Routine Business

Occupied the Attention of the Board of School Trustees Last Evening.

Flags to Be Flying on All the Schools by May the 24th.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of school trustees was held last evening in the council chamber in the city hall, when matters of ordinary importance came up for consideration. In fact the business transacted was of a rather light character, and productive of but little animated discussion.

There were present Chairman Dr. Lewis Hall and Trustees Brown, Drury, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. Helen Grant and McCandless, Superintendent Eaton and assistant; Trustee Belyea being the absentee.

After the usual preliminaries a communication was received from L. Tait, principal of Victoria West school, asking for supplies for the Mission school, Victoria West. Referred to the supply committee with power to act.

Miss M. Williams, principal of the Girls' Central school, wrote directing attention to the necessity of improving the blinds in some of the divisions, and that cupboards be inaugurated in order that stationery, etc., may be conveniently stored. Attention was also directed to the unstable condition of the flagpole in the rear of the school. The principal also suggested that the telephone now used by the Boys' and Girls' schools and Collegiate Institute be placed in a more central position, Principal Paul's room being most convenient. The question of the blinds and cupboards was, on motion of Trustee McCandless, referred to the supply committee with power to act, while the telephone and flagpole matters were referred to the building and grounds committee.

Communications were received from Mrs. Pope on behalf of her daughter, and Mr. Brown accepting appointments on the teaching staff. Received and filed.

Mr. Bailey, janitor of Hillside avenue school, wrote asking for an increase of salary. Referred to the committee of management.

The secretary reported that the actual enrollment of pupils in the city schools during the past month was 2,390; the actual average enrollment 2,059.09. The report took the usual course after which a communication was read from Miss Laura Tingley, asking that her name be retained in standing application for an appointment on the teaching staff in the city. Received and filed.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., wrote asking permission for Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley's poems to be placed on sale in the public schools, in aid of the patriotic fund. Mr. Helmcken also offered to donate a flag to be placed at one of the schools.

Trustee McCandless, in speaking to the first portion of the communication, moved that this be received, and that Mr. Helmcken be notified that the board deemed it inadvisable to place the poems on sale in the public school. Mr. McCandless pointed out that while the object was a most admirable one, it would be improvident to comply with the request.

Trustee Drury concurred with the preceding speaker, as did Trustee Brown, who directed attention to the fact that there was a rule in the regulations dealing with this matter. He personally had no objections for the teachers to sell the poems privately if they so desired.

Trustee McCandless's motion being carried the same gentleman moved that the offer of Mr. Helmcken regarding the flag be accepted with thanks. Carried unanimously.

The finance committee recommended that a new type writing machine be purchased for the secretary's office, as the present one was absolutely unfit for use.

This provoked general favorable discussion, Trustee McCandless giving it as his opinion that an efficient machine could be secured for about $60, while Secretary Eaton stated that a high-price apparatus could be obtained from several dealers at a substantial reduction. Referred to the supply committee with power to act.

The finance committee further recommended the payment of accounts amounting to $203.80. Received and adopted.

Supt. Eaton reported as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have the honor to report as follows:

The complaint that one of the trustees had collected a larger stationery fee than the regulations permit proves, as I expected it would, to be unfounded. It would be much fairer and much more satisfactory every way if parents who are dissatisfied would present their grievance first to the teacher; and, failing satisfaction there, then make their complaint in a formal way to the board. I think it would be well if trustees would keep rule 14, section 8, of their own regulations in mind when these petty complaints are made, and advise the complainants accordingly.

It may be of interest to you to know that, with the present term's attendance, if the maximum fee were to be collected, the full amount for the year would be $900. But the amount actually collected will not exceed $750. That is, the stationery supplies for all schools can be bought by the teachers for $750, while if individual pupils bought their own supplies the aggregate cost would not be less than $2,000. So that the present system, besides being better for the schools, is very much cheaper for the parents. On the other hand, if the trustees were to furnish all such supplies, as they do the chalk, the aggregate cost would not exceed $600.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. EATON,
City Superintendent.

Trustee Brown explained how the subject came up, a parent having spoken to him regarding it, and he considered that it was only right that such questions be referred to the school board.

Superintendent Eaton remarked that the teachers felt aggrieved when complaints were made to the board which placed them under suspicion, even though it were ultimately ascertained that such were absolutely unfounded.

