.....April 10, 1902

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EEKLY
STOCK REVIEW

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.....	4,500
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business on the exchange
given:

	ASKED	BID
.....	7½	6½
.....	13½	12½
uey	26	23
.....	37	34
ss Coal Co		$350 00
.....	5	4½
dated.....	$300 00	$250 00
.....	19	16
.....	7½	7
.....	3⅝	2½
.....	31	27
t Kootenay)...	25	23
.....	28	26
.....	36	31
o (ex-div)	$8	$6
.....	10½	9
.....	10	8½
.....	23½	22½
.....	11	
.....	4	3
.....	4½	2

SALES.

e, 2000, 2c; Giant, 10,000,
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, 87 1-2c. Total 19,000.

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WHITNEY &Co
Mining Brokers.
Properties Bought and Sold.
Late regarding all stocks in
Columbia and Washington
Write or wire
ROSSLAND, B. C.

STOCKS
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ATTENION GIVEN TO
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Aldin-Jackson Co.
Limited Liability,
MINING BROKERS.
Established 1895.

SULLIVAN
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SUCESSORS TO
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ROSSLAND, B. C.

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year $2.50. ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1902 Seventh Year, Number 25

COLLINS' CASE IN COURT

Miss Nellie Lake Tells a Straightforward Story.

The Preliminary Hearing Is to Be Held To-day.

The peculiar story of Miss Nellie Lake, the lady who was induced to leave her home in Truro, England, and journey to Rossland for the purpose of being joined in wedlock to W. B. B. Collins, a man who already possesses a wife and several children—six, it is said—was told in the local police court yesterday with much detail when the preliminary hearing took place before Judge Boultbee. When the proceedings opened at 10:30 a large number of persons were present in court, and later the room became inconveniently crowded with a throng anxious to get a glimpse of the two principals in the case and hear testimony which it was believed would be extremely interesting, if not amusing.

Collins, who was led into court by Sergeant Bradshaw, plainly disappointed the audience by his appearance, as after the audible hum of interest which greeted his entrance had subsided little or no attention was paid to him. He did not fill the expectations many had formed concerning him, and did not look like the chief actor in a drama which involved the taking away from her home of a lady somewhat past the middle age, the killing of a mythical individual named Wilfred Graham, besides the commission of forgery and a few other crimes. He is a middle-aged man, brown and tanned from exposure to the sun of many climes, slouchy and ungainly in manner and walk, round shouldered from years of toil in the mines, with sunken cheeks and furtive eyes. Judging from the letters which were read in court he possesses a fair education. He was represented by J. A. Macdonald, of Macdonald & Clute.

