

Lining Stocks

Redden-Jackson Company... F. O. Cox 494... C. G. Clough... and Moretz & Neal.

FEATURES.

firm yesterday, with a standard stock... under 50 cents... Judges predict \$1... future... best buy in the market during the day... Novelty continues... and was largely... offered yesterday at Park was firm in the... in it.

Table of stock prices including Mill Creek, Montreal Gold, Mugwump, Nelson, Noble Five, etc.

for Today.

Table of stock prices for today including Lone Pine, Golden Gate, Princess, etc.

Columbia Townsite.

May, 1898.

October, 1898.

S. S. Railway Addition

Rossland

on Rossland Real Estate.

W. A. Rossland

Redden-Jackson Co.,

and Liability.

Brokers and Broke's.

J. L. PARKER,

Mining Engineer

arker & Co

Engineers

okers

stock will find it to

go forward same

OPINION SOLICITED.

The week just ended has

been a week of unusual

activity. Transactions

have been of unusual

volume and confidence,

growing opinion that

it is carried on

in a healthy and

will continue

stable results. The

Republic property has

risen in the value of

now hard to obtain at

has risen to 50 cents,

and active demand at

prices having been paid

lock, and since refused

all worth watching, and

soon reach 20 cents or

ens, after the sharp

advancing, is now rather

Novely, Evening Star,

and Golden Crown

writes, and some of the

McKinney stocks show

advance from their

On the Waterloo, it

is reported, and

is generally better

feeling in prices.

Following stocks, subject

to the following:

Morrison, 18

Smuggler, 9

Winnipeg, 6

Butte & Boston, 11

Lone Pine, 1000

Butte & Boston, 1250

Mark Tapley, 1000

Tom Thumb, 1000

Republic, 1000

Spokane & Buffalo

Trump, 1000

arts on mines a specialty.

Rossland, B. C.

Y.M.I.R. B. C.

Assistant resident engineer

of Ymir office.

Grogan

OCK MARKET.

good demand yesterday

(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

SPOKANE WANTS A SMELTER.

Spokane is nothing if not ambitious, and leaves no stone unturned that will assist in her aggrandizement. She sits like a queen on her throne on the banks of the Spokane river, and is surrounded on all sides by a rich mining and pastoral country that must needs pay her willing tribute by reason of her superb location, her enterprise, her wealth and her energy. Spokane has made considerable money out of her mining, farming and pastoral investments. Her citizens have an overweening ambition and are bent on making Spokane a smelting center. It seems that James J. Hill, the president of the Great Northern railway, who, by the way, is a native of Canada, has been asking the Spokane people if they had ever tried to establish a smelter there. He further remarked if they would provide the smelter he would furnish the transportation. It was further said by Mr. Hill that he believed the time was ripe when it was to the interest of Spokane to establish the smelting industry in that city. The Spokesman-Review, in commenting upon the smelting question, says:

"If Mr. Hill will give the word, Spokane can be made one of the chief smelting centers of the United States. He indicates a desire to do this. He realizes, of course, that if ores from the north & northern branch would haul them from the mines to Spokane." His main line would carry the fuel to the smelter, and he would also have the long haul on the bullion from the smelter to the distant refinery.

"Mr. Hill also comprehends the grave responsibility, if smelters are not established here, of the smelting industry being firmly established across the line. Already successful smelters are established at Nelson and Trail, and plans are formulated for another in the Boundary Creek country. A large part of the ores of the mineral belt along the international boundary will not pass to the distant smelters of the United States and if smelters are not erected here, these ores will go to the local smelters of Southern British Columbia, and the tonnage will pass to the Canadian Pacific."

The ambitious plans of Spokane are all right so far as smelting the ores of the territory in Washington and the adjoining states that are tributary to her are concerned. The smelting industry, however, of Southern British Columbia is established on a firm footing. There are smelters at Pilot Bay, Golden, Trail and Nelson. The active ones are those at Nelson and Trail. The others are lying idle. The one at Golden, we understand, will shortly be put to work. Smelters are to be erected at Cascade City and Grand Forks, and at other points where they may be needed.

The cheap coke of East Kootenay is a tower of strength to the smelting industry, and the conditions are becoming more favorable, and the smelting industry is on a firm and enduring footing here so far as the copper-gold ores are concerned. This is so much the case that there is not the least fear that any of this class of ore will be sent to Spokane or anywhere else for treatment in the future.

