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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months; for all other countries Three Dollars a year or Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents for six months. The subscription price of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$5 for six months or \$10 for one year, foreign \$12.50 in advance.

A MISLEADING STATEMENT.

Bradstreet's commercial agency is responsible for a statement, which is issued from its office in Toronto, dealing with the business situation in British Columbia, and warning the wholesale trade in Eastern Canada to beware of the merchants in our mining districts. Among other things it says that more requests have been received from British Columbia mining towns for renewals than from any other part of the Dominion. The whole statement is intended to give a black eye to this district, and whether there may or may not be any truth in it, it certainly is utterly false as far as Rosland is concerned and the other camps in this portion of West Kootenay. The condition of business in Rosland was never more satisfactory than it is today, the merchants were never more prosperous, nor, we think, would it be possible to find any town in Canada in which fewer requests for renewals are made than come from the merchants here. This can be said with equal truth of Nelson, Grand Forks, of Greenwood, and of other camps which are rapidly rising in importance in the Boundary Creek country. The statement by Bradstreet's is not only unkind, but it is maliciously hurtful, and the agency should take steps to correct the impression which it has created. If in any part of British Columbia conditions exist such as alleged to exist, then care should have been taken to point out the localities which are so affected, but to make a sweeping statement such as this, and injure communities which are enjoying a high degree of prosperity and whose commercial soundness is undoubted, ought not to be the work of an institution which undertakes to keep the public informed regarding the business situation of the country.

A FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

The theatre of war in South Africa of late has presented some rapidly shifting scenes, and of a kind that are most gleaming to the British public. So much is this the case that the London Times, the Thunderer of the British press, already feels that final victory is close at hand, and in no uncertain tones warns other nations to keep their hands off, and that no interference on their part will be tolerated. The fighting blood of the nation is aroused and is ready to meet one or many foes. The cry of "Let 'em all come" was never more heartily repeated than now, when the empire feels that it is in the full flower of its strength, and is consequently invincible to any outside hostility that may be directed against it. General Cronje and his forces are at bay, and the shells of 50 guns are pouring their fire into his camp, and at the present writing it seems impossible that he should escape, unless the unexpected happens. A review of how the Boer General was brought to his condition is interesting. Lord Roberts' movement for the relief of Kimberley began on Sunday, February 11, and ended on Thursday evening, February 15th, by the triumphal entry of the column of General French into the beleaguered town. Kimberley had been blockaded for 118 days, the investment having been made effective on the 20th of October last. The original number of Boers around the town was 6,000, but this force was increased until it numbered some 20,000. The advance of the British under General Methuen from the Orange river on November 12th, necessitated the sending of a considerable force of the besiegers to the Modder river. The forces that had assembled around Kimberley seems to have split into two sections. The command of General Cronje, consisting of about 8,000 men, started towards Bloemfontein, but its retreat was cut off by the British in the valley of the Modder river, and it is now surrounded on all sides and cannot escape. It is no wonder, therefore, that General Cronje asked for an armistice for the alleged purpose of burying the dead. This was a ruse to obtain time, which did not hoodwink General Kitchener, who told him that he must surrender or continue the fight. Cronje replied that he intended to fight to the death, and his wish in this respect will probably not be interfered with, for he is facing in Generals Roberts and Kitchener, men who fight that way. Within the next 24 hours, therefore, there should come news that one of the most important commands of the Boer army has been either completely destroyed or has surrendered.

SMELTER TREATMENT.

At the present unpleasant juncture of affairs in the camp when we find a large number of working miners thrown out of employment by the shut-down of the War Eagle and Centre Star, it is timely that our merchants and all, in the East and in Europe as well as in British Columbia, who are interested in the prosperity of Rosland and the development of her great mineral properties, should give heed, not to one only, but to all the causes which contribute to such a state of things as we find here today. The temporary stoppage of shipments may be fittingly employed as a breathing space in which we can survey the actual conditions under which the camp has been existing during the past year and consider remedies for defects susceptible of amendment.