Mr. Abbott opened the proceedings by calling Miss Lake to the stand. He asked her to tell what she knew of Wilfred Graham and her relations with that person up to the date of her arrival in this city. She told a very straightforward story, which fully corroborated that which has already appeared in the Miner, and went into much detail. She explained the circumstances under which she first met Graham, and admitted that they could not be construed as being strictly proper. It was through the medium of a simple little letter, which she had unfortunately burned with a quantity of others, that contained a request that she meet him in one of the parks in Truro, and stated that the writer had met her several times in walks and was extremely desirous of forming her acquaintance. The letter excited Miss Lake's feelings. She had always lived a quiet, retired life, had never gone to balls and parties and had never received a message of that sort before. She was rather curious to see the writer of the letter, so they met for the first time one evening in a secluded portion of the city park of Truro. The letter writer introduced himself as Wilfred Graham and explained his reasons for desiring a meeting with her. On being asked by Mr. Abbott if she could identify Graham she said that she could, and on being asked if he was in the courtroom she answered in the affirmative, and pointed out Collins as the man she had always known as Graham. She was positive in the identification. She then continued her story and told of several clandestine meetings, all presumably in the park and never at home. She explained this by saying that Graham seemed to have a natural disinclination to see or meet her father. She thought this strange at the time, but as he explained that he was leaving for British Columbia very shortly she passed the matter off and paid no attention to it. She claimed that she never knew Graham as Collins, and that he never mentioned the name of Collins to her. She declared that she never knew anything about a man named Donald McFail, except that she had heard that he was a chum of her Wilfred, and that she had received a couple of letters signed by him, one of which told her of the wounding of Graham in a hunting accident in the Fish Lake country, and the other offering sympathy and telling her of the death of Graham. It was this last which caused her to write to the Miner office for further particulars as to the alleged accident. She only did this after vainly trying to communicate with either McFail or Graham. According to her story, Graham left England on September 15, 1899, telling her that he was coming to British Columbia. They agreed that they were to keep up a regular correspondence, but the first letter she received from him was dated Rossland and was received in November of the same year—nearly two months later. At this point she was shown one of Graham's letters, and identified it as the writing of her lover. The letter was introduced as evidence, the counsel for the defence objecting. The same objections were made to all the other letters that were subsequently introduced by the city attorney. They were, however, entered as evidence and notes made of the objections. Some of the letters were read before the court and proved very interesting. They usually began in very affectionate terms, such as "My dear little Nell," "My only Nell," "My own darling little Nell," and wound up with the words, "From your own Wilfred." The correspondence was of a very amatory character, in which snatches of poetry were interjected at intervals that added spice and flavor. In reply to a question which came up concerning one of the letters, she said that she had everything prepared to come out to him in September last, but just as she was about to leave home she received the communication from Donald McFail stating that Wilfred Graham had been injured in a hunting accident, but that he did not consider the injuries serious. Shortly after this she received a cable message stating that Graham was dead and that a letter would follow. She tried to locate McFail, and finally in sheer desperation wrote to the editor of the Rossland Miner asking for particulars. She received no direct reply, but got a letter from Graham concerning an item which had appeared in the Miner asking for information. The handwriting she was positive was Graham's. The letter was addressed to "My own darling Nell," and was read in court, the counsel for the defense entering his usual objection. It was a very peculiar letter. It spoke of the "infamous tricks" that McFail had played on the couple. The correspondence was again resumed and continued until some time in last January, when she received a letter from Graham saying that he "would never tell her not to come," and wound up with the word "come." The arrangement was that she should telegraph him from Montreal, indicating the train upon which she was traveling, so that he could meet her en route. In answer to a question, she said that she always wanted to come out to Graham, but he was always putting the matter off, although he still kept her feelings warm by writing of his continued illnesses. She arrived in this city on a Sunday night by the late C. P. R. train and immediately inquired for Graham. On not finding him she followed his instructions and went to the rooms engaged for her at the Bigelow House. The next day, after vainly waiting for Graham to put in an appearance, she went to the postoffice and made inquiries, which eventually revealed the fact that the mail of Graham and Collins, which all along had been received by Collins, was being put in the box of Morrison & Bryenton. She followed this clue, but was greatly disappointed to learn that no one in the store knew Graham. Morrison and Bryenton said they knew Collins had been receiving Graham's mail, and they persuaded her to remain with them until they heard from Collins. She admitted holding a conversation over the telephone with a man purporting to be Collins at Greenwood. She described the meeting with Graham in her bedroom on last Friday night in a very earnest and pathetic way. She said the man she knew as Graham came into her room and after a minute said, "Do you know me, Nell." She immediately recognized him as the Graham she had corresponded with since 1899 and as the same man she had known in Truro, England. He asked to be forgiven, and knelt down by her bedside. All she could say was to murmur, "You are said to be Collins, and I have always known you as Graham." He nodded his head, said that he knew he had wronged her, but asked her if she could not forgive him. His presence so unnerved her that she would have been willing to have acted on the suggestion he made that she should go to Greenwood and secure a position; in fact, she said that she was on the point of yielding when the police arrived.

The cross-examination was begun by Mr. Macdonald. It developed nothing of a sensational character. Miss Lake admitted that she was rather surprised to get such letters as resulted in the first meeting with Graham, whom she now knew as Collins, but stated that she was not in the habit of receiving such letters. She declared that she knew it was rather unusual to meet a man that way, but that she thought she knew a true man when she saw one. She had never inquired very thoroughly into Graham's private history; all she knew was that he spoke at one time of having been forced into some alliance and that there was no love on either side. He always spoke as if he had been married and as if his wife was dead. He never spoke of a wife, but spoke generally of a "barrier" that existed in a general way to their happiness. After leaving he never mentioned the barrier, and she was of the opinion that it had been removed. It was on this supposition that she determined to come to Rossland. She was shown and identified a letter from herself to Graham which mentioned the "barrier," and also a letter in which she said she would come to him at Rossland. Letters were read by Mr. Macdonald showing that Miss Lake had never been directly ordered to come, but which tended to prove that she was anxious to come to Graham, while he was trying to dissuade her from her purpose. He concluded his cross-examination by asking her age, which she gave as 39 years.

