

## Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the  
ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.  
LIMITED LIABILITY.

## LONDON OFFICE.

C. J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street London.  
TORONTO OFFICE:

CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, LTD., 83 Yonge St.  
SPOKANE OFFICE:

ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room  
First National Bank Building.

## EASTERN AGENT:

EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY  
ROSSLAND MINER for all parts in the United  
States and Canada is Two and one-half Dollars a  
year or One Dollar and fifty cents for six months  
or all other countries Three and one-half Dol-  
lars a year—invariably in advance.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily, per month, by carrier..... 75c  
Daily, per month, by mail..... 60c  
Daily, per year, by carrier..... \$ 8.25  
Daily, per year, by mail..... 6.25  
Daily, per year, foreign..... 10.25

## WEEKLY MINER.

Weekly, per half year..... \$ 1.50  
Weekly, per year..... 2.50  
Weekly, per year, foreign..... 3.50  
Subscriptions invariably in advance.

## A TREACHEROUS PREMIER.

Now that he has shamelessly repudiated his pledge to repeal the two per cent tax, Premier Prior will have to reckon with the Provincial Mining Association, and in so doing he will have to face a condition that will probably result in his speedy and permanent retirement from British Columbia politics.

For the time being the premier may control a small majority of the legislature by his evil influences, but he can never hope to either control or cajole the patriotic and public-spirited men of which the Provincial Mining Association is composed.

The Association was organized because the stupidity and recklessness of the present as well as the preceding government had brought the mining industry to a condition far below the prosperity that is justified by our magnificent resources. The suggestion that it be organized was no sooner made than it was received enthusiastically in every district of the province. It has only been in existence a month or two, but in that short space of time thousands of the most patriotic and public-spirited citizens representing almost every walk of life have hastened to become members. They recognized the great need of such an organization because mining is rightfully the chief industry of the Province but that it cannot be expected to flourish so long as it is oppressed by inimical legislation.

At the Victoria convention of the association it was generally admitted that the two per cent tax was as bad as any burden now affecting the mines. The demand for its repeal was carried with a whoop. If it were not in the best interests of the mining industry and of the Province, why was this done? Surely the gentlemen who attended the convention knew what they were advising; and they certainly were actuated by nothing but the loftiest motives.

And the Premier agreed with them at the time and promised to accede to their demands.

But our bumptious premier now knows better. He knows more than all the men who attended the Victoria convention, and he as much as told them so the other day when he declared in the House that he did not intend to repeal this iniquitous tax.

The premier now stands a self-confessed traitor to the Provincial Mining Association, and, having burnt his bridges behind him, may be expected to give that organization a body blow whenever an opportunity occurs. The public may any day have sprung upon them by the government press some adroitly worded discussion calculated to breed dissension among the members of the association.

## CORNERED AT LAST.

The Victoria dispatches to The Miner about the ailing of the East Kootenay scandal in the legislature, may require a little explanation to those who are not familiar with all the circumstances.

Contrary to every principle of good government and in direct violation of the rights of the people, the Columbia & Western Railway, which is a part of the Canadian Pacific system, was allowed to select certain lands in East Kootenay. Pending the selection the government placed a reserve on the surface rights of the land. When the time expired for the selection of these lands by the railway company, a large area remained unselected. However, a little thing like that did not deter the rascals at Victoria from a deliberate attempt to hand over everything by a crown grant specially authorized by an order-in-council. The order-in-council was actually passed, and the crown grant was prepared and signed. It was afterwards cancelled because of the storm that was evidently gathering.

"At no time has there been a reserve on the coal and petroleum rights on provincial government land in East Kootenay. The chief commissioner of lands and works has been forced to admit this in

the House. Reserves, if any, only applied to the surface rights. Knowing this, and acting under the advice of the best legal and engineer talent available, a number of bona fide prospectors proceeded last summer to locate coal and petroleum on crown lands in the Flathead and Lodge Pole valleys. They have complied with every requirement of the law, but the commissioner of lands and works has persistently refused to accept the money that they have tendered for licenses, and, consequently, no licenses have been issued. The attempt to bluff these prospectors out of their rights and parcel the land out to the Victoria ringsters has failed in every respect. The locators are absolutely sure of their rights and stoutly refuse to be victimized by any such rascality.

