

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. LIMITED, ANNUAL MEETING.

The President Discusses the Proposed Railway to the American Boundary.

At the annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., in Toronto, a satisfactory report, and financial statement were presented by Senator Geo. A. Cox, President of the Company, and adopted by the shareholders. In view of the wide public interest awakened by the great development of which the Company is about to embark and also by the projected railway from the coal fields to the American boundary, the President thought it advisable to discuss the future plans of the Company at considerable length. The following is the full text of his address:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"In congratulating you upon the success of the last year's operations, it may be worth while to refer to the erroneous ideas that have gone abroad with regard to the management and control of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. We are, in every respect, a Canadian enterprise, with a large majority of Canadian stockholders, under Canadian control and management, and are giving employment to a great force of labor on Canadian soil. We are developing Canada's natural resources in one of the most important economic minerals, and are building up an immense Canadian industry, which is bringing wealth to the Dominion, and which, we feel assured, will constitute a most important factor in the Canadian industrial development of the future, unless our operations are restricted by a limited market and inadequate railway facilities.

"It affords me great pleasure to announce that we are prepared to proceed at once with the construction and development work, involving an immediate expenditure of \$855,000, and we already have this money in the treasury of the Company for this purpose. This large sum does not include the railway project, to which I will refer later, but will be devoted exclusively to development work, the building of coke-ovens, dwellings, offices, and other works in connection with the coal and coke industry of the Company. We intend to build at Fernie, Michel, and at another suitable point, 720 coke ovens, which will involve an expenditure of \$540,000 under this head alone. We will then have 1,032 ovens, which will increase our capacity for coke production from over 450 tons per day, as at present, to more than 1,500 tons per day. Our expenditure will also include more than a quarter of a million dollars on mine improvements, offices, and miners' dwellings.

"These expenditures and the extensive and coke-producing operations that are to follow will create and maintain two new towns in the coal district as large as Fernie, which now owes its existence to the works carried on by this Company.

"There is a prospective demand, provided we obtain access to the American market, as I shall hereafter mention, for 4,500 tons of coal per day within a year, and in three years we expect to increase our output to about 6,000 tons of coal per day, a large portion of which will be converted into coke in our ovens, and within five years, we expect to have a pay roll of fully \$10,000,000 per year, which will be sufficient to maintain three important industrial centres in the coal district.

"All business men will at once realize how important such a development will be to the country at large, as mining camps are invariably extensive consumers of supplies. Not only will there be the direct employment for several thousand additional Canadian workmen, but a new and more extensive demand will be created for the products of Canadian factories in the East, and the food supplies from the Western farms and cattle ranches.

"It is only fair to you, however, to state that the present demand of British Columbia for coal and coke would not justify any such expenditures as we propose to make. This is self-evident when I state that the present demand of British Columbia does not exceed 1,000 tons of coal and coke per day, and we cannot expect this demand to increase in the near future, even under most favorable conditions, so as to justify such expenditures.

"In order that we may proceed with the development it will be absolutely necessary to secure access to the American markets by a route that will put us in a position to successfully compete with the coal and coke producers already in the field. If denied access to the American markets, except by roundabout routes, if delayed in our operations by legislative obstruction, if prevented in any way from cutting down the cost of production to the narrowest possible margin, our success in the field will be proportionately cramped, and it will be quite impossible to undertake the development now proposed.

"Recognizing, therefore, the necessity of obtaining direct access to the adjacent markets of the United States, an application has been made to parliament by five of your directors for a charter to build a railway from the coal fields to the boundary, where it is intended to connect with a spur line from Jennings, on the Great Northern railway. This is simply an effort to secure entrance by the best possible route, to an almost unlimited market for coal and coke, where we must meet the keenest competition, and without this market any large development of these British Columbia coal fields will be practically impossible.

"The fear has been expressed in some quarters that the establishment of

railway connection between the Crow's Nest coal fields and the Great Northern railway system will deprive the Canadian mining and smelting industries of a supply of coal and coke, and that the Company may create a shortage in the Canadian supply to benefit American smelting interests. These fears are groundless. From geological reports it appears that there are over 250,000 acres of coal lands in the Crow's Nest country, and containing a supply of coal which is conceded by all authorities to be practically inexhaustible, it being estimated that there are in this area 20,000,000,000 tons of coal. This would admit of an output of 10,000 tons per day, allowing 300 working days per year, for over 6,000 years. This is entirely independent of the immense coal areas in Alberta, and in other parts of British Columbia.