With the silver-lead ores it is different. The smelters of the United States, and particularly those around Omaha and Denver, must have the silver-lead ores of this section to mix with their dry ores, and where they contain over 50 per cent lead will smelt them for nothing, and where they contain between 40 and 50 per cent a nominal charge of \$1 per ton is made, with an increasing charge as the percentage of lead becomes smaller. Besides this there is a market for lead around Omaha and other points. It is turned into white lead, shot, sheet lead and other of the manufactured products of lead. The import duty on lead collected by the United States is less when it is in the ore than when it is in the shape of pig lead. Therefore the producers of silver-lead ores of the Slovan find it to their advantage to send their product to the smelters in the United States for the following reasons:

First—Because the cost of smelting is less there than it is here.

Second—Because there is a market for the lead.

The reason why the Kootenay smelters have not so far made a success of the smelting of silver-lead ores is because there are no dry ores here to mix with them so that they can be economically reduced. The second reason is that there is but little market for the lead after it is produced, because there are no plants in which the raw lead can be turned into the manufactured products of lead.

In time there may be dry ores found here and factories erected for the manufacture of white lead, etc., but until this is done it is to be feared that much of the silver-lead ores of the Kootenays will be sent to Colorado and Nebraska for treatment. We greatly fear that the same things that militate against the smelting of silver-lead ores in the Kootenays would have a like effect at Spokane. There they have so far no dry ores available. Besides this there are no factories for the manufacturing of white lead, etc. It is to be feared that the silver-lead ores would be sent past the city of Spokane, as they are at present, to points where they are needed in the reduction of dry ores. These and other matters will have to be considered before the people of Spokane erect their smelter. The scheme might be a success, but if this is achieved it will take years of time and the expenditure of a vast sum before the goal sought for is reached. In the meanwhile our smelting industry will have been well established that nothing can wrest it from us.

BLACKBALLING OF HON. JOSEPH MARTIN.

Hon. Joseph Martin, the attorney-general of the Province, has been blackballed by the Badminton Club of Victoria, and publicity has been given to the fact through the press. The action of this island club will certainly not in the slightest degree affect Mr. Martin's popularity in his constituency or in the Province, and it is doubtful if it will greatly disturb his slumbers. He has had worse rubs in his political life than a left-handed blow from a body of men who allow political or personal rancor to dictate such a course of conduct. The Badminton Club may be regarded as the citadel in which the old-time element has entrenched itself after all the other fortifications have been won by the invading forces of recent immigration. And from this point of questionable vantage the men who, but a few years back, controlled the province and deputed themselves into the fancy that they were guiding its destinies, survey with amazement and aversion the victorious advance of those whom they regard as enemies and interlopers. The ability and energy displayed by Mr. Martin naturally mark him out as a Vandal leader who deserves and incurs their strongest hostility. In this light the blackballing of the attorney-general was a distinct compliment to his force of character and administrative ability.

CHINESE DISMEMBERMENT.

From the utterances of the leading British papers it is evident that the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire has already been begun, and the only question now to be considered is what power will obtain the largest share. It will be a sort of land-grabbing game, which will be an exemplification of the sentiment contained in the verse written by Wordsworth, which reads as follows:

"The good old rule sufficeth them the simple plan, that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can."

There may be trouble over division of the remnants, as predicted by Lord Charles Beresford, but that the empire is to be cut into strips is now certain.

The contest for supremacy of the trade of China is one in which the chief nations of the world have long contended. Great Britain has won the prize in this respect, and her merchants have made colossal fortunes in traffic with the Celestial empire. The end of the struggle for territory is not yet, but when geographers commence to make new maps of what is now known as the Chinese empire, it is certain that Great Britain will not be shown as having the smallest share. She will win in this as she has in the matter of securing the lion's share of the trade.

REGULATING ASSAYERS.

One of the commendable acts of the last legislature was the passage of an act regulating the practice of assaying. The act in brief provides for the bi-annual institution of examinations under government for efficiency in the practice of assaying and "other kindred subjects as may be deemed advisable;" and after the expiration of two years, from the 1st of March, 1899, no one not holding a government certificate of efficiency will be allowed to practice as an assayer in the Province; but in order to save the annoyance of undergoing a test of this kind provision is made that any person applying for a certificate of efficiency on satisfying the duly appointed examiners that he has passed a course of practical analytical or assay work in any school of mines or college in Canada, Great Britain or Ireland, shall be entitled to receive such a certificate on recommendations of the examiners; or, in other words, the government certificates will be granted to all applicants able to present satisfactory credentials.

