

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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THE BRITISH FORCE IN THE FIELD.

In many quarters there is much criticism of the Imperial government for not having a larger force of regulars in the field for the opening of the campaign against the Boers; and the recent reverse and present perilous condition of the troops in Natal is attributed to mismanagement in this respect by the ministry. These adverse comments had their origin in the political speeches of Sir Vernon Harcourt and other Liberal leaders, who, while lending their countenance in parliament to the necessary vote of supplies to carry on the war, laid the foundation in their addresses for a future attack on the government. Criticism is easy and usually cheap.

The statement of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, made last evening at Sheffield, however, will commend itself to reasonable men and put a damper on the spirit of detraction. In defending the government against the charge that the military preparations were not abreast of the negotiations, he said: "The diplomatic messages went by cable, the reinforcements by ship. Moreover, in order to keep abreast, the army and navy would have had to commit most provocative and threatening acts. The Boer ultimatum followed British mobilization, and if Great Britain had mobilized earlier, the ultimatum would have been earlier."

Nothing could be clearer or more unanswerable than this statement, which shows plainly that no matter at what date hostilities might have begun, the British could not have had a larger force on the spot. The Boers were evidently determined on that, and their ultimatum would have been timed accordingly.

CANADA'S GREATEST BURDEN.

The Canadian Pacific railway is to Canada what the old man of the mountains was to Simbad the sailor. Unless the country throws this corporation off its back it will be utterly ruined. The company is not satisfied to carry on the railway business, but is so selfish that it wishes to monopolize every avenue in which its managers see a possible profit. None seem to be safe from its great rapacity and inordinate greed. Mr. Shaughnessy, right in this city, said to a gentleman whom it thought a rival of his company, that he must sell out to the Canadian Pacific railway or be crushed by this juggernaut-like corporation. Just look at the multifarious enterprises in which this railway company is engaged. The story is told by the president of the company, and therefore must be accurate. Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, at a banquet given in Vancouver on Monday last, said among other things:

"The Canadian Pacific railway is a unique corporation. When I say unique, I do not refer so much to its mileage, or the vast territory that it serves, as to the great variety of its interests. For instance, besides being common carriers like other railways, we have a land department, the administration of which involves the supervision of an area almost as large as a principality. We have our steamship lines on lakes and rivers and on one of the oceans for the present and possibility it will not be long before we are on another as well. (Loud cheers.) We have our telegraph system and our cable connections running all over the world. We have our express organizations, transmitting the smallest parcels throughout the Dominion. We have our smelter interests, our hotel interests and indeed laundries and barber shops have not been entirely beyond us. (Laughter.) All these things require more or less attention because for perfect organization the smallest details must receive attention. In carrying on this work we have a vast army of officers and employees, an army numbering, I think about 23,000 men at the present time. Among those in the service of the company—apart of course from the railway staff, we have our lawyers, doctors, artists and literary men, and in this western country, where morals require special attention, we have even retained missionaries."

From the foregoing it will be seen that the C. P. R. runs railways, telegraph lines, steamships, express offices, smelters, hotels, laundries and barber shops, and employs lawyers, doctors, artists, literary men and missionaries. It is all embracing and all devouring, and as it might be said, has only commenced its career of aggrandisement, there is no telling where it will stop. Judging its future conduct by its past, where will it call a halt. It

has, according to the admission of its president, a principality of land. With its natural desire to gather everything that it can into its possession, is there any doubt that it will rest with a principality if it can acquire sufficient territory to constitute a kingdom? Better give it the entire dominion at once, because this greed is not checked in time it is liable to secure it. If it has gone into the barbering business, is there any reason to doubt that it will next take up shoemaking and drive all the knights of St. Crispin out of the business? If it has gone into laundrying, is there not room for the supposition that it will next go into the meat business and monopolize that industry? If they have gone into smelting, is there not room for the presumption that it will endeavor to create a monopoly for itself in some other branch of that industry? If it has an army of 23,000 employees, will it stop till it secures a million? With the history of its past achievements before us in the matter of crowding to the wall and crushing those whom it considers its rivals, is there not great room for the citizens to fear its unscrupulous rivalry in any enterprise in which they may embark, and to be haunted by the idea that they may be ruined at any moment by the competition of this powerful corporation? If it has already embarked in multifarious enterprises, is there not a danger that it will go into many others when it gets into better circumstances? It is so powerful now that it is able to prevent the construction of rival railway lines. Such a dominating and hurtful power in existence, therefore, is a menace to every profitable industry and enterprise in the Dominion, and unless it is checked by legal enactments, and the Dominion and provincial governments refuse to extend it additional privileges or to give it more franchises and so prevent it from gaining power, it will become so powerful, so arrogant, so mighty, and so tyrannical that it will ultimately ruin the country. It is too great a power already for the good of the Dominion, and some means must and will be found to curb the hurtful influence which it wields.

