

Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED LIABILITY. G. H. B. KERR, Managing Editor

LONDON OFFICE.

J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.

TORONTO OFFICE:

CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, Ltd., 83 Yonge St.

SPOKANE OFFICE:

ALEXANDER & CO., Advertising Agents, Room 5 First National Bank Building.

EASTERN AGENT:

EMANUEL KATZ, 25 Temple Court, New York.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months for all other countries Three Dollars a year—It is payable in advance. The subscription price of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$8 for six months or \$16 for one year, foreign \$12.50 in advance.

MR. TARTE'S POSITION.

Mr. Bourassa, the Liberal member for the constituency of Labelle, who resigned his seat some weeks ago as a protest against the sending of Canadian troops to South Africa, and who tested the feeling of his constituency by standing for re-election, has given notice of a resolution in the House of Commons, which, in effect, seeks to declare it the opinion of parliament that these troops should not have been sent. That the resolution will have any real support cannot be believed for a moment, but the very fact of its introduction indicates in a most decided manner the strong anti-British feeling which animates a certain element of the members of the Dominion house. Mr. Bourassa is a supporter and political henchman of the Minister of Public Works and there is little doubt that the action which he took in connection with this whole matter was taken at the instigation of Mr. Tarte.

At a meeting recently held in Toronto the Minister of Public Works attempted to justify the position which he had taken in hostility to the sending of the Canadian contingent and to induce the people of Ontario to believe that he only desired that proper constitutional procedure should be observed in the matter. That the people of Ontario will accept Mr. Tarte's statement, although it has been given much publicity by the Liberal press and has been indorsed by the party, any fair-minded observer of his political career will hesitate to believe. Mr. Tarte not only gave a decidedly different impression to everybody who read his speeches or heard him on the platform, but the articles which appeared in the paper which he inspires were decidedly denunciatory of the loyal action of the government and were throughout intensely anti-British in their expression. He may now for party purposes seek to give the impression that his conduct was not dictated by disloyal motives, but he will have a great deal of difficulty in convincing the people of the truthfulness of his statements, and the citizens of Canada, whether they be Liberals or Conservatives, will regard the resolution, notice of which has been given in the house by Mr. Bourassa, as embodying the genuine sentiments of Mr. Tarte.

It is idle for the Liberal press to attempt to justify Mr. Tarte or to reinstate him in the good opinion of the loyal people of this country. He has too often evinced in a most pronounced manner the strong hostility he harbors to everything that savors of loyalty to the British crown, and it certainly is an anomaly that a man possessing this feeling should be a trusted and responsible minister in a British government. The sooner the Laurier government rids itself of his presence the better it will be for themselves, even if they should lose a few votes in Quebec.

TARTE'S LAST FLING.

The telegrams which passed yesterday between the editor of the Montreal Daily Star and Mayor Goodeve, and which appear in another column, will be read with interest by the people here as elsewhere in Canada. The criticism in La Patrie, Hon. J. L. Tarte's organ, of the action of the citizens of various communities in Canada, in holding meetings to indorse the movement to send 10,000 men to the Transvaal, is the clearest possible evidence that Mr. Tarte is hostile, as his opponents assert, to this country rendering assistance to Great Britain, and that the statements of this apologeter in the press and on the platform are entirely erroneous. He, himself, in the article which is mentioned as appearing in La Patrie, gives the lie direct to his friends, and shows the utter want of foundation there is to their excuses for his past utterances.

Mr. Tarte, in crediting the Tories—or as he calls them, Tory jingoes—with being entirely responsible for the move to send 10,000 troops to South Africa, is paying the best possible compliment to those whom he regards as his political enemies and from whose party faith he apostatized in a manner not entirely creditable to himself, and to the extent to which he desires the impression to be conveyed to the people that the Liberals are not in sympathy with that movement, he certainly makes an effort to injure them in the estimation of the people of the Dominion. The Liberal party all through Canada is as loyal to British connection, and as desirous of serving imperial interests, as the Conservative party, and Mr. Tarte should be given to understand by the party whom he professes to represent, that in expressing such views they do not hold with

him, and that he must cease to misrepresent them or resign a position which he disgraces. There can be no compromise or half measures by the Liberal party in their treatment of a man of Mr. Tarte's stamp at the present moment. If it did, as Mr. Tarte says, cost the Dominion \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 to send such a force as that proposed, to the assistance of the Mother Country, it would be an expenditure that very few Canadians would object to, and it would certainly be a better application of the money than the manner in which Mr. Tarte would apply it, were it placed in his hands, to the debauching of the electorate. Mr. Tarte does not speak for the Liberal party, either in Western or Eastern Canada. He does not speak for the Liberal party of Quebec, where he professes to possess so much power.

