

Rosland Weekly Miner

Published Every Thursday by the
ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
LIMITED LIABILITY.
JOHN B. KERR,, Manager
LONDON OFFICE:
J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.
TORONTO OFFICE:
88 AGENCY, L.D., 83 Yonge St.
SPOKANE OFFICE:
ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room
F First National Bank Building.
EASTERN AGENT:
EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY
ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United
States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One
Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months;
for all other countries Three Dollars a year—in
variably in advance. The subscription price
of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$5 for
six months or \$10 for one year, foreign \$12.50
a year in advance.

CORDUA'S PUNISHMENT.

The execution of Lieut. Cordua, who was found guilty of complicity in the plot to murder the British officers at Pretoria is universally approved throughout the Empire, and will receive the sanction of the people who condemn resort to secret assassination for political purposes. Cordua's crime differed in no material particular, regarded from a moral standpoint, from that of Bressi, the anarchist who cut off King Humbert of Italy, except that he sought to avoid the chances of capture and punishment which the Italian desperado courted. In an age like the present no country can hope to save its independence by secret assassination, and this species of crime can not, therefore, be defended on the ground of patriotic despair. The contention that Lord Roberts did not of his own volition, concur in the death sentence is but vague surmise. General Roberts could not allow such an attempt at wholesale butchery to escape the punishment it deserved and so encourage similar plots on the part of the Boers. It was necessary to make a signal example of this man which would prove a deterrent to others.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The leaders and organizers of both political parties have got actively to work in the campaign which precedes the next general election. That the contest will take place in the very near future is now almost beyond a doubt, and it is hardly to be questioned that British Columbia's representation in the next parliament will be the same as it has been up to this time. Of course, it is not unlikely that after the taking of the census a redistribution of seats may be made and one or even two additional constituencies may be added to the province. It seems hardly probable, however, that British Columbia will obtain anything like the representation to which her immense area, rapidly increasing population and great natural resources entitle her. It is not unlikely, however, that she will be given representation in the cabinet and that the duties and responsibilities of the minister of the interior will be divided, and that one who has a more intimate knowledge of the needs of this great mining country than the present minister will be selected to advise the government in regard to its necessities. Hon. Clifford Sifton has, indeed, performed the duties ably and conscientiously and has done not a little towards the promotion of the progress and prosperity of British Columbia, but his knowledge is rather of the great farming territory east of the Rockies than of the mineral districts to the west of them. It is impossible that one man should longer continue, in view of the great growth of the whole country west of Lake Superior, to practically legislate for that enormous area. It should be the endeavor then of the people of the province to send to Ottawa men who will be capable of filling the offices which will probably be created for a representative of this member of the confederation. It would be a mistake in the present stage of the development of the country to select men strictly on party lines or because of their strong partisan leanings. Men of ability wedded to the interests of the province rather than to the interests of a party are certainly what we want at the present time.

MINING AT NOME.

The conditions at Nome gold fields do not seem to change, unless for the worse, says the Engineering and Mining Journal in its last issue. The recent decision of United States Commissioner Stevens, declaring that no strip of land is reserved by the government for a road along the water front, and that the original holders of claims there are entitled to the ground, helps no one. The result will be that the miners, who have been earning a few dollars a day re-working the sand, will be out of a job, while the persons who filed the claims will get ground that has been worked twice at least. All attempts to work the sand below low water level by dredges have been, as we said they would be, failures, owing to the very heavy surf, and the parties who invested in expensive dredging outfits are likely to meet total loss. The tundra remains a problem. It is frozen solid at a depth of two feet, while the rock may be a hundred feet below. As it is an old sea beach, however, there is good reason to suppose that rich paystreaks will be found by careful prospecting, while the greater part of the ground, will have little value. Some good returns are reported,

from the creek claims to the south and southeast, particularly from Shovel creek and from Anvil creek. The Nome district seems likely to be a considerable producer of gold for some years, but the production will not come from the efforts of those deluded victims of outfitting and transportation companies that rushed to the district, expecting to find gold by the bucketful as soon as they arrived.

BANQUET TO MR. MINER.

