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YESTERDAY'S ELECTION.

The fight in Yale-Cariboo is over and Mr. W. A. Galliber, the candidate of the Liberal government, has been returned. Out of 150 subdivisions in the riding he has a majority of 132 over Mr. Chris Foley, the Labor candidate. There are 65 polling subdivisions yet to hear from in the constituency. There is no doubt that these polling subdivisions will increase Mr. Galliber's majority, but it is more than probable that the returns from them will also increase the vote, as compared with the others, of Mr. McKane. There is little doubt that the candidates will retain their respective positions as regards the final count, except this that Mr. McKane will encroach considerably upon Mr. Foley's comparative standing.

The result of the contest, while it was hoped on the part of the Labor party that it might be otherwise, was not very different from what a fair observer of political conditions might have anticipated. Mr. Galliber went into the fight with immense advantages in his favor; he went into it with all the influence that a triumphant government, returned with an immense majority, could exercise in his interest, and with all the financial and other advantages which could be brought to bear in influencing the electors. This carried with it, in the popular mind, that belief of certain success which at the critical moment, influences the wavering vote, always desirous of being on the side of the majority.

With all these advantages it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Galliber has been successful. And while his full majority has not been made known for several days, there is little doubt that it will be increased. The Conservative candidate, Mr. McKane, surprised his supporters by the excellent vote which he polled. There is every reason to believe, from the returns so far received that had he been the first Conservative nominee in the field, or had he taken Mr. MacNeill's place at an earlier date, he would have polled a larger vote than he did and would have stood a very fair chance of being elected. As it was he redeemed by his courage votes, which otherwise would have been divided between Mr. Foley and Mr. Galliber.

Mr. Foley, the Labor candidate, whose campaign, which outside of Rossland, was conducted entirely by himself, was one of the finest and most successful in the history of politics in this country. Despite the fact that in the immense area which was to be covered, he had no assistance, except in his own local place, and that to combat his appeal to the electors both of the old parties had brought in the best men which they could furnish, to speak against him and in their own interests, he carried the most important portion of Southern British Columbia, is sufficient to indicate the importance of his candidature in the constituency and to prove beyond a doubt that he and he only was the candidate who was desired as their representative by the great mining centres of this constituency.

While we admit the defeat of Mr. Foley we contend that as far as the true expression on the part of the people of the Kootenays is concerned he has been their choice and ought to have been elected. Had it been left with the people, who have the right to say who should represent them, Mr. Foley would now be the member-elect for this district.

The defeat of Mr. Foley, which is most regrettable, is due in no small degree to a certain element of the Labor party. To this lamentable fact we cannot close our eyes. They had it in their power to elect him had they desired to do so. They had a majority of the votes. There is no getting away from that fact. How the Labor party is going to reconcile the result with the promises made by their own adherents and those who pledged themselves to give its candidate their support we are not prepared to say. That there has been betrayal is beyond question. Those who have been guilty of this fault, which cannot be regarded as less than a crime on the part of the men who professed their sympathy and owed their allegiance to Mr. Foley as the representative of their cause, will have to reconcile their conduct with their own consciences. With them it is hoped that in future the Labor party will have but little to do. Regarding them we have little to say. For the political morality of the honest workmen we would be happy to know less than we do of the professed friends of that organization. They are the cheats and the on-bangers, the parasites, the miserable bar-mesles, who can never be got rid of ex-

cept where there is an immense volume of good labor opinion which will throw them absolutely into the shade and prevent them having anything to say in the movements for the betterment of the Labor cause.

The result in Nelson and in certain sections of the Boundary country is an illustration of what we say and we say that with absolute confidence in the future of this country the vote which has been recorded in each of these portions of the constituency gives us the utmost reason to believe that a considerable element of the Labor party does not want what it has been striving after and that all its professions are of the most hypocritical and insincere character. We believe that one of the so-called leaders of the Labor party, in at least one of these sections of the constituency is guilty of the most profound and subtle treachery to the cause which he professes to espouse. The Labor party will have, before it can make any real headway in this district, to purge itself of men of this stamp and see that it has only honest and sincere men to guide it. The ability to reel off words, more or less meaningless, is no evidence of acute understanding, and our advice to the Labor party is to discard such men and take for its professed leaders those who, like Mr. Foley, impress those whom they meet with their sincerity and their honesty of character.