It is hardly likely that the Conservative party will attempt to make political capital out of the disloyal and irresponsible utterances of a discredited member of the government. But it is to be hoped that for their own sake, and to show the country that they have no sympathy with such views, it would be wise for the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to part with Mr. Tarte's services without delay.

The meeting which was held in Rossland, as Mayor Goodeve states in his dispatch to the Montreal Star, a most spontaneous and enthusiastic one, attended by all classes of citizens, and representing every shade of political opinion. Nor was there the slightest tinge of jingoism, as the mayor very well says, in the addresses which were made.

From Rossland alone about 30 men have enlisted for service in South Africa, and it is very doubtful if out of that number there is more than one or two who have troubled their heads about politics. Sons of some of the leading citizens of the town are among those who have been accepted and are now on their way, and it is scarcely to be imagined that the parents of these youths, who approve the spirit of their sons in tendering their services, would be influenced by any cheap jingo sentiment in commending them for their display of loyalty. Mr. Tarte will hardly be able to impress the people of Canada with his opinion at a time like this, when the whole country has been aroused to a sentiment of loyalty towards the Empire.

POLITICS AT VICTORIA.

It is evident that the political situation at Victoria is entirely unsatisfactory, not only to the members of the government, but to those of the opposition, and it is not unlikely that before long there may be something in the nature of a coalition in which the strongest members of both parties might form a cabinet. It goes without saying that any such compromise as this would mean that the present Finance Minister would remain the leading factor in the government and it would probably also mean that Premier Selmin, and perhaps two other members of the present administration would be shelved. Such a combination, too, would give a setback to the new provincial Conservative party, or, while without a doubt, a cabinet so constructed would, under existing circumstances, contain only Conservatives it would practically be a deathblow to the resolutions of the convention held some months ago at New Westminster, at which Mr. Charles Wilson was selected as the leader of the party, and at which it was understood so much party antagonism was manifested. It is hardly likely that in the event of a coalition, Mr. Cotton would not make his position unassailable as leader of the Conservatives in the province and this would mean an entire readjustment of the whole party program.

In such an event also Mr. Joseph Martin, while it must be conceded that he is making a good fight in the legislature just now, would be excluded from all participation in the conduct of affairs and it certainly looks as if he had received his political death blow in British Columbia as he did in Manitoba and the Dominion. The attack which Mr. Martin made on the Finance Minister on Friday will hardly gain him any support in the house, and it will certainly not increase the respect felt for him in the country. It was not done to serve any public interest, but simply to gratify private malice. Even granting the truth of the allegations, which we very much doubt, the occurrence of the incidents charged is so remote and the circumstances in connection with them so obscure, that very little importance will be attached to them. Mr. Cotton is to be judged by his career in this province not by what he may have been or by what his enemies say he has been, a generation ago and in a part of the world not very well known at that time to the settled portion of the continent. As Mr. Cotton himself said at the conclusion of the debate such a scurrilous personal attack is likely to strengthen rather than weaken the government, and if it has the effect of still further discrediting Mr. Martin that gentleman has only himself to thank for it, as he has himself to thank for all the political disabilities under which he labors in this province and elsewhere in the Dominion.

GENERAL VACCINATION.

The order, which is commonly understood, has been issued by the board of health, that everybody in the community must be vaccinated, as being very general

ly complied with. Such an order at a time when there is danger of an epidemic, is very right, and will receive the indorsement of all sensible citizens, and that it should be so voluntarily acceded to, indicates that the people of Rossland perceive the danger to which they may be exposed, and are willing and anxious to avert it. There is one matter in connection with it, however, which has made the action of the board of health a surprise to not a few of the people here who have lived in larger communities, where the regulations under such circumstances were better understood, and probably better managed by those in authority than they are here. In Rossland, as in every other community, there is quite a large proportion of the population which is not rich enough to pay more for medical services during an epidemic of this kind than would give the attendance a reasonable profit for their attendance, and yet are too proud to accept these services in the way of charity. In view of this fact, we consider that the action of the board of health, in permitting the apparent combine between the medical profession in this city, and the druggists, to have been utterly unjustifiable. We know, although it might take us some time and some expense to prove it, that there is an understanding whereby under this compulsory act, every citizen has to go to a doctor and has, of course, to pay \$1 to be vaccinated. He is not allowed to vaccinate himself or to purchase the vaccine points, which have been brought in here in sufficient quantities to serve the wants of the entire community.