Trustee McCandless thought that the complainants should first refer the subject to the teachers, and if no satisfaction was obtained, then to bring it before the attention of the board. The explanation was received and filed.

On behalf of the building and grounds committee, Trustee Brown read a communication from J. H. Lawson for the Byrnes estate, offering the board the use of the vacant lot adjoining the Kingston street school for playground purposes, for the period of five years, with the privilege of purchasing the property, the price to be the city's valuation, amounting to $1,050. The board would be required to defray the tax charges and interest at 6 per cent.

Trustee Brown pointed out the most favorable nature of the offer and the conditions. It was equivalent to a five years' lease, while the annual cost for interest and taxes would amount to about $75. That these grounds were necessary was patent to every one.

Trustee Drury advocated looking into the question well before taking some definite step; "6 per cent. interest was certainly no snap." The board should also provide for the future, and it may be that a new building might some day be required in that quarter. He favored laying the communication on the table.

Trustee Brown replied that the present building will in all probability exist for all time, and whether the lot is secured permanently or temporarily, any extra buildings deemed necessary will have to be erected on it. Something must certainly be done in this matter. The present offer was immeasurably more favorable than the previous one, and any improvements erected on the lot would, in accordance with this proposal, redound to the benefit of the board.

Trustee McCandless favored looking into the matter further before taking action, and the communication was finally tabled, with the understanding that Mr. Lawson be notified that the matter would come up before the board at a future date for mature consideration.

Tenders for flagstaffs were also submitted throught Trustee Brown, and referred to the building and grounds committee, with power to act.

Trustee Brown, on behalf of the building and grounds committee, reported progress, and asked for an extension of time to consider the feasibility and conditions of renting grounds adjacent to the Victoria West school for play ground purposes.

Trustee McCandless's motion to allow Miss Watson of the Collegiate Institute permission to collect from the young ladies practising for the competition for Capt. Wolley's flag, in order to defray the expense of hiring a piano, evoked considerable discussion, inasmuch as the chairman remarked that he would have to rule it out of order as 48 hours' notice was not given, the chairman cited his authority from the regulations, but the section dealing with this matter was suspended, and the motion carried.

Trustee Mrs. Helen Grant offered to donate a flag to one of the schools, which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. John Piercy's offer of a flag was also accepted with thanks, as was that of Trustee McCandless, who casually remarked that it would be a good idea to have all the flags flying at the schools on May 24th.

Chairman Hall's resolution to ask the city council to allow the board the use of the rooms formerly occupied by the fire department staff in preference to the present apartment was carried with little discussion, although Trustee Brown advised the board to ascertain particulars as to the expense of refitting before committing themselves to any definite action.

After some further discussion of a private character the board adjourned.

A WARDNER ENGINEER

Tells How Prisoners Were Treated by United States Soldiers.

Washington, March 12.—L. J. Simpkins, electrical engineer at Wardner, Idaho, testified in the Coeur D'Alene investigation to-day. He said he did not participate in the riot, but soon after that event was arrested by a squad of United States troops who went about the streets aresting those persons pointed out by Bunkerhill mine spotters. Two spectators on the streets who stopped to see the soldiers and their prisoners were promptly arrested and put in with the other prisoners. The witness said one of the prisoners, a Swede, was taken with a fit, whereupon a negro soldier struck him senseless with the butt of his gun. The corporal of the guard came, and turning over the fallen man said: "I guess you fixed that fellow all right." Simpkins said one of the prisoners was robbed of $90.

One of Simpkins's recitals caused something of a sensation. He said he was taken from the "bull-pen" by a squad of four soldiers and marched to an open enclosure where he was placed with his back against a building. The soldiers stepped back and cocked their guns, apparently making ready to shoot him. At this point, he said, a high official of the Bunkerhill mine appeared, and said they had evidence enough to hang the witness or send him up for many years, but if he could tell who blew up the mill he would be turned loose. Simpkins said he protested that he did not know who the guilty parties were, and the effort to get evidence from him was finally given up.

Witness stated that at another time, while in the "bull-pen," a party came to him and said he was authorized by an official to offer him $10,000 to implicate two persons in blowing up the mill. The party said it did not matter much who were implicated, but the names of certain miners and the county assessor were given, as the most desired to implicate, for the purpose, witness said, of hanging them or getting them out of the country. He said he afterwards learned that the assessor had trouble with the Bunkerhill mine over their assessment.

