

A CONTRACT SYSTEM

The Method Used by Superintendent Davis.

GIVES ROOM FOR MORE WORKERS

How it Applies to the War Eagle and Centre Star Mines—How Men Employed at Higher Wages, Yet the Ore is Extracted Far More Profitably.

There are two ways in which contract work is usually undertaken in a mine; the one is the method of paying for each foot of advance and the other per ton extracted. The first is open to the objection that untrained men will not break away as much rock as with lift, as men who are better skilled. Sometimes an excessive quantity of dynamite is used, and sometimes the holes are not broken out to their full extent. The loss partly falls upon the miner, as he gets paid only by results, but also upon the mine owner, who loses much important time in getting this work forward, the loss falling on the men will too often occasion them to form the opinion that the remuneration received for the work done is not commensurate with the attention applied. Moreover, the waste of dynamite is frequently considerable. Again, this method of contract, though readily applicable to straight driving or sinking, cannot easily be used in stoping. For in this latter case the excavation, instead of being regular, follows the shape of the deposit, which, lying often in curves, convections and concavities, has a breadth extremely variable. Hence it cannot readily be calculated.

On the other hand, the method of payment per ton extracted is open to the same objections, and has another super-added. This is the cumbersome nature of the necessary details and the expense entailing thereunto in order to keep each man's output separate from that of his fellow worker. There is also another objection, which is equally applicable to either of these systems, and that is that it is insufficiently elastic. For should it be requisite in the economical working of the mine to set an extra number of drills going at any one particular part of the backs, faces or headings for a short period, fresh contracts have to be laboriously entered upon with a consequent loss of time, which is itself the very essence of the reason of the temporary change desired.

At the War Eagle Superintendent Davis has hit upon a third method, which, while retaining all the advantages of contract work, takes away itself the mobility of day labor. Instead of paying contractors per ton or per foot excavated, they are being paid per foot drilled. A contract is made with each separate machine. Two shifts, each of eight hours, are employed instead of three. One round of holes each of so many feet depth, usually five, is drilled during these two shifts. Nor is the whereabouts and the direction of the holes so drilled left to the individual will of the men with the machine. On the contrary the foreman, a thoroughly competent miner, marks before the beginning of the work the place and the direction of the hole that has to be drilled. Two men at the expiration of the work go round to every heading and charge the face prepared.

It will at once be seen that this being done during the third, or last night shift, prevents time being wasted. The air is sweet and wholesome by the time the contractors are again ready to proceed. Natural ventilation where existent alone will clear the atmosphere of the generated gases. Thus there is less call upon the blowers or suckers to create an artificial draught so as to render the air fit to breathe within a short period. Even with these artificial appliances, under the old system the air was seldom purified under 20 to 45 minutes. Here again a saving is effected. In the quantity of dynamite used restriction is necessarily employed, for where it would be hard to detect waste among 400 or 500 employees, it is easy to detect the culprit where only two or three responsible persons are employed for this portion of the work. Further, the system has the great advantage of mobility; the machines can be moved from one part of the mine to another. The only account necessary to be kept is the miners' place of working from day to day, and the rate per foot which is obtained at the various headings, or backs, at which they are employed.

So much for the theory. Superintendent Davis informs a representative of The Miner that it has worked so far exceedingly well in practice. Taking some hypothetical figures, and remembering that 70 feet of drifting was supposed to be a good month's work in such mines as the War Eagle or Iron Mask, the following results are obtained. Seventy feet used to cost the labor of three shifts of two men upon each. In other words, the work of six men for one month represented 70 feet. It is now found that four men under the new system will accomplish 100 to 125 feet. To effect this latter amount under the old system 50 to 60 days would be required at an average payment per man of \$3.50. Now this same work is done by four men, who obtain a considerable higher wage. A saving of 40 per cent is thus effected. More than this there is less misdirection of energy, less waste of skill, time and material, which is able to bring the economical working of the mine under the present system in vogue to an even smaller percentage on the older method.

Nor must it be considered that this saving is made from out of the pockets or out of the vital reserves of the miner. He is only working eight hours a day, and he can do, and maintains that he is able to do, as much in those eight hours as in ten with less fatigue. Fewer men are employed at any one heading, but this is fully made up by the greater amount of back undercut on which other machines can be employed. Further, as this method reduces the cost of mining, bodies of low grade ore formerly untouched, as they would not pay the expense of working, are now brought into the mining process, and men will soon be stopping out deposits that formerly had to be left alone.

Thus, from either point of view, from that of the worker or from that of the operator, the system is a great success. It employs more men at a higher wage, and yet does more economical work.

Cascade and Bonanza No. 2.

Mr. John Reagh has returned from a visit to the Cascade and the Bonanza No. 2 on Greenville mountain. The tunnel which is being driven in on No. 3 vein on the Cascade is in a distance of 130 feet, and the entire face is in one of a good grade. On the Bonanza No. 2 work has been started. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of eight feet, and in the bottom there is a vein of quartz two and a half feet wide which carries free gold.

Will Operate the Sunset.

Mr. W. H. Jeffery, the expert for the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, left on Monday for the Sunset property in the Sloca, which has been acquired under a \$30,000 bond by the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate. Mr. Jeffery will start a force to work on the Sunset, and it is anticipated that it will not be a great while before shipments of ore will be commenced.

THE PAYNE.

Official Report of the First Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Payne Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, was held at the office of the company, Montreal Street Railway Chambers, on Tuesday, the 8th day of May, 1900, at 12:30 p. m.

Present—Colonel F. C. Henshaw, president (in the chair); Hon. L. J. Forger, Messrs. James Ross, W. G. Ross, Wm. Hanson, C. J. McCuaig, A. Porcheron, Wm. Strachan, A. W. Stevenson, G. A. Greene, T. B. Brown, R. Forget, and about 20 others.

The notice calling the annual meeting was read. Minutes of the shareholders meeting of May 22d, and June 26th, 1899, were taken as read and signed.

The auditor's report for the year ending March 31, was read.