We are all aware that the prime requisite of success for properties such as we have in the Rosland camp is cheap smelter treatment. Without this not a few of the properties, which, under favorable conditions, will prove great and valuable mines, must remain undeveloped; without it capital which otherwise would be confidently and readily invested will seek other fields where the dividends of the shareholders are not reduced almost to a vanishing figure by the exorbitant rates charged for treatment of the ores. This question is the most important one today before the people of this district. It is vitally essential to the success and further progress of the camps and the prosperity of the merchants. It means, if reasonable rates can be secured, more money for the miners as well as greatly increased work, larger dividends for shareholders and therefore greater faith in the district, a more ready investment of capital and more vigor in exploiting and developing the country. It means general commercial activity and that wide and arduous industrial life without which a country cannot be regarded as prosperous.

Now what are the conditions here, and have the conditions which exist in this respect had anything to do with the temporary suspension of work on two of the biggest properties of the camp?

Last year when the War Eagle company entered into a contract with the Trail smelter to furnish 300,000 tons of ore to be treated at a rate of \$6 per ton an attempt was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway company to create the impression that this rate was a magnanimous concession on the part of the smelter company, and that the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate, and Rosland camp would be the gainers, while the smelter company would be fortunate in it did not lose by the arrangement. It was no great while, however, before it became very well understood that the mining syndicate had got the worst of the bargain, and had entered into an understanding whereby they stood to lose, because of the excessiveness of the rate, over half a million dollars. The Northport smelter reduced its rate for the freight and treatment of the ores in this camp to \$4.50 a ton or \$1.50 less than that reluctantly granted to the War Eagle by the Trail smelter and it makes a fair profit on the work. Now it is fully and clearly recognized that the smelter at Trail has advantages for the treatment of ore which that at Northport does not possess, and in all other respects is on an equal footing with it and therefore is in a position to offer a lower rate to shippers. In the matter of coke, a most important item, the smelter at Trail enjoys exceptional advantages. While the Northport smelter pays \$12 per ton for a passable grade, the Trail smelter not only obtains an unsurpassed quality at half that price but the Canadian Pacific Railway company makes a rebate on the freight charges, while the Crows Nest Coal company allows a rebate on the invoice price of the coke at the ovens so that it will quite readily be seen that the Trail smelter is paying considerably less for its coke than \$6 per ton.

But there are other direct benefits which the smelter at Trail is in enjoyment of but which it has never entered the mind of the management to share with their patrons and the public. Since the Canadian Pacific railway began its operations at Trail the smelter has been in receipt of 50 cents per ton for all ore melted. This was part only of the direct encouragement which the people of Canada gave to the railway company to furnish reasonable rates for smelter treatment, and although the company accepted the money they have steadily refused to give value for it. This bonus continues in effect, too, until July 1 of the present year, so that the company is receiving this money at the present time.

An interesting fact which it would be well to bear in mind in considering any figures which might be submitted by the Trail smelter regarding the cost of treatment is that many of the smelters charge large expenditures for construction, to the operating account, and so make it appear in their reports that the smelting is much more costly than is really the case. The public interested in mining, however, is too well informed to be long duped by methods such as these, and while as yet in this camp, neither the management of the mines or the general public have expressed indignation that a rate at least one third in excess of what was fair and just, has been maintained to the detriment of the camp by the corporation which cornered its way into the country on promises which were never intended to be fulfilled, the time is not distant when it will be necessary to insist that this extortion must cease. As we have said, the

future progress of the district depends essentially on cheap smelter treatment of the ores, and when the ores can be treated cheaply, a corporation like the C. P. R. should not be permitted to pursue its policy of plundering the people to swell the purses of its stockholders. Already in Eastern Canada there is a strong feeling abroad that the shut down of the War Eagle is due very largely to a sentiment on the part of the management that they were beguiled and "held up" when the contract was made with the C. P. R. last year. The fact that piracy like this is indulged in when treating with an industry in which so many prominent and influential men, all over the Dominion are interested, proves the reckless buccaneering instincts of the corporation and the need there is for curbing them.

UNFAIR TO MINERS.

The provincial minister of mines recently made a ruling which is working a considerable hardship on a number of claim holders. It was to the effect that under the law previous to 1898, no credit would be given for more than \$100 a year on any single mineral claim. This would prevent an owner of claims, even if he had performed work to the value of \$500 in one year previous to 1898, from securing a certificate of improvements, and hence the would have to do \$100 worth of work for five years before he would be allowed to secure a certificate of improvements and obtain a crown grant. Of course, had he done \$100 worth of work for two years previous to 1898, he would only have to do \$300 worth of work more to secure a certificate of improvements. The law has since been modified so that a claim owner can obtain a certificate of improvements at any time when he has done \$500 worth of work, whether it has been done in one year or five years. Gold commissioners and mining recorders have always interpreted the law to be the same as it now is, and have given certificates of improvements whether the work was done in one year or more.