Witness detailed an interview with an army officer, in which the latter declined to permit a priest to be summoned to one of the prisoners who was dying, and also refused to allow him to communicate with his partner as to the disposition of his property.

Douglas St. Extension

Action Against the British Columbia Electric Railway Dismissed With Costs.

Judgment Determined by Mr Justice Drake in the Supreme Court.

The following is the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake in the action of Yates and Corporation of Victoria vs. the British Columbia Electric Railway. The action was dismissed with costs:

This action is for a declaration that the defendants are bound to operate that portion of their tram line between the northern limits of the city and Hillside avenue, and for damages to Yates for not carrying him over such portion of the road, he suing as a ratepayer.

All the facts are agreed upon with the exception of the fact that the operation of this part of the road entailed a loss on the company, and therefore they closed it up to tram traffic. On this point Mr. Goward gave evidence which was uncontradicted.

The present defendants are successors to the original promoters, who made an agreement with the corporation on 20th November, 1888.

These gentlemen were incorporated as a joint stock company with limited liability, under the style of the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company.

In 1890 the company obtained a charter from the provincial legislature authorizing them to construct tramways connecting certain of the country districts with the tram system of Victoria, and in pursuance of these powers they constructed a tramway from the then existing termination of their line on Douglas street, on the northern boundary of the city, along Saanich road towards North Saanich. This line was only continued a short distance to a point at the junction of the Saanich road and Tolmie avenue, and traffic on portion of this line was discontinued on the 25th of April, 1898.

At the time the agreement before referred to was made between the promoters and the corporation, the northern limits of the city extended to a point on Douglas street which is parallel with the southerly boundary of lot 8 on the easterly side of said street.

On 23rd April, 1892, the territorial limits of the city were extended and included portion of the Saanich road, on which the company had laid their track in pursuance of their above mentioned charter.

On 26th December, 1893, the corporation passed a by-law renaming the portion of Saanich road so included as Douglas street extension.

On the 6th of April, 1894, the company obtained a private act, cap. 63, for the consolidation and confirmation of their rights, powers and privileges, and to change the name of the company to that of the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Limited.

The first section of the act ratifies the agreement of 20th November, 1888, and the corporation and company are thereby empowered to do whatever is necessary to give effect to the substance and intention of the provisions of the agreement; and they are respectively declared to have had power to do all acts necessary to give effect to the same, and the obligations created thereby; and that cluse 4 of the Street By-law, 1888, shall be binding on the company so long as they shall operate the said tramway, or so long as they shall exercise any of the powers or privileges of the company referred to in the agreement and by-law. Stopping here it is obvious that doubts existed as to the validity of the agreement, either on the ground that the corporation, or promoters, had no power to make it, or that some of the provisions were possibly ultra vires. If this view is correct all that this clause does is to confirm the agreement, not extend or make a new one, or impose any other conditions or stipulations than such as are found in the act.

The latter part of the section merely makes the agreement operative so long as the company are exercising their powers. The point taken by the corporation is that the company by this act and agreement are not permitted to abandon any portion of their line within the present city limits when once laid down and operated, but are bound to run cars at intervals of not more than thirty minutes under section 22 of the agreement; and that the schedule mentioned in the agreement "Douglas street to northern boundary of city limits," by the fact that at the time this act was passed the boundary had been extended so as to include that portion of the tramway which had been constructed outside of the city limits, must be held to cover this additional portion of the line. In other words, that the agreement must be read so as to include the extended limits within its operation.

An act of parliament must be construed like any other document. The question at once arises, what was the contract the promoters and the company entered into? That contract was limited to the northern boundary of the city, as it existed in November, 1888; and the stipulations of the agreement only refer to tram lines laid down within the limits and over the streets mentioned in the schedule. The act of 1894 nowhere extends those limits, or makes any alteration in the terms and conditions of the agreement. On this point therefore my judgment must be against the view put forward by the corporation.

Mr. Taylor's contention that because at the time the agreement was confirmed, the city limits had been extended the confirmation must by implication alter and vary the agreement is not tenable. The agreement when made was within the powers of the contracting parties, and there is nothing in the act which either limits or extends the agreement as to the company's rights to construct tram lines over the streets mentioned as they then existed.