There is not a town of the size of Rossland in Canada where vaccine points could not be purchased at a time like this by those who are willing to pay for them, and we know beyond all peradventure, that although there was a sufficient supply brought in here to satisfy the exigencies of the occasion, that not one could be obtained by the lay citizens. The result is that every person, amenable to the order, is obliged to go to a member of the medical profession, who charges him \$1 for performing a service which he would be able to perform for himself at less than a quarter of the cost. A very conservative calculation of the money which has been turned into the pockets of the medical profession during the last few days in consequence of this combine, is \$2,500. Now, why this should be so, why the danger of an epidemic should be made to fill the purses of the medical profession, we are quite unable to see, and why the mayor and council, who must have known what was going on, should be a consenting party to this arrangement, is something which they will probably be required to explain.

It is quite true that charity patients will be vaccinated free by Dr. Reddick, but as yet we do not know what Dr. Reddick is to receive for his services in this particular, and we regard the whole system as thus arranged, as nothing less than an outrage. If the understanding is proper that everybody who has to be vaccinated should have to go to a doctor, then some arrangement ought to have been made whereby the city would have paid each one of the physicians here a lump sum and have provided him with vaccine points for carrying into effect an order which they had made it compulsory for the citizens to comply with, but that the citizens should be forced to submit to a civic regulation whereby they are practically compelled to enrich a very small class at the general loss, is little short of piracy given countenance to by those who are expected to guard the general interests.

WHY ARE THEY DETAINED?

The Canadian Pacific railway continues to trample on the rights of its patrons in the most indifferent manner. It seems to have the idea that it is some great creature and that the people who support it are of no more account than a lot of crawling insects. The latest complaints would indicate that it is discriminating against the traveling public in favor of Nelson. Passengers coming via the Crow's Nest Pass railway to Rossland are often compelled to remain against their will overnight in Nelson, which seems to be a strong favorite with some of the officials of the railway company. There are known instances when one of the steamboats, which ply between Kootenay Landing and Nelson, is in plain sight the train has pulled out from Nelson, thus compelling the passengers to remain in that place. In other instances, passengers coming from East Kootenay have telephoned ahead asking that the train be held for a short time, pleading that they had important business engagements, and yet the train would not wait for them and they were compelled to remain in Nelson overnight. This is a state of affairs which might easily be obviated. If the boats are not rapid enough to cover the distance between the two places named in the present schedule time the time table should be altered so that they will be able to arrive in Nelson in time to catch the train. It sometimes means a great deal to a business man to be detained in this way and it is not justice to him or any other portion of the traveling public that they should be delayed while journeying over the C. P. R. system. The railway company surely charge enough for trans

portation without putting its patrons to unnecessary delays and the extra charges caused by the useless detention. This is a matter of considerable importance and should be immediately remedied by the C. P. R.

THE PENALTY IS DEATH.

According to a special, published in another column, the three Canadian volunteers who were caught sleeping while acting as sentinels, are not to be executed. One was admonished, a second was reprimanded, and the third was sentenced to 30 days' detention in the guard house. The news will be received with satisfaction by the people of Canada, for the men are volunteers and war is something new to them, and, therefore, there is some excuse for them. The experience which they have passed through, and the fact that their lives were for the time being in jeopardy for what is considered an unpardonable crime among soldiers, will doubtless prevent them from again being guilty of like reprehensible actions. It is a matter of congratulation that their offending was very slight, and that there were extenuating circumstances connected with it, because had it been otherwise, it would have had a certain extent have reflected upon the country from which they came.

Had these three men, however, been seasoned regulars, who fully realized the necessity of remaining wide awake when they were filling the places of sentinels, there would have been no mercy shown them. They would have been court-martialled and shot. When an army is on a march, but little mercy and scant ceremony is shown such offenders. Trial by drumhead court-martial come quickly after the offence has been committed. This is when the commands are passing through the enemy's country and when there is no real need of vigilance and where there is dug and the condemned marched hand-cuffed to its edge. Twelve men are usually told off to carry out the supreme penalty. They are handed rifles, a proportion of which are not loaded, so that it cannot be said that any particular one of the condemned man's comrades killed him. When everything is in readiness, the condemned soldier is asked if he has anything to say why the sentence of death should not be carried out, and he usually replies that he has not. Then he is given an opportunity to bid his comrades farewell. Men sentenced to be shot to death are usually calm and collected, and have a repugnance to being struck in the head, and request the men who are to carry out the sentence, to be careful and aim at their heart and not shoot them in the face. Then the condemned man takes his place at the head of the grave and faces his executioners. The signal is given, the twelve corpses are discharged simultaneously, and a corpse drops into the grave. This is the finis of the tragedy.