It will, therefore, be seen that this ruling, which is retroactive in its action, is a most unfair one to the claim owner, and is one that works a great deal of hardship as under it he will be compelled to do over work, which he has already performed in order to secure a crown grant for his property, and, under the circumstances, the minister of mines should modify his ruling and at the same time prepare a bill which will make legal the work that was done previous to 1898. The board of trade at its meeting last night, adopted a memorial to the minister of mines, asking for the needed relief.

The government, in its dealings with those engaged in the mining industry, should be guided in its actions by the idea that the industry is one that needs fostering and encouragement, so that it may prosper and grow to its full stature. It is but in its infancy, and at its age should be aided in every possible way by the government. Above all things, the powers that be should not be technical with it. If the claim owner shows an honest desire to obey the law, as he understands it, he should in every instance, be given due credit for his good designs, and should not be ruled out of court on a mere technical non-compliance with the provisions of the mining statutes. There should be no attempt to harass him in any shape or form, and this ruling of the minister of mines would seem to be one that serves no other purpose than to annoy him and put him to needless expense. In addition to this, it affects titles, creates distrust and is calculated to discourage investments in mining properties. We believe that the mining legislation of the province has already entangled mining matters in this respect, and that there has been too much of it for the good of the industry. There is considerable legislation that could be wiped out to the manifest benefit of the industry. What is wanted are simple laws that the miner can understand, and which he will observe. The mining law savors entirely too much of paternalism to be of any great benefit to the industry.

C. P. R. METHODS.

An affection of desire for the public interest is usually the specious pretext on which a powerful and grasping corporation acquires its license to plunder the people. There is no more telling illustration of this truth than the past methods of operation pursued by the Canadian Pacific Railway company and the success which has attended those methods. From the Eastern borders of Manitoba to the Pacific seaboard, the people of Canada have had a long and expensive experience of this corporation of the insidiousness of its policy, and the oppressiveness of its management. Perhaps no part of the great west has suffered more than the British Columbia; and that portion of the province which has endured at the hands of the railway corporation the greatest hardships, the most galling indifference, the greatest contempt for its interests, is the mining district of the Kootenay. When the management of this powerful corporation decided to construct their line of railway into this country, it was after they had hesitated for some years to see how the enterprise of other men, more adventurous and with greater insight than

they themselves possessed, was likely to result. After it became evident to them that the mineral properties of the district were very valuable, that the country had a splendid future before it and that, therefore, it was a most desirable district to obtain possession of, they employed their wealth without stint, and manipulated all the many political wires under their control for the purpose of seizing the advantages, which the original exploiters of the country had honestly obtained by their energy and foresight, and of reaping a harvest where they had refused to sow the seed. It was not alone as public carriers that they determined to come into the country. They concluded that there were other lines of industry which they might enter upon with profit to themselves, if not with advantage to the people. They accordingly decided to interest themselves in the smelting business, and in pursuance of this determination, they purchased a smelter.

At the time that these negotiations were concluded, the vice-president of the company and a numerous following of other officials, visited Rosland, and in most explicit terms, acquainted the people with what they termed their intentions. Not only were they going to give the camp the complete railway facilities, but they would furnish it with aerial tramways running to the various mines. They were going to give it such reduced smelting rates as would make the cheapest ore in the camp profitable, and for this purpose they had purchased the smelter; and indeed, the promises which were made, and made voluntarily, were so alluring that the citizens themselves were even then disposed to doubt their genuineness. Their definite statement regarding the treatment of ores was that they proposed to smelt at cost. They had no desire whatsoever to make money out of their institution at Trail. Mr. Shaughnessy departed from Rosland glowing with self-satisfaction, and in the full assurance that he had deluded the people of the camp into believing his utterance. To citizens of Rosland whom he subsequently met in Montreal, Mr. Shaughnessy reiterated the intentions of his company, and reaffirmed the statements he had made in this city. There can, therefore, be no doubt as to the truth of the assertions made in this article.

