

ATTACK BY MARTIN

His Melodramatic Assaults on the Semli Government.

ESPECIALLY SEVERE ON COTTON

No Concealment of His Intentions to Defeat the Cabinet—His Temporary Alliance With the Turners is For This Object Alone.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—The first week of the legislative session has passed, and while no one has been disappointed who looked for sensation and excitement, the practical accomplishments of the week have been nil. The parliamentarians are still engaged in the consideration of the Speech from the Throne, and so vast a field for criticism and condemnation does the troubled record of the administration open up that it will possibly be two or three days more before the Opposition arraignment is complete. The features of the debate during the three opening days have been the concise and forceful attack of the government by Mr. Turner, directing himself more particularly to matters of finance and clearly illustrating the deplorable retrogressive Columbia course through the retrogressive, halting policy of the government, its internal dissensions and its uncertainty of existence; and Joe Martin's anticipated expose of the secrets of the party that had turned him into and made him more than ever a political Ismaelite.

That he has not been received as a leader or even a trusted private in the straight Opposition ranks has been patent from the first. He himself has declared that he is an Oppositionist only to the extent that he has common cause with Mr. Turner and his friends in compassing the defeat of the government—and the Opposition is happy to second this definition of Mr. Martin's status in the house. He, in reality, constitutes in himself an independent, iconoclastic party of one—alert, persistent, watchful to destroy. His present policy is briefly to oppose, by every means possible, Dominion disallowance of anti-Asiatic legislation; thwart the C. P. R. in its endeavor to secure a cash subsidy from the province in exchange for the Columbia & Western land grant, and force the government to a general redistribution measure and an appeal to the country, presumably on party lines—with a considerable portion of which the Opposition heartily agree, although they cannot go to the lengths of Radicalism that Mr. Martin, as the self-appointed champion of organized labor, is inclined to advocate—notably in state ownership and operation of railways and similar enterprises.

Thus far Mr. Martin's every move in the house has been intensely melodramatic, from his coming by special steamer and train on the opening day just in time to give a short-lived but significant majority to the Opposition, to his theatrical cotillion on the floor, to his description of a semi-idiot man—a political imbecile, who had gained the premiership by a disgraceful breach of party trust, proven himself utterly incapable to administer any department, and who now retained place and power solely through the fear of his followers to force a general election. "If Mr. Semlin thinks his government or his leadership enjoys the confidence of the people," he said, in one of his theatrical climaxes—"if he thinks for a moment that he retains the respect of even that infinitely small portion of the community in which he is best known, I challenge him to resign his seat as I am ready to resign mine, and put the issue to the test in a race between us two in North Yale. He has not been beaten in that constituency during 30 years or more of political life. Let him accept my challenge, and if I do not beat him there—beat him so badly that his deposit will go to swell the treasury receipts—I will forever retire from British Columbia politics. I make this offer seriously. I will stand by it to the letter. Dare he accept it?"

Of course the novel proposition of a political trial by combat was not accepted, but the remarkable feature of the remarkable speech rested herein, but in the fact that although accusation after accusation was hurled at the first minister—direct, positive, specific—neither Hon. Mr. Semlin nor any member of his cabinet or following, ventured a word of even interjected protestation or denial. The other special feature of Mr. Martin's great speech, which is undeniably the overshadowing chapter of the session up to date, was his throwing down of the gauntlet to the C. P. R. and the government as the mouthpiece of that corporation on the proposal, outlined in the speech, to exchange a cash subsidy for the land grant of 2,225,000 acres originally voted to secure construction of the Columbia & Western road. In this connection Mr. Martin's position was a denial of the legitimacy of this grant for more than 225,000 acres of the small section of road from Roseland, constructed under private legislation and the general safekeeping railway act of the province before the company had applied for and received Dominion incorporation and Dominion aid—thereby, according to his contention, and the opinions of Sir Christopher Robinson, Q. C., and Mr. R. B. Osler, Q. C., terminating all its provincial rights and guarantees of assistance. He claimed that in face of these authoritative opinions the government of British Columbia had no shadow of right to move toward granting subsidy either in cash or land, at least until the railway company's title to such subsidy in cash

or land had been effectually determined by the courts.

His other indictment against the C. P. R. was that it had worked and was working to prevent the allowance of British Columbia anti-Asiatic legislation, thereby proving itself an enemy of free white labor—and, as such, his foe.

