Tamarac, 1,000, 500, 500, 500, 500 at 9c., 500 at 9 1-4c., 1,000 at 9 1-2c.; Giant, 500, 4,000, 4,500 at 5 3-4c., 13,500, 500, 500, 500. 1,000 at 6c., 1,000 at 6 1-4c.; Waterloo, 1,000 at 13 1-4c.; Rathmullen, 2,000 at 8 1-4c., 10,000, 10,000 at 8 3-4c.; Canadian Gold Fields syndicate, 1,000 at 8c.; Peoria, 1,250 at 2c.; Discovery, 5,000 at 5 1-2c.

Friday's Sales.

Evening Star,50 at 8c.; Homestake, 500 at 5c.; Rathmullen, 2,000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 5,000 at 8 1-2c., 5,000 at 8 3-4c.; Tamarac, 500 at 9 1-4c., 1,000 at 9 1-2c., Giant, 2,000, 1,000, 2,500, 500, 500, 500, 2,000, 1,000 at 5 3-4c., 4,000 at 5 7-8c., 1,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500 at 6c., 3,000, 500, 5,000 1,000 at 6 1-4c.; White Bear, 12,000 at 3 1-2c.; King, 3,500 at 28 1-4c., 3,000 at 28 1-4c.; Winnipeg, 5,000 at 31c.; Deer Park, 3,500 at 3 3-4c.; Okanogan, 1,000; 1,000 at 10 1-2c.; Morrison, 1,000, 5,500 at 12 1-2c.; Sheridan, 5,000 at 5 1-2c.; Jumbo, 600 at 24c.; American Eagle, 5,000 at 4 1-2.

Saturday's Sales.

Homestake, 1,000 at 4 1-2c.; Giant, 1,000 at 6 1-4c., 1,000, 1,000 at 6 1-4c., 1,000 at 5 7-8c., 500 at 5 1-2c.; Novelty, 1,000 at 2 1-2c.; Tamarac, 500, 1,000 at 9c., 500, 1,000 at 9 1-2c.; Rathmullen, 5,000 at 8 1-2c., 1,000, 2,000, 1,000 at 8 3-4c., 20,000 at 8 5-8c.; Okanogan, 10,000 at 10c., 500 at 10 1-2c.; Winnipeg, 2,000 at 31c., 1,000 at 31 1-4c., 1,000, 1,000, 2,000 at 31 1-2c.; Monte Christo, 1,000 at 6 1-4c.; White Bear, 1,000 at 3 3-4c.

Monday's Sales.

Giant, 1,000, 2,000, 2,000, 1,000, 1,000, 2,000, 2,000, 2,000, 1,000, 5,000 at 5 3-4c.; 2,000, 2,000, 2,000, 1,000, 2,000, 1,000, 2,000 1,000, 1,000 at 6c., 1,000, 2,500, 1,000, 2,000, 2,000 at 6 1-4c.; Winnipeg, 500, 500, 500 at 30 3-4., 2,000 at 31c., 1,000 at 31 1-4c., 3,000 at 31 1-2c., 12,000 at 32c.; Morrison, 500 at 12c., 1,000, 5,000, 6,000 at 12 3-4c., 5,000 at 13c.; Novelty, 5,000 at 2 1-2c., 2,000 at 2 3-4c.; White Bear, 5,000, 5,000 at 3 1-2c.; Tamarac, 500 at 9 1-2c.; Okanogan, 500 at 10 1-2c.; I. X. L., 1,000 at 13 1-4c., 1,000 at 13 1-2c., 1,000 at 13 3-4c.; Virginia, 500 at 6c.; King, 1,000 at 28-1-2c.; Deer Park, 2,000 at 3 3-4.

Tuesday's Sales.

Winnipeg, 1,000 at 31 3-4c., 5,000 at 31c., 3,000 at 30 3-4c., 1,000 at 31c., 2,000 at 32c., 5,000 at 31 1-4c., 500 at 30 1-2c.; Tamarac, 1,000 at 9 1-4c., 500 at 9 1-2c., 3,500 at 9c., 1,000 at 9 1-2c.; Canadian Gold Fields, 15,000 at 8 3-4c., 5,000 at 8 5-8c., 10,000 at 8 1-2c.; Giant, 1,000 at 6 1-4., 7,000 at 6., 3,500 at 5 3-4c., 2,500 at 5 3-4c., 1,000 at 6c., 2,000 at 6 1-4c., 8,000 at 6c., 1,000 at 6 1-4c., 1,000 at 6 1-2c., 500 at 6 1-4c., 2,000 at 6 1-4c., 2,000 at 6 1-4c.; King, 5,000 at 29c., 1,000 at 28 1-2c., 1,000 at 28c., 1,000 at 28 1-2c.; Brandon & Golden Crown, 1,000 at 30 1-2c.; Okanogan, 1,500 at 10 1-2c.; Rathmullen, 1,000 at 8 3-4c., 1,000 at 8 1-2c., 2,000 at 9c., 2,000 at 8 1-2c., 1,000 at 8 3-4c.; Jumbo, 500 at 24c.; Mountain Lion, 500 at $1.13 1-2c.; Peoria, 5,000 at 1 3-4c.; Virginia, 500 at 6c.; White Bear, 1,000 at 3 1-2c.; Homestake, 500 at 4c.

Wednesday's Sales.

Winnipeg, 5,000 at 30 3-4c., 1,000 at 31 1-4c., 5,000, 2,000, 300, 1,000, 1,500, 5,000 at 31 1-2c.; Brandon & Golden Crown, 5,000 at 30 1-2c.; Novelty, 5,000 at 3c.; Giant, 2,000, 3,000, 5,000, 2,000 at 6 3-4c., 2,000, 1,500, 1,000 at 7c., 10,000, 2,000, 2,000, 3,000 at 6 1-2c.; 2,000 1,000, at 6 1-4c.; Canadian Gold Fields, 5,000, 10,000 at 9 1-2c., 10,000, 4,000 at 9c., 5,000 at 8 3-4c.; I. X. L., 5,000, 5,000 at 13c., 1,000 at 12 3-4c., 1,000 at 12 1-2c.; King, 1,000 at 28c., 5,000 at 30c., 1,000 at 28 1-2c.; Virginia, 500 at 6c.; Dundee (pooled), 5,000 at 15 1-2c.; Rathmullen, 1,000, 3,500 at 8 3-4c.; White Bear, 3,000 at 3 3-4c., 10,000 at 3 1-2c.; Lone Pine, 2,535 at 19c.; Peoria Mines, 2,500 at 1 3-4.

Senator Mark Hanna has called a meeting of the National Republican committee to be held in Washington on December 13th.