SCHREINER AND TARTE.

A comparison has been instituted in some of the leading Eastern papers between Hon. J. I. Tarte, Canadian minister of Railways and Canals, and Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the Premier of Cape Colony. It is alleged that a strong similarity exists in the attitude they assume towards the Empire of which they are subjects, and that this attitude is one of distinct and decided disloyalty. Premier Schreiner by his conduct just prior to the opening of hostilities and immediately subsequent to that date displayed more than sympathy with the Boers. In his position as head of the government he prevented action by the parliament which would have been distinctly favorable to the British and by his general conduct he encouraged the Afrikaners in their sympathy with the Dutch of the Transvaal. It was only when he found that he had raised a storm of protests which he ceased to connive at rebellion. His conduct was as close to treason as it is possible to come without overt acts which render men liable to punishment. That Premier Schreiner should sympathize with his own race and desire their ascendancy in South Africa is not unnatural, and while this furnishes no excuse for treachery to the government to which he has sworn loyalty and obedience Britons will be inclined to view his conduct with more leniency than under ordinary circumstances.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte's hostile attitude towards everything British has not the excuse, however, which Premier Schreiner is able to offer for his. Mr. Tarte has no kinship with the Boers and has possessed unlimited opportunity for observing the beneficial character of British constitutional government. It might have been imagined that he would have cultivated a spirit of loyalty to institutions under which his people in common with all Canadians enjoy happiness and prosperity, and which opens to them the highest and most honorable offices in the gift of the people. It is apparent, however, that Mr. Tarte is unalterably opposed to everything English and regards with disfavor the connection of Canada with the Mother Country. His conduct can be viewed in no other light. Nor does he, like Premier Schreiner, yield before the clamorous protest of loyal public opinion. He feels himself strong enough to defy the sentiment which animates a whole people and does not hesitate to boast that he insisted that the sending of the Canadian contingent to the Transvaal should not be regarded as a precedent. That such a man should exist in a community like ours and be able freely to express his views speaks well for our toleration of individual opinion and freedom of speech, but that such a man should occupy a position in our government is not creditable to the people who elect him or the ministers who are willing to become his colleagues. He is a menace to the state and a discredit to the country which supports him.

REACHES THE 6,000 TON MARK.

The ore shipments made a new record for the week ending last evening, reaching a grand total of 6,150 tons. This is the largest ever made, and again emphasizes

and demonstrates the fact that this is the premier mining camp of the Dominion. If this ore averages \$20 per ton, which was the average of all the ore mined in the War Eagle last year, it would give a total of \$123,000. This is an immense output for a camp as young as this one is. Some time since it was stated that the 10,000-ton per week period was not far away. It now seems nearer than ever, now that the 5,000-ton mark has been passed and the 6,000-ton point reached. It now is certain before another seven or eight months have gone by that this hoped-for increase in the shipments will be reached. Within that period the No. 1, the Josie, the Columbia and Kootenay and others will have reached the productive stage. During the coming year there are several properties on Sophie mountain, including the Velvet and Douglas and Victory-Triumph, which will be ready to ship, as they will then be provided with shipping facilities by a railway line which is now being surveyed. Then there is the Jumbo, which, with the present freight and shipment rate, should be able to market its ore and leave a good margin of profit for the stockholders. With these and other mines almost on the eve of shipping, it is therefore, palpable that the time when 10,000 tons of ore will be shipped each week is not very far away.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S MARRIAGE.