Willie Boyce, the general delivery boy at the postoffice, was then called. He identified Collins as the man who received all the mail addressed to either Collins or Wilfred Graham. He never knew any such man as Graham, and he was positive that the latter never called for his mail.

R. A. Laird, a reporter on the Miner staff, was the next witness called by the prosecution. He testified that Collins, whom he identified, had called at the Miner office some months ago with an article relative to the shooting of a man named Wilfred Graham in the Fish Lake country by one Donald McFail, and that two months later his paper received a letter from a lady in Truro, England, asking for particulars as to the accident. As the Miner was not in a position to supply the desired information a short paragraph was inserted in the paper asking if any of its readers could supply the particulars asked for. A few days later Collins called at the Miner office and asked to be shown the letter. On seeing it he exclaimed: "This is from Nell." He wished to carry off the letter, but was told that it was the rule of the office to retain its correspondence. Collins, however, called at the office a short time later and secured the letter from the night editor.

Probably the most important testimony adduced during the afternoon was that furnished by the examination of F. W. Bryenton, the groceryman. He testified that he had known Collins for the last two years. He knew that Collins received letters from Graham and had at one time asked where the man Graham was. He was told that he (Collins) didn't know exactly, but he lived in this vicinity. He knew that Collins had sent a copy of the paper containing the article on the shooting of Graham to a lady in England, and that Collins had seen the article asking for information of Graham, for he (Bryenton) had shown Collins the item himself. He knew that Collins received letters from McFail and Graham, and had seen Collins read letters addressed to Graham, but had thought little of the matter. He said that it was Collins himself that had sent the message to Miss Lake in Truro, England, notifying her that Graham had been killed in an accident. Collins told him that he resorted to this course to prevent Miss Lake coming out here. Bryenton could not identify the letters of Miss Lake's as being in the handwriting of Collins.

Mr. Abbott commented on the evidence given and quoted a number of authorities in support of his contention that the accused should be committed for trial. Mr. J. A. Macdonald in reply endeavored to prove that Miss Lake knew all along that Collins was a married man, and stated that the love affair was something that should never have been started. However, he said "there are no fools like those in love, especially when they are of the age of these two." He declared that the letter of January 4, upon which the present charge of forgery was based, was not fraudulent. He did not see how his client could be charged with forgery simply because he acted like a fool. He cited many laws to cover his contentions, after which he and Mr. Abbott indulged in a short argument and the case rested.

Judge Boultbee declared that he could not quite make up his mind as to the course he ought to pursue, and adjourned court until 10 o'clock today, when the second charge against Collins will be heard.

It seems that the Miner was in error in stating yesterday morning that the First Baptist church had decided to take no action in connection with the membership of Collins. His resignation as church officer was accepted and he was suspended from membership pending further information.

THE PEACE TERMS

THE DAILY MAIL LEARNS THAT A SERIOUS HITCH HAS OCCURRED.

BRITISH REFUSE AN ARMISTICE DURING THE PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 16.—The Daily Mail in its issue of this morning says that it understands that a serious hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations in South Africa. The cabinet in council has decided to refuse a strongly worded request from the Boer leaders at Pretoria for an armistice pending the negotiations. This alone is not likely to cause the Boers to withdraw from the conference, says the Daily Mail, but what threatens to stop the negotiations is the fact that the government declines to place the latter Cape rebels on the same footing as the burghers with respect to amnesty, and is not inclined to withdraw the banishment proclamation. These features are regarded by the Boers as two cardinal points in the irreducible minimum of terms, which Lord Milner (the British High Commissioner in South Africa) went to Pretoria to ascertain, and in return for which the Boers agree to the loss of independence and a general surrender.

