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a large scale reduces the sum of receipts cheap a fact that public.

order of \$10.00 we will give a Laundry soap and 1 box.

onally fine values.

- 100 lbs. pound
- 50 lbs. pound
- 25 lbs. pound
- 10 lbs. pound
- 5 lbs. pound
- 40c. each
- 25c. each
- 10c. each

# Co.

statements it contains are its solemn promises are full quote from the speech to the policy now enunciated by us at variance with the policy His Honor to forewarn about the first paragraph although the members have almost a day for the same by the house last year, been practically no work accounted for by His Honor then goes on to say that on account of this failure the business required in the province IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO THE EXPENSE OF ANOTHER SESSION BEFORE THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR." year will end on the 30th June, nor will refer to the volumes I have quoted in former letters, that should Mr. Martin's head" in the matter of the other session cannot be held explanation of the fiscal year should call the present session in (in which case the ministry stand ten minutes after the been read), or he might dis- house immediately and order to be held with the present is no other way out of the The Governor is pledged by the one course or the other; and in- ing Mr. Martin may say that His Honor will keep the tained in the speech. At any public may hear that Mr. Mc- dismissed Mr. Martin and his tuate colleagues with the re- more officers of mine, or the Honor has ordered the dissolution upon an immediate appeal to mencies. The conflict may be pre- any moment. To die in the posed by Mr. Martin would be all set the country back for ble men and electors should be. There is not a moment to be warned is forewarned.

D. W. HIGGINS.

## BUTTON BANQUET.

notice that the Victoria Times in of February 16 reports through a correspondent, referring to the by the members of the Hidden awa, to Major-Gen. Burton, as The dinner was only attended by ives, whose principal object is to present government." How a not can send out such an abso- report is beyond comprehension. did Liberal assist in getting the land were present, but a Liberal is party now in power. I might die that a great many Liberals Gen. Burton's departure a stain on the character of their RIDEAU.

## DEFOUR'S POPULARITY.

March 9.—The Daily News it is known that the United government was most anxious to Fauncefort should remain at on, and his tact will be in- ducing the troubled period of mental content."

## WATERS THE VERMILS

ache and relieve all the troubles in- dicious state of the system, and y- tation, Dizziness, Distress after the in the face, etc. These troubles the success has been shown in curing

## CURE

ache and relieve all the troubles in- dicious state of the system, and y- tation, Dizziness, Distress after the in the face, etc. These troubles the success has been shown in curing

## SICK

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## ATER MEDICINE CO., New York.

ache and relieve all the troubles in- dicious state of the system, and y- tation, Dizziness, Distress after the in the face, etc. These troubles the success has been shown in curing

## Crow's Nest Coal Company

Amazing Possibility of Industrial Development Through Their Vast Deposit.

Eight Hour Law Has Retarded the Operation of This Industry Also.

From the Toronto Globe, March 3.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was held yesterday, the President, Senator Cox, in the chair. The report of the directors was very gratifying, showing an increase in the output of coal from 5,301 tons in January, 1899, to 15,219 tons in December, 1899. During the year the development of the company's mines at Coal Creek was vigorously prosecuted, while a new mine was opened at Sparwood, in order that the company's production might be speedily brought up to the present demand. The demand for coke continues good, and the company has calls upon it not only from British Columbia, but also from the northwestern States. Two hundred and two ovens have been completed, with a capacity of 300 tons of coke per day. The quality of the coal and coke is praised in the highest terms by the company's customers, and is acknowledged by all to be equal to anything produced in America or Great Britain. It is expected that the year 1900 will show great strides in the company's production, as all work is to be very vigorously prosecuted under the direction of able and experienced mining engineers. The net profit for the year was \$47,308, which was thought most satisfactory, considering that owing to small production the mines operated at a loss during the early months of the year.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Major H. M. Pellatt; William Fernie, Fernie, B.C.; J. A. Gemmill, Ottawa; William Hanson, Montreal; J. W. Ellis, Toronto; C. Walsley, Toronto; E. R. Wood, Toronto; A. E. Ames, Toronto; Frederick Nicholls, Toronto; Elias Rogers, Toronto; J. D. Chipman, St. Stephens, N.B.; D. Morrice, Montreal; S. Finley, Montreal. At a meeting of the directors Hon. George A. Cox was elected president; Mr. Robert Jaffray, first vice-president; Major H. H. Pellatt, second vice-president; and Mr. Elias Rogers, managing director. Mr. Rogers is a gentleman of wide experience in the operation of mines and the handling of the product, and the directors expressed their gratification that he had consented to serve.