The success of the banquet to Mr. S. H. C. Miner, which was held at Grand Forks on Thursday night was due in a large measure to the courage and confidence which that gentleman displayed during the early part of the present year, when labor troubles existed in the province, as it was to the satisfaction felt by the people in the Boundary country at the liberal investment of money in that district by him and his business associates. The syndicate of which he is the head was practically the only mining corporation composed of Canadian or British capitalists which did not express fear at the outcome of events and either threaten to shut off work on their properties or actually did suspend operations. When pressure was brought to bear by some of the more timid operators in the province to induce the company to cease work Mr. Miner said "no!" and emphasised his refusal by the assertion that half a million dollars would be forthcoming to meet and overcome any difficulties in continuing operations, in consequence of the threatened trouble, if such a sum were necessary. He gave it to be understood that his belief in the propriety, under the control of his company, was a sure thing that the sacrifice of that large sum would be amply compensated for by the continuance of development even under circumstances such as it was represented to him, might occur. Mr. Miner's confidence in the mineral resources of the district are about to be justified and it cannot but be a matter of the supreme satisfaction to all interested in the development and prosperity of the province to know that the reward of his belief will be reaped without any loss such as it was represented to him he would incur and which he was quite prepared to suffer. The people of the Kootenays owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Miner for his steady constancy to their interests in the time of trouble which ought not to be, and will not be forgotten. The banquet in his honor, attended as it was by prominent representatives from so many mining centres, was but a slight expression of the feeling of satisfaction entertained for his unwavering faith in the mineral resources of the district in which he is so largely interested.

MORE SONG BIRDS WANTED.

People at the coast are favorable to a plan which contemplates the importation and acclimatizing of some of the better song birds of Europe, and the coast papers are devoting considerable space to discussing the subject. The Pacific coast while it has many birds, has but few song birds, like those of Europe. The dense forests of B. C. seem to be almost free of birds, and one may travel for miles at a time without seeing a sign of them. There are a few song birds in California, such as the linnet, gold finch, meadow lark, etc. There are no nightingales, thrushes, bullfinches, skylarks or canaries, except those which have been imported. The further north the fewer the songbirds. This was so much the case around the city of Portland, the metropolis of Oregon, that certain British and German citizens determined to supply the deficiency. A fund of several thousand dollars was raised and agents despatched to Great Britain and Germany. Larks and other song birds were caught in England and a number of different sorts of song birds were secured in Germany. A shipment of several hundred was sent across the Atlantic by steamer, and from there they were liberated in the gardens of residents of the city, and a law prohibiting the killing, capturing or injuring of them passed. This was done about 12 years since. As a result the doorways, fields and woods for many miles around Portland are now peopled with these birds. They fill the air with melody. A Britisher can shut his eyes and hear the voice of the lark or the thrush and imagine himself in some Cornish field or country lane. A German can hear the voice of the birds of the Black Forest. It carries his memory back to the scenes of his childhood. The residents of Portland have been repaid many times for the small initial expenditure of securing these birds. In addition to filling the air with melody, the little choristers are useful in destroying the grubs, worms and other pests which destroy fruit and vegetables. In this way they were thus paying for their keep. In this connection it is interesting to note what a French naturalist says when he declares that if the world should become birdless man could not inhabit it after nine years, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of the insects. The insects and slugs would simply eat up all the orchards and crops during that period. So the birds are not useful aside from the pleasure which they give with their songs. The people of the coast cities, therefore, should by all means carry out the intention of importing song birds, and they should follow the example of ge-

ting a sufficient number of the best song birds from Great Britain and Germany for a start, as the people of Portland do. The cost would be small and the benefit from an aesthetic as well as an economic standpoint would be large. Then, when they got their colony well started, Rossland might be able to borrow a few score from them for the purpose of stocking the woods in the vicinity of this city.

LABOR DAY TOMORROW.

On Monday the residents of this city celebrate Labor Day. The mines will be shut down, the banks and stores closed and all the people of Rossland will enter heartily into the spirit of the occasion. A splendid program of events has been prepared and there is fun for all classes in them. The sports and other events will doubtless attract a large number of the citizens of nearby towns to come and be our guests during the day, and all should join hands in making their stay pleasant, to the end that they may come again and again and that we may deserve like welcome and entertainment when we call on them during their observation of holidays. When everyone joins in the celebration as they will tomorrow the result will be something of which any city might well be proud. The Rossland spirit shows itself to no greater advantage than in the celebration of public holidays and in this respect it fairly shines, and tomorrow all who have the best interests of the city at heart should band together and make the celebration the greatest yet in the history of the place.