No one can complain of the provisions of this act. Its effect will be to weed out the incompetent and to keep in the business those who are qualified to carry it on. It will have the effect, too, of protecting the public from impositions that are sometimes far reaching. A great deal depends on the accuracy of assays, and the public will be protected from what has been a form of fraud on the part of those who are poorly grounded in the profession.

The Mining Record, in speaking of this matter, regrets that it will be two years before the act will go into effect. This journal suggests that it would be a wise move to have similar laws applying to the professions of mine managers and mining engineers.

We heartily concur in the suggestion, and if any one needs proof of the necessity of such a course all he will have to do is take a trip around the camp and observe the many monuments of incompetency in tunnels where there should be shafts, and other burrowings which are the work of incompetent engineers. These burrowings had they been made by moles would, in some instances, have attained better results. Some of them seem to have been made simply for the purpose of making subterranean excursions through the country rock, as they are of no use whatever for mining purposes. They were planned without knowledge of geology, mineralogy or any other ology, and executed without the least practical knowledge of mining. In making these workings, which are extended in divers directions, without apparently any set purpose,

thousands of dollars of the money of individuals and stockholders has been spent. Had examinations been necessary at the time the individuals who projected and carried out these plans for sinking money in fruitless work, were carrying on operations those in charge never could have passed, as a few queries would have shown how utterly incompetent they were. The public should be protected from the incompetent mine managers and engineers, just as much as it is from quack doctors or poorly informed assayers.

A CANADIAN MINT.

British Columbia, through her legislature, has declared herself in favor of the establishment of a mint in Canada. In the same breath the declaration is made that this province is the most suitable place in which the mint could be established and maintained. The resolution provides that a humble address be directed to His Honor, the lieutenant-governor, requesting him to communicate with the Dominion government, urging upon that government the desirability of the establishment at the earliest possible date of a mint, such mint to be established in the Province of British Columbia.

The resolution is the result of an agitation that has been going on for some time in favor of the establishment of a mint. About the only opposition to the plan came for awhile from the Canadian Bankers' association. At the last annual meeting of the Bankers' association, held in Toronto five months since, the president in his address favored the establishment of a mint, and his views met with the general approval of the association. This shows that even the bankers are in favor of the measure.

Canada produces gold, silver, copper and nickel, the essentials for coinage of money of the several denominations. A considerable proportion of the coin at present in circulation is of British and American make. The subsidiary silver and copper money that is coined under the authority of the government is made in England. It is claimed in defense of this plan that it can be coined cheaper in Great Britain than it can be here. The same could be said of all the work that is done in Canada. It could be done cheaper in England because wages are lower there. This fact would not justify the giving of the work that is now done here to the toilers of England.

This country now has a population of about 6,000,000. It is large enough, important enough, has patriotism enough to desire to have its own distinctive coins, and feels that it has got far beyond the stage when it should be compelled to have in circulation money made by other countries. These are some of the sentiments that lie at the bottom of the agitation for a mint; that these reasons will be potent enough, within a very short time, to bring about the establishment of a mint now seems certain. British Columbia seems to have the best claims to have the mint located within her confines. This is so because she produces more of the precious metals than any other of the provinces of the Dominion.

RENEW THE AGITATION.

The Dominion parliament will be in session on the 17th of March, and the important question of the betterment of the condition of the silver-lead interests of the Slovan should be brought to its attention in so able a manner that favorable action will be taken. It will be remembered that President Buchanan, of the Kaslo board of trade, was sent to Ottawa by the boards of trade of Kootenay last year to lay before the government the question of the United States import duty on Kootenay silver-lead ores, and other questions affecting them. President Buchanan arrived in Toronto only a short time before parliament adjourned, and, as the government seemed cold toward and not disposed to act in the matter, he urged that a commissioner be appointed to inquire into the subject, and to suggest such remedies as to the members seemed proper to the parliament that is now about to convene. No action was taken on this suggestion. It is said that the ministry is now much more favorable than it was to take action. This is because considerable light has been thrown upon it by the discussion that has been in progress almost ever since in the newspapers. It is a question of paramount importance to the Kootenays, and the Dominion government should lend its best energies to aid in the establishing and maintaining of the industry of smelting of silver-lead ores here. It should aid all in its power in the establishing of factories so that lead could be turned into its manufactured products. In addition to this legislation should be shaped as much as possible to the end that there could be built up markets abroad for our lead and its products.