If Admiral Dewey rounds off his career by obtaining the Presidency, he will have achieved almost everything which is open to the ambition of a citizen of the United States. He has been successful in war, and although with his transcendent advantages in the fight he could not have been defeated without disgrace, his victory has made him a national hero. A reputation for valor rarely fails to arouse the interest of the fair sex and even a plain man who has been fortunate in battle rarely fails of success in love. Admiral Dewey is as handsome as he is lucky, and it would have been strange indeed if in a nation pre-eminently noted for its beautiful women he should have avoided the arrows of cupid. Unlike Lieutenant Hobson, he has not multiplied his attentions and distributed his smiles and kisses among the multitude of his female admirers and this restraint upon a very natural inclination will, no doubt, raise him in the estimation of the sex, as it indicates a character for constancy, which will brighten his reputation for courage. The announcement of his approaching marriage with a lady possessed of large means and high social position will not come with surprise to the public. Nor will the people of any country, unless it be Spain, wish him any thing but the utmost felicity in his new alliance. He is to the French of the 15th century, "le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," and in honoring him they pay tribute to an ideal rather than a personality.

A VENAL NEWSPAPER.

The Vancouver World takes the Miner to task for speaking "in an exceedingly sneering and unbecoming manner" of the visit to Rossland of President Shaughnessy and other C. P. R. officials, whom the World designates as "distinguished personages." This grave charge is founded on the assertion made by the Miner that this city was being discriminated against by the railway company, and that it was time Mr. Shaughnessy realized the fact that Rossland was too large and important to be treated any longer with indifference or driven into hostility. If speaking frankly to the magnates of the Canadian Pacific and in the interests of the camp and country, pointing out to them their sins of omission and commission, he referring to them in an unbecoming manner, the Miner will have to plead guilty, and will be compelled to aver that it is absolutely unrepentant for anything it has said or done. To the other statements made in the hysterical editorial of the World, which was written to meet President Shaughnessy's eye, and timed so that he should see it while in Vancouver, we must take exception. What the gentlemen of the World staff know about the Rossland Miner, about Rossland, about the Trail smelter or about the affairs of this district in general is absolutely nil, and any expressions of opinion similar to those to which we refer, are obtained from C. P. R. officials and published at C. P. R. dictation.

It would no doubt surprise the editor of the World to know that Mr. Shaughnessy's complaint regarding the output of the Rossland camp is one which might well have been made by the responsible but quibbling representative of a company which has not done its duty by the mining interests of this district, and which seeks by assertions of this kind to remove from its own shoulders the onus which it itself should rightly bear. Had the C. P. R. when it took over the Trail smelter, done what it professed was its intention of doing, that is of so reducing the rates for treatment that the low grade ores of the camp could be profitably worked, the shipments which today amount to over 6,000 tons a week, would be greatly in excess of this quantity. To so reduce the rates was their promise; their distinct and unequivocal announcement, in order that the immediate progress of the camp, which solely depended on this, should be assured, and yet, instead of doing this, they insisted on rates which effectively prevented the develop-

ment, except at a ruinous loss, of any but the properties possessing what might be called here high grade ores. They did not increase their means for the treatment of tonnages, and it is a well known fact that to treat the 2,000 tons of ore per day, which Mr. Shaughnessy so glibly spoke of having expected from the camp, the Trail smelter would require at least six more furnaces. The fault which he finds with the output of the camp, therefore, is owing almost entirely to the railway, which maintained an excessive price for treatment, and kept its facilities for the handling of ores, to a very limited quantity. Today a competitor of American soil gives a rate for treatment which is \$1.50 a ton less than that given by Trail and makes money out of it, and in the face of this, Mr. Shaughnessy has the effrontery to speak of failure on the part of the camp to come up to his expectations. The World, says very truly, but without fully understanding the import of its words, that the policy of the C. P. R. is to earn dividends for its shareholders. Its policy is to do this regardless of every consideration and its attitude towards Rossland has been dictated solely by a desire to make an excellent showing at its annual meetings.