The fight in the constituency has been conducted on far lines throughout, and we think that while in their sober senses the electors will conclude that they made a mistake in not electing Mr. Foley, they will be fairly well satisfied that there is no danger to the interests of the district from its representation by Mr. Galliber. The electors of the riding will, one and all, we imagine, be prepared to accord to Mr. McKane that meet of respect and admiration for the gallant fight which he put up at a very late hour, and which, had it been entered on earlier, might have won for him the seat for the constituency.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION.

Since Mr. Ralph Smith has been elected a member of the Dominion House it is impossible for him to continue a member of the Chinese commission appointed by the Federal administration. He has, therefore, resigned his position, leaving a vacancy which must be filled by another representative of Labor. We would respectfully suggest to the Dominion government that this vacancy should be filled by the appointment of Mr. Chris Foley, the Labor candidate in Yale-Cariboo. Mr. Foley, in the late election, had behind him almost the entire Labor vote of the constituency and he is therefore indisputably the leader of the Labor forces in the interior of the province. For this reason alone he is the man who should be appointed to the vacant position on the committee; but there are other reasons. He is a man of first-class ability, he is a man who will act with absolute honesty and form his conclusions without prejudice. He is in thorough touch with the feelings of the people, not only the workmen, but the general community. He has a knowledge of the question which has been gained by personal experience and observation and he would take to the councils of the commission an understanding of the subject which would materially assist it in its labors. It would be impossible, we think, to find a better man in the province for the position and there is no one who could be appointed who ought to be more acceptable to the government.

THE RESULT.

While all the results of the election have not yet been received we have sufficient to assure that there will be very little change in the figures which were given yesterday morning. The vote in Kimberley and some other Labor strongholds had not then been received, but even with the accession, which Mr. Foley had obtained from these places, he has not been able very greatly to reduce Mr. Galliber's majority and when the full returns are in it will be found, we think, that the Liberal candidate has been elected by about 200 over the representative of Labor. It is likely that Mr. McKane may be able to draw a little closer to the vote given for Mr. Foley, but it is impossible that either of the respective positions should be reversed, and that Mr. McKane should take second place. An analysis of the vote, so far as received, demonstrates that Mr. Foley, the Labor candidate, has obtained a majority, in the lower portion of the Kootenay district, of 512. It must be remembered that this is the great mining area, and is that portion of the constituency in which the workmen have a decided voice. It was the upper country and the Yales which gave Mr. Galliber the vote which elected him. It will readily be seen, therefore, that the great mining centres are distinctly non-political in their attitude, and that they propose that they shall have a man of their own, whose sympathies are with them and who possesses a fair knowledge of their needs, to represent them in parliament.

The vote shows very clearly that the Labor people in this district have no reason whatsoever to fear the future, if they remain together and insist upon sending their own men to the legislature and to parliament. It is impossible when the present constituency of Yale-Cariboo is divided up that any man except one

possessing strong Labor leanings should be elected for the riding which will include the mining districts of Southern British Columbia. This fact has been demonstrated beyond a possibility of dispute by the vote which was recorded on Thursday. In view of this fact the Labor party in this country has a clear course before it, to which if it adheres, and in the prosecution of which, if it acts temperately and justly, it is found not only to control this portion of the province, but to have a wonderful influence for good upon the whole of the Dominion.

JUST A SUGGESTION.

It is announced in the coast papers that the provincial government intends to introduce legislation bannishing shipbuilding. It is a very good measure, and will find hearty support all over the province, although the chief beneficiaries will be the coast people. While the government is in the bannishing humor it is well for it not to discriminate or to endeavor to build up the interests of the commonwealth by favoring only one industry; on the contrary, it should have its purse open to other interests in the province. What is sadly needed in British Columbia is establishments where the matte from the smelters can be refined and the different metals constituting it be separated. It also needs factories where the lead produced by the miners of Slooan and elsewhere, and treated in local smelters, can be manufactured into such commodities as lead pipe, shot, white lead, etc.