And the further contention that when once a tram line has been constructed it must be operated for all time, and sec. 22 of the agreement is relied on. The agreement to construct and operate the tram line is merely permissive. No exclusive privilege is granted, the corporation have inserted clauses in the interest of the public to govern the line and its operation. The promoters may construct lines over any or all the streets mentioned in the schedule, but they are not compelled to; but the corporation now say once you have constructed any portion of your line, even though it was made under a charter of the provincial government, and not under your contract with us, we will not allow you to close it again. There is no such condition in the agreement or in the charter. The corporation rely on clause 22 of the agreement, and the true meaning of that section, if it could be extended to the line in question, is that while the company are operating their line they must operate it according to that section. The construction contended for would be most unreasonable. It was held by A. L. Smith, L.J., in Darlson Local Board v. London & N. W. Rly., (1894) 2 Q.B., at p. 709, "If an act is enabling so as to impose no obligation to make a railway it imposes no obligation to maintain;" and at p. 712, "If the legislature was imposing the novel obligations upon a railway company to maintain its works for some period, some apt words would certainly be found in the act imposing the obligation, and yet the act is altogether silent upon the subject, though other words are now said to bear that meaning and are pressed into service to do duty for those which cannot be found." This language is very applicable to the present case. There is nothing to prevent the company, after it has laid a track down, to remove it for reasons satisfactory to themselves if they find it is inexpedient to continue to operate any particular portion of the line, and the language used in clause 22 does not impose on the company any bar in this direction.

I have not referred to the points raised by the defendants, that under no circumstances can Yates maintain this action, his position of a ratepayer not giving him any locus standi to enforce a contractual obligation entered into between the company and the corporation, because in my view the plaintiffs have failed in their action, which must be dismissed with costs.

14th March, 1900.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

W. J. Taylor, Q.C., and J. M. Bradburn for the plaintiffs and A. E. McPhillips and G. H. Barnard for defendants.

HOSPITAL BOARD.

Complaints Against the Maintenance Being Investigated by the Board.

Routine business was disposed of at the meeting of the Jubilee hospital board held last night, President Helmcken was in the chair, and there were present Directors Shotbolt, Davies, Crimp, Forman, Wilson and Day.

Hon. J. Stuart Yates wrote resigning his position as a director, Mr. F. B. Pemberton will be asked to fill his place.

The steward reported the month's supplies as satisfactory, while the resident medical officer, Dr. Hasell, reported for February as follows: Number of patients treated, 103; total days' stay, 1,278; daily average number of patients, 42.39, daily average cost per patient, 1.40.

Accounts to the amount of $1,484.26, recommended by the finance committee, were ordered to be paid, also $607.30, salaries for the month, and $37.70 to Nurses Harris and Church for collection. The light bill being $73.21, the committee recomended the installation of lamps of lesser power, and also suggested the passage of a by-law to provide for the care of the effects of hospital patients.

The house committee presented a voluminous report, the different items being disposed of as follows: Mr. D. Fraser's request that Mrs. Herbert be carried for for life upon the transfer by her of a mortgage valued at $400, she owing the hospital $220, referred to the finance committee with power to act. The board approved of the suggestion that Callahan, an inmate, be sent from the hospital, being no longer a fit subject for treatment, and that Mr. Oakden be hired at $10 a month to succeed the late Robert Dudgeon. The following resolutions were also adopted.

"That a workman be engaged at $1.50 per day to paint the corridor floors; that the hospital furniture be revarnished, work being continued as funds are available; that a dry cell portable electric battery be purchased at a cost of about $88; that the doctor's application for new baths for the use of the staff be laid over, the old baths being re-enamelled for the present use; and

"That the president's report that Hon. Dr. McKechnie upon a recent visit to the hospital had made statements reflecting upon the efficient upkeep will be thoroughly investigated upon receipt of specific charges made in writing."

On this subject the committee had reported: "We have already made a preliminary investigation without being able to find any cause for the assertion said to have been made by Hon. Dr. McKechnie."

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

MINING AT CAPE NOME.

Washington, March 12.—In the House to-day an important bill, reported last week from the public lands committee, to extend the placer mining laws of the United States, with certain modifications, to shore rights, beaching, workings, etc., in Alaska, was passed. This bill is designed to meet the conditions at Cape Nome.

Pitcairn Island

Many Inhabitants Removed to Norfolk Island--Celebrating Queen's Birthday.