Less than three months ago The Miner became aware of the real facts of the case and lost no time in exposing it from beginning to end. As a result the whole province became aroused, and honest men stand aghast at the rottenness of the present government.

The scandal has grown to be the feature of the present session of the legislature. The members had only just convened when John Oliver, the member from Delta district, brought the matter to the attention of the House. He was ruled out of order, but waited for a better opportunity. Within a few days he returned to the attack. He now has the commissioner of lands and works practically cornered and the government self-confessed conspirators.

Mr. Oliver's interrogatories to Chief Commissioner Wells were very much to the point, except that his questions referred to applications for "leases" instead of "licenses." The chief commissioner was foxy enough to take advantage of the mistake and easily answered in the negative. But this slip will be remedied within the next day or two. The next time Mr. Oliver goes after the chief commissioner, it will be to ask: "Have any applications been received for coal and petroleum LICENSES in blocks 4583 and 4594 in South East Kootenay?" The Miner is also informed that Mr. Oliver intends at the same time to ask the chief commissioner in the house why he (the chief commissioner) persistently refuses to issue licenses for coal and petroleum lands in the Flathead and Lodge Pole valleys to prospectors who have complied with all the requirements of the law. When these questions are answered the government will be in such a predicament that it would seem impossible for it to explain away the rascality that has crept into the affair.

It is highly gratifying to know that the government has been completely foiled in its attempt to sacrifice the rights of the people to the C. P. R. and the Victoria ring, but nothing can be done to repair the injury that has been inflicted upon the Kootenays by the failure of the government to grant the East Kootenay licenses and so afford an opportunity to break the fuel monopoly that now controls the district.

## MINE TAXATION.

On Tuesday last the Colonist published a timely contribution from A. C. Galt of Rossland on the subject of the two per cent tax, which will be found in another column. Mr. Galt makes a strong appeal to the legislature "to do a magnanimous act for once towards our greatest industry which has been enduring the greatest hardships for years past, and grant it a bonus in the shape of freedom from taxation for a few years."

Almost incredible as it may seem, the government organ actually listens to the appeal and admits the wisdom of adopting the course recommended. Mr. Galt may well feel pleased at having successfully stormed the citadel of the champion of prohibitive taxation.

It is, of course, too much to expect that the Colonist would capitulate gracefully. Accordingly we find that while it admits Mr. Galt's conclusion, it "absolutely disagrees with him on every one of his premises, and on the arguments he bases on them." The following quotation from the editorial will show the Colonist's reasoning:

"He says that 'the revenue derived from the mineral tax is but a drop in the bucket compared with the other items of revenue which the government realizes from the mining industry.' He speaks also of amendment to the two per cent tax to a tax on net profits, as reducing a revenue of under \$100,000 to a revenue of \$25,000, and then he says that doing away with this taxation altogether would be the 'end of the system of bleeding the industry to death which has heretofore prevailed.' These propositions are obviously inconsistent with one another."

The supposed inconsistency is made to appear by a palpable misquotation from the letter in question. Mr. Galt did not say that doing away with this taxation would be the end of the system of bleeding the industry to death, etc. What he did say was that "A bonus such as I have suggested would be taken to indicate the commencement of a new attitude of encouragement to the mining industry and the end of the system of bleeding the industry to death, etc." The fact of the matter is that in referring to the figures applicable to the tax Mr. Galt understated his case. The revenue derived from the two per cent tax dur-

ing the last fiscal year was far short of \$100,000, and was only \$84,077. The \$25,000 which Mr. Galt assumes to be approximately what the government would realize from a tax on net profits is undoubtedly a very sanguine estimate. We do not believe that a tax of even five per cent on the net profits of mining, under existing conditions, would realize \$10,000.

But whether the extent of the bonus would amount to \$100,000 or to only \$10,000 a year, it is certainly a comparatively trifling sum for the Province to shoulder in order to commence a new era of prosperity and to restore confidence to foreign capitalists.

## A TYPICAL B. C. LEGISLATOR.

The case of E. C. Smith, M. P. P. for South East Kootenay, is worthy of some attention, owing to his recent extraordinary change of front in provincial politics.

In a three-cornered fight at the last general elections, Mr. Smith managed to wriggle into the House as a Martinist. Little or nothing was heard of him until just previous to the opening of the present session of the legislature. The Prior government was in desperate need of support and hunting high and low for it. They found Smith, and, judging from what the coast papers have to say about it, Smith was quite willing to be discovered. As a result, an understanding was arranged between the administration and the man from East Kootenay, and Smith became a government supporter.