Now have they fulfilled the promises which they made? and how much is the camp indebted to the public spirit and magnanimity of the C. P. R.? We find that two and a half years after Mr. Shaughnessy's visit, at which time these promises were made, the smelter at Trail is charging a rate for the treatment of ores from the mines here which has had a strong influence in causing the temporary closing of two of the largest shippers and greatest and richest properties in the camp. At the annual meeting of the War Eagle corporation, held in Toronto on the 22nd of this month, Mr. T. G. Blackstock, the vice-president of the company, intimated that the closing down of the mine was due in a measure to the excessive smelter charges. When it is considered that the rate at the Trail smelter is \$1.50 per ton in excess of that at the Northport smelter, and that the C. P. R. institution has an immense contract with the War Eagle and the Centre Star at the exorbitant rate of \$6 per ton for freight and treatment, the force of Mr. Blackstock's words will be appreciated.

But it is not alone the Rosland camp that this relentless corporation is seeking to "hold up" for the benefit of its smelting enterprise. It succeeded by the worst kind of political machinations in excluding all railway competition from the Pounlary Creek country, and accordingly all the shipments from the mines there, of necessity, go to Trail. The C. P. R. has that great country at present at its mercy, and what can be expected from a corporation which never failed to use an advantage to the fullest extent, without regard to the interests of the people, except that it will mulct the mining companies of the Boundary as it has done those of Rosland.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The latest political prediction from the coast is that there may not be a dissolution of the provincial House, but that some member of the opposition, who has not taken any very active part in the proceedings, or at least, who has not made himself conspicuous on the floor of the Assembly, may be called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor, and entrusted with the task of forming, or attempting to form, a ministry. The name of Mr. Dunsmuir is mentioned as one who is not unlikely to be chosen from among the members. It is said that the Lieutenant-Governor is averse to allowing an appeal to the country, until the full legislative term has expired, and it is intimated that he is disposed to look favorably upon the construction of a cabinet with Mr. Dunsmuir at its head. It is possible that Lieutenant-Governor McInnes may be disposed to promote such a conclusion of the present state of affairs, and may be desirous of seeing a government formed by Mr. Dunsmuir in power, but the solution of the question does not lie, and it is a good thing it does not, with Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. The people of the Mainland, and especially those of the interior, would hardly be disposed to accept such a termination. The last government may not have been an entirely

acceptable one, but whatever its failings may have been, it was much better than any which Mr. Dunsmuir is likely to form out of the material he could command in the present House. He is essentially an Island man, and would almost certainly form a cabinet from among the members of the old Turner ministry, and we would have a relapse to the old, indifferent and unbusiness-like way of conducting the affairs of this province. If we cannot have an administration composed of the ablest and most energetic members of the House, it would be better that we should have a general election and a new deal all around.

The best solution of the political problem in British Columbia would be the formation of a government with an able and experienced business man from the interior of the province at its head. The needs of the coast districts are fairly well known and will continue to be well attended to under any reasonable administration, but the interior, and especially the growing mining sections, are an unknown country to almost every representative from the cities and rural districts on the coast and on Vancouver Island. With a premier, say, from the Kootenays, we might expect to see the province progress, as it has not hitherto, and we could look for a wise expenditure of money in the opening up of districts from which the people of British Columbia would reap great and immediate benefit.

Whatever may be the result, it is scarcely likely that the members in their present frame of mind, would be inclined to accept the leadership of Mr. Dunsmuir, whose limited knowledge of public affairs and limited acquaintance with the province, except in the vicinity of Nanaimo and Victoria, and whose enormous private interests on Vancouver Island, render him undesirable as a minister and impossible as premier.

GENERAL CRONJE SURROUNDED.