Their other demands, continues the Daily Mail, are that Great Britain shall rebuild and restock the farms, take over the legal claims and liabilities of the two republics and grant a representative government within a shorter period than is now contemplated.

SUDDEN DEATH IN NELSON.

James Amiot Fell Dead—Heart Disease Was Given as Cause.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., April 15.—This evening James Amiot was eating supper at the Bartlett hotel when he was suddenly taken ill. He was assisted to the open air and sat down on some lumber to the rear of the hotel, and began vomiting. Suddenly he rolled over dead. A physician said that death was the result of acute heart disease. Deceased was a native of France, 60 years of age, and a plasterer by occupation. He leaves a wife and children in Quebec and a son somewhere in California.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Velvet [Rossland] Mine Railway Bill Talked Over.

The Treadgold Concessions Came Up for a Long Discussion.

(Special Correspondence.)

PRESS GALLERY, OTTAWA, April 10.—The deplorable loss of Canadian life at Vikein Hart's river still continues to occupy the largest share of public attention. As far as the return of the casualties is to hand British Columbia has a fair representation in the roll of the gallent dead and wounded. Private W. T. Peters of Cranbrook, and Private W. Voll ath of Revelstoke, were amongst those who gave their lives on the field of battle. Privates S. M. Lissart and J. C. Graffins of Cranbrook, are dangerously wounded. Private J. Simms of Nelson, Private Hendryx of Rossland, Private Alexander MacDonald of Fort Steele, are all amongst the slightly wounded. Well might Hon. Dr. Borden, in making the announcement to the house, say that this was sad news, though it carried with it the consolation that Canadians would maintain the reputation that they had already earned in South Africa, rather to die on the field of battle than to surrender.

Whilst the house has been droning away the hours since Easter in long winded speeches that no one has listened to except a bare quorum of members and the Hansard staff who are charged with reporting them, and who alone have reported them on the budget other matters, the senate has been lively and British Columbian affairs have taken a place in the debate.

The Velvet (Rossland) Mine Railway bill has been very much talked over and had a narrow speak in the railway committee of the upper house. There was a decided opposition to the bill in many quarters, and it may be that the rumor that Sir Charles Tupper was very largely interested in the bill was the saviour that saved it from defeat. It is true that the majority of the railway committee of the senate are government supporters, but that would not lead them to throw out a bill, in which Sir Charles was interested. Whilst the members on the two sides of the house fight over political matters, yet in committee the party lines are supposed to be, and really are to a very great extent, eliminated, and the very fact that a leader of the opposite side had a financial interest in a bill would lead many to support it. The bill asks for a double charter. First, for a line from the Velvet mine to Rossland, and second, for a line from the mine to the United States boundary line. The distance of the first is given as seven miles, but according to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who since he took a tour through the Pacific provinces is always an authority on all things British Columbian, whilst the distance between the mine and Rossland may be seven miles, there is no knowing how far the railway would have to be taken to get round Rossland mountain. This opposition brought out the remark from Sir Charles Tupper's lawyer that the line was intended to be a feeder of the Red Mountain system, and would connect with no Canadian line. This, of course, gave the whole proposition away. If there is one thing that endangers a bill it is for the members of the committee to get the idea that they are being used as cats-paws. This frank admission by a lawyer who ought to have known the policy of the committee, at once showed that the real plan was not to build to Rossland at all, but to construct the line from the mine to the frontier. Now, it was this very fact that the line was to run to the frontier that some years ago cost the Kettle Valley line its life, though it was revived next year and passed under protest, and immediately Senator Templeman began to ask questions as to where the ore was to be taken for the purposes of smelting. That gave Hon. James McMullen his first chance in the senate, and he opened up at once a vigorous protest against the granting of a precedent for lines to take British Columbian ores and other manufactured natural products out of Canada for the purposes of manufacturing them in the United States. Hon. William Gibson, who is an authority on railways, pointed out that it was absurd to charter a line of a mile and a half with a capital of $375,000 and bonding powers of $30,000 a mile. Finally an amendment was made by which the consent of the governor-general in council must be obtained before the company can connect with any American line, and the bill was reported to the house. It has not yet received its third reading.