Of course Mr. Smith felt that it was incumbent upon him to make explanations, and he has done so in a column interview in the Victoria Times. According to that journal, "The forsaking of the Canadian Northern scheme by the premier satisfies Mr. Smith." However, he "realizes that the question of the coal and petroleum lands of his constituency will form a very important subject for debate this session." The Times continues:

"Mr. Smith says the government has not lifted the reserve on the lands, and no claims have been recorded. They are being staked, however, on a gigantic scale by a Spokane syndicate. The government, he says, seems to be agreeable to keeping the lands out of the hands of the C. P. R. This is perfectly in line with Mr. Smith's own views in the matter. The question then arises as to what is to be done with them. It is urged that the government is concerned in a scheme for making a grant to favorites, shutting out prospectors who located claims some time ago, but which were never granted owing to the reserve being placed on the lands. In throwing open the lands a grave danger is anticipated. There would, on the date proclaimed, be a rush of all rivals which might result in riots and possible bloodshed. His own proposal is that the reserve should not be lifted at all. He would prefer to have the land, which has been proved to be rich, held in perpetuity for the province. The mineral lands could be rented for a considerable term of years to a syndicate to work. There is a fine blending of cunning and chuzzle-headed ignorance in the foregoing quotations. If Mr. Smith is correctly reported, it is inconceivable that a community of intelligent people should elect such a man to represent them in the legislature.

Here is a case where a deliberate attempt has been made to steal thousands of acres of the most valuable lands in the Dominion of Canada. Foiled in their attempt to arrange this for the railway company, the Government now seeks by every possible subterfuge to prevent bona fide prospectors from attaining their legitimate and unquestionable rights. The government admits that there is no reserve on the petroleum and coal lands of East Kootenay, but persistently refuses to issue licenses for the same. Mr. Smith prattles about "no claims being recorded." He evidently does not know the difference between the regulations for acquiring coal and petroleum and the law concerning mineral claims. Then he refers to a "Spokane syndicate." If, as we believe there are, a large number of "wildcaters" now in East Kootenay making irregular "new locations," that has nothing to do with the government's delay in issuing licenses to Kootenay prospectors who have complied with all the requirements of the law. Mr. Smith either wilfully misunderstands the situation or he is hopelessly stupid.

The gentleman from East Kootenay is also afraid of "riots and possible bloodshed" if the "reserve" were removed. There is not the slightest possibility of anything of the kind happening. The reserve only applies to the surface rights, and in that particular district they are of no value to anybody except the holders of coal and petroleum licenses.

All this is but another instance of the terribly degraded conditions that exist in the legislative assembly. South-east Kootenay only needs justice under the present laws to become the scene of exceptional industrial activity and prosperity. It has more diversified resources and is easily the richest district in Western Canada. Yet in the last few years it has made little or no progress. Its vast areas of mineral, timber, grazing, agricultural and horticultural lands are practically untouched, simply because a corrupt and conscienceless government controls the destinies of the province.

In the face of all this how utterly despicable is the man who, representing such a constituency, will deliberately countenance and support such an appalling condition of affairs and then attempt to justify the action.

## ROSSLAND'S FUTURE.

Five years ago today The Miner had occasion to congratulate the people of Rossland because the total number of men employed in the Trail Creek mines amounted to 600. Everybody was happy and the future looked bright. But the mines were not then proved, and the district labored under many difficulties and disadvantages that no longer exist. Systematic mining had barely commenced. But two properties were developed to the 500-foot level. The idea of sinking to the deep levels had not been seriously considered. The extensive surface improvements that have been made since were then unplanned. Concentration was not thought of. Freight and smelter charges were then double what they are now. The banks had not decided to invest here as they have since, and there were only half the present number doing business in the camp. Oliver Durant then, as now, was asking a couple of millions for his undeveloped Idaho—the eastern extension of the Centre Star. Governor Mackintosh was in London raising the B. A. C. millions for the purchase and development of Rossland properties. Helme was doubling the capacity of the Trail smelter, extending the Columbia & Western railway to Robson and planning to build through the Boundary and the Okanagan to Idewater. Rosslanders were busy booming their own town and ad the whole of the Kootenay country. Copper was much lower than it is today, and there were no converters or refineries in the country. But there were no knockers about. It was the optimism of the people that made things go.