The holidays which people observe are the green spots in the year to which they have come to look forward and backward with genuine pleasure because they contain so much good fellowship and so much of genuine enjoyment. In a new country like this where many of the means of social enjoyment are lacking which are found in the older and more settled portions of the country all should take advantage of the opportunities offered by a day like tomorrow for forgetting the mine, the shop, the office and the store, and have a jolly good time. All work and no play makes Jack as well as the rest of us dull boys, and if anything the people of the west take life too seriously and work too hard, and are more anxious to get ahead than they should be. They will, they say, have their good time further on when they have made their fortunes. Some will do this, but the majority will probably never be much richer than we are at present, because they lack what is called financial ability. Hence there is all the more necessity for entering into heartily and with a determination to enjoy such opportunities as may be offered us when we may put all our tools and cares away in the closet with our workday clothes and put on with our holiday attire the joyous spirit which should be the accompaniment of such an occasion. By entering into the celebration with such a spirit we are certain to have a day of unalloyed pleasure, and to what is greater even than this, communicate the spirit of good fellowship with which we are filled to those with whom we come in contact. Good fellowship we believe is just as contagious as is disease. Let us display as good a quality of it tomorrow as we are capable of producing.

A NEW SITE NEEDED.

The erection of a third school house in this city is contemplated by the Provincial school department. It is proposed to erect this school house alongside of the one in the southern part of the city at the intersection of Kootenay avenue and Earl street. Considerable objection has been raised to this site and for two very good reasons. One is because the site is within a loop of the railway tracks of the Columbia & Western railway and all the children attending the present school are compelled to cross them twice, and in some instances three times a day, at manifest danger to life and limb. The most weighty reason, however, why this location should not be chosen is because there is already a school house there, which is sufficiently large to accommodate the children residing in its vicinity. The northeastern portion of the city is provided with a large and roomy school house in the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth avenues and St. Paul and Monte Christo streets. The northwest section of the city is unprovided with a school house and the people residing there are compelled to send their children long distances to the two schools in the southern and northeastern parts of the city. It, therefore, would be unfair to the residents of this section to place the new school alongside the one on Kootenay avenue. What the school authorities should do would be to purchase a site in the northwestern portion of the city and erect this proposed school upon it. Any other course would be simply a makeshift, as sooner or later owing to the way in which the city is growing, a site will have to be then secured in the northwestern section. A site could be purchased for a reasonable price and it should be done. This is something which the school department at Victoria should give their immediate attention. In a city with a long winter like that of Rossland the children should not be compelled to walk over long distances when going to and coming from school. The location of the proposed school structure in the northwestern portion of the city would prevent a great many of them from doing this.

A SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION.

Yesterday's celebration of Labor Day was one to which those who assisted in making it the success it was may well point with pride. To be sure the weather was on his good behavior and gave almost perfect weather—not too hot nor yet too cold—which was totally unlike the stormy weather which he furnished on former labor days, when the sporting events, took place in mud and amid a downpour of rain. The fine weather brought out so large a crowd that many wondered where they all came from, and assisted in no small degree in making the day an enjoyable one. This shows that Rossland is indeed growing. The procession was creditable, the speeches eloquent, the sports well contested, and the grand ball, which wound up the festivities, a great success. There was no untoward incident of importance to mar the perfect harmony of the day. The celebrants entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion and enjoyed the program of interesting events that had been prepared for their entertainment to the top of their bent. This morning those who attended the ball and stretched the celebration far into the small hours will doubtless feel a little tired, and will certainly recall the fact that those who dance must pay the piper, but in a few hours the tired feeling will have departed, and all will look back with pleasure to the most successful celebration of Labor Day that Rossland has ever had. The thanks of the community are due to the members of the various unions and to the citizens who contributed so liberally to make the celebration such a marked success. The Miner, in the name of the citizens of Rossland, sincerely and heartily congratulates them on the finished manner in which they carried out their tasks, and hopes that the future celebrations of the day, which will occur in a greater Rossland than the one which we know now, will be equally successful.