The agitation of last year on this matter should be renewed, and boards of trade should take action the same as they did last year. Besides this a commission should be sent to Ottawa so that the question may be properly presented to the government.

OLD RAILS USED.

A subject which would furnish the curious student of national development with much material for reflection is the history of railway enterprise in Canada, and it is a matter for doubt whether, as a result of his inquiry, he would not condemn the unscrupulousness more than admire the resolution of the promoters of our great railway undertakings. In the course of his investigation he would constantly be forced to ask himself the question, not how often had the country been victimized, but how often had it had the fortune to escape that fate; and the answer, it is feared, would leave either the honesty or the capacity of our parliamentary representatives in doubt. He would find that during the past quarter of a century the Dominion of Canada has been the paradise of rapacious corporations and political plunderers, who have worked in alliance to despoil the people. He would find that at length, so clearly did it become recognized that, in any negotiations between the Government and railway companies, the interests of the people were regarded as a secondary consideration, if, indeed, they were considered at all, that the word "deals," which came to be applied almost exclusively to such transactions, began to convey to the popular mind the idea of something inherently corrupt. Nor would he discover that, until within a very recent period, there had been any general revolt throughout the country against this pernicious condition of affairs. Political morality had reached such a low ebb that the people felt the effort to bring about a better state of things to be too great for them to undertake. When they did finally begin to assert themselves and to insist that their revenue and estates should be properly and honestly administered they found it difficult to convince their plunderers that they were alive to the situation and powerful to defend themselves. When, however, the conviction was at length forced upon their understanding that the days of open spoliation had passed, it brought about simply a change of methods, not of principles, and it is doubtful if this change were for the better. Craft and dissimulation, extravagant promises, professions of consideration for the public interests, were among the arts now employed to conceal the motives which actuated them in their dealings with the people, and these arts have been employed with a success very little short of that which attended the old time system of open and avowed corruption.

An instance of this triumph of artifice and duplicity is not far to seek. Of all the railway lines which have received the endorsement and financial backing of the Canadian people the Crow's Nest Pass road is the best illustration of a charter having been obtained by the exercise of these arts; it is likewise the best illustration of utter disregard paid to solemn pledges and to the public interest. It is, in addition to this, the road of all others in the Dominion from which the people have obtained nothing like value for their outlay.

At the time the charter was obtained the Canadian Pacific Railway company was content to make any promises and to subscribe to any conditions which might secure to it an enormous subsidy and at the same time give it virtual control of this important entrance to the British Columbian gold regions. It was then that its management exhausted their store of patriotic protestation, and that their hired press, in a frenzy of simulated loyalty, warned the Canadian people against handing over to alien companies privileges which, they asserted, national sentiment and business prudence should dictate to them to preserve to themselves. This grandiloquent plea for the C. P. R. had its effect, and by the extravagance of its promises the Canadian Pacific company chloroformed the public into acquiescence with the award by a government which it itself controlled. The charter was accordingly given amid the acclaims of hired applauders and with pardonable expectations on the part of the people.

The history of the construction of this road will some day be written, and it will furnish unpleasant though, perhaps, useful reading. To build it the people of Canada gave the C. P. R. the enormous subsidy of \$11,000 a mile, and in view of this grant and the unstinted promises and professions made by the company they had reason to look for unusual excellence in the material furnished and the service to be given. They had their own people would obtain whatever advantages might flow from the work of building the line. Instead, however, of what they had naturally and reasonably hoped for they find a road constructed with inferior material and rushed through with the sole object of putting money in the pockets of the company and its hangers-on. The tales of ill-treatment of Canadian workmen and of lives sacrificed to the cupidity of this corporation are still ringing in the ears of the people of the Dominion. So great did the evil become that finally the government had reluctantly to interfere and order an investigation, while the C. P. R. company itself was compelled to make promises of amendment, which, however, were simply intended to quiet the public mind until they were in a position to ignore popular indignation. But it is not only in the treatment of its men that the company has swerved from its obligation to the people who so liberally subsidized it. A fact which is not generally known, and which is sufficient in itself to brand this company as recreant to every profection which it made to the people at the time it obtained the charter for the

road, is that old rails from the mountain division of the main line were used and the new rails, ordered ostensibly for the Crow's Nest Pass road, were laid on the Mountain division. Other applicants for the charter were prepared to lay new rails and furnish a safe highway, but specious promises and simulated loyalty carried the day, and the Dominion has reaped the reward of its credulity and patriotism, which is this imperfect road built, owned and operated by the C. P. R. with the money of the people.