Written for the Victoria Daily Times by J. H. Durland.

IV.

After their return from Tahiti the island peace was broken by the addition of an Englishman by the name of Joshua Hill, who tried to take control of the island and rule as he say fit. His course was so tyrannical that the inhabitants were obliged to have him removed by a British man-of-war.

After his removal, Nobbs, with the hearty consent of the people, assumed sole charge as pastor and school master. Peace once more reigned, and the former brotherliness between the families that had been so fully established under John Adams was again resumed. Nobbs devoted himself to the higher needs of the people, while Buffett resumed his old trade of cabinet work. The wood of the mero tree supplied all the needed material for darker shades in the manufacturing of workboxes, writing desks and chests of drawers. The bright yellow color of the wood of the white-flower tree was used for ornamenting, as it forms a pretty contrast to the other. Buffett also instructed those among the young men who showed any inclination to learn this kind of work. He also formed classes in navigation and more advanced arithmetic, and such subjects of general information as they could obtain from books in their possession. The more thoughtful of the young men eagerly availed themselves of this chance of improvement.

It was now forty-seven years since the island had been settled, and in all that time no rules had been enacted for the government of the people. Conscience sometimes, and more frequently inclination, ruled them. But this state of things was about ended.

In 1838 Her Majesty's ship came on a visit, and for the first time the flag of Old England was hoisted on Pitcairn Island, Captain Elliott observing: "You are now under the protection of the English flag." This step was received with great satisfaction by the islanders, and from that time on until the community was removed to Norfolk Island, they were annually visited by one or more of Her Majesty's ships of war.

Captain Elliott strongly advised the people to have written laws by which they might be governed, and appoint a magistrate to enforce those laws. This advice was acted upon, and the youngest son of Quintall was nominated to the highest position in the new government. They kept a register in which was recorded every act of the new magistrate. When ever a case occurred which could not be satisfactorily settled by the local authorities, it was postponed until the arrival of a man-of-war, to whose captain the matter was referred for final decision.

The Queen's Birthday.

In 1848 the Queen's birthday was first kept as a holiday. The young men with Mr. Nobbs at their head brought out the Bounty's old gun and fired a salute in honor of Her Majesty, and every old musket on the island was put to use in making all the noise possible. The one bell on the island was kept ringing merrily, while cheer after cheer went up from the throats of the community who were assembled to show loyalty to their Sovereign.

With all their noise they felt that something important was lacking. They had no song suitable for the occasion. The National Anthem was then unknown, and they were puzzled to know how to supply this needed requisite for a successful celebration. But the loyal hearted Nobbs proved himself equal to the occasion. He composed a song which was sung to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The stanza was:

"We'll fire the gun, the Bounty's gun,
And set the bell a-ringing,
And give three cheers for England's Queen,
And three for Pitcairn's Island."

The day was not spent entirely in making noises and singing original songs. A bountiful repast from such stores as the islanders possessed was enjoyed by both old and young. Some of the oldest women were of Tahitian blood, and had not forgotten the native sports of that island. After the dinner all entered with zest into these sports contributed by these Tahitian mothers. The merry players kept up their amusements until a late hour, when all retired with the memory of a pleasant and enjoyable day lingering in the mind.

Another Removal.

In 1853 Admiral Moresby visited the island, and saw that the increasing numbers of the inhabitants would soon necessitate a removal of a part, or the whole community, to a larger place. He advised that steps be taken to make the change as soon as possible, and that all the people go together.

A report was made to the home government concerning this matter, and in 1856 word was sent to the Pitcairners that arrangements had been made for their removal of a larger island. These tidings were received with different feelings. Some were anxious to go, while others felt that the breaking up of the home associations was anything but pleasant.

The island chosen for their future home was Norfolk Island, once a penal settlement. The island is about twenty miles in circumference, and capable of maintaining several thousand inhabitants.

In April, of this year, the Morayshire, commanded by Captain Mathers, arrived from Sidney to carry the islanders to their new home. In about three weeks everything was ready, and they bid farewell to the dear old spot where the most of them had spent their lives. While some, with buoyant hopes, stepped on board the ship that was to carry them away, others—the greater number—had sad hearts and tear-dimmed eyes, as they stepped off from their island soil. "Utterly lonely and desolate, the litte rock stood in the vast ocean as it slowly receded from view, and many a silent tear was shed and final farewell whispered for the dear old home that most of them were to behold no more, and which to many was most sacred because of the loved ones sleeping there."