In the legislation of which notice has already been given to the house, the attorney-general is well the front with a number of bills that are corrective in their character and involve no radically new departure or principle. Among these are measures to amend the Jurors Act, the Evidence Act, the County Courts Act, the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the Liability of Trustees Act, the Exclusion Act, the Supreme Court Act, the Companies Act, the Game Protection Act, the Municipalities Incorporation Act and the Farmers Institutes and Co-operation Act. Besides these, legislation is indicated in the speech from the throne for the amendment of the Educational Act so as to throw upon incorporated municipalities, such as Roseland, Nelson, Vernon, etc., a greater proportion of the cost of education than now borne by them, the municipalities being at the same time given more direct control of the schools within their boundaries. There is also to be such a partial measure of redistribution as will divide West Kootenay and give one member to the Boundary district independent of the one in Roseland. Measures to secure the official sealing of logs; to substitute a cash bonus for the land grant subsidy secured by the Columbia & Western charter; to open up the Omeneea country by means of roads, and to reduce the cost of liquor license complete the governmental program. Of the private bills of which notice has thus far been given, a majority stand in the names of Mr. Helmcken and Mr. Higgins. The former gentleman proposes legislation to amend the Trustees and Executors bill; Mr. Higgins seeks to amend the Water Clauses Amendment Act and the Liquor License Act; while Mr. Eberts proposes material alterations in the Placer Mines Act. Correspondence has already been ordered by the house looking to an intelligent consideration of the success or otherwise of the Alien Exclusion Act and the eight-hour law, the latter more particularly in its application to the miners and mine owners of the Stocan district.

THE JOYOUS WEDDING BELLS

MR. BERT HUNTER AND MISS TUTTLE MARRIED YESTERDAY.

They Left for California After the Ceremony, and Will Pass the First Month of Married Life There.

A notable wedding took place in this city Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Robert Hunter and Miss Nettie Emelie Tuttle were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed in the parlor of the residence of the bride's parents, the officiating minister being the Rev. Mr. Hedley of St. George's Episcopal church. The bride presented a handsome appearance. She was attired in white silk and organdie gown, which was ornamented with white carnations. The best man was Mr. Jules Labarthe of Salt Lake City, Utah, while the bridesmaid was Miss Harriet Ayres of Lawrence, Kas. She was handsomely dressed in white taffeta with pink carnations for ornaments. It was a private wedding, only the immediate relatives and friends of the high contracting parties being present. These included Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Aldridge, of Trail, Mr. James Hunter of this city, Mr. Charles Hunter of Sandon, Dr. J. Jay Tuttle, and Mrs. Tuttle, Mr. Jay Tuttle, Jr., and Mr. E. W. Ward. All sincerely congratulated the couple at the conclusion of the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter left via the Red Mountain train at 1:25 for California, where they will pass the first month of their wedded life in sunland. A number of friends assembled at the depot to wish them Godspeed, a pleasant time and a safe return. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Hunter will take up their residence in a comfortable home in the eastern part of the city, which has been provided in anticipation of the event of yesterday. Mr. Hunter is a member of the firm of Hunter Brothers of this city, which is among the largest, most successful and enterprising in the Kootenays. Besides being a successful merchant, he is very popular, having a large circle of admiring friends who will rejoice to know that he has become a benedict. His bride is the second daughter of Dr. Jay Tuttle and Mrs. Tuttle, and is a handsome, accomplished and popular young lady of this city. She is a sister of Mrs. W. H. Aldridge of Trail. Dr. Tuttle, her father, is a successful physician. The Miner, in common with the rest of Roseland, congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter and wishes them long life and prosperity. The announcement cards were sent out shortly after the wedding ceremony was performed.

COTTON IS SILENT.

So Far He Has Not Replied to the Arraignment of the Government.

Victoria, Jan. 16.—(Special.)—Although Finance Minister Cotton has been so long expected to defend the government from the opposition arraignment on the speech from the throne, neither he nor any supporter of the government could be forced into the debate in the legislature today, and the session was consumed with the addresses of McPhillips of Victoria, Smith of Lillooet, Booth of North Victoria and McBride of Dewdney. The latter, closing, he features of the day's debate is the challenging of the constitutionality of the alien exclusion act by McPhillips on the score of its interference with immigration in defiance of the B. N. A. act, while Smith of Lillooet stated that numerous wrongs for damages had been filed against the government by American citizens suffering by exclusion from the Atlin district. Miss Sarah Stenden of Gananoque, Ont., is in the city on a visit to her brother, Mr. George M. Stenden of the firm of Stenden & Perine.

FROM THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL

ANOTHER SCHEME FOR SECURING CONNECTION WITH THE FRASER.