The progress of the Rossland camp since 1898 has been nothing short of phenomenal. But it never did have a fair show. With the exception of just two groups—Mackintosh's B. A. C. and the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate—the marvelous mineral resources in this neighborhood have been overlooked by investors of large capital. It takes much money to develop a mine to a dividend paying stage, and until that money is forthcoming, Rossland cannot expect to attain her proper place among the principal mining camps of the world. It is, however, very significant that success has attended every big undertaking in this camp. The few properties that have been properly opened up are certainly mines in the truest and best sense, and the time is near at hand when the output from them will astonish the country. Then we may expect a reasonable amount of attention from the large investors, and so bring many of the promising but only partially developed properties to the dividend paying stage.

Meanwhile, it is highly gratifying to know that this year will witness much more activity than usual among the partially developed mines. The Giant has once more renewed operations and is more than paying its way by shipments made from development work. The White Bear has all arrangements perfected to become a shipper, and is rapidly becoming a great mine. The mammoth Jumbo vein is to be extensively worked next month. About \$50,000 will be expended this year on the Spitzee. The Novelty will resume operations before the middle of next June. The Iron Mask people are getting in their assessments with a view to making that mine a large and steady shipper. The California, The Miner is assured, will start up as soon as Mr. Graves can spare the time from his interests in the Granby mines. The I. X. L. will resume as soon as Mr. Baker recovers from a severe attack of typhoid fever. There are also rumors of other properties starting up, but as no authentic information is obtainable, it probably would not be safe to count upon them doing anything.

It is particularly encouraging to see these many properties preparing to resume operations. None of the owners are over-burdened with money; some, in fact, experience a difficulty in paying their assessments, but they have an abiding faith in the camp and the pluck to back their judgment with whatever funds are available. These properties are of genuine merit and, although they are being developed slowly, are showing up better with every additional foot of work. They have already reached the stage where a little more work is all that is necessary to justify elaborate improvements and preparations for deep-level mining. When that time arrives capital will not be so tardy as it has been. Then will Rossland really come into her own and take equal rank with Johannesburg and Butte.

## A RECKONING NEEDED.

When Premier Prior stated in the House a few days ago that he did not intend to repeal the two per cent tax he was guilty of a deliberate breach of faith. He had promised the Provincial Mining Association to abolish this iniquitous tax. He subsequently received from practically every British Columbia newspaper hearty congratulations and no little commendation for the wisdom that he had manifested in the matter. These favorable comments have been flying about for the last two months, and the smug and bumptious colonel has maintained a cunning silence the while. The action is thoroughly characteristic of the man. Much as he may attempt to hide it, the premier's every action, while in the public eye, is that of a man whose sincerity is only a thin

veiler. He may momentarily succeed in making himself a "good fellow" in the passing show, but it does not require a close study of the man to see that his effusiveness is not the genuine article. Under the surface is a selfishness and repellent coldness that leaves but one impression, viz., that he views the public as a lot of "suckers" whom he hopes to use for his own particular benefit.

It now looks as though the premier will be made to pay dearly for his treachery. As we have already pointed out, he will have to reckon with the thousands of electors who are members of the Provincial Mining Association. It lies within the power of the association to put an end to his political existence at the next elections. Meanwhile the Opposition will give him many a bad quarter of an hour in the House. If the Opposition is really desirous of protecting the people against the treachery and rascality of the Prior government, it behooves them to prepare a thorough case against them during the present session. Prior should be brought to his knees over the question of inimical mine legislation, and Wells and his co-conspirators in the East Kootenay scandal should be thoroughly exposed.

## THE OPPOSITION'S CHANCE.

From the determined and systematic manner in which the Opposition is bombarding the Government with questions concerning the East Kootenay coal and petroleum scandal, it is evident that Mr. McBride and his followers are bent on seeing justice done to the bona fide prospectors who have spent considerable time and money endeavoring to secure licenses from the Crown. This is as it should be. Seeing that the government is so corrupt and indifferent about the rights of the people and the advancement of the mining industry of the Kootenays, it is undoubtedly the duty of the Opposition to fight the matter out to the bitter end.