There is a necessity for discipline and the enforcing of it at even the cost of men's lives. A sleeping sentinel may imperil the entire command, and result in the total or partial destruction of his comrades. His duty is to give notice of the approach of the enemy, and if he fails in this, what chance has his comrades of defending themselves if the enemy falls upon them suddenly while they are asleep? This is why the death penalty is meted out to those who sleep while at their posts acting as sentinels. It is one of the stern rules of war, and has been found by experience to be necessary for the general safety of soldiers. It seems cruel, but is founded on the doctrine that some must suffer for the general good.

THE B. C. REVIEW.

Some weeks ago we had an editorial comment in The Miner in which we took exception to the action of the board of trade of this city, requesting the council to contribute \$50 per month to the British Columbia Review, published in England, for carrying on the outside cover of its weekly issue a half-page display advertisement of the Rossland camp. Our criticism of the action of the board of trade in this matter was severely condemned at the time by some of the members of that body, and several of them pointed out in justification of their position that that journal was the only one in England which devoted its columns exclusively to British Columbia's interests. The implication was that notwithstanding the doubtfulness of its circulation and the dubious benefit which the camp might derive from it, there was a sentiment of loyalty, not to be ignored, in lending support to an English journal which devoted itself exclusively to promoting the mining industry of this province. Despite what The Miner said in urging that the expenditure of the money was inadvisable, and in opposition to the expression of at least one member of the council, it was decided by the aldermanic board to continue the advertisement for three months of the current year.

We now find that the paper which received this indorsement at the hands of the board of trade and financial support from the citizens of this community is devoting not a little of its space every week to placing before the English people, or at least those of the English people among whom it circulates, the advantages of Cripple Creek, a mining section in Colorado, and a section which is a direct rival of this camp and of every camp in British Columbia, as a field for the investment of English capital sent to American mining districts. Not only does it publish a weekly letter in which the advantages of one or more Cripple Creek properties are placed in warm terms before the readers of the Review, but it gives them a prominence, designed to still further accentuate their importance and richness, and it does all this although it is a journal devoted exclusively to the promotion of B. C. mining interests. Our intention is simply to draw the notice of the board of trade and of the city council to a fact that it would be wise for those bodies to be aware of, one of which bodies urged the expenditure the city has been put to, and the other of which made the outlay a fact.

A SILLY PROSECUTION.

The prosecution of the editor who wrote a rather racy and satirical article concerning the opening of the provincial legislature in which Lieutenant-Governor McInnes was made to appear ridiculous, is but little short of farcical. The spirit manifested in this prosecution is the same as was shown in 1774 when an attempt was made to prosecute Dean Swift for his Drapier's letters. This failed then as it should in the present instance. The editor who lampooned in rather breezy style the representative of the Dominion government did not indulge in nearly as much satire and individual abuse as Swift did. The fact that Swift lampooned William Wood's patent to supply Ireland with a copper coinage handed Wood's name down to posterity, as he would have been forgotten long ere this were it not for the fact that a writer of the public press made him famous or perhaps infamous; at any rate, he owes the name which has been handed down to us to the trenchant pen of the Dean. Perhaps in the future Lieutenant-Governor McInnes may be chiefly famous because of the description of him that has been furnished by a Kamloops newspaper man. There is a sort of Dean Swift flavor about the article that ought to make it long remembered.

Be this as it may it looks to us to be but little short of childish to prosecute the writer of an article for describing things as he saw them; he may have seen the scenes, incidents and the individuals and described them rather after the manner of a caricaturist, but if Mr. McInnes is so sensitive that he cannot stand a rather free hand pen and ink sketch of himself he should retire from politics and go into farming or salmon canning or some other quiet occupation where the members of the press will not take so much notice of him. He should be proud of the way in which he is now noticed. The same course should be taken by the members of the legislature who have shown themselves so sensitive.