"We are at present prepared to enter into time contracts with the smelters of British Columbia to supply any quantities of coal or coke they may require; but so far as the local supply is concerned, its safety can be best assured by such development of the Crow's Nest mines as will be made possible by the building of the proposed line of railway.

"Successful operations of the mines on a larger scale would be possible if our markets were limited to British Columbia, and it were subject to the fluctuations we have experienced this last year.

"With an immense coal and coke industry in operation, turning out from six to ten thousand tons of coal a day, the British Columbia smelters now in operation would close down, or open up without notice as often as they might feel inclined, and the change would not be felt. The smelters now in operation on the Canadian side only require about 300 tons of coke per day. If we are restricted as to markets, there will be higher initial cost, risk of suspension through accidents, difficulty in securing labor, and in meeting any variation in the demand.

"Although there is an immense area of coal in the Crow's Nest country, that is of the best quality for coking, we should not harbor the delusion that this district has all the coking coal on the continent. There will be competition from the existing sources of supply—from Cokedale, on Puget Sound, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Utah and Colorado. There are also immense coal fields in Montana, Washington and other places, which may prove, when tested, to be of good coking quality.

"It would be a great misfortune to British Columbia and to the Dominion at large if this opportunity should be lost through the development of inadequate means of transportation. There are rival projects south of the boundary. Immense coal areas in the States of Washington and Montana are in process of development, and if the parties interested in these properties secure possession and control of the markets in these states for coal and coke, it fear the coal and coke of British Columbia will stand a very poor chance of ever taking it from them.

"The promoters of this railway ask no cash bonus or land grant of any kind; they simply desire the opportunity of exporting their coal and coke to construct a railway which will be of great public benefit.

"We now have a prospect of building up a city as large as Erie in the Crow's Nest coal district; and I cannot think it possible that either the parliament of Canada or the Legislature of British Columbia will place any barrier in the way of the industrial development of our country, or will adopt a course which may delay that development half a century. I therefore look forward to the granting of a charter being granted; and this being done, the development which I have outlined will be at once proceeded with; but, unless the charter is granted, the development outlined cannot be undertaken."

Mr. Elias Rogers, Managing Director, gave an interesting address describing the last year's operations of the company. The usual formal resolutions were adopted, and all the members of the Board were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Pill-Dosed with nauseous, big purgers, Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are revolutionizing the pill demand—they're so pleasant and easy to take—the doses are small and the results are so good. Bilelessness, Sick Headache, Constipation dispelled. Works like a charm.

Sold by J. W. McLaren, Chatham.

"Do you consider prohibition a fair one?"
"If so, most emphatically."
"May I ask your business?"
"I am a Kansas druggist, sir."

Tender Corns.

Soft Corns, corns of all kinds removed without pain by the use of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Thousands testify that it is certain, painless, and prompt. Beware of substitutes offered for the genuine "Putnam's Extractor." Sure, safe, harmless. At all druggists, or sent by mail upon receipt of twenty-five cents. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

FOR THE OPENING CENTURY.

But life shall on and upward go;
The eternal step of Progress beats
To the great anthem, calm and slow,
Which God repeats.

Minard's Liniment — Lumberman's Friend.

There is no point south of the boundary line where a smelting industry

could so easily or so profitably be established.

"If a smelting industry for Canadian ores were established south of the line, there would be, as above mentioned, the cost of transportation of the coke to the site of the smelting industry, the duty on this coke entering the United States, the cost of transporting the lead ores from British Columbia to the site of the smelting industry, and the American duties on the lead ores entering the United States, which, upon the quality of ore found in some of the best mines in British Columbia, would probably be about \$9 per ton.

"Simply on the items of transportation there would be the serious handicap of the ore cars bringing down the coke and the ore from British Columbia to a smelter on the American side being compelled to return empty, and this would necessarily entail a proportionately higher freight rate.