Mr. McBride now has the chance of a lifetime. He has the Government "dead to rights." There is enough evidence of rascality to quickly put the administration out of existence if the case is conducted with even ordinary care. As for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Opposition should find it an easy matter to forever drive him out of public life, if not out of the Province.

Mr. McBride and his political associates can sweep the country at the next elections if they do their full duty in the East Kootenay matter.

## NO EXCITEMENT; NO MONOPOLY.

The Miner sees no reason for the belief expressed in certain quarters that the removal of the government reserve to the surface rights of crown lands in East Kootenay will be followed by a stampede for land—a sort of Oklahoma rush.

The surface rights in the Flathead and Lodge Pole districts are of no value to anybody except those who own the underlying coal and petroleum rights. As the best of the coal and petroleum has already been staked by prospectors who cannot be beaten out of their rights, there is not even the possibility of an excitement arising there about anything. The land in question is very mountainous, there are no agricultural or grazing areas, and the whole country is covered with a dense growth of underbrush and trees of various sizes. It presents a forbidding prospect to the ordinary settler. However, this is not a matter of great interest to the general public. What chiefly concerns Kootenians is: How much longer will the metalliferous mines of Southern British Columbia have to remain at the mercy of the grasping monopoly of the Crow's Nest collieries?

If the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had done his duty last year and promptly granted licenses to prospectors who had complied with all the requirements of the law, the monopoly would have been broken by now.

It is up to the Opposition now to make the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works do his duty. The Opposition have it within their power to do this.

## A CHANGE IMPERATIVE.

If the Crow's Nest Coal company, now monopolizing the coal and coke supply for the magnificent mining and smelting industry of the Kootenays and Boundary, had set a course to deliberately make itself obnoxious, greater success could scarcely have crowned its efforts than has been secured by the line of action followed.

Charges have not been wanting that the frightful disaster at the coal mines last summer was occasioned by neglect of precautions, the adoption of which would have averted the catastrophe to human life and the setback which the industries of the country received through the temporary cessation of coke supplies. Then there was an advance of 25 cents in the per ton price of coke. Following this the company had an embargo with its employees, which was settled when approached in a businesslike manner although not until the smelting industry was almost paralyzed. The company having given the country another setback, followed its precedent of increasing the price of

coke. We may expect, in view of this sequence, that each time the coke ovens are shut down the coal company will turn the screw a little harder on the consumers of coke just to add zest to the bitter pill which the country has to swallow through the cessation of the supplies so essential to the operation of the mining and smelting industry.

The implied contract with the public when the Crow's Nest Coal company secured its enormous acreage of choice coal lands was that fuel was to be furnished at a reasonable figure. The company, however, is absolutely indifferent as to its obligations in this respect.

There is no guarantee against further exactions, and the policy of the monopoly has been demonstrated so clearly and unmistakably in the culminating advance in coke, that a government must be worse than blind that would lend its aid to such an institution. Yet this is exactly what the Provincial government is doing when it withholds licenses to provincial coal lands in East Kootenay.

## KOOTENAY'S MISREPRESENTATIVES.

The Kootenays are represented in the provincial legislature by W. C. Wells of Northeast Kootenay, E. C. Smith of Southeast Kootenay, John Houston of Nelson, Robert Green of Slokan, Tom Taylor of Northwest Kootenay, and Smith Curtis of Rossland.

Of this number, W. C. Wells, E. C. Smith and John Houston are supporting the Prior government, although at the last elections they posed as "friends of the people."

Wells did not have to dissemble so much as the other two because of the C. P. R. influence in his district. To have the C. P. R. behind you in Northeast Kootenay means election; without it a candidate has never been successful in the district. It is, therefore, not so surprising to find the member for that district doing what he does for the railway and the other big corporations; nor is it surprising that he should force his way into the Dunsmuir and Prior cabinets and remain there.

E. C. Smith was elected as an Oppositionist and remained so until the opening of the present session, when, by some mysterious influence, he "dropped" to the Government. From the way the Nelson News tries to excuse this act of treachery to Southeast Kootenay, it looks as though the Crow's Nest coal monopoly had a lot to do with it. However, there will soon be a day of reckoning for Mr. Smith, if we may believe reports as to the feeling in Southeast Kootenay that has arisen over his change of front.