The president, on moving the adoption of the annual report, seconded by Hon. L. J. Forger, stated that the same was now open for discussion, and the following questions were asked:

What does 90 ounces silver and 45 per cent lead mean? Also that the manager's report states that "The future of the mine depends largely on what will be found in number 8." And when will dividends be resumed? To which the President replied that 90 ounces silver and 45 per cent lead meant about \$42 per ton, and in regard to the 800 foot level the president stated that our manager, Mr. Hand, expressed the utmost confidence of finding the ore in that tunnel, and that in the event of finding it, it would add very greatly to the value of the mine.

In regard to the dividends the President stated that as yet this had not been discussed by the Directors, but that personally he hoped that they would be resumed about July. And on the question being asked if they were to be resumed on the old basis? The President replied that at present at present he was not prepared to answer that question.

The question was asked if it was correct that the old company had paid dividends to the amount of 20 per cent of the old capital? To which the President replied that he was not in a position to answer.

A shareholder stated that when the company suspended the payment of dividends last fall, it was generally understood that the company had still quite a large cash balance on hand. To which the President replied, that this was an active asset, and that the Directors are of the opinion that the same should be expended only on account of capital, and not for the payment of dividends. The question was also asked, what quantity of ore was in sight and blocked out in the mine? And in reply it was stated that the net value of ore in sight according to Mr. Bernard McDonald's report at the time the property was taken over was about \$900,000, and that according to Mr. Hand's report there was fully as much ore in sight at the present time.

On further discussion the report was adopted.

Messrs. A. D. Porcheron and Wm. Strachan were requested to act as scrutineers.

On motion of Mr. A. W. Stevenson, one ballot was cast for the reelection of the old Board of Directors. The scrutineers reported that the Board of Directors had been re-elected.

Mr. A. Stewart was elected Auditor for the ensuing year. The financial statement for the ten months ended 31st March, 1900, shows:

Financial Statement. For ten months ending 31st March, 1900. Assets. Mines, mineral claims and assets... \$2,995,050 85. Permanent equipment... 14,254 24. Office furniture... 602 52. Mine supplies and stores on hand, as per inventory... 717 27. Accounts receivable... 29,029 96. Cash on hand and in banks... 12,357 67. Total... \$2,662,283 51. Liabilities. Capital stock... \$3,000,000 00. Less in treasury... 400,000 00. Total... \$2,600,000 00. Accounts payable... 17,321 41. Profit and loss... 34,762 10. Total... \$2,662,283 51. Profit and Loss. Dr. To cost of mining and development... \$5,735 69. To freight and treatment... \$8,151 31. To duty... 1,700 11. To tools and appliances, etc... 469 37. To organization expenses... 5,824 66. To boarding house expense... 2,119 68. To general expenses... 4,407 47. To Montreal office expenses... 1,642 36. To directors compensation... 4,000 00. Total... \$128,150 61. To dividends 1 to 4... 104,000 00. To Balance... 34,762 10. Total... \$264,912 71. Cr. Proceeds of ore sales... 260,680 96. Miscellaneous receipts... 4,261 75. Total... \$264,912 71.

WHERE THE NEXT BOOM WILL BE

MR. BOGLE FAVORABLY IMPRESSED WITH THE BURNT BASIN.

Declares That Its Mineral Resources Were a Revelation to Him—Remarkable Outcrops.

Mr. D. B. Bogle and Mr. P. R. McDonald took the opportunity of being in Gladstone to look over the Burnt Basin district. Mr. McDonald, who is a miner and prospector of long experience, expressed himself as much surprised at the excellence of the showings that a camp of some distance away from the coast, and so much promise existed so close to Rosland. In conversation with a member of the Miner staff, Mr. Bogle said: "I had heard a good deal about Burnt Basin through the Jackson brothers, who are very old friends of mine, but the Basin was a revelation to me of mineral resources. Of course I had not time in one day to see very much. Mr. McDonald and myself just took a hurried ride through, but we saw enough to convince us that a great camp awaited development there. The Basin consists of an elevated plateau broken up with rocky knolls. Through the entire length of the northern side runs a gold belt which contains some very remarkable outcrops of mineral on the surface. It is a free milling quartz. There can be no question about the ledge being in place. The formation is traversed by a number of porphyry dykes and the quartz outcrops follow the dykes. These dykes themselves contain traces of gold, and remind one of the Republic camp very much.

"We saw the Mother Lode, now proved to a depth of 90 feet, and showing a great body of rich mineral at that depth. No prettier milling and concentrating proposition ever gladdened the eyes. I am assured by a conservative engineer who has tested it that the whole nine feet of ore is of payable grade.

"Some distance away the Jackson brothers have opened up an even more remarkable showing on the Contact claim. Here they have 10 or 12 feet of quartz croppings showing plenty of gold visible to the naked eye. I was told that the great ledges on this belt had been opened up in many other places, and everywhere with very satisfactory results. There is quartz enough in the Burnt Basin to keep hundreds of stamps working. All it needs is capital. To the south of this belt there are fine showings of base ore rich in gold, copper and silver. The most developed is known as Cooper's group. It is a prospect to make a mining man's mouth water, and I did not see the half of it.

"On all sides of Burnt Basin rich strikes are being made this summer. The extent of this great belt is nothing like defined. It undoubtedly crosses the railway in an easterly direction, and prospectors are rushing out all around. It needs capital, but it needs it badly; but as soon as one big company takes hold and gets results, its development should and will be rapid. The next boom in this part of British Columbia will be a Burnt Basin boom."

MINES AROUND GLADSTONE.

Some of the Promising Properties in Burnt Basin.

Mr. Chris Foley has just returned from Gladstone and reports a good deal of work being done on mineral claims in that vicinity with most encouraging results. In Burnt Basin Richard Cooper of Rosland is pushing work on his group and has a splendid showing of a galena vein carrying good silver values. A parallel vein of gold-copper ore is close to the galena. Mr. Cooper has quite a lot of ore ready for shipment.

Gowing, Langman, Soper and Headlip have a group of claims west of Cooper's group and are pushing work and showing up plenty of ore.