"Not the least important factor in the situation, as regards the minds of American capitalists interested in the mining industry of the West that an export duty may be put upon ores by the Canadian Government, and this would cripple any smelting industry established on the American side dependent upon Canadian ores as its source of supply.

"That this is not simply theory, but the mature judgment of practical smelting men, is evidenced by the fact that we have the most positive assurance from smelting men of large capital and experience that if we obtain the proposed railway connection he will at once commence the erection of a large smelting plant in British Columbia adjacent to the coal fields; and we have assurances scarcely less definite, from others, of the establishment of three or four more smelting industries at other suitable points in Southern British Columbia, provided the proposed road is built.

"The prospect, therefore, for Southern British Columbia would appear to be exceedingly bright. Once the charter for this railway is secured, the construction of the coke ovens, the building of the homes for the miners, and the virtual establishment of two new towns in Southern British Columbia will await only the opening of the season. Scarce more time will elapse, from the assurances we now have, before more than one large smelting industry will be put under way, and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be invested in developing this important industry in the Dominion.

"With improved transportation facilities, as well as the improved smelting facilities which would be secured, the smelting industry will be put under way, and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be invested in developing this important industry in the Dominion.

"It is hardly necessary to dwell at length on the results to be expected from the establishment of smelting and other enterprises in British Columbia. These benefits are self-evident.

"In every lead mine there are masses of coal that will not pay at the present rate for treatment; in every camp there are propositions and mines just too lean to tempt operators or investors to develop them. Every dollar taken off the charge for treatment means thousands of tons more of ore available and proportionately swells the pay rolls of every camp. Every dollar reduction in smelter charges widens the pay streak of every mine, and brings new mines within the paying class.

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HE GOT ONLY THREE VOTES

Bourassa Gets Poor Support for His Pro-Boer Resolution.

Both Parties Unite to Snow it Under—Sir Wilfrid's Patriotic Speech.

Ottawa, March 13.—Mr. Bourassa, of Labelle, made his usual flamboyant and bombastic anti-Imperial speech yesterday in support of his stop-the-war resolution on motion to go into supply, it called practically for the restoration of the independence of the Orange State and Transvaal, and protested against sending out any more troops to South Africa or permitting enlistment of recruits for constabulary.

Mr. Bourassa contended that his motion did not mean that he had receded from his position that Canada should not interfere in South Africa—a position held by the government up to October, 1899, not having taken part in the war Canada had the right to demand that she should be consulted in the settlement of the war for which we had been taxed with our blood and money. He contended we had a right to a voice in all Imperial affairs, although he maintained our military exploits should be confined to the defense of Canada. It was time, he said, to put a stop to the speculations of Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, on the generosity and enthusiasm of Canadians. This, in connection with the enlistment of men in Canada for the South African constabulary. Denouncing the new Imperialism, he said that the new Britisher, the bigger he grows in Empire the smaller he gets in respect for the opinions of others. Mr. Chamberlain had misused the resolution of the Canadian parliament to serve his own ends, he said, and then went on to talk of the growing audacity of the "master of the Empire." Sir W. Laurier had said the other day that Canada had not been consulted, yet Mr. Chamberlain declared he had the opinion of all the colonies on the terms of settlement. Would Canada stand this manufacture of opinion for her by Mr. Chamberlain? Was Canada to accept the position of the deceived and contented himself with reaction? Premier how far on what lines he proposes to carry out that process of education? Speaking of the election result in Quebec as bearing upon the present question, he declared both parties there were blaming each other for having forced the government's hand in the matter. In New Brunswick and Manitoba the Conservatives had lost everywhere except where their candidates were pro-Boer.

(Laughter.)
The same receipt on given to the second contingent upon a return was another evidence of reaction in the province's opinion, and in this connection he quoted words of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review to the effect that the receipt was given to the federal. All these evidences convinced him that loyalty was about as elastic as a politician's conscience. He quoted also the Militia Gazette against helping Canadians to join the South African constabulary. And he joined in the regret that the Canadian Government should assist in recruiting men in Canada for the benefit of Cecil Rhodes. He then went into a half-hour review of incidents of the election in Quebec to prove that Laurier's successes in that province was not an indication of an approval of the war, nor of the sending of the contingents. The action of the Government was not approved in Quebec, but excused on the plea that it would have been worse if the Tories had been in power. Mr. Charlton, came in for a severe criticism at Mr. Bourassa's hands. He declared the war was no testation of British garrison in Quebec. The great loyalty of French-Canadians was evidence of that; but such talk as Mr. Charlton's was enough to make French-Canadians not only pro-Boer, but real Boers.