This advice should be particularly heeded by Hon. Joseph Martin, who is not very choice in his utterances and phrases when he is addressing those to whom he is opposed. We would like to know which is the worse expression "hoboes in dress coats," or "blue nosed prairie dog." Those who hurl about epithets and rancorous phrases and who are constantly at war with their fellow men should receive the verbal currency which is given in return with becoming equanimity. If they do not the machinery of the law should not be used to assist them when an individual of such a type has a grievance of this kind. We think that the scope of newspaper criticism of public officials should be a very large one, and the British policy has been to give the utmost liberty in this respect. It is about the only weapon that can be successfully used against those in public office who are either stupid, mischievous or criminal, and under the circumstances the prosecution of the Kamloops man should never have been commenced.

For the legislature to take part in such prosecutions seems peevish and even foolish. The spectacle of what should be a dignified body like the legislature to take notice of what was more in the nature of a jest than anything else seems preposterous. If it keeps this sort of action up it will have but little time for transacting the business of the country, as it will have its hands full of prosecutions of press-men.

THE CELESTIALS.

We notice from the coast papers that both at Victoria and Vancouver where, as yet, no cases of smallpox are reported, energetic steps have recently been taken to inspect and clean up the Chinese quarters. Experience has shown that apart from their utter disregard of the most elementary sanitary laws, these people hold obsolete notions as to the treatment of smallpox, look upon white doctors with suspicion, and are very apt to hide away their sick, especially when suffering from anything of a contagious or infectious nature. This latter peculiarity may be partly due to their anxiety not to prejudice their laundry business, or to instill foolish fears into the minds of their white clients.

Now we are not aware whether our energetic medical health inspector has yet turned his attention towards the Chinese shacks and laundries in this city, but if not we would strongly recommend that they be all closely examined, if the Chinamen refuse to clean up their places,

then the town should do it and charge them with the expense. Moreover, it would be as well were vaccination of all the Chinese in Rossland made a condition of continued residence within the town limits. Under existing circumstances it is evident that in patronizing these Chinese laundries our citizens may be running an appreciable risk, and the sooner the matter is cleared up the better, in the interests of the whole community.

FROM DAWSON CITY.

Suicide at Juneau—Wanted to Enlist—Below Zero at Dawson.

Victoria, Feb. 14.—The steamer Amur of this city arrived from Skagway this morning with 37 passengers, including five Northwest Mounted Police, nearly all time expired men, who came down to endeavor to enlist in the Strathcona Horse. They were disappointed when they learned that the detachment had gone from here, but will go to Calgary to do what they can to secure enlistment.

News was brought of the suicide of Mrs. Grace Tenny, wife of the Deputy-Collector of Customs at Juneau. She was preparing to come down to Seattle when she committed the deed. Her husband had just started down town to secure an expressman to take her baggage to the steamer, when she took a revolver and shot herself through the heart.

The Yukon Sun of January 30th received by the Amur, says: "Mr. Varicle, who came to Dawson from Paris, France, last year, will go to Vancouver in the spring, and return hither by balloon. The balloon to be used is a fine one and was brought from Paris to Vancouver by Mr. Varicle. This gentleman intends later to visit the Lower Yukon country by the same means."

THE GOVERNMENT IS WEAK.

A New Want of Confidence Motion by Mr. Higgins.

Victoria, Feb. 14.—(Special).—In the legislature this afternoon redistribution was the theme of many speeches, the government virtually admitting its inability to defeat Mr. Martin's latest censure motion by introducing an amendment by Premier Selmin to the effect that the necessity of redistribution is admitted and that a bill will be presented shortly.

A new want of confidence motion was also announced by Mr. Higgins for Friday based on the withholding by the government from return of a letter announcing the intention to bring in legislation in respect to the eight-hour law at this session.

ARTHUR AND EVENING.

A Find of a Pocket of Copper Ore Made in the Former.

Mr. H. Hastings has returned from a visit to the Arthur, which lies east of Sophie mountain, and reports that the property is looking very well. The tunnel is in for a distance of 44 feet. In the face of the drift a pocket of copper ore two feet thick has been encountered. This is taken to indicate that the ledge is not very far away. The ore is similar to that found in the Santa Rosa and the Velvet. Mr. Hastings is greatly pleased over the find. On the evening, the adjoining property to the Arthur, the tunnel has been started in order to open the ledge at a depth of about 200 feet.

Rich Lardeau Ore.