IMPERIAL OFFICERS.

In referring to the publication of Colonel A. C. Brown's book on the war in South Africa, in which the Canadian writer indulges in some very severe strictures regarding the conduct and efficiency of the regular army officers, the World of Toronto has this to say: "Out of all this discussion in regard to Canadian and Imperial colonels much good will come. We believe the Imperial army officers have a good deal to learn in the way of practical fighting from their fellow officers who are termed 'colonials.' Recent events in South Africa have jostled in a sudden and startling way the stereotyped views of the British officer. The British officer has come to see that he must reform himself, and, as we take it, very much on the previously despised colonial lines. The British officer can still continue to be a gentleman, but he will not be in it as a warrior unless he knows his business right down to the ground, is able to put up with all kinds of hardships, treats his men more as his equals, learns to wear rough clothes and undergo rough fare, to dig trenches, and, most of all, to fight as a guerrilla and as an individual, rather than as regiments and as companies, acting as mere machines under one man. Recent events in South Africa, we say, have taught him this, and his association with the colonial colonels has helped to bring it about. The colonial officer typified by the Canadian colonel must in the future be respected, and those who have to do with the British army hereafter will do well to consider the little idiosyncrasies of the Canadian article."

That very shrewd observer and trenchant writer Rudyard Kipling, has not a few graphic descriptions of the Imperial army officer which amply bears out the remarks of the Toronto paper, and it is not unlikely that with a reorganization of the war office a much needed reorganization will take place within the army itself.

BRESSI'S FATE.

When Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, was sentenced to imprisonment for life there was a general impression that the punishment was not commensurate with the crime, and that the gallows had lost a most deserving victim. This, however, was a mistake. The death penalty in Italy has been abolished, but a fate far more awful than death awaits the criminal guilty of offences like that of Bressi. Joined to his penal servitude is a ten years' term of solitary confinement. A man condemned to this punishment, before being placed in his cell, is shut up in the "secret cell," about six feet long by three wide, and half lighted. A few inches above the floor is a plank about half a yard wide and slightly inclined, which serves as a bed. The food is bread and water, passed through the little window called the "spy" by the gaoler, the door being always kept rigorously closed. The prisoner is condemned to absolute silence; if he breaks the rule he is subjected to other punishments, namely, the strait-waistcoat, irons, and strait-bed. A prisoner who attempts his own life in any way is put into the strait-waistcoat, and at night in a sort of sack, in which he cannot move. When the prisoner has suffered the punishment of the "secret cell" for a longer or shorter time, he is removed to the cell where he must remain for 10 years. Its size depends on the construction of the whole prison. These cells are only lighted from the corridor, and are generally about

two yards square. The bed is the usual plank, and bread and water the food. In winter a single blanket is allowed at night. Silence is still enjoined; the only concession is the door being opened a few inches. The food is given only once in the 24 hours. If the prisoner is sick the doctor can have him removed to the prison infirmary, where he is kept in a separate chamber. Prisoners in solitary confinement may neither read, write, smoke nor work. They are condemned to absolute idleness and absolute silence. Very few complete their sentence; they either go mad or die.

The extra punishment of the "irons" is terrible. The handcuffs are joined by chains to similar rings on the ankles. The prisoner is seated on a bench the shape of an ass's back. At night, still in irons, he can lie on his plank. The "strait-bed" is a strong wooden case resembling a coffin without lid. At the foot the sufferer's feet are fastened in a kind of stocks, so that the legs cannot be moved, while the arms are confined by the strait-waistcoat. Unless by order of the governor the prisoner cannot be moved, and his gaoler has to feed him.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The season of annual fall fairs is at hand, and the various agricultural societies of British Columbia are sending out notices of the dates of their exhibitions. While British Columbia is rather a mining than an agricultural province, still it possesses immense areas of arable land and grazing land, the products of which can compete in point of quality with any similar productions on the continent. It is desirable then that the existence of these great fertile tracts should be made known to the world, that we may have this portion of our splendid natural resources developed at the same time that our mountains are being forced to yield their hoard of precious metals. There is everything in favor of the agriculturist, if he understands his business, who settles on the fertile land of British Columbia. He has the advantage of being in a climate unexcelled for its salubrity, and where the opportunities of making a fortune are much greater in his vocation than in any part of the Dominion. He has a market always at his door for his entire harvest, and the prices to be obtained are and by the very condition of things here, will continue to be far in excess of what can be obtained in the east. The yield to the acre, too, in any crop that may be sown, is vastly greater than it is in any of the other provinces. Not only to cereals and root crops is the soil admirably adapted, but British Columbia fruit is beginning to take its place alongside that from Eastern Canada in point of excellence and flavor. None of the small or large fruits for which the milder parts of Ontario and Quebec are noted, but can be grown with equal success in this province, and the results in tobacco growing at Kootenay in the Okanagan valley, proves that only in the Southern States of the Union and in the West Indies can a superior article be produced.