Mr. Tarte applauded.
As Mr. Tarte had said in France, the speaker's success in 99 per cent. of French-Canadians were against the war, but only as other British subjects were, as all the civilized nations of the world, with the exception of the United States, had declared in support of the war. The Little Englander, arguing that he had been branded as a traitor merely because he refused to follow the Queen by holding her responsible for the policy of Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, scored Mr. Bourassa for inconsistency in opposing the policy that Canada should fight for the Empire in South Africa and then asking to follow the opinion on England as to how we should settle the war. Mr. Bourassa claimed to be the sole champion of liberty; yet he refused loyalty to British subjects in Canada to enlist in the constabulary or any other force in which they might choose to serve their King. As for Mr. Bourassa's proposed advice as to the terms of settlement of the war, Sir Wilfrid Laurier held that was tantamount to asking that the South African republics should be restored to independence. But why should the Boers complain of annexation since at the very outset they refused to follow the republics? They had appealed to the god of battles, and the issue had been decided against them. (Cheers.)
The Boers had misused the independence granted to them by Mr. Gladstone in 1881, and broken faith pledged in the Sand River convention, refusing to recognize the authority of the Outlanders. To this, as documents found after the capture of Pretoria showed, even Dr. Villiers, the Boer Chief Justice of South Africa, attributed the downfall of the republics. The settlement of the war settlement was the formation of a South African confederacy, in which British and Boer would have equal rights, liberty and justice under the British flag. He concluded amidst applause, by asking the house to vote down Mr. Bourassa's motion.

Mr. Charlton, who followed, endeavored to wriggle out of his campaign declaration in favor of having a British garrison at Quebec by explaining that he only meant if one was stationed there it would enhance the importance of Quebec and promote good feeling between the two races. This was refuted with laughter.
Col. Sam. Hughes congratulated Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his loyal reply to Mr. Bourassa. He also quoted Mr. Charlton's Delhi speech in full to show what his intentions really were and said that speech had helped Mr. Charlton win his election. Colonel Hughes indignantly repudiated Mr. Bourassa's imputations of cruelty and debauchery against Canadian soldiers. Mr. Bourassa, Halifax, characterized the whole resolution as irrelevant and a waste of time of the House.

The House divided on the resolution, with the result that it was defeated by a vote of three yeas to 144 nays. Messrs. Bourassa, Monet and Angers voting yeas.
Americans are known as a dyspeptic people. The extent of this disease may be inferred from the multitude of so-called "medicines" offered as a remedy. They are often in tablet form and have no value except as palliatives of the immediate effects of dyspepsia. The man who used them may feel better but is surely getting worse. They do not touch the real cause of the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine specially prepared to cure diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It is not made to give temporary relief but to effect permanent cure. In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it cures perfectly and permanently. It has cost Dr. Pierce \$25,000 to give away in the last year the copies of his little book, "The Cause of Dyspepsia," which have been applied for. This book of 1,008 pages is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay express mailing and cost of the book. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

They win who strive with both will and wisdom.

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All the people use it.

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Get Rid of it.

If you have catarrh, why don't you try to get rid of it? The first thing you know it will go down into your lungs or stomach and cause serious trouble. You should use Vapo-Cresoleine at once. The cure is so easy and so pleasant. You put some Cresoleine in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath and breathe in the vapor while sleeping, that's all. The healing, soothing vapor, goes all up through the nose, quieting inflammation and restoring the parts to a healthy condition. Doctors prescribe it. Vapo-Cresoleine is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresoleine outfit, including the Vapo-Cresoleine, a bottle of Cresoleine, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresoleine and bottles, illustrated booklet, containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresoleine Co., 10 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

For sale by C. H. Gunn & Co., druggists.

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