Edgar Plevman is doing assessment work on his claims, which adjoin Cooper's group.

John Sinclair is driving a tunnel on the Ennismore property, which appears to have a continuation of the fine quartz lead on the Mother Lode. The latter is not working out. There is a good deal of pay ore on its dump and has the most work done out of it in the district.

Hector McPherson is working a crew of men on his property and is pleased with the results so far obtained.

One of the recent big finds is on the Contact property, where a splendid quartz vein resembling the Mother Lode vein and carrying equally high gold values, has been encountered. It is probably a continuation of the Mother Lode vein. Jackson Bros. and our old friend, Mike Shick, are the owners and are driving a tunnel to tap the vein at 60 feet depth. This is unquestionably one of the most promising quartz properties in the Basin.

Hugh Breakell has a good property lying alongside the well-known Mystery group.

The North Basin is showing up some fine claims operated by Keller, Kerr, McKinnon and others.

A mile up McRae creek from Gladstone is a new find, the Orion claim, owned by Messrs. O'Donnell and Grant Brothers. The surface rock shows over 10 per cent copper and large gold values assaying over \$100 per ton.

One mile to the east of town are claims operated by G. T. Curtis, James Cameron and Mathieson.

Another of the best known claims is the John Bull, which has a splendid surface showing, the veins being observable a mile away. The ore carries good values in copper. This claim is one of the best in the district.

INTERESTING MINING CASE.

The May Day Never Became Waste Land to the Owner.

Messrs. Taylor & Hannington, of Nelson, have received the full text of the judgment of the full court in the celebrated case of Grutchfield vs. Harbottle. This case has an especial interest for mining men. The facts are that a free miner named Beadles, of Salmo, staked the May Day Mineral claim, near Ymir, on May 1, 1897, and on the 6th day of the same month he gave a bill of sale to J. Harbottle, of Nelson, who neglected to register the same until April, 1898. In the interval, namely July, 1897, Beadles allowed his free miners' certificate to lapse, and Harbottle, not having regis-

tered his bill of sale, the ground was re-located by William Grutchfield in October, 1897, as the Equilizer.

Section 9 of the Mineral Act provides that if a free miner allows his certificate to lapse his mineral claim becomes forfeited to the crown, but if he has a co-owner it is not forfeited, but the whole claim goes to the co-owner, provided the co-owner keeps his certificate alive, which in this instance Harbottle did.

Section 49 of the Mineral Act also has a bearing upon the case in that it states that while a bill of sale unregistered is good between the parties, yet it is not good as to third parties. Section 50 of the act further provides that a bill of sale is not enforceable until it is registered. S. S. Taylor, who conducted the case for Harbottle at the trial, contended that (1) Grutchfield was not a third party, because unless he could lawfully locate the ground he could not get the standing of a third party in law; (2) that Grutchfield could not lawfully locate the ground because Harbottle was a co-owner, and in fact the May Day never became waste land of the crown, and could not locate the act Grutchfield could not locate the ground or get any standing until such happened.

At the trial of the action Mr. Justice Martin held for the plaintiff Grutchfield; holding that Grutchfield was a third party, and that while Harbottle was a co-owner under section 9, yet all his rights of co-ownership were postponed to Grutchfield's rights because Harbottle had not registered his bill of sale until the meantime. The court was appealed to the full court at Victoria, and the unanimous judgment of the court reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Martin, and as given by Chief Justice McCall is in the following words:

"The facts are fully stated in the judgment of Mr. Justice Martin. "There is apparently a conflict between sections 49 and 50 of the act. The former provides that an assignment, though not recorded within a time limit, shall be valid as between the parties; and the latter that it shall not be enforceable between them until after having been recorded.

"In my opinion, the failure to record did not result in the claim becoming waste lands of the crown, open to location.

"An assignment is ordinarily enforceable against an unwilling party only by some legal process, and I think that section 50 would and ought to be construed as meaning relief before record of assignment; thus giving effect to both sections. I think the reason for this is to be found in the provision for payment of a fee for each record.

"The appeal is allowed with costs. "The property involved in this case is now a very valuable one. Some \$2,000 worth of work has been done upon it and it is said to be worth something like \$30,000.

One East on a Visit. Mrs. Dalby Morkill and Mrs. Gustavus Lucke left yesterday for the C. P. R. for Montreal and Sherbrooke. Mrs. Morkill is going back to Quebec to visit her mother, and will remain during the summer, returning to Rosland probably in September. Mrs. Lucke was so enamored of the country that it is very likely she will return with Mrs. Morkill and spend another year here.

DYSPEPSIA'S VICTIMS

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE AND HOW TO OVERCOME IT.

It Frequently Produces Headache, Heartburn, Dizziness and Other Distressing Symptoms—A Victim Tells of Her Release.

From the Telegraph, Quebec. The primary cause of indigestion or dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements in the blood. No organ can properly perform its functions when the source of nutriment fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nutriment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated and the entire system responds to the discord.

A practical illustration of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Mrs. A. Labonte, wife of a well-known merchant of Stadacona, Que. When interviewed by a reporter of the Quebec Telegraph, Mrs. Labonte looked the picture of vigorous health, showing no traces of the malady that had made her life for the time miserable. Speaking of her illness, Mrs. Labonte said: "For about two years I suffered dreadfully. My digestive organs were impaired, and the food I ate did not assimilate, and I was left with a feeling of pain and frequently heartburn. This condition of affairs soon told on my system in other ways, with the result that I had frequent headaches, dizziness and at times a dimness of vision with spots apparently dancing before my eyes. I became so much run down that it was with difficulty I could do my household work, and at all times I felt weak, my worst, one of my friends, seeing that the doctor was not helping me, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My husband then got me half a dozen boxes and I began taking them. After I had used two boxes I began to enjoy my meals and the various symptoms of my trouble began to disappear. I continued the pills until I had used the half dozen boxes, when I again felt perfectly well. My stomach is free and from the dizziness and aches that so long helped make me miserable. It is more than a year since I stopped taking the pills, and health has continued better than it was for years before." Mrs. Labonte added that she will always feel the misery they have released her from, and she always advises friends who are ailing to use them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE FIRE HALL.