The best move yet made in the great game of war in South Africa has been won by the British. General Cronje, who for a week has been hemmed in in the valley of the Modder river, has at length been compelled to surrender. His obstinate refusals to capitulate in the hope of obtaining assistance from his friends; his desperate efforts to break through the British lines have all been vain and he has been forced to submit to the inevitable. With 8,000 of the best fighters which the Boers possessed, under the leadership of a general famed for his capacity and the relentlessness of his purpose, he has yielded to superior force and abler tactics. It is the first great event of the war and may be regarded as the beginning of an end which will undoubtedly be protracted, but which it will materially help to hasten. It will have a decided influence in preventing any further display of sympathy with the rebels by the Dutch in Cape Colony or Natal, and it will have a discouraging effect on the rank and file of the Boers themselves, already weary of a contest which is being waged not in their interest, but for the benefit of a small clique of their countrymen. While there is little doubt the Boers forces in the field will be kept strongly in hand by their leaders and that a stubborn resistance will be offered to the British advance to Ladysmith and Bloemfontein, we may expect with the relief of one and the occupation of the other that little real opposition to British advance will subsequently be made and that either the Boers will sue for peace or that they will fall back on Pretoria and prepare for a long siege.

The successful trapping of Cronje proves the scientific lines on which Roberts and Kitchener are conducting the campaign and the carefulness with which they have mapped out the program for the conduct of the war. The news of their success will come as a relief and an assurance to all parts of the Empire.

THE SLAVONIAN ARRIVALS.

The arrival in the city the day before yesterday of a company of 26 Slavonian mine laborers from Duluth, was calculated to startle, and certainly at first did startle a good many of our citizens. The first idea which seized the people was that they had been imported to work in some of the mines here. It was not long, however, before such an impression was completely dissipated, and it has now been discovered that they were brought in seemingly by some irresponsible agents.

Their presence here allowed a reasonable excuse for an inquiry among the management of the various mines as to whether they would employ this class of labor in their properties. In every instance the reply was most emphatic and most satisfactory. It was to the effect that they had no hand in bringing these men here, that they had no intention of employing them in their mines, and that they would give no encouragement to the importation of this class of labor.

It will be felt generally that this is the sentiment which should animate all who have any interest whatsoever in the progress or prosperity of this camp. We do not want in our community a class of men

who have come originally from the debased states of Europe, who, in their own country, were little better than serfs, and who in this country, where they find themselves in the enjoyment of liberty, are apt to allow this privilege to degenerate into license and join violence to the ignorance and uncleanness which they brought from their motherland. They are the worst kind of citizens in any community, are of no use to the merchants, or to the industrial life of the country, and are in effect worse, because less peaceable, residents than the undesirable immigrant from China or Japan.

LADYSMITH RELIEVED.

At an early hour this morning comes the welcome news, officially announced, of the relief of Ladysmith. General Buller has at length been successful, and this victory, taken in conjunction with the capitulation of General Cronje, should go far towards breaking the back of the war. It looks as if the Boers were concentrating their forces for a big fight before Bloemfontein, and we may now expect almost any day to receive news of an engagement at that point between the largest strengths of the contending armies. With Roberts and Kitchener in command, there is little doubt how such a battle would result.

The confidence of the Empire in her soldiers has been amply restored, and a series of uninterrupted successes may be looked for from this time forward.

U. S. PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

Official figures are now at hand giving the production of copper in the United States during the year 1899, together with the movement of the metal to and from the United States, says Bradstreet's. These statistics, which have been compiled at the instance of the New York Metal Exchange, are of more than ordinary interest in view of the position of the copper markets throughout the world and the prevalent diversity of opinion as to the immediate future of copper prices. According to the figures just submitted, the domestic production of copper as per the returns made by the various mining and smelting companies for the 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1899, was 262,105 tons, an increase of 27,934 tons over the total output of 1898. Importations of foreign copper during the year reached the unprecedented amount of 39,833 tons, an increase of 26,953 tons over the preceding year. It is, however, believed that a considerable portion of the imports of copper from abroad were not for consumption, but for the purpose of subjecting the metal brought here to treatment at some of the American refining works with a view to fitting it for electrical and other uses which require extreme purity in the grade. Taking the domestic production and the net imports of 1899, there was a total supply of 302,044 tons for the year. Deliveries during 1899 are figured at 115,594 tons for export, including nearly 2,400 tons of the metal which were sent out of the country in the form of sulphate of copper. The same authority estimates home consumption during 1899 at 192,000 tons of copper, or an increase of 48,000 tons over the same period the year before. While home consumptions have thus grown enormously, it is noted that the total exports as given above, show a decrease of 18,787 tons for the year. The total deliveries, including exports and estimated domestic consumption, amount to 277,594 tons, and leave an apparent surplus of 24,470 tons of copper from the output of the year's operation. It is, however, explained that considerable portions of the surplus are held by newly established smelters in the course of their regular operations, and, therefore, can hardly be considered as indicative of an increase in the supply.