The Lardeau country seems to have mines that have high grade ore. Mr. D. T. Eaton, of the Lardeau country, is in the city. He reports that some good results are being obtained from the Silver Cup and Sunshine properties, which are owned by the Sunshine company, limited, a subsidiary company of the Horne-Payne syndicate. The Sunshine ore runs 140 ounces in silver, besides gold and lead, and the Silver Cup ore 200 ounces in silver to the ton. About 170 tons have recently been shipped from these two properties. One hundred tons have been shipped by the Nettie L, and 300 tons by the Beatrice. The ore from these properties runs over 130 ounces to the ton.

Officers of the Strathcona Horse.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The following are officers of the Strathcona Horse from the Northwest Mounted Police: S. E. Steele, R. Becher, A. E. Snyder, A. H. Jarvis, D. H. Howard, F. L. Cartwright, W. Parker. Among the officers of the active militia to accompany the first is T. E. Pooley of British Columbia garrison. Becher will be second in command. The positions of the other officers have not yet been determined.

In the Matter of The Victory & Triumph Mines Development Syndicate, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above named company are required on or before the 24th day of March, 1900, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to Sylvester D. Stirling of 3 Crown Court, Old Broad Street, London, E. C., Chartered Accountant, the Liquidator of said company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1900. SYLVESTER D. STIRLING, 3 Crown Court, Old Broad Street, London, E. C., Liquidator.

M'GILL GRA

Fourth Annual Meeting of the City Held in Rossland

OFFICERS ELECTED

Speeches by Loyal Sons of the University—Next Annual Meeting at Nanaimo Secretary's Year—The Objects of the

The fourth annual meeting of the Columbia Society of Graduates of the University of Montreal, was held at Allan House yesterday afternoon. A. McGregor, B. A., of St. Sidling. The secretary, Dr. W. Vancover, presented the annual report:

Rossland. To the President and the British Columbia Graduates: At this meeting of the members, I wish to make the following statement: The number of graduates of the present time is 36, in law, and 12 in medicine, and 12 in business. The number of graduates of the present time is 36, in law, and 12 in medicine, and 12 in business. The number of graduates of the present time is 36, in law, and 12 in medicine, and 12 in business.

I may state that our social condition, but if it were to pay their annual financial standing would be better, and no anxiety by the executive on the sending prizes, etc. And I may say that the society was founded last year for the matriculation of the took the highest number of June examinations, has stimulated the exertions of the pupils in the district of the province, and has which, under other circumstances, would not have been the case. The year was secured by Miss of the Vancouver High amount was \$50, and no service in enabling that year prosecuting her student of the University of New Westminster are trying hard to secure year, and I fully hope the student will win it. Within years of the Vancouver been affiliated with the work was largely due to this board of Vancouver was enthusiasm by the efforts local men, such for example, who spared no labor the school on such a warrant the University of students doing their first arts, and next year a dozen at least will participate in examinations. It has its effect on the which will try to keep over, and give their work cause of higher education province.

The following members of the coming year: Hon. B. E. McKenna, Nanaimo City; vice-president, W. T. Robertson, and Dr. J. W. Jakes; secretary, M. D. treasurer, J. den, Mussen, Lefevre, etc. It was decided to hold a meeting of the association the first Tuesday in June. Some amendments to were carried, as were a tions for the better cause of the society.

Among those present were Mr. J. M. McGreg first vice-president in the 'unstable, Vancouver; Dr. Vancouver, Dr. Foster, Dr. S. A. Ross, R. E. P. rier, G. G. Hare and J. Rossland. The Band

In the evening a banquet was given at the Clarendon. Mr. J. A. Sc. of Slooan City, and among those present: Tunstall, B. A., M. D., McQuigan, Vancouver; D., Greenwood; Angus, M. A., B. Sc.; G. G. H. Stewart, B.A.Sc.; J. W. F. Ferrier, B.A.Sc.; Sc.; Stuart A. Ross, G. Dick, M. D., all of Rossland. After the toast to the locally honored, the Mr. Ferrier to propose "Alma Mater," and the Mark Twain story to set all the guests laughing said that on the occasion to Montreal, he was great improvements which at McGill since his the advantages of a p and said that McGill of her present standing cities to her graduates mentioned several well known all over McGill may now be head of all Universities so far as the medical men are concerned. ed of graduates' society graduates that the look for their best and (Applause).

Dr. Reddick, as the ent, in responding, a way in which all M'er, no matter where plimented Mr. Ferrier he had expressed him ment of McGill, and have a great meeting year. "Sister Universities Tunstall, was the ne