A Start Has Been Made—The Excavations Are Being Done.

Until such time as the city council can make up its mind to settle on a plan for the fire hall and library there will be no work attempted on the superstructure. Excavations are, however, being started in the foundation, and by such time as these are finished, which will be within about two weeks, it is just possible that a working plan will be definitely accepted. It is stated that the Mayor will allow of no plan to be passed by him unless it includes adequate accommodation for the library, as the money law was obtained from the people on the understanding that such a building would be erected.

Unfortunately, with the present compromise the library will occupy that space in the fireman's quarters which should be filled by a sitting room and a gymnasium. This may look like luxury, but the men, it is urged, require more accommodation than a mere bed room to sit in and as for the gymnasium, practiced muscles make efficient workers.

The architect will have fresh plans, which will be the sixth or seventh set already prepared to submit to the council this evening.

Fire Hall Notes.

The firemen are to give an entertainment for the purpose of fitting up a gymnasium for the new fire hall. A committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Charles Collins, William Boyd, Frank Raymer, Fred Wilson, Frank French and William Woods, has been appointed. An entertainment of merit is promised.

The Rosland home team has been organized by the election of Mr. John Allen as trainer and Mr. Charles Collins as manager. It has been decided by the team to enter the firemen's contests at Greenwood on June 29th and 30th, and at Nelson on July 2nd and 3rd.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Form F—Certificate of Improvement—Notice.

Camden mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Spokane mountain, north of and adjoining the mineral claim, Gold King, Lot 1,229 G. I. Take notice that I, H. B. Smith, acting as agent for M. A. Green, Free Miner's certificate No. B. 29,392, and T. R. McEachern, Free Miner's certificate No. B. 13,563, intend, 60 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 30th day of April, 1900.

H. B. SMITH.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Form F—Certificate of Improvement—Notice.

Viking & Putnam mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the north east of and adjoining the Silverton mineral claim. Take notice that I, R. Smith, F. M. C., No. 29,315, acting as agent for Thomas A. Cameron, special F. M. C., No. 689 and W. S. McCrea, special Free Miner's certificate No. 1,914, intend, 60 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 12th day of April, 1900.

R. SMITH, P. L. S.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Canada and Swan mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: In Sophie Mountain on the Dewdney trail. Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the Summit Gold & Copper Mining Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 6778, 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 23rd day of April, 1900.

F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Boundary No. 2 and Rosland Fraction mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Mantle mountain, near the junction of the Red Mountain Railway with the International Boundary line. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, F. M. C. No. B. 29148, agent for Charles Connell, F. M. C. No. 35830 A., P. McL. Forin, F. M. C. No. B. 29395, George Lemon, F. M. C. No. 155, special, and John Andrew Forin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 11138, 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 Seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1900.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

A. C. GALT

Barrister, Etc., Rosland.

Postoffice Building. Telephone 67.

TIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Snow Bird mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About 70 miles northeast of Rosland, near Columbia & Western railway. Take notice that I, R. E. Young, acting as agent for H. S. Crotty, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 36154, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 13446, 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 nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1900.

R. E. YOUNG, P. L. S.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Firefly mineral claim. Situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: One mile south of Rosland, adjoining the Nest Egg mineral claim.

Take notice that I, F. W. Rolt, acting as agent for the Nest Egg and Firefly Mining Company, Free Miner's certificate No. 19062 B, intend on 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 nineteenth day of April, 1900.

F. W. ROLT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Land Registry Act and the Land Registry Act Amendment Act, 1898.

And in the Matter of the Title to Lot 678, Group 1, Kootenay District, known as the O. K. Mineral Claim.

Notice is hereby given that three months from the date hereof application will be made by the Old National Bank of Spokane, Washington, to the Honorable Montague William Tyrwhitt Drake, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for an Order directing the Registrar General of Titles to register the Old National Bank of Spokane, Washington, as owners in fee of Lot 678, Group 1, Kootenay District, known as the O. K. Mineral Claim, notwithstanding the non-production of the prior documents of title.

And further take notice that any person claiming to have interest in said land and desiring to oppose said application must attend at the Chamber Court, in the Court House, Government street, Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, the 12th day of July, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the said application will be heard.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1900.

EDWARD L. DUFF, Solicitor for Applicants.

KENNETH MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.

Rosland, May 10, 1900. I beg to give notice that a special extraordinary meeting of the above named company will be held at the offices of the company, Wallace Block, Columbia avenue, in the city of Rosland, on Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following resolutions will be submitted:

1. That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Arthur Marsh, in the City of Rosland, in the Province of British Columbia, Esquire, be, and hereby is, appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

2. That the said liquidator be, and hereby is, authorized to consent to the registration of a new company, to be named "The Tamarac Mines, Limited," with a memorandum and articles of association which have already been prepared with the privity and approval of the directors of this Company.

3. That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting, and expressed to be made between the Company and its liquidator, of the one part, and "The Tamarac Mines, Limited," of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved; and that the said liquidator be and hereby is authorized, pursuant to section 13 of the Companies' Winding-Up Act, 1898, one of the statutes of British Columbia, to enter into an agreement with such new company, (when incorporated), in the terms of said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from June 14th to June 28th, inclusive.

ARTHUR MARSH, Secretary-Treasurer.

5-17-71

T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton, W. de V. le Maistre.

Daly, Hamilton & le Maistre Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.

Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal.

Rosland, B. C.

W. L. ORDE & CO., (Successors to Dickinson & Orde.)

Mining Stocks Bought and Sold

On the closest margins. Wire 'phone or write.

46 Columbia Avenue,

Rossland Weekly Miner

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THE RESULT.