General Manager Johnston's report, referring to the good quality of the Crow's Nest coal, quoted from Rear Admiral Palliser of the British navy. The Admiral tested the coal at his city hall yesterday and reported: "We are happy to say that it has been found most satisfactory, so much so that I have written to the Lord's Commission to the Admiralty recommending its use."

The manager's report continued: "Smelters are being erected at Coal Creek, Grand Forks, and the latter smelter should be ready to use our coke by April or May. One special feature of the coke is that the engine using it throws no sparks. This is a very valuable property for the coal to possess, because prairie fires are a great danger through sparks falling on the dry grass from passing engines. This will specially commend the coke for use in the rail- road, even in sections where owing to high freight rates other coal might be cheaper. The timber area of your land also most valuable, as it contains the finest timber for all future mining requirements and also for the requirements of the neighboring country for lumber purposes. There is also a quantity of land which will be fit for agriculture purposes, and I make this statement after close observation during the summer and fall months."

Continuing, Mr. Johnston said: "Owing to the increased demand for coal in British Columbia, arising from the enforcement of the eight-hour law, all the smelters are shut down and we are obliged to look for coal from other sources in the United States. During a recent visit to Montana I succeeded in securing an order for 3,000 tons of coke from the Boston & Montana Company, which is the largest consumer of coke in the State of Montana. If we are able to sell coke at a price not exceeding from 20 to 25 per cent. higher than any other western coke, we can always secure the order, as our coke is far superior to any western coke and has been proved by actual test to be 5 per cent. superior to the celebrated Pocahontas coke of West Virginia, while the premium at the World's Fair in Chicago. The present indications show that the labor troubles will soon be over, and production will have a very largely increased demand for both coal and coke throughout British Columbia, as it is a standard fuel in the West."

Mr. Johnston, in closing, advised the building of additional coke ovens are necessary to meet British Columbia demands and leave at least 100 ovens with the product of this business can be worked up in the States adjacent. The address of Mr. Elias Rogers, the new managing director, gave an excellent resume of the prospects of coal mining in the West, as follows: "I think coal may be truly said to be the one product of nature which stands above all others, as being the most conclusive to a nation's prosperity. Great Britain produces about 50 per cent. of the total output of coal of the world, and her present greatness must be largely attributed to her immense coal deposits of easy access to the sea. Since the States comes next with an output of about 25 per cent. Coal is the foundation of the great wealth-producing power of the state of Pennsylvania. No one who has not been through the Pittsburgh district in recent years can conceive of the enormous extent of the industrial development of that great coal centre. Although the ore and iron mines have been worked for many years, it has been one of the greatest iron manufacturing worlds of the world, and it told there are in that district at the present time factories in the course of construction to the amount of \$70,000,000. The enormous extent of the Carnegie company's business is well known. Only coke company controlled by the Carnegie Company has 12,000 ovens, the output of which is 18,000 tons per day. The coke output daily of all the companies in the Pittsburgh district would make a train ten miles

long. My information is that recent surveys show that there are only about 75,000 acres of coking coal land left untouched in that district. The product from this area, taking into account the small number of workable seams and their aggregate thickness, will probably not exceed eight or nine hundred million tons.

The Crow's Nest Coal Company have property comprising some 200,000 acres of land, almost the entire area of which is supposed to be underlaid with coal, and which, according to the geological reports, contains a large number of seams, the aggregate thickness of which approximates 150 feet. Reducing this one-half, there is on the property over ten thousand million tons. The total output of the coal of the world is less than three hundred million tons per year. I give you these figures so that you may have some conception of what the ultimate value of the property must be."

In opening up these mines at the time when operations began, difficulties were met with, the extent of which can hardly be recalled by anyone who has not had actual experience in opening a coal mine in a wilderness, mountain country, at some distance from the source of supply of material necessary to construction and development. You have also had other disadvantages to contend with to which it is unnecessary for me to refer. I simply wish to say that under all the circumstances you have good reason to congratulate yourselves upon the statement which has been presented to-day.