But it is not the allegations of Mr. Shaughnessy which are so surprising. From the officials of the big railway company statements which are out of consonance with truth are always to be looked for where they can be expected to serve a purpose; it is the assurance of the World in charging the Miner, or in fact any newspaper, with improper motives in discussing any matter which is astounding. It is well known that from the day of its initial issue to the present time that paper has been the tool not only of the C. P. R., but of every combination of capital which has had the folly to misapply its means in controlling its columns; that it has been used by each succeeding government of the province until its utter lack of influence and ability brought it into such contempt that it had to be avoided by every man in public or private life, whose reputation for judgment or veracity would have been brought under suspicion in having his opinions expressed by it; that it has been for years, and never so much as now, a by word among the newspapers throughout British Columbia for venality, mendacity and pother; and that while the C. P. R. does employ it occasionally only for news which no respectable paper will publish, a discredited newspaper like the World should not impute improper motives and especially should not when, as is usually the case, it is absolutely ignorant of the whole subject with which it attempts to deal.

ONTARIO'S NEW PREMIER.

Hon. George W. Ross the new premier of the province of Ontario has been sworn in and has been greeted by the Liberal press of Eastern Canada with columns of encomiums. It is evident that he is regarded by them as a man much the superior of the late premier Mr. A. S. Hardy, and that they expect from him services which Mr. Hardy was either unable or unwilling to perform. The fact that Mr. Hardy was unable to carry the province by a very substantial majority at the last elections disturbed the leaders of the Liberal party, and inclined them to regard him as hardly a successful general, and during his term of office as head of the government, he now and again betrayed in his dealings with certain elements of the community, a frankness and honesty which indicated to his followers the absence of that quality of tact which had been so remarkable in Sir Oliver Mowat, and which it is confidently anticipated, will be found in Mr. Ross. These all combined to affect Mr. Hardy's position as leader of the provincial party, and after the disclosures of the recent corrupt practices at elections, which had been countenanced by the Liberal machine and engineered by prominent members of the party, the usefulness of Mr. Hardy as the head of the Liberal organization was seriously impaired. It was then recognized that it would be better entirely to remove him than to attempt to conduct another general election with him at their head and with the ill repute which the party had acquired during the term of his premiership. The fact that Mr. Hardy was really ignorant of these disgraceful practices by the party machine, and that is clearly recognized throughout the province today did not make the slightest difference in considering the question of retaining his services, and it is not unlikely that they furnished a good excuse to the worst element of the party to get rid of a man whom they considered too honest to suit their purposes.

In Mr. Ross they will have a man absolutely devoted to his party, and who will hesitate at nothing to see that party retained in power. Mr. Ross has acquired a very wide reputation as a public speaker and as an educationist. As head of the educational department of Ontario, he has remodelled the whole system of the province, and has put it on a basis which is declared by the Liberals to be the soundest and best in the known world, and it is just to say that in the United States he receives credit for having improved upon the best system which they possess there. If the criticisms which were in-

duced in by the members of the opposition during the last provincial campaign contain any elements of truth, this system, however is very far from perfect, and is calculated rather to injure than to benefit those who imbibe instruction under its regulations. It is said, and not without truth, that it has become an agent for cramming elements of knowledge into the heads of pupils, which they cannot and never will be able to assimilate or use; that it is a machine for the grinding out of teachers, and that the character of mind which its victims possess in the fully developed stage, never gets above that of the pedagogue. It is, however, in his capacity as a speaker rather than as the head of a department, that Mr. Ross has made such a signal success of public life. He is to Ontario what Gladstone was to the Empire, a man of many words and rounded periods. His most approved utterances, however, have never reached beyond the level of commonplace, and it is doubtful whether the character of his legislation will ever rise beyond the level of partisanship.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The time is rapidly approaching when the citizens will be called upon to elect a new body of municipal representatives, and it is important that some thought should be given to the character of the men whom they wish to have as their councillors during the next twelve months, and to the character of the civic legislation which they desire to have passed. This is necessary in order that when they go to the polls they may be able to posit their ballot for men whom they will trust to carry out proper municipal works and look with singleness of purpose after the interests of the city. In making a choice for members of the aldermanic board, it would be well if they would consider the condition in which the city has been left by those who were elected last year, and who, during the past twelve months, have been in control of its affairs. By a comparison of what has been done and what should have been done, they will be able to exact from those who may be elected next year, promises of amendment, and impress upon them the necessity of keeping these promises in a way in which they have not been kept in the past. At the last municipal elections the candidates for civic honors had definite programs which they were going to put into effect for the betterment of the condition of the city, and it was on the strength of their promises that they were sent to the council board. In hardly one particular have these promises been fulfilled, and today, with the exception of a few street cuttings to render the roads passable by vehicles, is the town in any better condition as far as the expenditure of public money has made it so, than it was at the beginning of last winter. The imperative need of a sewerage system was recognized at the beginning of the summer of last year, and more or less discussion has taken place in and outside of the council, regarding the best system to satisfy this need. Neither in nor outside of the council has the matter ever got beyond discussion. It was understood that with the enterprising body of men who have represented us for the last year in charge, the question would practically be settled this last summer. Not even an attempt has been made to put in any system, no matter how simple, and during the past summer there is little doubt but the greater portion of the sickness in the city was due to the fact that the earth was little better than a mass of pollution. The present council was elected on the distinct understanding that a permanent and an adequate system of waterworks should be furnished. Here, as in the matter of the sewerage system, they have also failed utterly to discharge the promises which they made to the citizens. They received \$150,000 to put in a plant from a satisfactory source of supply; they wasted that sum of money in patching up an old and utterly unserviceable plant, and today our source of supply is the same as it has been since the city has possessed an existence. The whole sum of money which was entrusted to them to expend for the benefit and welfare of the citizens has been little more than wasted, and at any time we may find ourselves in the position where we not only lack water for fire purposes, but even for ordinary domestic uses.