The government of Hon. Joseph Martin has been overturned by the ballots of the people and a new and better condition of affairs will be inaugurated at Victoria. It is probable that with the collapse of Mr. Martin and his ambitions, Lieutenant Governor McInnes will retire into the obscurity of private life, from which he ought never to have emerged, and his office will be filled, it is hoped, by some man of reason and sound judgment. The result of the contest must be most gratifying to every one who has the interest of the province at heart, even though the Legislature, owing to the diverse elements of which it is composed, will undoubtedly be in a somewhat chaotic state during the first days of the session. As, however, the members elect are, in the main, men of standing and intelligence, and men who, it is believed, have the good of the country at heart, they will, without doubt, be able very quickly to bring about a state of order, and will hold together if for no other reason than to render impossible the success of any further machinations on the part of Hon. Joseph Martin. The elements exist for the composition of a good, sound business government, and it is hoped that all political differences and animosities may be sunk in the endeavor to create such a government. Rossland has reason to deplore the defeat of Hon. C. H. Mackintosh. The constituency will very quickly perceive the error which has been made in his rejection by the electors. Had he been returned to the legislature he would have made a most capable leader of the house; in fact, there is no one in the new legislature who would have had so many claims to that position, and this riding would have had the honor of being represented by the premier. As it is, we have as our representative a gentleman who will be regarded by the government as an irreconcilable opponent, and this largely because of his staunch adherence to Mr. Joseph Martin.

The majority has spoken, however, and we must submit, let the consequences be what they may. Martinism, however, has been defeated, and all good citizens will breathe more freely.

THE RESULT IN THIS RIDING.

The election in the Rossland riding has resulted in the return of Hon. Smith Curtis by a majority of 36, and in the defeat of Hon. C. H. Mackintosh. The will of the majority prevails, and Mr. Curtis will, it would seem, occupy a seat in the legislature. Two things added materially in the election of the successful candidate and made it difficult for his very popular opponent to make much headway in the face of such fortuitous circumstances. One thing which greatly assisted Mr. Curtis was his taking the initiative in the settlement of the labor troubles which so disturbed the affairs of the Rossland camp a few weeks since. This made Mr. Curtis friends among the members of the Miners' union and other bodies of a like character, and secured him not a few supporters among the business men of the city. This caused him to have the majority which he did in this city. In the Boundary country his promise to give the people there a competing railway, it is certain, gave him many supporters there. These two circumstances, coupled with a mistaken idea that the most estimable gentleman who ran against him was not a friend of organized labor, caused his election. It is certain that had a man of less personal popularity than Governor Mackintosh, or one who has done less for the mining interests of the camp, ran against Mr. Curtis, he would have been beaten by a much larger majority than he was. It will, however, as the Miner has frequently pointed out during the campaign, be a barren victory for the Rossland riding, and it would have been much better if Mr. Mackintosh had been the winner. Hon. Joseph Martin is no longer premier of British Columbia; he will be hopelessly in the minority in the legislature, and Mr. Curtis will occupy one of the seats on the opposition side of the house. Under the circumstances he will be unable to do much for the riding, as the government will not be inclined to favor a constituency which sends a representative which is opposed to it. On the other hand, had Mr. Mackintosh been returned he would have been able to do a great deal that would benefit the people of this riding, as he would be a supporter of the govern-

ment. It is regrettable, therefore, that he was not chosen.

THE NEXT GOVERNMENT.

The Local Legislature will meet on the fifth of July, not quite four weeks from today, and in the interval the utmost efforts should be made by the members elect representing the various elements who stood in opposition to Martinism to coalesce and form a good sound business administration. No party distinctions should be permitted to stand in the way of such a consummation. There are no differences of opinion so absolute that they cannot be reconciled. The great issue in the campaign was the overthrow of the unconstitutional compact formed by McInnes and Martin and until these gentlemen and their adherents have been taught that British Columbia is not a field on which they will be allowed to conduct their machinations for their personal or political aggrandisement, their opponents should lay aside all differences of views and hold together for the public good. Out of 38 seats Mr. Martin has obtained eight, so that he is in a hopeless minority. Whether the elements opposed to him do combine, as they ought to, one thing is certain, the man who is primarily responsible for giving Mr. Martin his undue prominence during the past few months, the man who, had he displayed any shadow of sound judgment, any desire for the interest of the province of which he is the Lieutenant-Governor, might have saved all this turmoil by aiding in the formation of a quite allowable coalition of the members of the last legislature—this man must no longer be permitted to bring himself and the province into contempt by his muddled-headed manner of conducting business entrusted to his charge. A man who, like Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, can be made the tool of every political adventurer who flatters his vanity or appeals to his personal or family ambition, is not a fit and proper person to be even the nominal head of a province like British Columbia, and if he does not take the step which his son assured the electors of Nanaimo, he had for two years contemplated taking, then he should be summarily dismissed by the government at Ottawa.

Who will be called upon to form the next administration is a question which will exercise the minds of the people during the next week or two. By the defeat of candidates like Hon. C. H. Mackintosh and Charles Wilson the question is considerably complicated. Mr. Mackintosh would have been the ideal man for the position, and his election would have set the matter at once at rest. With his large knowledge of public affairs, his freedom from affiliation with any of the various factions and his reputation as a steady and unwavering friend of the province, he would have been able to bring the anti-Martinites together, and from amongst them have chosen a cabinet which would have given every assurance of honest measures and progressive legislation. It is not unlikely now that Mr. Turner may be called on again, and if he is, it is to be hoped that he will see the desirability of recognizing the claims not of one, but of all the elements opposed to "Fighting Joe." He must not regard the result of the elections as a triumph for the Conservative party, nor must he attempt to fill his cabinet with Island representatives. If he does there will be trouble at once, as any government so constructed will be built on an exceedingly sandy foundation.

Let us have an administration which will legislate in the interests of the whole country, and the members of which have neither private ends or public ambitions to serve.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

One of the greatest famines of the present century is now raging in India, and deaths from starvation are taking place by the thousands. It seems probable that the famine of 1789, in which three millions died from lack of food, may be duplicated, or even surpassed before the land again becomes fruitful enough to support the 300,000,000 of people who inhabit the country. The pictures published in the current illustrated publications of groups of the poor, hungry people is enough to stir the stoutest heart to pity. The cause of the famine is a failure of the rains to come last fall, and this prevented the storage of water to grow the usual crop of rice and millet, and the result is that the country over vast areas has become a desert, in which even the deepest wells have dried up. The country is so overpopulated that the crops, even in wet seasons, barely give the people enough to eat, and hence there is no chance for storing surplus food for the years when there are droughts, and yet these are as certain, at intervals, as the regular seasons are. The people of India are unused to meet any sudden emergency or catastrophe, as they are improvident, shiftless, and but little better than children.