Possibility of an Outbreak of Bubonic Plague in Victoria—Fears of a Murder on the Trail.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 16.—The city council has been requested by Tupper, Peters and Potts, on behalf of a syndicate, not identified, to postpone completion of the bylaw to aid the Victoria-Chilliwack railway project, until another scheme for securing quick connection with the Fraser Valley can be laid before them. The syndicate, the letter of application states, will ask the city to guarantee the interest on the sum of \$1,000,000 at four per cent per annum for a period of 20 years. This will undertake the relieve the city entirely from all responsibility in connection with the guarantee of interest on Victoria and Sidney railway bonds. They will carry out practically the details of the transportation scheme now being considered, by providing railway and ferry communication between the city of Victoria and Centerville via Sidney and Point Roberts.

The city health officers report that the unsanitary condition of Chinatown makes that quarter a likely lodging place for the Bubonic plague, and he asks that legislative authority be obtained for making the Chinese quarters clean at the expense of the residents themselves. He would entrust the work to an independent commission of three men.

Dr. Fraser says: "Notwithstanding the vigilance of the quarantine officers, it would not surprise me if a case of Bubonic plague should appear in Victoria any day. We have in that part of our city, known as Chinatown, the proper conditions for this dreadful disease to flourish in. It has been found impossible to apply the various sanitary bylaws of the city or the health act of the province to Chinatown. The danger of the introduction of this disease is so real and our ability to cope with it under present conditions so hopeless, that I earnestly suggest that you at once ask the legislature for special powers to deal with the sanitation of Chinatown." The steamer Danube of this city, which arrived from Skagway this morning, brought news that fears are entertained at Skagway for the safety of Fred H. Clayson, who left Dawson on December 7th for the coast. He was last heard of at Minto, which he left on December 15, in company with Olsen, a Dominion telegraph man, and a third man whose identity was not learned, but to whom suspicion has been attached, for it is now believed that the missing merchant has met with foul play. Will H. Clayson, brother, on the 9th instant, received word that the police at Tagish had arrested the suspect, and that he had in his possession two revolvers, \$1,600 and a span of horses. Clayson had from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in cash when he left Dawson. Olsen had drawn \$300. It was reported before the Danube sailed that the body of a man had been found in the snow this side of Minto. It is suspected that this is the body of Olsen.

News was brought by the Danube that D. W. Semple, editor of the Sunday Gleaner, who fled from Dawson to save himself from contempt of the Klondike courts, had reached Skagway after a rapid trip. He was ten days from Dawson to Skagway. A few months ago Semple was fined \$1,000 for contempt of court on account of an article published in his paper. The day later, after paying the fine, he again published two attacks on Dawson judges and courts. As a result, a summons was issued for his arrest, and he made tracks. He first started down towards Circle City, then doubled on his tracks and returned to Dawson. There he hid in a cabin for a week, and at night fled with a dog team, he started for White Pass. He is coming to Victoria, he says, to appeal the case.

Tupper's Reverberations.

It would possibly be a gracious act to allow the distinguished visitor to go away from Greenwood with the impression that the large audience who listened to him on Wednesday night accepted his strong assertions as absolute facts and that they are now convinced that all the political virtues are in the hands of the conservative party while all the vices are controlled by Liberals. The aged leader is certainly entitled to consideration, but if he is paraded throughout the country as the honored leader of a united party, his utterances are entitled to some criticism. Sir Charles paid a poor compliment to the intelligence of the people of Greenwood and to their knowledge of Canadian political events. His speech was such as would not be delivered by him in any political centre in the east. Sir Charles evidently made up his mind that the citizens of Greenwood were a lot of ignorant jays, and it mattered little what was given to see an old man, whose years ought to have taught him discretion, spend two hours in misstating facts and distorting the history of his country. We intend in a later issue to expose his misrepresentations in connection with the revision of the tariff, the Drummond county railway, the Yukon railway and other matters which he used for the purpose of maligning his political opponents. Those who had not the opportunity of following Sir Charles Tupper's political career need not feel alarmed at his strong utterances. It is a peculiarity of the man. He has always tried to cover his own political views by herating his opponents. The man who was characterized by a leading conservative as the High Priest of Corruption and by the chief organs of his own party as a political crackman must play high cards when he bluffs.—Boundary Creek Times.

Mr. Herman Bahr arrived in this city yesterday from Bremen, Germany. He came via the C. P. R. and intends to make Roseland his future home. Mr. W. B. Davey, contractor of Grand Forks, is in the Windsor. Mr. D. Manchester of the Queen's hotel, Greenwood, is in the city. He is accompanied by his wife. Mr. H. H. Bradburn of McGill Bros. & Co., arrived last night from the coast.