One of the means, and in some respects the chief means, by which we can let the world know what we possess from an agricultural standpoint, is the agricultural fair, of which so much is made in Eastern Canada. In those older provinces the government renders assistance to the local exhibitions, and throughout the whole country they provoke that healthy rivalry among the farmers in striving to the highest standard of excellence which has made that part of the Dominion rich and populous. The people of this province then, while recognizing the vast possessions they have in their great mineral properties, ought not to overlook their possibilities in the direction of agriculture, and should do all that is possible to have the great areas of fertile land settled with good progressive farmers.

On the 26th, 27th and 28th of the present month the Kamloops fair will be held, and the Provincial fair at New Westminster will be held on October 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th. If the C. P. R. would give reduced rates, and undoubtedly they will when the matter is brought to their attention, to these points and return during the period the exhibitions are in progress there is no doubt advantage would be taken of the reduction by numerous residents of the Kootenays and other parts of the Province. That the railway company should do so would indicate its interest in the welfare of the country and its desire to make known its advantages.

CENTRE STAR IS SHIPPING.

After a shut-down of shipping of about seven months the Centre Star yesterday resumed shipments, and it is probable that they will be kept up indefinitely. Further on the War Eagle will follow the example of the Centre Star and commence the extraction of ore. All will remember what consternation was created in this camp in February last when the announcement was made that the War Eagle and Centre Star would discontinue the production of ore and that the payment of dividends would cease for a long period—indeed, no date was set for the resumption of the output. As great as was the effect in this camp, it was as nothing to its effect in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, where the bulk of the stock of these two companies is held. The consternation there was so great that the value of the stock of the two corporations shrunk at a bewildering rate. War Eagle went down from \$2.70 to \$1.35 per share,

and Centre Star shares also showed an alarming decrease in price. To the stockholders this was a great misfortune, as they lost large sums through the depreciation of their holdings. Its effect on the general stock market was little short of disastrous, and other shares fell in sympathy with those of these two great mines. The stock market had already been demoralized by the outbreak of war in South Africa in October. This is shown by the fact that a short time before hostilities commenced War Eagle was selling for \$3.30 a share, and a month or two previous to that for \$5.70. The final climax came when the two mines ceased the output of ore and when the labor troubles began.

The statement has frequently been made in Eastern Canada that the shut-down was caused by the fact that the mines had given out. This is far from the facts in the case. The Centre Star has long been considered one of the largest mines, if not the largest mine, in the camp, and some go so far as to declare that it is the biggest mine in the province. We believe that it is a wonderful property. When it was purchased by the War Eagle all the development that had been done was evidently made for the sole purpose of showing off its possibilities so that it might be sold. There was no machinery upon it that deserved the name, and the work done was of such a character that ore could not be economically extracted. It needed only a little time after it was purchased to demonstrate that the mine had to be opened on a new and comprehensive plan, and that a large plant had to be put in so that it might be operated to the end that ore could be economically extracted. All this has been done, and now that the plans have been carried out, the mine has resumed the marketing of its ore.

As to the War Eagle, owing to many untoward incidents and trouble with the big hoist, it was found that the production must cease in order that advance work might be done. There is plenty of ore in the mine. The same rich bodies that were found near the surface extend into the deeper and undeveloped portions of the mine. The ore shoots are being developed, and as soon as the management considers that sufficient advance work has been done shipments and dividends will be resumed. This is the situation in brief, and the stories spread by persons who were not conversant with the facts had no foundation beyond the unsupported suspicion that veins in the mines had pinched out.