The British government has done much to mitigate the effects of the periodical famines, which are the result of meteorological contingencies. Canals have been made from the principal water-

ways, and millions of acres have been made famine-proof by the construction of many miles of irrigating canals, which draw their water from unfauling sources, and in the land adjacent to these, rice, millet and other foodstuffs can be raised whether the monsoon brings the rain or not. In former famines many of the people could not be reached owing to the limited means of transportation. Railways and wagon roads have been constructed so that the relief department of the Indian government can reach almost everywhere with whatever food or medicine can be procured for the starving people. The Indian government has, therefore, been able to mitigate the famine to a large extent, which would not have been the case had it not planned and put into effect these means of protection.

There are some 60,000,000 affected by the famine, and it is impossible with the means at the disposal of the government to do nearly all that should be done. It is a most lamentable situation, and is one which is too great for even the wonderful resources of Great Britain to properly handle. It is a situation which demands an exercise of the sympathy of the entire civilized world, and to a certain extent it is receiving this, and in a substantial way. The people of Great Britain are sending what they can to India. The people of Eastern Canada are contributing liberally to the famine fund. The citizens of the United States have raised a large fund and have just sent a shipload of corn to India. The government of the United States contributed the \$40,000 which paid the charter of the ship which will carry the corn to India.

The residents of Western Canada have been so absorbed by the war in South Africa and their own business for several months past that they have overlooked the famine in India. They have been called upon to contribute to many charitable objects of late. This, however, should not deter them from giving what they can afford to save the poor famine-stricken people of India from a death by starvation with all its fearful pangs.

The shortage of water and the fact that people have been compelled to drink that which is stagnant and full of disease-breeding microbes when in an enfeebled condition, has brought on an epidemic of that dread scourge, the cholera, and this has added a new misery to starvation. The cup of misfortunes of the people of drought-stricken sections of India is indeed, full, and who is there in this land of plenty who will refuse to contribute a mite towards ameliorating the condition of a people in such dire distress?

LIBERALS MUST BE CONSULTED.

If there is any truth in the report from the Coast that the Conservative members elect from Vancouver, Messrs. Gordon and Tatlow, have offered their services to Mr. Turner towards the formation of a cabinet, it is an indication that the Conservatives are convinced that they have secured a position from which they can control the country. They are, however, acting somewhat hastily, and we imagine they will perceive their mistake even before the House assembles in July. Should Mr. Turner, if he is called on to form a government, fill his cabinet entirely with Conservatives he will be guilty of an error which may cost the province another election, and he will most certainly then go back to the Legislature with a greatly diminished following. The Liberals did indeed take no action as a party in any of the constituencies, but worked and voted for the best man in the field irrespective of party affiliations, and generally in opposition to Martin, and it is not very likely that they will tamely submit to a manipulation of the Assembly for the benefit of the conservative organization in the province. If Mr. Turner is called on he will best serve his own and the country's interests by attempting to form an administration composed of the best men of the various factions, with the exception of the Martinites.

It would appear that Mr. J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, has decided to abandon the political field, which he resigned his postmastership to enter, and is desirous of obtaining a more lucrative government position than he formerly held. If this is so, if he entered the Martin government under the impression that it might be returned to power and that in that event a cabinet position might lead to some high-paid office; and now that he finds himself and his colleagues in a hopeless minority he wishes to retire into the obscurity of a collectorship which will assure him a comfortable living, he should be set adrift as too venal for any consideration whatever. Mr. Brown possesses all the demagogic attributes of his leader, Mr. Joseph Martin without that gentleman's courage, and if he gives rein to his political aspirations, and becomes renegade to all his old-time associations in an attempt to seize a portfolio, he is not greatly to be pitied if he discovers that he has lost not only all hope of obtaining a government billet but has shut himself off from all possibility of a political career.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Dominion government has a party in the field which is making a geological survey of the country between Rossland and Midway. The work of making a geo-

logical survey of Canada was first commenced in 1842, and, owing to the vast area of the country, it is still in progress, and will continue for many years to come. The work done by the geological surveyors is invaluable to miners and prospectors. The work consists primarily in the preparation of maps, showing the horizontal distribution of the various formations and of sections showing the vertical arrangements. The facts exhibited by maps and sections are called respectively the areal geology and structural geology. For their compilation it is necessary that the rocks be classified, and the study of the formations for the purpose of classification involves the determination of their position and other physical characteristics, and also the determination of the fossils which they contain. In regions not provided with previous topographical maps on which to delineate the outcrops of the formation, the geological corps has to perform topographical as well as the geological work. The party that is at present working in this vicinity has a topographical as well as a geological corps with it.

The expert geologist knows that the precious metals are only found in certain formations and are entirely missing in others, and hence with the completed geological survey of a mining district before him, the miner or prospector knows exactly the place where he is most likely to find mines of the sort he may be searching for.

There is a tendency, too, on the part of some to decry the mining geologist, which is entirely wrong. This is principally because in the first place, there are some men in every mining community who know just enough about geology to make many mistakes. With them it is the old story of a little knowledge being a dangerous thing. In the second place, there are geologists who come into mining regions full of knowledge which the books give them, but armed with little or no practical experience. Until they have acquired a practical knowledge they sometimes make mistakes. This has a tendency to bring the exponents of geology into disrepute with those who know nothing about it except what they have learned for themselves by actual observation.