I would like now to speak candidly and frankly as to the present condition of the operations and future prospects. It is always easy to criticize work which has been done, and I don't want to do that, but it is necessary for me to explain that in order to put the mines on a permanent workable and economical basis we were obliged to start now at what is practically the beginning, so far as mine development is concerned; and while I think under wise management this work can be conducted and a profit made on the coal at the same time I do not want to lead you to expect large and immediate returns. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the managing director is not in any way responsible for the plan under which the past mine workings have been conducted; that is a matter which he could not be expected to understand, and in respect to which he has not assumed to direct. Also in justice to the present general manager it should be stated that much of the work had been done before he took office.

While I do not want to lead you to expect too much, and would rather understate than overstate, I think you may reasonably expect that within a year the earning power of these mines will be largely permanently increased. I am myself in favor of a policy of economy, having all works laid out on a well-considered plan, with a view to permanent, cheap operation and not to construct works in advance of the probable requirements—rather to grow with the country. The selection of one of the best mining engineers on the continent, who is also a mine manager of large experience, has been secured, and he is expected to assume the duties of his office about the 17th of the present month. Of course, we must be prepared to have all smooth sailing. That whole country at some time in its history has been subject to volcanic disturbances, and it is not unduly faults and other expensive obstructions will be met with from time to time as work progresses. There is, however, no reason to expect any difficulty which may not be overcome with wise engineering and good management.

The one great advantage in connection with Coal Creek mines, near Fernie, is that drift mining will obtain for a time to come. Mr. Rogers then explained that in coal mining money was saved or lost to a very large extent in the inside workings. He also explained the advantages of having main haulage centres driven on proper levels, and the fact that the workings being laid out so as to accomplish good and economical ventilation.

## ELECTROLYTIC COPPER.

From Engineering.  
It is a comparatively simple matter to get a good quantity of copper electrolytically, provided always that a sufficiently low current density is used. This of course involves a very large and expensive plant if any reasonable output is desired. With greater current densities difficulties make their appearance, the deposit in place of being smooth and homogeneous becomes granular and lacks cohesion. By certain devices of one nature or another, the troubles referred to have been largely overcome. The effect of these is shown by the fact that 10 years ago an electrolytic bath containing 75 to 100 times as much metal in solution as was deposited in 24 hours. Nowadays these figures have been reduced to 15 of the value stated. As a consequence the proportion of the metal obtained in the wetway has been enormously increased, and the waste in production has been reduced at 500 tons of electrolytic copper per day.

One of the earlier plans of increasing the output was that introduced by Elmore, in which an anode burner was caused to continuously pass over the surface on which the deposit was being made. The result was that the deposit was of extraordinary strength. In a more recent development, a speaker in-Integrated with animal fat is used as a retainer. Quite recently Mr. Shepard Copper-Coles has hit upon another plan, in which the copper is deposited on a vertical mandril, which is caused to rotate at a very rapid rate. The centrifugal force developed, and the wash of the electrolyte over the rotary surface keeps the latter clean and free from gas, and as a consequence a smooth and dense deposit has been obtained with current densities approaching 200 amperes per square foot.

An account of the process, together with details of the mechanism used, will be found in a paper recently read by Mr. C. Lombard before the Institution of Electrical Engineers. From the discussion on this paper it would seem that the latest method has had certain advantages over the plan of Mr. Shepard Copper-Coles, in that it is a communication to the secretary, claimed, that he had invented exactly the same thing in 1874, but it would seem that there was a distinct difference between the arrangements adopted by him and the latter the mandril is revolved, whilst Mr. Wilde gave simply a circular movement to the electrode. It is obvious that a high relative speed is more easily obtained from the former plan. An arrangement coming closer to that of Mr. Copper-Coles was described by Mr. Ferranti as having been tested at Paris nine years ago. In this case the mandril was placed horizontally, and the electrolyte was introduced. When caused to revolve rapidly an excellent deposit was, we are informed, obtained, even with very high current densities.