However, the long looked for resumption of shipping on the part of one of the two mines has at last come to pass, and in all probability it will not be long before the other will resume the putting out of ore. The effect of this incident when coupled with the generally healthy condition of the mining industry in the province, the fact that the war in South Africa is virtually over and that money is becoming easier, should produce a healthier tone in the stock market and bring prices somewhere in the vicinity of what they were in the summer of 1899, when there was no war or rumors of war, no thought of a shut-down or a cessation of dividends and no tight money market to vex the investor in mining shares.

With the disappearance of the causes of the depression in the stock market surely there will come a revival, and when it arrives we believe it will abide with us for a long time.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition will be held at New Westminster on October 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, and quite a number of citizens of Rossland propose visiting it if the C. P. R. gives reduced rates during the period it is running. It is said that the fair this year will be larger than ever before.

To Organize National League of Riflemen.

Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 5.—A convention of riflemen is being held at the club house of the New Jersey State Rifle association today, in connection with an interstate rifle shoot, for the purpose of organizing a national league of riflemen. The idea was broached some time ago, the members of the different state organizations believing that such more good could be accomplished through a national organization than through the lesser state associations. Delegates representing all of the more prominent rifle clubs of the country are present at the convention and it is assured that a national association will shortly be a fact.

OKANOGAN GOLD MINES, LIMITED

Rosland, B.C., September 4, 1900.

Dear Sir or Madam:
As Liquidator of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines, Limited, I desire to inform you that I am offering for sale by tender, shares of the stock of the Okanagan Gold Mines, Limited, not claimed by shareholders of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines, Limited, on the 15th day of June, 1900.

Tenders for the whole or any part of such shares will be received by me up to the 27th day of September, 1900, and must be accompanied by cash, banked cheque or draft for twenty-five per cent of the amount offered per share. The shares are offered subject to a reserve bid. Tender must state the number of shares asked for and the rate bid per share. In the event of any tender being accepted and the balance of the price not paid on demand, the deposit will be forfeited. In the event of any tender not accepted the deposit made with such tender will be returned.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

K. K. PEISER.

Liquidator.
The Okanagan Free Gold Mines, Limited.



Baseball on

The Rossland Stars will play on Sunday next to the players of the team between the Stars and an interesting game will be called at

Butchers Cha

Mr. William D'Arcey, butcher of Nelson, who judges in the beef at Labor Day, challenges Rossland to dress beef for any amount from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pound.

The Court

The last courses of being set in place on the court house. During the week, the court will be held, and the four turrets at the building have yet to be

Liberal M

There will be a meeting of the Rossland Liberal association at 8 o'clock in the evening for the purpose of discussing the results at the convention sitting in Rev

Labor Day C

The Labor Day general meeting last evening of Mr. Edwards' farm of bills were audited and a notification of who have bills against present them at the meeting on Tuesday, September 12th, will be held in M

C. P. R. W

The building of the main buildings for the railway will be proceeded immediately on the ground. The present position is already on the ground. There will be no week. There will be these buildings which will be obtained.

The Latest

The platting of the townsite by the railroad will be next by Mr. H. B. This addition will be of the ground. The ground is already on the ground. There will be no week. There will be these buildings which will be obtained.

Government

Appropriations have been kept up of the district, but as yet have received no money. The work up at once or whether till the spring owing the season. Last year the outlying districts made working upon. In consequence stopped. If this year there will be doing very much as has hardly more than

Municip

The past season work around and in the city that the city has hands pretty well to touch with the work. A good many surveys taken with reference of the city and plan remains to be planned. The waterworks, a thorough system for water, the sewage of garbage, the grading of the levels streets and many are all more or less the office work in the work with the property work of next year, busy time in the beginning of the connection with the straightened out.

Adjourn

The annual general meeting of the Rossland Free Gold Mines, Limited, will be held on last Tuesday, at the office of the coin street, in the

Another Furn

At the Trail smelter will be started will be a large one make three furnaces and three cop 500 tons of ore smelters in operation of the third smelter that addition

FATHER PA

He is Well Known to the construction