The man from the college, who is well grounded in the science of geology, and who then secures the proper amount of experience in a mining country, is invaluable, as he not only has the practical experience gained by his own observation, but he also knows all that the masters of science who spent lifetimes in acquiring a knowledge of the structure of the earth, can teach him. While the practical mining man has done a great deal for mining, and is a most valuable personage in the economy of mining, how much more useful would he be were he to have the book learning regarding the industry which he follows. We believe the very best results, other things being equal, are arrived at where practical experience and scientific knowledge are combined in the same individual. Therefore, those who decry scientific knowledge in mining make a very serious mistake, and the Dominion government is doing a wise thing in putting corps of geological and topographical surveyors in the Kootenays, which is the richest quartz mining section in Canada, for the purpose of increasing the scientific knowledge of a section which is destined to become of paramount importance.

VANCOUVER LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The action of the so-called Liberal Association at Vancouver in passing a resolution condemning the suggested action of the Dominion Government in dismissing Lieutenant Governor McInnes will not meet with the approval of any considerable portion of the Liberals throughout the Province; in fact the Vancouver Association is very nearly as much discredited with the Liberals of British Columbia as is the Lieutenant Governor. The members of this organization are Hon. Joseph Martin's most obedient political slaves, willing and anxious to obey his commands, no matter what they may be or how inimical to the interests of the Province. It was they who lent him so much assistance in his gallant effort to pack the Provincial convention which was recently held in that city; and an organization, the majority of whose members will countenance methods of this kind, can hardly hope to command the respect or confidence of its party or of the people at large. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will scarcely be inclined to heed the outcry of men who have not only displayed their hostility to good government, but to the long established principles of Liberalism in Canada.

HE SHOULD RESIGN.

Hon. Robert Beaven of Victoria, whose long and honorable career in the Legislative Assembly of this province, entitles him to a respectful hearing, has severely censured the conduct of Lieutenant Governor McInnes in calling upon Hon. Joseph Martin to form a government at a time when that gentleman was at open war with every member of the House. Mr. Beaven has not only condemned Mr. McInnes' course in disregarding the unanimous sentiment of the members of the late House, but he has made it plain that there is no alternative open to the Lieu-

tenant-Governor but the resignation of his office. His opinion is shared in, and his utterances endorsed by 99 out of every 100 voters in the province; and yet Mr. McInnes insists on holding on to his position. He insists on doing so despite the fact that he has been censured by the authorities at Ottawa, that he is discredited in British Columbia, and that his whole course has been severely condemned by every unbiased mind acquainted with the first rudiments of constitutional procedure. He does so, too, in face of the carefully-kept family secret, whispered in the ears of the electors of Nanaimo by his son William, prior to the elections, that his father had been anxious to resign for two years. If he has been possessed with a yearning to resign, during all that time, why does he not do so now? He never had a better opportunity of doing so to the complete satisfaction of all the residents of the province, with the exception of Hon. Joseph Martin and his handful of adherents. Surely he does not wish to incur the contempt as well as the hostility of the Legislature, which, in case he continues to hold down his job, he will have to face on the 5th of July.

A POLITICAL ISHMAELITE.

The Hon. Joseph Martin, having burned all bridges behind him, is in a most unenviable position. He is confronted by a superior force, and one which is utterly hostile to him and his methods. The majority of those elected on the Island, and who may be classed as Turnerites, bear him no love, for they blame him partially for the downfall of the government of which Mr. Turner was the head. The Cottonites who were elected have nothing but contempt for the man from Manitoba, who, when he found he could not rule the Semkin government, of which he was a part, ruined it. That portion of the labor party which is under the leadership of Mr. Ralph Smith, is not in touch with Mr. Martin, for the reason that their standard-bearer was abused and misrepresented during the recent campaign, by Mr. Martin and most of his henchmen, on every possible occasion. The larger portion of the electors of the province are opposed to Mr. Martin, which is plainly shown by the result of the election. Thus it is that the present premier finds himself a political Ishmaelite, distrusted by a majority of the people and hated by a large number of his colleagues. Turn where he will he cannot possibly, we believe, form a combination with any element that would be effective or which would give him any semblance of authority. This is so because it seems certain that any of the members of the legislature, except the government members, who would form a coalition with this now discredited and defeated minister, would render themselves but a little short of infamous. All that he can possibly do, under the circumstances, in the words of Shakespeare, is to "play the dog and bark and bite." This he will certainly do, but he is reduced to such a condition of impotence that even if he does this he can be muzzled. According to the verdict of the people, rendered on June 9th, he is just in the position in which they want him; that is, powerless to do harm.

As the position now is, it is evident from the want of love and respect that a large majority of the legislators bear for him that whenever he shows his head in a defiant or a belligerent attitude, that there will be plenty of members ready to shy clubs at him, and from the temper of his colleagues, it is plain that "Fighting Joe" will have more trouble on his hands than even he has stomach or heart for. Under the circumstances, he would show considerable wisdom and avoid a number of unpleasant experiences if he were to resign for this would be his shortest way out of a sea of trouble.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

During the recent campaign Hon. Smith Curtis was asked what his attitude was on the question of woman suffrage in this Province, and in reply he publicly pledged himself to support it if he were elected. As he was elected he stands pledged, and so does the riding, to support woman suffrage. As Mr. Curtis belongs to the minority, his advocacy of the cause of downtrodden women will not be very potent, unless a measure giving the ballot to woman is favored by the dominant portion of the legislature. We believe that there has been no great, no overpowering demand on the part of the women of British Columbia for the ballot, although there are some women here, as elsewhere, who would like to have a voice in the selection of public officers. This portion of womankind, we believe, would go further than even to give women equal rights with men. They would like things restored to those which prevailed during the matriarchate, instead of the patriarchate, as during the former women reigned supreme, the arbiter of her own destiny, the protector of her children, the builder of all there was of home life, of religion and of government, while man then was a mere cipher. The mother was all sufficient, and family descent and property were all in her line. We believe a limited suffrage like that which prevails in Great Britain, could be adopted in British Columbia without

disadvantage. Women in Great Britain for many years past, have voted for all offices except members of parliament, and many women have been elected on school boards and as poor law guardians. A cable from London a day or two since, states that their privileges have been further extended, and now they can sit as members of county councils. Throughout Ireland women vote for poor law guardians, in the seaport towns for harbor boards, and in the city of Belfast for municipal officers. It is possible that the giving to women of the suffrage would have a purifying influence on politics, which it is claimed by suffragists that it would. There are many men who would not care to see their wives, daughters, sisters, cousins and aunts participating in a lively election canvass, but this may, perhaps, be mere masculine prejudice, and therefore, something of no very great moment, and perhaps not worth considering in the light of the advantages which the advocates of female suffrage claim would result, provided their ideas could be carried out.