The Treadgold concessions came up for a long discussion in the afternoon of the same day when Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Victoria made a strong attack on the powers granted to the Treadgold syndicate, and confidently stated that they would prevent the development of mining claims in the Yukon. Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, did not think the concessions or the charge of 25 cents per miner's inch per hour for a water supply excessive, and held that the construction of the works would enable many claims to be worked which otherwise could not be for want of water. Sir Mackenzie Bowell editorially condemned the whole arrangement, and said that the restrictions must be greatly altered. Hon. Mr. Templeman then took up the matter and held that as a committee of the cabinet were in conversation with the objectors to the bill it would be best not to discuss it, at the same time expressing his own conviction that the charge for water at 25 cents per miner's inch per hour was excessive. The matter was brought to a climax when Hon. Mr. Ferguson of Prince Edward's Island, and who is always convinced that any act of the Liberals must be caused by the personal initiative of his satanic majesty, denounced the contract for which a copy had just been moved, and which the senate has not even seen yet, as "most dangerous," "most improvident and monstrous," and as "only equaled by that which it was proposed to give Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann."

Mr. Blair's bill for a railway commission will be down this week and the end of the budget debate is expected.

EX-GOV. MACKINTOSH TALKS.

He Is Interviewed While Sojourning in Montreal.

The latest issue of the Montreal Herald received in this city contains an interview with ex-Governor Mackintosh, which is printed below:

The Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, has just returned from a trip to England, where he has been engaged on a mission connected with the capitalization of some British Columbia mines, notably the Giant gold mine, a highly promising undertaking in the Rossland district.

Mr. Mackintosh stated, in an interview with a Herald representative at the Windsor Hotel today, that he had completed arrangements for the floating of the Giant in the London market in the summer. The uneasiness which has been manifested towards British Columbia mining ventures is now, he says, fast disappearing, and there is less reluctance to take up promising projects and consider them on their merits.

For six months, Mr. Mackintosh says, he has been in England—with the exception of a short run which he made home to Canada about Christmas—engaged almost continuously in dissipating the unfavorable impressions that had been formed with regard to British Columbia mining ventures upon insufficient knowledge of the facts. The satisfactory results obtained from the work in the Nelson and Rossland districts have helped to restore confidence, and there is a likelihood of English capital finding its way in considerable sums into the operation of promising properties. Over-speculation, he admits, did much harm, but the slate has now been cleared, and a fresh start is being made.

The Giant mine, to which Mr. Mackintosh has been devoting attention chiefly, is situated near Le Roi No. 2 mine, and is being worked for gold alone, the yield ranging from one to four ounces to the ton.

Mr. Mackintosh left London two days before the news of Mr. Rhodes' death, but he says that for a fortnight the market had been prepared for it, so that while it caused a slight depression in South African securities, it caused no disturbance such as there would unquestionably have been had the public mind not been prepared for it.

When the war is over there will, says Mr. Mackintosh, be enormous activity in South African mining development. Vast numbers are already arranging to go out there, and not alone those interested in mining and kindred pursuits, but capitalists who are taking up large areas of grazing lands. Mr. Rhodes' own vast estate will, Mr. Mackintosh predicts, double itself in value in the course of a year or two.

The London financial atmosphere has, Mr. Mackintosh says, been purified of the Whitaker Wright nausea, and business will be done with less of the wild and reckless plunging which damages the prospects of many promising undertakings.

Mr. Mackintosh says he does not think that Lord Dufferin's death was accelerated by the disclosures which were made respecting the Whitaker Wright concerns, but he thinks the great grief caused by the loss of his eldest son in South Africa, and the critical condition of another son who was wounded, probably hastened his end.

The letter which Lord Dufferin wrote to Mr. Witaker Wright before his death showed that he in no way blamed that gentleman for the unfortunate turn the financial undertakings in which they were interested took. Lord Dufferin was too sound a philosopher, said Mr. Mackintosh, to allow a matter of that kind to trouble him, for he knew that he had lived a great life in the full blaze of publicity, absolutely beyond reproach, and he knew, moreover, that the British people realized this.

Mr. Mackintosh leaves this afternoon for Ottawa, where he will remain for a few days before going on to Rossland.