One large company, which operates principally in the Boundary country, has declared its intention of building a plant for refining the gold-copper matte which is produced at its smelter, and some of the other large companies have similar designs in view. It is certain before long that some of these plans will materialize. These industries will be of great importance to the province, as they will employ big forces of men and keep large sums of money at home that are now sent to the United States. If the provincial government can do anything to hasten the establishment of one or more of these refining and manufacturing plants, it would be performing a public good of considerable magnitude. There are forms of industry that are just as worthy of being fostered and nursed during their infancy, and until they can stand alone on strong financial feet, as shipbuilding. These plants should be in operation just soon as possible, and nothing would stimulate the projectors more than to make them move faster than a bonus paid by the provincial government on the copper produced, and the products of lead manufacturing. This is a form of investment which would pay the government well to make, and under the circumstances we believe that great wisdom would be shown by giving very liberal subsidies to these two important adjuncts of the mining industry. It would yield, we have no fear in saying, in the long run, even better returns than would bonuses paid out for shipbuilding.

BELGIAN HARE CRAZE GONE.

The Belgian hare boom which ran riot throughout many of the states of the union has collapsed. There was a time, a few short months since, when he who raised his voice against the Belgian hare and its possibilities was considered an iconoclast. This type of hare breeds about as fast as it runs and in those communities where the people became as mad as March hares over them they have increased and multiplied so rapidly as to become a veritable drug on the market. Those impressionable people who cut off the butcher entirely and left him to struggle along without their support while they partook of meals the most of which was entirely of the hare, now say that it is not so good as they thought it was as an article of diet and are again patronizing the purveyor of beef, pork and mutton. The clamor for hare flesh has departed and with it comes a lessening in the price of the producers of it. Hares with pedigrees as long as a bill in equity, which formerly sold for hundreds of dollars each can now be purchased for from 25 cents up to a couple of dollars. All the greatness of the Belgian hare has departed and he is now taken for his real worth. In this respect he is something like the wildcats which used to be dealt in in this section. They formerly commanded high prices, but now their real worth is known and they are valued accordingly.

A RAPIDLY INCREASING OUTPUT.

It is simply wonderful the way the mines are increasing their output of ore. This is shown by the fact that the railroads operating in the Kootenays and Yale handled in the month of November 57,500 tons of ore. This is very large when it is considered how young the lode mining industry is here. This output is something which the people who are interested in this country and the development of its resources can point to with pride and gratification when doubts are thrown by the pessimistic on the worth of the mines. In order to show what this output is worth in cash we will say that the ore carried an average value of \$20 to the ton. This is a low estimate when the high grade ores of the Slooan and East Kootenay are taken into consideration. This gives a total of \$1,150,000 for November, which is a large sum for any

district to put out in a single month and this is particularly the case in a month which has only 30 days. Say the Kootenays and the Boundary produced this same quantity for 12 months, and then we would have an annual production of \$13,800,000.

Those who are the least bit conversant with the situation, however, are as certain as they can be that the output during the coming year will be at times twice as much as \$7,500 tons in a month, and they can also realize that the output, during the next year should easily reach at least \$20,000,000 or as much as the mines of the Klondike, which are the richest and most extensive placers that have been discovered since the first gold was found in California.

The splendid results which are now being attained are simply a verification of the faith of those who have believed from the first in the great wealth and extent of the mineral resources of Southern British Columbia. The promises which those who believed in the section saw on the surface of the prospects, which they took up, have been fully redeemed by explorations at depth. The mines have been proven to be what their early friends thought them to be, and in some instances have exceeded expectations. In nearly every instance where the same precautions were taken in the selection of the property and in the subsequent development, that a business man would exercise in any other line of venture the result has almost uniformly been successful. The failures which have been made in mining have been due to inexperience, to lack of ordinary commercial caution or to a paucity of capital.

The results, however, already attained are most satisfactory and are certain to have a good effect on the mining industry. It will cause a number of new investments and the opening up of many valuable mining areas which are simply awaiting development in order to become as large producers of ore as the properties which are now producing the large tonnage which is now being marketed. The increasing output should and will produce a profound impression on the British, the eastern Canadian and the French and German investors in mines and the outlook now is that the coming year will be a period of more than ordinary activity in this region.

After all, the true test of a mining section is the output and it is almost solely by this standard that its merits are measured. As the coming year will show a rapidly increasing output it naturally will attract the attention of the larger mining operators who keep their eyes on such matters and then we will have the mining boom which has been so long waited for. If the mining world will only watch us closely for the next few months it will have all it can do to keep tab on the rapidly augmenting figures of the ore shipments. Just watch them grow.