We contend that the Canadian people did not give the Canadian Pacific Railway company \$11,000 a mile to build a road with second-hand rails. In any dealings which the Laurier government may have with the C. P. R. during the approaching session of parliament, these facts should be kept steadily in view, and the administration should extend its future favors to this corporation with the clear recognition that wherever this company can employ deception or exercise duplicity it will do so.

CHURCH EXEMPTION.

The bill before the Ontario legislature for the exemption of church property is the cause of considerable excitement just now in the cities of that province. The faithful church-going community is up in arms, and is making a good fight against the bill. Toronto, the city of churches, is the chief centre of the agitation, and at public meetings and congregational assemblies resolutions adverse to the bill are being formulated for transmission to the government, and delegations are being appointed to impress the members of the cabinet with the seriousness of the results which will probably flow from the adoption of such a measure. There is much reason in their contention that the church, apart from its usefulness as religious teacher, is deserving of public recognition and support on the ground that it is an active agent in the building up of good citizenship. This plea can, however, be carried too far, and probably is in Toronto. In that city there are very few of the churches which are not heavily burdened with debt, and many of them would be unable to exist at all if taxation were imposed. The struggle against the imposition of taxation is, therefore, a simple struggle for existence. That a cry from such a source should be considered is questionable. By their impudence in getting into debt they have shown their unfitness to exist at all. If they were merged with stronger congregations they would bring an increase of strength to their new place of worship and would make it not only possible but right that they should assist in defraying the expenses for those privileges which they enjoy in common with the rest of the community. It is not a Christian virtue, and certainly not a virtue in a head centre of Christian teaching, to lay up treasures of silver and gold. If, therefore, a church is able to pay its taxes, it should do so; if it is not, it has no excuse for separate existence in this country possessing a multitude of religious institutions.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

It is evident from the rising temperature and the mixed rain and snow, storm and sunshine, that spring is coming; that is, our short spring that only stays with us a brief time and then we have summer. Practically there are only two seasons here—the wet and the dry. The snow begins to lie upon the ground about the 7th of November and remains until the 7th of April. This gives us about five months during which the valleys and mountains are enveloped with a white covering of snow. Then there ensues a month of alternate rain storms and sunshine. So it may be said that the winter lasts for six months. Then there ensues a month of vernal-like weather, and suddenly the sun sends down his rays with intensity for three or four months. Then follows a visible decrease in the heat, and finally rains comes down, followed by small furies of snow during October, and then we are in November again and the snow comes to stay for a period of five months. This is about the way the seasons wax and wane with us here on the misty mountain tops.

It is not an unpleasant climate. There are far worse in many sections to the south and west of us. Take Manitoba, for instance, where the weather is often 40 to 50 below zero for long periods, and where there is actual suffering from the intense cold. Then there is Montana, parts of Idaho and the two Dakotas, where the blizzard sometimes reigns for weeks, and during this period causes many deaths, so great is the fury of the storm and so intense is the cold. There is scarcely a day in the year here when one cannot work out of doors, and, taken altogether, our climate will compare favorably with that of many sections where the people boast of the mildness of their weather.

The third session of the American mining congress is to be at Milwaukee, Wis., next August. The first was in Denver, Colorado, July, 1897; the second, Salt Lake City, Utah, July, 1898. Several of the largest smelters throughout the country are reported about to consolidate with a \$50,000,000 capitalization. It is understood that as between the combine and the smelting establishments not included therein, existing arrangements regarding interchange of business, etc., will not be disturbed.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Meagre Appropriations Have Half Starved Them.

NO COAL FOR FURNACES

The Board of School Trustees of Rossland Have Always Had "A Hard Road to Travel." The Appropriations Made by the Province.

The board of school trustees of Rossland have always had a hard road to travel. The appropriations made by the provincial government in the past have been so meagre that in many respects the schools have been starved, and indeed they have been so cramped for want of fuel that they have had to close school. The trustees consist of Ald. O. Lalonde, chairman; S. Fortschak, secretary, and H. B. McCraney. The government pays the salaries of the nine teachers and gives the trustees \$450, or \$50 a year for each class for incidentals expenses. The salaries range downward from \$80 per month to \$50 per month, or 12 months of the year, so that the highest salary is \$600 per annum, and the lowest \$600 per annum.