The roadways are in a condition at present which is the best commentary on the management of the old council; for a city the size and importance of Rossland, they are simply a disgrace, and cannot fail to give us a bad reputation with any visitors who come here from clean and healthy communities. In many other respects the same negligence, the same utter disregard of the interests of the citizens, and of the appearance and healthy condition of the town, have been shown by the men who today constitute the aldermanic board. It would be well then if the citizens would see to it that those who come up for election in January next are men who will fulfill promises which they make, and will have the interests of the city really at heart.

A Timely Pamphlet.

As the average Canadian has not had the opportunity of studying the history of South Africa and the causes which have led to the present Boer war, and many are desirous of knowing the facts, "The Boer War, Its Causes and Its Interest to Canadians," with a glossary of Cape Dutch and Kaffir terms, by Mr. E. B. Biggar of Toronto, will serve a useful purpose. The writer spent five years in South Africa, and since his return to Canada, has followed events there with close attention. As a believer in the future greatness of both countries, he states his reasons why Canadians should have a personal interest in the struggle now going on in South Africa.

Sons of Scotia.

The Rossland Scotch club has been formed, with Mr. John McLaren, president, W. J. Morrison, vice-president, and W. M. Wylie Johnston, secretary. A meeting of the club will be held next Thursday week at the secretary's office, at 8 p. m.

The German Booth.

The German booth at the forthcoming fair for the benefit of the Sisters' hospital promises to be an attractive feature. Among the articles which are being raffled by the ladies who will run this booth are a suit of clothes at the store of C. W. Mount & Co., a silver set that can be seen at the Windsor hotel, and a sofa pillow presented by the mayor of Spokane. Mrs. W. G. Merryweather, Mrs. C. F. Jackson, Mrs. N. A. Burritt, Miss O'Reilly and others will have charge of the German booth.

Express off the Track.

Eastman Springs, Ont., Nov. 8.—The Canada Atlantic Montreal express ran off the track here last night. No one was injured. The cause of the accident was due to a misplaced switch.

A SECOND SMELTER SECURED

A COMPANY TO BE FORMED TO TREAT SULPHIDE ORES.

Work on the Site to Be Begun Within Two Weeks—A Capacity of 200 Tons Per Day.

Grand Forks, Nov. 8.—(Special.)—Grand Forks has secured a second smelter. The deal was closed today with Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Granby smelter, and John A. Manly, who donated a free site of 20 acres to E. T. Bradford, general manager of the Southern Smelting company of Denver, Colorado, and Harry Gager, M. E. The latter will organize a company with a capital of \$300,000 for the treatment of sulphide ores by the Loder or Pyritic system. Work on the site which adjoins the Granby smelter to the north on the bank of the Kettle river, will be started within two weeks. The construction of the plant will be started immediately at Denver and will be delivered here within three or three and a half months. Mr. Bradford is the authority for the statement that his company will be in a position to treat ores on or before the 1st of March. The plant will have a capacity of 200 tons daily and, as he indicated, will make a specialty of low grade ores, or ores that could not be treated at a profit by any other system. "The action of Mr. Graves and Mr. Manly in donating us a free site and agreeing to furnish us with power at a nominal figure," said Mr. Bradford to your correspondent, "is exceedingly generous. I expected to make a deal with them, but was quite unprepared for such favorable terms. I wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that our smelter is in reality not a competitor to a cold blast proposition like the Granby smelter. Our purpose is to treat ores ranging in value from \$7 to \$10 per ton."