INNOVATION IN BORING.

In the tunneling of the Simplon, in Europe, now in progress for two years, Engineer Brandt in charge has made notable innovation in such boring, says the Mining and Scientific Press. Ordinarily the hole has first been driven, then further excavation made, followed by the finishing masonry. In the Simplon two holes are driven, parallel within the radius of the excavations, leaving a dividing line, one hole being excavated about 56 feet in advance of the other. These holes are built for a single track, the idea being to break away the dividing wall should increasing traffic make double track necessary. At distances of 650 feet transverse connections, provided with doors, are made between the tunnels through the dividing wall. For ventilation air blasts are blown into one side of the tunnel, returning through the other side of the divide, carrying out foul air and gases. The heated air of the interior is cooled by showers of cold water brought in from higher up the mountain under high pressure. In this way air at 120 degrees F. is cooled to 60 degrees F. The same stream furnishes 1,000 horse power for driving the drills, which are rotary. The tunnel will be 12.4 miles long, and is about half finished, as elsewhere strikes and other accidents retarding its progress.

KRUGER IN EUROPE.

The keen edge of disappointment and regret over his downfall in South Africa and the sense of shame and humiliation which must pursue him, for his cowardly flight from the scene of danger into which he has led his countrymen, may to a certain extent have been removed from the mind of Paul Kruger by the reception given him in some parts of Europe. It must be as patent to him, however, as it is to any statesman, who clearly considers the situation, that his position is more hopeless, if anything, than it ever was. That a host of Anglophobic Frenchmen should go wild over his presence is not so much a tribute to him as it is a demonstration of impotent rage against Britain; and the courtesy shown him by the president of the French republic is in no respect a promise, even should the opportunity arise, of assisting the late head of the Transvaal republic. His warm greeting at the Hague has, if anything, less significance than the favors shown him in France. The people of the Netherlands are his own cousins. They and the Boers have a common ancestry and it would be hard, indeed, were he

not given the hand of fellowship in the house of his kinsmen. Their ability to help him, however, even did they possess the inclination, is extremely limited. It would consist principally in putting up guilders for the employ of mercenary troops, who would feel a patriotic sentiment for Paul Kruger's cause just so long as the supply of money was uninterrupted. That the supply would long continue however, is doubtful. Dutch financiers are not noted for risking the contents of their treasure chests in this kind of a proposition. The chances of a return are usually too small. A railway scheme or a canal project is better suited to their peculiar style of enterprise. The indications of what his chances of obtaining assistance in Europe, is better shown in the rebuff he has received from Kaiser William, the refusal of the Czar to receive him and the hint from the Emperor of Austria that he might just as well keep out of his dominions. Not one of the great states of Europe, with the exception of France, will even look at him pleasantly. It is accordingly apparent that Oom Paul will never be able to go back to his own country where he made such a mess of matters, and where he is now being execrated by his own people. He will have to remain in the land of his forefathers. With the immense swag which he carried off from Johannesburg, and which was largely filched from English mine owners, he may, however, become a noted Dutch financier, and with his well-known spirit for plunging he might possibly before dying control the money market of the Netherlands. There is, too, an enterprise which offers itself, as one worthy of his robust spirit and venturesome genius. For many years the project of draining the Zuyder Zee has been entertained by the more prominent among the people of that country. Why should not Paul Kruger, with his many millions, become president of an organization which would undertake this great work. With its successful completion he might be awarded a monument as a trophy of what he had done and although this could not repay him probably for the dream he once had of having his memory and virtues perpetuated by statues in the squares of Johannesburg and Pretoria it might serve in a way to offset the derision with which his name will be mentioned in history when the tale of his South African fiasco is told.

BRITISH IGNORANCE OF CANADA.

Loyal Canadians are rejoicing over the thought that at last Great Britain is beginning to appreciate Canadians and to recognize their true value and to recognize the Dominion as an important and distinct state in North America, not merely an icy fringe along the northern border of the United States and in a sense belonging to that republic, says the Toronto News. We trust that such is the laudable desire of the people of the mother country. But even if it is so, their zeal is certainly not according to knowledge. The frontispiece of The Army and Navy Illustrated for November 24, one of the three leading illustrated weeklies in England, and edited by Commander Chas. N. Robinson, R. N., furnishes a striking instance of the haziness of British ideas regarding Canada, even in those places where most might be expected. This periodical, which devotes itself entirely to things naval and military, actually publishes a full page picture of a group of young girls dressed to represent the different parts of the British Empire and entitled "The Daughters of the Empire," in which Canada is represented clothed in the winter uniform of the United States army and guarding with a United States cavalry sword the Stars and Stripes. We refrain from comment, and only wonder whether The Army and Navy and the British public think that the United States has annexed Canada, or Canada the United States.