## JUMPING ON SKATES.

New York, March 9.—Fred Germer, of Long Branch, N.J., made a new world's record for high jumping on skates yesterday in Brooklyn to-night, clearing a bar at four feet 2 1/2 inches.

# The Woman of the House.

Almost every woman at the head of a home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs. Perhaps they are too small to notice an hour afterwards, but these constant little worries have their effect upon the nervous system.

It is these little worries that make so many women look prematurely old.

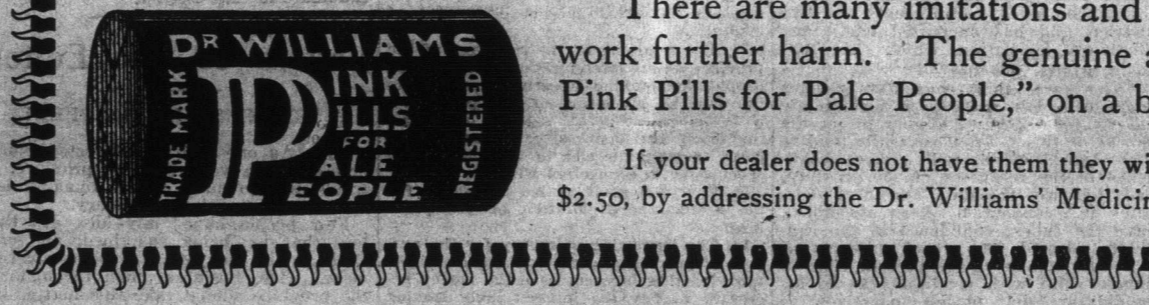
Their effect may be noticeable in other ways, such as sick and nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, heart palpitation and a pale or sallow complexion. The blood and nerves need attention, and for this purpose

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE

are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted as a regulator in diseases peculiar to women. Through the blood and nerves the pills act upon the whole system, bringing brightness to the eye and a glow of health to the cheek. Thousands of wives and mothers have testified to the benefit derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

### WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Mrs. Napoleon Pouloir, St. Roch, Que., says: "I am forty-two years of age, and for several years past have suffered from ailments common to women. My blood was poor and watery; I suffered from pains in the limbs and abdomen, and frequently experienced much trouble in walking. My appetite was poor, I had frequent headaches, and sometimes attacks of dizziness. I tried several medicines but found no benefit from them, and almost gave them a trial. I did so, and after using a couple of boxes began to feel like a new person. I continued the use of the pills for some weeks longer, when I was as well as ever. I had been in my life and able to do my work about the house as though I had never been sick. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a benefactor to humanity, and would strongly urge feeble women to give them a trial."



## Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Big Entertainment to be Held in the Theatre Early in April.

Everybody Asked to Lend a Hand to Make it an Unprecedented Success.

(From Saturday's Daily Colonist.)  
There was a well attended meeting of the committee who are getting up the entertainment on behalf of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held at the city hall yesterday morning, at which it was finally decided to give the entertainment on Wednesday, April 4, in the Victoria Theatre, which has been generously placed at their disposal by Mr. B. Jamieson free of all charge.

## REDUCING THE ARMY.

No Necessity for Maintaining So Large a Force in Philippines.

New York, March 8.—The first orders for the withdrawal of regulars from the Philippines have been sent to Gen. Otis, and the home-coming of such numbers on the programme, which in a few days, says a Washington dispatch to the Tribune.

Under his instructions, Gen. Otis will promptly send to San Francisco one battalion each of the 14th, 18th and 23rd regiments of infantry. The decision to begin the withdrawal of troops was reached before Secretary Root started for Havana last week.

## LEAD CITY DESTROYED.

Lead City, S.D., March 8.—Fire which broke out this morning in the Dalcken-berg hotel, consumed forty buildings and it was extinguished and caused a loss which is estimated at \$500,000.

## DELAGOA BAY.

London, March 8.—In the House of Lords to-morrow, Baron Wenlock will ask the government what steps are being taken to hasten the Delagoa arbitration proceedings, and whether it is prepared to join the United States government in pressing for an immediate award.



There are many imitations and substitutes, but these cannot cure and may work further harm. The genuine always have the full name—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on a box like the engraving on the left.

If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## The Official Notifications

Order in Council Respecting the Issuance of Certificates of Improvement.