TO BE NO SECOND CONTINGENT

ADVICE TO THE CANADIANS BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

It Would Not Be Required and Therefore, Would Not Be Accepted—Dispatch From the War Office.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—(Special.)—The Dominion government was advised by cable this afternoon from the War Office that a second contingent for the Transvaal would not be required and therefore would not be accepted.

A Bridge Blown Up.

Queenstown, Cape Colony, Nov. 5.—It is reported that the Boers have blown up the Stormberg bridge, as a terrible explosion was heard in the direction of the bridge.

GEN. MURRAY'S POSITION.

Narrow Escape of the Durban Volunteers.

Eastport, Nov. 5.—Sunday 5:20 p. m.—Brigadier General Wolfe Murray has received important dispatches from Ladysmith by a runner, but their contents have not been divulged. The armored train with a detachment of Dublin Fusiliers and a railroad engineering staff, have left here for Colenso to reach the line. Yesterday evening it was also intended to go through to Ladysmith, if possible, but he returned here. The commanding officer reports that he proceeded beyond Colenso and found the dwellings there untouched. There has been no looting except in the single case of a store which was looted by Kaffirs.

Several persons were arraigned before General Murray this morning. It is reported that the Boers are not within 20 miles of here. The bullet holes in the uniforms of the Durban volunteers show the narrowness of their escape from Fort Wyle which was only effected after the heavy fires of the Dublin Fusiliers had inflicted severe loss on the Boers. A member of the garrison, who was hard pressed by the Boers, leaped into the river amid a shower of bullets, and diving repeatedly, reached the far bank unscathed.

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Mr. J. D. Young, representing E. A. Morris of Victoria, sole agent for Wills' tobacco, is in town. He recently returned from Dawson City, and reports prospects of the brightest winter season ever seen in the Yukon city. Mr. Young leaves today for the Boundary country after doing a good business here.

The

INC

CAPIT

DIRECT

JOHN (Mining Operator) I
S. A. C
ALFRED (Mining Operator),
Chair
EDWIN (Merchant), Latah,
BERNARD (Mechanical Engineer)
ALDERMAN C
(President Rossland
Rossland
BAN
THE BANK OF AME
Rossland
SOLIC
MESSRS. ABBOTT
Rossland
OFFICIAL
RICHARD
Rossland
SECR
WILLIAM
Rossland

Orders for S dressed

THE SISTERS' HOSPITAL

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF AND EXPENDITURE

Four Hundred and Fifty-
Admitted Last Year—Lo
A Very Deserving Institu

Appended will be found report of the Sisters' hospital full details of the receipts of this deserving institution ending November 30th. The permanent improvement to include the installation of a system (\$700 was paid on the 1898) building of verandahs on end of the main building of isolated rooms for special use, the building of three storied men, and the grading and of the grounds around the Sisters commenced this in Rossland up to the 3rd month, 900 patients have been and cared for, as follows: 208; second year, 252; third, 200. The percentage of three years is 5 per cent, a rate for the hospital year just deducting those who died after admission, being hoped before coming to the three per cent, an exceeding Out of the 457 patients admitted died.

In another issue attention to several matters of detail with the carrying on of the present. The report is Special interest is attached report on account of the building fund, for an and other much needed which will be held at the hall on Tuesday, Wednesday of next week.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, cash on hand N
1898,
From patients
From city of Rossland (.....
and relief committee).....
From payroll deductions.....
From donations (including
road collections).....
From balance of collection
beater
From balance of govern
grant
From Bank of Montreal (.....
From miscellaneous sources

EXPENDITURE

Cash balance of indebted
hospital building
Less interest rebated

To Permanent improve
"Four its adjoining b
on account