GOLD-BEARING CONGLOMERATES IN NORTHERN B. C.

NEW FIGHT FOR TERRITORY.

Canadians and Northern Pacific May Soon Be Involved in a Struggle in N. D.

The question of freight and passenger rate wars is not alone troubling railroads in the Northwest these days. Greater and more momentous is the struggle between the various lines for exclusive territory. While the Clearwater controversy is not yet known to be settled another important struggle between the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific promises to be just as hard fought, and will mean a great deal to the farmers of the Northwest, particularly in North Dakota, where the seat of the war is to be located. For several months past it has been rumored that the Northern Pacific contemplated building an extension from its main line between Fargo and Bismarck into the wheat fields to the southward. Within the past week Canadian Pacific officers have been in that state and at other points westward along the Northern Pacific, and claim to have discovered that the Northern Pacific is preparing to begin the work in the spring.

The Canadian Pacific's officials claim that Soo Line now covers the territory to be invaded; under the rules governing such questions, and announce that the Canadian Pacific will retaliate by building competing lines into the same territory, and extending its construction plans westward into the territory now held by the Northern Pacific, under what are said to be similar conditions. A. C. Lunt, a civil engineer in the employ of the Canadian Pacific, was in the Seattle recently, en route to Vancouver, from which place he will proceed to Winnipeg. While not communicative regarding the future plans of his company, he admitted that the Canadian Pacific was preparing to protect itself from the roads of the Northern Pacific, and that he had been looking over the Dakotian territory of the Northern Pacific.

"The Canadian Pacific," he said, "will not be aggressive or do anything that would precipitate a quarrel over territory with the Northern Pacific, but in the past it has demonstrated that it is perfectly capable of taking care of its own interests, and will probably continue the same policy in the future." On good authority it is stated that the plan of the Canadian Pacific is to bring about a concentration of its interests by building feeders to the various wheat growing districts of the middle Northwest. In the culmination of these policies, it will be a policy of the road to enter the territory now adjacent to and controlled by both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

The fight in Dakota promises to be sequel to the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railroad & Navigation company territorial troubles in this state and Idaho, and it is said will be precipitated as soon as the Northern Pacific begins the Fargo construction.

THEY DIVIDED THE SPOILS.

How a Claim in the South Half Was Located on New Year's Day.

An important strike has been made at Davis camp, in the south half, says the Republic Record. A lucky location was followed by an equally lucky find, and the result is some very happy locators. On New Year's eve S. W. Elliott and J. H. Sullivan, Republic miners, were in the Davis camp section, having in view the location of certain claims that they knew had not been represented by assessment work by the original locators. The ground was adjacent to claims that they were greatly interested in, and they were anxious to secure it. They had no knowledge that it contained a valuable vein other than that it was in a good locality and was convenient to their own claims. They had made all the necessary preparations for locating the coveted prize, and for a time felt that no one else would dispute their progress. But they misjudged the conditions; arriving on the scene they found other men before them, and by 12 o'clock midnight no less than seven men were on the ground, all bent on performing the same act—posting notices and driving stakes.

Here was a pretty chance for a "gun play." A case where the man with the most desperate grit and determination might win out and terrorize all intruders. Such a proceeding would have been the result of such a meeting 20 years ago. Many deeds of blood are recorded as having taken place under just such circumstances. But no "bluff" was attempted upon this occasion. Every man realized that peace should prevail, let the war rage in South Africa as it may. After a conference of all hands present it was decided to stake the ground and everybody be in on it. So that plan was adopted, and the claims were christened Combination No. 1 and Combination No. 2. A little later a tarty prospector arrived on the scene and knowing he was too late, volunteered some information. Going to a prospect hole he removed some dirt and exposed ore in place that fairly made the spectators' eyes stick out. There a fine vein was shown to exist, and the ore came close to the surface.

After the locations had been properly made the parties separated. Elliott and Sullivan returned to Republic bringing with them some of the ore from the new find. It was assayed and ran as follows: Seventy-two and one-fifth per cent lead, 31.15 ounces in silver and \$1 in gold; total, \$84.74. Six men are at work on the property, which is located next to the Park and Central claims. The principal owners of the claims are S. W. Elliott, J. T. Sullivan, J. G. Gramer, J. Dougan and Frank Shawyer.

Cripple Creek Challenges the Rand.

With its yield of \$20,000,000 in gold made last year, Cripple Creek attains first place in Colorado's galaxy of mining camps. It surpasses the output of any former silver camp, and proves Colorado to be the gold state of the Union. In the light of Cripple Creek's past year it is difficult to force the mind back to 1893, when the precious metal product of the state was but \$22,000,000, and of this only a meagre percentage gold.