THE VOTE IN THE RIDING.

There are about fifteen sub divisions to be heard from in the outlying portions of the riding, but the total vote from these places is so small that the respective positions of the candidates can now be regarded as established. The majority of 421 which Mr. Galliber undoubtedly has over Mr. Foley, is not one which he can boast of. It gives him his seat in the house and that is the best that can be said. The great mining district of the Kootenays recorded itself by an overwhelming number in favor of the candidature of Mr. Foley. This is the vote, too, which will increase and that rapidly; and from now on will be the one to which all politicians must look who are ambitious for parliamentary honors in this district.

The Nelson Daily Miner thus consoles itself for the defeat which its party sustained in the recent election: "Vernon, Kamloops and Revelstoke voted for principle and gave Mr. McKane majorities. Nelson and Rossland voted for self. The newer towns of British Columbia have a good deal to learn of the higher aims of politics."

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.  
 Leinster Light mineral claim, situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the city of Rossland, adjoining the Montreal mineral claim.

Take notice that I, Samuel L. Long, acting as agent for Joseph B. McArthur, free miner's certificate, B7485; Thomas S. Gilmour, free miner's certificate, B3687; Patrick Burns, free miner's certificate, B36335, and Samuel L. Long, free miner's certificate No. B31476, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.  
 And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.  
 Dated this thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1900.  
 SAMUEL L. LONG, P. L. S.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice.

Magna Charta, Copper Bar and Grace Darling mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division, of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the west bank of the Columbia river, about one and one-half miles above Fort Sheppard.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the British Columbia (Rossland and Slooan) Syndicate, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B 41161, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.  
 And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.  
 Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900.  
 F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice.

Gorilla mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Lookout Mountain, adjoining the Emma mineral claim.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Herman L. A. Keller, F. M. C. No. B 36377, Albert L. A. Keller, F. M. C. No. B 36378 and Fredrick S. Algiers, F. M. C. No. B 23984, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.  
 Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1900.  
 N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice.

Honesty, Park, Skylark, Gray Copper, Bull View and Victoria mineral claims, situate in the Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the forks of Priest River about twenty miles west of Rykerts.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the British Columbia (Rossland and Slooan) Syndicate, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B 41161, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.  
 Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900.  
 F. A. WILKIN.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNERS.

To George H. Godfrey, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the Townsmead mineral claim, situate near Rossland in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District in the Province of British Columbia.

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred dollars (\$300) in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the "amended Act" and amending acts, and it within ninety (90) days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in the said mineral claim will become the property of the undersigned, under section 4 of the mineral act, amended act, 1900.

Dated at Rossland, B. C., this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900.  
 12-13-13.  
 GEORGE E. PFUNDER.

NOTICE.

The Columbia and Western Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act assimilating its bonding powers in respect to its railway and branch lines west of Midway to the powers already given in respect to its lines constructed east of that point, extending the time within which it may complete its railways, and authorizing it to construct such branches from any of its lines not exceeding in any one case thirty miles in length as are from time to time authorized by the Governor in Council, and for other purposes.  
 H. CAMPBELL OSWALD, Secretary  
 12-13-91.

NOTICE.

The Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act extending the time within which it may construct its railways and works, also authorizing the company to own and operate steam and other vessels for the carriage of freight and passengers on any route connected with any of its railways, and appointing Montreal as the place for its head office, with power to the directors from time to time to change it by by-law, and for other purposes.  
 J. D. TOWNLEY, Secretary.  
 12-13-91.

AT THE BOARD OF TRADE

SPECIAL MEETING HELD FOR THE ASSOCIATED BOARD.

Hon. T. Mayne Daly Delegated to Nelson for the Revision of the Tariff-The C. R. and the Town of Phoenix.

There was an important meeting of Board of Trade last night with reference to the suggested mining commission. The action to be taken by the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern British Columbia on the matter.