Wells may be an out and out corporationist, and Smith may sell out his constituency and his principles, but what is their position when compared with that of John Houston? The member for Nelson has sunk to the level of a professional politician. He was elected to represent a town that is practically dependent upon the prosperity of the mines of all the surrounding districts; yet he has deliberately joined the Government party and is silently standing by while the country is throttled by the coal monopoly, and he does nothing to induce the government to issue licenses to those of his constituents who are endeavoring to break the monopoly and so greatly advance the prosperity of every district in Southern British Columbia.

Messrs. Green, Taylor and Curtis seem disposed to do the right thing in this connection, but they are largely handicapped by the influence of the coast members who are too busy with their peasant politics to give much consideration to the welfare of the Kootenays. There is, however, a mass of evidence in the East Kootenay scandal sufficient to sweep the Prior government out of existence. It is easily available. There should be no difficulty in preparing the case against the Government. It should be done without further delay. Messrs. Green, Taylor and Curtis owe it to themselves and the Kootenays to see that the whole question is thoroughly threshed out and justice done to all.

The solon from East Kootenay would like to see all the coal and petroleum lands leased to one company! Heaven help the metalliferous mining industry if such a calamity were to happen. Fortunately, however, it is impossible because there is no law against the acquisition of coal and petroleum licenses in that district.

William Hayes Fisher, M. P., has resigned his post as financial secretary of the British treasury because he had accepted a bonus of shares in a financial syndicate which afterwards came before the courts under charges of wrongdoing. It was not suggested that Mr. Fisher had any responsibility for the suspicious course of the syndicate, and he explained in his statement to the house of commons that he actually lost money by his connection with it, but he felt that he could no longer hold his government position because of the shadow indirectly thrown on him. If Mr. Fisher had lived in British Columbia he would not have needed to carry so sensitive a conscience.

## Gene

## THE LAR

There is now down at Trout Lake about Cup and Nettie L. ore tons short of what the to have down before up, but the road co that it is impossible further than Ferguson that there is in the tons lying at Ferguson. It is reported at T deal is now pending of very promising mining Great Northern mou represented by George ger of the Ethel and Trout Lake, are said wishing to invest.

The construction t crew of men are now and repairing the La a view to having it shortly. The railway have Trout lake open from fire to six days gets through to Gerra. There is now not that a mail service bet enay points and the La will be inaugurated d season.

Negotiations are now for the establishment bank Trout Lake, f lights and a bill savir be three of the sube Trout Lake's progress ing summer.

The plans are now o Criterion stamp mill, will be started as soon W. B. Pool has be and Idaho, and D \$100,000. The propert Oyster-Criterion and are owned by McKay Beaton.

## THE SLO

The provincial gov \$35,252 on improvem 2322 last year.

Ruby silver has be first time in the Pay tunnel can be seen a wall a streak of this ore.

The road leading o towards Sandon is l miners from the Mont sters. The governmen pay later on.

P. J. Hickey, manag mine, has gone to Ne return about the end of The Paystreak prin shipped to Vancouver T. Lowery.

Indications are br summer for Silverton will return there in a same work at the Wal soon be started on the Fisher Maiden will shortly, and there is the Galena Farm will be op scale than last year. dam to the mill is o once, the intention b concentrator.

The impression tha that the Bousm stop zinc ore to the La owing to unsatisfact solely without four people settled on ter factory to the mini zinc ore is now going e are quicker.

H. B. Alexander s on the 20th inst, to op The Idaho-Consolid ted, with a capital of registered in Scotland. About a foot of c exposed on the Mete Connections were m tween the shaft and on the Ottawa.

The Payne was agal last week, sending o concentrates. The machinery for is being installed at boo this week.

The lessees of the four tons of ore on the trail to get in sh The ledge on the cresscent by the lessee now be undertaken shoot.

## EAST KO

There have been se the Northwest, looki enay horses during t a number purchased. enay Indians sold two for shipment and will more when their ho condition.

The Crow's Nest co rly open. In about 70 per cent work, but at Coal C condition of No. 3 a of No. 2 only about employed. No. 3 is rapidly than was o pump having been se The future of Cr brighter than it is no past it has enjoyed, it has always been p never was a time w reason to feel so g of the town. Ever ferity in the district ing in a manner th bute to the business town.

Foss & McDonald rock work for the Morrissey and have to Michel, where th a similar contract. be built at the latte worth and F. D. construct 125, and Pittsburg has receiv the whole number brick for the ovens are now overdue. The Kootenay Ce which has been ope ity of Steele for th