MANITOBA HARVEST.

Final Crop Bulletin For the Year Issued By the Board.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture, presided over by Mr. Greenway, has issued the final crop bulletin for the year. A satisfactory increase is shown in the area ready for next year's crop. The total area of fall ploughing is 861,070 acres, being 233,350 acres more than in 1898. The revised figures for summer-fallow and breaking are slightly in excess of the August estimate. The breaking is now placed at 153,515 acres, and the summer-fallow at 472,550. This makes a total area of 1,492,085 acres now ready for next year's crop, which is an increase of 480,630 acres over the corresponding figures of a year ago. The yield of wheat has turned out to be less than the estimate, and is, in round figures, 28,000,000 bushels, taken from an area of 1,630,000 acres. The report explains that in the August bulletin the estimated wheat yield was 33,504,766 bushels. This was considered at the time a conservative estimate, as a greater yield than 20.55 bushels per acre—as reported—was generally expected. Actual yields, however, have been less. The government estimate has not been realized. The principal cause of shrinkage was a period of drought in August when wheat was filling and the ravages of the Hessian fly. The most promising fields, especially on summer-fallow, from which 30 to 35 bushels per acre were expected, only yielded 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Shrinkage from the work of the Hessian fly is estimated in individual cases at from 5 to 30 per cent of the crop. The damage was most serious in the Red River Valley. The samples of the wheat are good, grading 1 and 2 hard or 1 northern, although a few acres in some districts are frosted. The absence of weed seeds in grain is specially noted.

KIDNEY DISEASE

PAIN AND MISERY.

Mr. David Crowell of Horton, N. S., Was an Intense Sufferer and Almost Dismayed of Finding a Cure—Tells the Story of His Release.

The Acadian, Wolfville, N. S. Recently a reporter of the Acadian was told another of those triumphs of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are becoming very common in this vicinity. The fortunate individual is Mr. David Crowell, a highly respected resident of Hortonville. Below is his experience, in substance as he gave it to us: "About two years ago, for the first time in my life, I began to realize fully what ill health meant. The first symptom was a feeling of overpowering drowsiness which crept over me at times. Often I would be at work in the field when the drowsiness would seize me, and I would find that it required the exercise of all my will power to keep awake. In a short time I was attacked by sharp piercing pains, which shot through the lower part of my back. At first this did not trouble me very much during the day, but at night the pain became almost unendurable, and often I would not close my eyes through out the whole night. Gradually a nausea and loathing for food developed. Some times I would sit down to a meal with a keen appetite, but after a mouthful or so had passed my lips, sickness and vomiting would follow. I became greatly reduced in flesh, and in a short time was but a wreck of my former self. The doctor said the trouble was disease of the kidneys, but his treatment did me no help. My mother, who was something of a nurse, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last, to satisfaction, more than from hopes of being cured, I took up their use. After taking one box I seemed better, and I resolved to try another. Before the second box was used my condition was improved beyond gainsay, and I felt sure the pills were responsible for it. I took two more boxes, and before they were all used the pain in my back had wholly disappeared, my appetite had returned and I felt like a new man. For the sum of \$2 I cured myself of a painful disease. There cannot be the least doubt but that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was the sole cause of my recovery, and I consider them the best medicine in existence. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent, post paid at 50 cents a box, or three boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Sir Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Refuse all substitutes."

"Companies' Act, 1897."

Notice is hereby given that Edwin Durand of Roseland, B. C., has been appointed the attorney in this province for the British America Corporation, Limited, in the place of the Hon. Charles Herbert Mackintosh, and that the address of said attorney is Roseland, B. C.

Dated this 2nd day of January, A. D. 1900.

S. Y. WOOLTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The changes of Colorado from a silver to a gold state is complete. This year the gold product overshadows that of silver as much as six years ago the silver product overshadows that of gold.

Having thrust good its boast as the greatest gold district of the American continent, it recognizes but one rival in all the world, and with the new year it levels its lance for a tilt with the Rand. Asking no handicap of war upon its rival, Cripple Creek challenges the Transvaal, and confidently begins the new year with the flood mark of the South African district for its goal. Blocked for months last year as it was through lack of facilities, it claims that in the coming year, if no legal impediment arises, the camp will produce \$30,000,000 in gold, appears to be modest.—Denver Republican.

Two Dollars

NEWS OF THE

Reports From the Superintendant Engineer of the

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Good Work Done Upon the

Gives Excellent Results

Says the Company Has a

Nite Bank Company

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