The \$450 appropriation has to pay for fuel, toilet arrangements, which alone costs \$10 per month and all other incidental expenses. It is of some interest to know that out of this appropriation of \$450 for incidentals, \$102 had to be paid out for wood alone in December, and since January, \$205 worth of coal has been consumed in the 5-7-11 school alone, making for a trifle over one-third of school term a total of \$307, or more than two-thirds of the whole appropriation for this one item alone, leaving only \$143 to cover all other expenses for the term and the cost of fuel for two-thirds of the term. It is necessary to provide water, soap, brushes, mops and many other items, but all has been supposed to be done with a meagre appropriation of \$90 per month for nine school rooms.

A short time ago matters became so bad that drastic measures had to be taken. The authorities in Victoria knew nothing of severe weather, and have no idea of what it costs to heat a school-room, with the thermometer 15 to 20 degrees below zero, and they kicked. Fortunately for Rossland the board of trustees was just as independent as the government, and when the appropriation was exhausted the board demanded more. The board had no power to purchase anything, school was closed for want of fuel, and the chairman notified Dr. Pope, superintendent of education, and Hon. Joseph Martin, then acting minister of education, while Hon. J. Fred. Hunt was seeking re-election, of the action of the board. Within a few hours a telegram came back authorizing the board to purchase fuel, and the schools were reopened next day, and since then there has been no trouble, but the main cause of the difficulty, the insufficiency of the appropriation, still remains, and the board is constantly begging for funds.

The present government has proved to be more reasonable than the late one, and has not either bulldozed or insulted the board, and drawn down on their heads the wrath of the Rossland board. The late government did that, and got such a letter back that they drew in their horns and apologized. During the late session Attorney-General Martin intimated to James M. Martin, the member for Rossland that before long the cities of the province would have to take the public schools off the hands of the government and manage them themselves in the same way that Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo do, with a capitation grant of \$10. Mr. Martin told the attorney-general that Rossland would do that if the government would erect another school building like the one on the hill first. But the attorney-general winked the other eye.

The following are the teachers now employed in the Rossland schools, but another will have to be added soon. The teachers are given in the order of their divisions: W. A. Blair, principal; Miss J. McQueen, Miss M. L. Moffatt, Miss Margaret M. Burns, Miss M. Walker, Miss E. L. Renwick, Miss A. L. Noble, Miss K. N. Fraser, and Miss Edith Macfarlane. These teachers have proved themselves efficient, and have placed the standard of the Rossland schools so high that they have no fear of the visit of the provincial inspector next week.

STENOGRAPHER BEATEN

The Full Court Orders Mr. Jones to Furnish the Notes.

Suitors Relied on Him For Transcripts of His Official Notes and Are Entitled to Them.

Victoria March 11.—The full court today gave judgment on the appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Drake on Pender vs. the War Eagle, refusing to order Stenographer Jones to deliver a transcript of his notes in the case, which he withheld on account of the department disputing the amount of his claim for pay. The full court reversed the decision, their judgment concluding as follows: We have nothing to do with the dispute which has arisen between Mr. Jones and the attorney-general's department with respect to compensation, and it must be obvious that no suitor's right to a transcript of the notes, such as they now asked for, can be prejudiced in consequence of any such dispute. In sitting and acting in the court at Rossland as official stenographer Mr. Jones in effect, held himself out to the suitors of the court as having been duly appointed, and there is no reason to believe that the suitors thought otherwise; hence they must have relied upon him for transcripts of the notes taken by him in their several cases if they should need them. The result of what has been said is that the appeal must be allowed, and following the usual rule, with costs.

CECIL RHODES PRESENCE.

Aroused Painful Emotions in the Breasts of the Members of Reichstag. Berlin, March 11.—The reichstag today adopted the colonial estimates, including those of the administration of New Guinea, which in pursuance of a recent agreement, arrived at with the New Guinea company, becomes a German protectorate. Cecil Rhodes was among those who listened to the debate during which the question of his presence in Berlin was raised. Dr. Von Buchak, director of the colonial department, said the negotiations relative to the Rhodesian railway traversing German East Africa had not reached definite results, but he added permission would only be granted under the fullest guarantee for German interests. Several members, including Herr Lieber, the centrist leader, commented upon the "painful emotion" aroused by the presence in Berlin of the prime mover in an undertaking unfriendly to Germany.