There were present the following members, with Mr. C. O. Lalonde, as president, in the chair; Messrs: J. M. Smyth, J. B. McArthur, H. F. Mytton, J. S. Fraser, R. Hunter, A. H. MacNeill, W. C. Jackson, Hon. T. Mayne Daly, B. Johnson, M. McQuarrie, A. B. Bon and J. F. McCrae.

After the reading and adoption of previous minutes Mr. H. F. Mytton, chairman of the special committee, pointed to interview the Minister of Mines, reported that as regards the request of the board, the Minister of Mines received them with approval that he greeted the members of the committee with marked cordiality.

Mr. H. F. Mytton moved, and the motion was seconded by J. B. Johnson that the secretary of the board be instructed to obtain from the Trades Labor Council a copy of the report of the Chinese question in this city submitted to the Dominion Chinese commission with a view of using the same as a basis of a report to be made to the commission by the Rossland Board of Trade.

A letter was read from the Vancouver Board of Trade suggesting the amalgamation of the coast and up-country associated boards.

Mr. J. S. C. Fraser thought that proposed scheme would result in the formation of too cumbersome a body.

It was, therefore, opposed to the proposition, in this view, from the same reasons, Messrs. Mytton, McArthur and MacNeill concurred. The secretary thereupon instructed by resolution write in reply that in the opinion of Rossland Board of Trade the time was opportune. A copy of this reply is to be sent to the Associated Board of Trade at Nelson as the question likely to be there brought up, so as to represent the feeling of Rossland in matter.

A letter was read from Mr. Gosne the Provincial Bureau of Information pleading for photographs which were used by the agent-general in London for existing the public there as to machinery mine buildings, etc., were in existence here. A committee was appointed for the selection of photographs.

The main issue before the meeting the proposed commission by the provincial government to enquire into the location needed for the better development of the mining, smelting and refining interests of the province. There is another commission with much the same objects in view, from whom one of the tariff revision which is likely to be pointed by the authorities at Ottawa meeting is called at Nelson of the Associated Boards of Trade to confer on this matter and to suggest that the earnest be asked to permit the Associated Board to submit the names of certain gentlemen from whom one or two selections could be made to act as members of the commission or committee. The president thought that he knew sufficient of the subject to allow of fairly representing the Rossland Board of Trade and he therefore nominated as proxy Hon. T. Mayne Daly.

Mr. Daly asked for instructions to the board as to the attitude he should take.

The first point coming up was names of gentlemen to be submitted to the Associated Board to be offered selection to the government for membership upon the commission. On this subject Mr. Mayne Daly should be made to exercise his own discretion.

The board was in approval of the objects of the commission and that every assistance should be given government in the collection of any data that might be wanted.

As the Associated Board was meeting to discuss any other question that might come before it the following subjects were recommended for discussion through Hon. T. Mayne Daly:

The question of the lack of a passenger service over the C. P. R. track betwixt Greenwood and Phoenix. Mr. McArthur said that a great deal of merchandise going to the town of Phoenix, which numbers about 1,500 people, and which exports daily 500 to 600 tons of ore, and which, therefore, was deserving passenger service being instituted. C. P. R. had promised to see to this to have a passenger service running the 15th of October last, but up to present nothing had been done. The Associated Boards of Trade should urge the provincial government to expedite matters the Coast-Kootenay railroad as the closing up of the Similkameen country a great desideratum.

A third matter was the Pan American exposition at Buffalo. The Board was informed that it was the intention of the government to appropriate \$100,000 towards providing a similar exhibition at Toronto. Now in the present state of finances the province is not affording to place a good exhibit at Glasgow exhibition and at the same time adequate representation at Buffalo. But it was the feeling of the members of the Associated Boards might proceed the Dominion government on subject of an appropriation for the ex-novo so as to place a good exhibit on both at Toronto and at Buffalo.

There was a question of the wagon to the Velvet Mines, which was thought to be, under the circumstances, of the cognizance of the Rossland Board of Trade.

It was concluded the business of meeting, which according adjourned.

THREE TELEGRAPHIC INLET

Next to Impossible to Shut Off Communication by Wire.

Mr. James Wilson, superintendent of the C.P.R. telegraph lines in the B. C. division, is here on an official visit reports that betterments are being in the telegraph lines from time to