Although Norfolk Island had superior advantages, greater household conveniences, larger educational privileges, and easier access to and communication with the outside world than Pitcairn, it was not three years until some of the islanders made their way back to their old home. Later others returned, but some of their number remained on Norfolk, so that the inhabitants of these two islands are still related.

Mining News

East Kootenay.

It is reported that the St. Eugene compressor will start up shortly. The water for the new compressor will be pumped from the lake.

Work will be started on the Martin and Trilby claims on Luke creek in a few weeks. The property recently passed into the hands of a Toronto syndicate, who will thoroughly develop it.

Every day now they are taking out ore from the North Star.

The Red Line has about 1,000 sacks of ore in transit, and has also another 1,000 on the dump. The management expects to have 500 tons of ore on the banks of the Columbia by the time navigation opens.

As the development of the Old Abe progresses the value of the ore in the different workings is increasing. Not much work has been done in the upper tunnel for the past few days. The lower tunnel is in about 135 feet, with four feet of pay ore in the face, in a ledge full 20 feet wide.

The difficulty in securing a few small pieces of machinery has caused a delay in the starting up of the St. Eugene air compressor, but the necessary parts are daily expected, and when they arrive it will only be a matter of a day or two until it will be put in operation. Work is going on steadily ahead on the additions to the concentrator and the air compressor buildings, and the scene presents much the appearance now that it did last summer during the construction of the mill.

The development of the Sullivan mine is progressing to the entire satisfaction of the management. The work done has been of such a character as to demonstrate that it is a mine of large proportions. There is blocked out and ready for extraction a very large quantity of ore—many thousand tons—besides what has been taken out in the course of development. Work to further prove extent of the ore bodies has been commenced. The theory has been advanced that the best grade of ore will be found there. A small force of 12 to 15 men are now employed in development.

In the Boundary Country.

The capacity of the stamp mill at the Cariboo mine, Camp McKinney, is to be doubled this spring, there now being several years' supply of ore in sight. This mine has, up to date, paid $409,337 in dividends.

James Petrie, of the Bonanza, in Knight's camp, says that the machinery will be ready to commence operations as soon as a couple of small parts are received from the manufacturers.

The 20-horse power hoist and equipments have arrived at the Ah There mine in Deadwood and are now being installed. The manager says that the shaft, which is now down 70 feet, will be continued to the 150-foot level before cross-cutting the ore body is again attempted.

The Dominion Consolidated Mining Company of Fairview started work with its new compressor plant early last month, and is progressing with most satisfactory results. It has now a tunnel on the lower claim to the extent of some 200 feet, which strikes the ledge at a depth of 105 feet. Numerous assays give the average values in gold from $6 to $10, while some run as high as $15. The lead is now seven feet wide, and is increasing steadily both in size and richness.

A process of cleaning up is going on at the B. C. mine in Summit camp just at present, preparatory to installing the machinery plant. All the drifts and crosscuts where ore has been temporarily stored in the lower levels are being cleaned out and the ore sent to the surface for shipment to the Trail smelter. Two of the big dumps containing over 10,000 tons have also been wiped out in the process of shipping. No attempt has been made, however, to stope ore, as there is yet over 600 tons on the dumps ready for delivery.

At the Oro Denoro mine the connection between the east drift from the bottom of the shaft and the No. 2 tunnel has been made. Besides giving a perfect system of ventilation the tunnel cut through 66 feet of an ore chute of exceptional richness, the ore broken down being clean and little sorting is required. The No. 3 tunnel, further down the hill, is well under way, some 60 feet of working having been accomplished. While the railroad track cut through the surface ore men are at work opening this up also. The company is to increase its power plant by a larger compressor. At present only one drill is used.

While the mines in some camps are closing down on account of the lack of available ore and shortage of stoping ground, the City of Paris in Central camp is laying men off on account of too much ore in sight. It has been found necessary to lay off all but the miners employed at development work on this property, because every available ore bin has been filled, and the ore was stoped down in the mine until there was no more room to work the force. It has been found impossible to haul the ore away in wagons as fast as it was knocked down in the mine, and this caused an overplus of ore in sight, resulting in the reduction of the force, as before mentioned. It expects to have the full force at work again shortly.