KITCHENER'S DISPATCH.

Have Taken 145 Boers, Including the Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, April 15.—The following dispatch dated Pretoria, April 15th, has been received at the war office from Lord Kitchener: "Bruce Hamilton's columns arrived at the Standerton line last night, having taken 145 Boers, including killed and wounded, during the movements from the Middleberg line."

Miss Kathleen Dennison is now reported as being out of danger. The young lady is still very sick, however, and some little time will elapse ere she regains her accustomed health.

THE MINES OF THE CAMP

Output Is Being Steadily Increased Each Day.

Development Work Pushed in a Satisfactory Manner.

As the regular happenings of the camp have been chronicled by the Miner from day to day, there is little of importance to note at this time concerning the local mines. The output of the Rossland mines is being steadily increased, and the present month will probably rival all others in the volume of its product. The Le Roi shipped no less than 7238 tons during the week, an increase of 1000 tons over the preceding week, while the Le Roi No. 2 and the Rossland Great Western mines produced 1700 tons and 200 tons respectively.

THE OUTPUT.

The output of ore for the week ending April 12 and for the year to date is as follows:

Mine	Week	Year
Le Roi	7258	69,291
Le Roi No. 2	1700	15,700
Cascade		300
Bonanza		90
Velvet		250
Centre Star		2,560
Rossland G. W.	200	1,350
War Eagle	30	90

The usual development work has been carried on in all the big mines on Red mountain, and the increased pay rolls of the camp indicate that the number of men employed is being largely increased. The pay roll of the Le Roi, which was signed on Thursday, put over $55,000 in circulation, and the financial operations of the other mines will be proportionately larger. Some work on the Big Four mine has been performed during the the week. It has, however, been largely confined to the general overhauling of the surface improvements. The shaft and tunnels are to receive attention this week.

KASLO HAPPENINGS.

Tourist Association. Mining Activity and Military Matters.

(Special to the Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., April 10.—The tourist movement for the Kootenays is rapidly growing and will in time become a recognized medium of advertising the grand and varied scenery and other numerous attractions of this particular portion of our fair province. Lakes and rivers, rippling brooks, snow-clad mountains, Arctic glaciers, bright skies and balmy breezes are, when taken with the unrivaled opportunities for sport with rod and gun, attractions which cannot fail to call forth unstinted admiration from even the most effete of tourists, and to afford diversified pleasure to the many thousands who are unacquainted with these particular forms of nature's creations.

Kaslo has been especially favored during the past few weeks by a spell of almost summer-like weather, and business generally is feeling its rejuvinating effect. The mines, our chief support, are all preparing for further development work or are adding to their shipping capacity, and the merchants are showing their choicest spring goods. In society and military circles, too, there is a marked desire to be "moving." The local company of the Rocky Mountain Rangers (No. 4) has been reorganized, and is now under the command of Capt. W. J. H. Holmes, son of Colonel Holmes, D. O. C., of Victoria, who is recruiting men so as to bring the corps up to its correct "fighting" strength. In regard to this matter it may be of interest to mention that Kaslo is well represented in South Africa, one of her "boys" having lately been promoted to sergeant major in the Canadian Horse. His name is Pearson, and in a recent letter from Pretoria he was significantly described as "a fighter from hell." There are several other Kaslo boys at the front, and amongst them a Lieut. Williams, who is in command of a troop of horse and has seen much active work. We have also volunteers for the fourth contingent.

Word has been received here that Lady Minto has expressed a wish that Miss McLeod, the lady superior of the Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa, pay the Kootenays a visit in the near future. Miss McLeod is expected to visit British Columbia in the interests of the order early in June, and will travel via Kaslo. The district committee of the hospital movement here are accordingly putting forth all efforts to have the necessary information and initial steps for the erection and maintenance of a hospital in Kaslo in readiness by the time of her arrival.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

LONDON, April 12.—That the fighting continues in South Africa is shown by a casualty list given out yesterday, which contains the names of a few of the killed and wounded in the engagements which occurred at three separate points as late as the 8th and 9th of April. Preparations here continue for the dispatch of 20,000 additional troops for the winter campaign. Lord Roberts inspected the first draft of guards which will sail for South Africa next week.