Two Private Bills Already Admitted for the Next Legislative Session.

Yesterday's issue of the Provincial Gazette contained few notices of importance beyond the following order-in-council: "Whereas considerable doubt has arisen regarding the operation of sections 24 and 25, chap. 135, R.S., 1897, and section 7 of the Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1899, regarding the issuance of certificates of improvement; and the recommendation of the Minister of Mines His Honor, by and with the advice of his executive council and under the provisions of section 143 of the Mineral Act has been pleased to order:

"That gold commissioners be and are hereby instructed not to issue a certificate of improvement, for any mineral claim until the books of the mining recorder of the division in which such claim is situated show that the free miner has done and recorded the work or made payment of money, or both, to the extent of the amount mentioned in section 7 of the Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1899, and has duly recorded such work or payment."

## MINING PIONEERS OF RHODESIA

From 1890 to 1898 is a long period to elapse before the stage of commercial production is reached, especially in the case of Anglo-Saxon energy. The long delay was in part due to the fact that there was more disposition to speculate in gold mining shares than to settle down to hard work, though it will be noticed the first property was only selected late in 1890. A great number of companies were formed at the time of the granting of the charter to the British South African Company, or shortly afterwards. In order to comply with the gold law and secure title, a certain amount of work had to be done in a given time. The original prospectors pegged out claims, sought soft spots on which to sink shafts and generally in old workings—attained a depth, in the average, of about 80 feet, probed the existence of gold, and disposed of their properties to capitalists, who in turn floated companies. Extravagant prices in shares were sometimes paid for properties; other shares were issued for working capital, but the proportion between working capital and purchase price was generally far too one-sided, and the outcome was inadequate resources for development. Moreover, just when the companies were reaching the stage of setting seriously to work, the struggle between the whites and Lobengula's forces, necessitating the withdrawal of whites from the mines, their concentration, and the advance from Mashonaland into Matabeleland, this was in 1893.—Engineer Magazine for March.

## MAGERSFONTEIN.

(Written by a private of the Black Watch.)  
A York gentleman has received from the soldier of the 2nd Black Watch, who took part in the battle of Magersfontein, the following lines descriptive of the night march and the disaster that befel the Highland Brigade. The lines were written in camp there in the open, thinking perhaps of their home.  
Tell you the tale of the battle? Well, there ain't so much to tell.  
Nine hundred went to the slaughter, and five hundred fell.  
Wire and the Mauser rifle, three and a burning sun.  
Knocked down by the hundred ere the day was done.  
Wet was the night, cold and dreary, chilled the men to the bone.  
Blown back there in the open, thinking perhaps of their home.  
Midnight—they came to awake us, forming us up in the ranks.  
Officers whispered their orders, never a light or a spark.  
Onward we went till the morning dawned in the east, grey and drear.  
While, in the front of us loomed, the foggy, bold skyline showed clear.  
Away on the left of the line we'd noticed a light burning bright.  
And just as the column had halted it suddenly vanished from sight.  
Then, ere we knew what had happened, two shots on our left ringing out.  
To the right of the line we saw a signal, and rifle balls answered our shout.  
Someone yelled "charge," and we started, bayonets and shells never appalled us.  
Trenches nor powder-strewn hills.  
But just a few borders of the fencing caught us, unoppressed, standing still.  
Over the wire, men, or through it! Drive the charge home to the left!  
Vain were the struggles and climbing, bars sticking deep in the dirt.  
Strong grows the light of the morning, hotter the lead on us rained.  
Still we remained there, before them, holding the ground we had need.  
But down on our faces and seek cover, nothing could live in that fire.  
"Off to the right, men, and flank them; forward, lie down, men, retire."  
Then we looked back, and we cursed them, took home the truth with a groan.  
"Best of the brigade are retiring," now we must stand it alone.  
"Form a line here, men! I'll hold them!"  
McFarlane's tall form stood erect, Volley and volley we gave them, until their bayonets were all loose—Englishmen, Irish and Scotch.  
Half of them fell on one regiment—God bless them, there were none like Black Watch.  
Such is the tale of the battle, easy for tongue to tell,  
Nine hundred men in a death trap—nearly four hundred fell.