NOTHING IN IT.

Escape of Stevens from the Smallpox Hospital Denied by Dr. Reddick.

There was a rumor current on the street yesterday afternoon that Stevens, the third smallpox patient who was sent to the pest house on Tuesday, has escaped and was wandering around the city. It was further stated that Stevens had applied to the Sisters' Hospital to be taken in, but had been driven away from that institution during the afternoon.

An application to Dr. Reddick, the medical health officer, and to the Sisters in charge at the hospital proved that the story was made up of whole cloth. The Sisters said that no patient had applied for admission yesterday, and that they knew nothing of Stevens or any other smallpox patient. Dr. Reddick, late last evening, said that Stevens was said in the Isolation Hospital, and he had not left or attempted to leave that institution since he had been first placed there early in the week. The doctor could not say how the story originated, but was satisfied that there was nothing in it.

The Lenten Season.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent. Special services were held in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. At St. George's there was a communion service at 8:30 a. m. matins at 11 o'clock and in the evening the litany and a special Lenten address was given.

THE CITY

Pawnbrokers and Sec
ers Protest Against

A MESSAGE TO

City Solicitor Will Go to
Water Rights Appli
Standing Committee—
Other Business Transac

His Worship the Mayor, Deau, Achue, Talbot, were present at the regular meeting of the city council last night, held at the City Hall, and the health officer and Chief Clerk present to give information regarding their respective duties.

The following patriotic address was unanimously passed by the Mayor sent Col. Otter an adjournment. Moved by Alderman McInnes, with pleasure of the Council by Lord Roberts, of the British forces in the field, the congratulations conveyed to Col. Otter, the behavior of the Canadian (which this city contributed) at the final engagement. The city solicitor advised that the Littleton, Fraser, gold fields offered to give for five years of the right city of Spokane claim for the company claimed, but the company claimed to mine the lease at any five years upon giving two. This is objectionable, but not make any further offer. Mr. Abbott further directed the council to the very of the right of way of "Sheep Creek," writes Mr. up before the Lieutenant council on the 7th of the fact that looked into this matter there are two or three ones opposing the city's and it advisable that I should down to the coast to look a trip of this kind is by the law which defines would ask the council to give this by resolution, with the fact that I shall be paid for my expenses and see above my regular salary.

"I may say that the companies above mentioned together and secured the E. P. Davis, C. C., one of the counsel of the coast, the matter should be voted into before the Lieutenant council. "I am presuming that thoroughly made up of Sheep Creek water is all because not only will the sense of this application cure the water. Parties have litigation with some companies before our secured. Mr. King, of wrote a strong protest against the water. The light and water." The hand goods presented a repeal of certain clauses concerning second-hand, recently passed by the council, complained of are 13, 14, 15, strict record to be kept transacted for the use of the petitioners think it objected to show a relation in business only and a Mr. Silverstone, who asked to address the gentleman asked that of pawnbrokers by-law be altered. As it is at present vents him from doing thought an alteration which would suit all. Mr. Rae gave notice that a by-law at the next council amending the clause complained of, and also a by-law relating to second-hand mentioned.

The reports of the fire the health and relief mittens and the board no other recommendation payment of sundry accounts, fire, water and light \$2,010.75; health and of works, \$61.50. None for special mention. The tender of the Y. company for a car \$4.50 per cord being the others put in, was accepted. Alderman McInnes wrote the council offer information concerning forthcoming issue of the directory for \$15 per page will supply all necessary statistics, figures, etc. will have to be free of Alderman Dean's money city solicitor to go water rights question reasonable sum for the approval of the matters referred to better were allowed to sent until a city agent There being no other posed of, the council m.

UNDESIRABLE

(Slavonian Laborers Engaged at Duluth) Considerable curiosity Monday when it between 25 and 30 Slav reached here by the and that they had from Duluth. The of many of the citizens was considerable body of people who had been brought for in the properties were met at the the members of the, sorted to the hall of bit avenue. It was

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