After all, it would be better to have a custom which prevailed in the history of England. As far back as the reign of William the Conqueror, women were enrolled among the inhabitants as householders, who were "burgesses" or voters, and down to the seventeenth century women voted for members of parliament, and in the earlier centuries, sat in the councils of state and church as members. In connection with this subject it is interesting to note that in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly Governor Stuenkelberg of Idaho has an article on woman suffrage in his state. In 1888, he states, the women cast fully 40 per cent of the votes cast, considering the larger number of men in the state. Further than that, the governor says, there is every reason to believe that the percentage will increase until it is fully as large as that of the men.

"As to the character of the vote," says the governor, "it does not appear to come from any particular classes or places; the city and the county districts alike give their quota of women votes, although the tendency of women in the cities toward voting is rather greater than that of the country places."

"In a general sense, there can be no doubt that the participation of women in our public affairs has had a most elevating influence. All parties see the necessity of nominating the best individuals of their parties. Instead of seeking extremes of reform, as had been predicted, they are interested in a stable and conservative administration for the benefit of the homes and the children."

MARTIN'S FATAL OMISSION.

The Belgian hare industry has overwhelmed California and Michigan, and is creeping northward, and has invaded Oregon and Washington. Buck hares with long pedigrees sell for as high as \$500 apiece, and the fad threatens to become as wild as the tulip craze in Europe, when these plants acquired such a high price. If Hon. Joseph Martin had only thought of it in time he could have put a Belgian hare plank in his platform in the way of a promise to promote the industry, under governmental ownership, which might have resulted in returning a majority of his supporters, but then, even Mr. Martin's foresight is not as good as his hindsight.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.

The Northern Power Officially Denies That It Has Ulterior Motives in China. Washington, D. C., June 13.—The state department has heard nothing about the reported killing of the American missionary and the Japanese secretary of legation at Peking officially. In fact nothing has been heard from Conger since his cablegram last night up to close of office hours. The news of the killing of the American missionary caused a shock at this adds greatly to the gravity of the problem awaiting settlement by the United States. Definite official information was received today from the foreign office of one of the most important continental powers stating the Tsung Li Yamen had notified the minister of that power at Peking that the Dowager Empress would not object to the presence of foreign troops to China territory. The Empress Dowager's acquiescence at the plans of the powers is felt to remove a threatened complication and at the same time to give evidence that the Empress Dowager is no longer yielding to the anti-foreign clamor.

In official Russian quarters the rumor that the Empress Dowager has sought refuge at the Russian legation in Peking is discredited, and is presented as a bit of inspired intrigue designed to create the impression that Russian sympathy is with the anti-foreign element. It is pointed out that Russia's course has been marked by the utmost reserve, for while it would have been possible at any time to land large forces in China, the Russian force actually landed has been comparatively insignificant, mainly for the reason that Russia desired to be wholly free from any imputation of ulterior motives. It was stated that the Belgian secretary of legation at Peking was probably Mr. Philip May, formerly with the Belgian legation in Washington, and prominent in social and official circles.

Mr. J. A. Whitaker, one of the owners of the Silver Peak and Silver Park mineral claims, in East Kootenay, is in

A NARROW

Messrs. Kennedy pleasant

WERE WITHOUT

They were Compelled the Northern Bank had to be secured help.

Messrs. Duncan Thomas Roberts venture last week Arrow lake in which row escape with they were three Mr. Kennedy gave further, and had strong enough to Mr. Kennedy had reached them. Mr. Kennedy's trying experience "I would not go again for \$10,000"

They promised to for the Kootenay would pick us up the afternoon. Sub showed us that leaving word for pick us up. We examined the came down to the fire and waited for her. She was hugging the lake. We signed the steamer went there in that desecr mouthful to eat. We brought a "There are no trails Arrow lake but w along the shore to only 20 miles in have been 75 miles order that we might terminated to follow high at present we would come up rise from 800 to water. Then we hand and a mile or he and make our peculiar heights in it. This would take and we walked from morning until 9 o' we only made sever from where we star awfully rough. The impenetrable. I th we tramped must miles. We saw a gro big fat black bear he would have m we were so famish eaten raw bear meat to kill him with. "Wednesday we and how hungry was a repetition of experience. Great ways, and something greatest difficulty of the steep places down, when we can go meant certain held our lives in o were afflicted with. Our mouths seemed terior of hot ovens, muen. When near into the water and but unsaid not se then in five minutes th as ever. Mr. Robe tobacco, and this We saw the steam another fire, and I but it passed along evidently did not s of game, but could to it to kill it with gry by this time t lack a bear with 4 then we got to c have eaten one or of him. It was w The hunger did not as the thirst, which most unbearable. in the afternoon, parent that I was b but Roberts, who dred pounds more pretty well. "I small I could get close t not leave me. I u up that it seemed go a step further hurry on to Dog C where I was till me. He went on a 10 o'clock on Thur a boatman after m o'clock. By this and saw steamers, craft, which wer from all quarters they got close t into the lake or defiance of the was partially out "Finally I saw along the shore. This was another time I was cert given out and th miserably of a boat landed on here is a sure e ment of a deliriu to see a human b

"Baptiste was to my relief, and visions with him anything, as the

A NARROW ESCAPE

Messrs. Kennedy and Roberts' Unpleasant Adventure.

WERE WITHOUT FOOD FOR DAYS

They were Compelled to Make Their Way Down the Northern Bank of Arrow Lake and Kennedy had to be Left Behind While Roberts Secured Help.

Messrs. Duncan G. Kennedy and Thomas Roberts passed through an adventure last week on the west shore of Arrow lake in which they had a very narrow escape with their lives. As it was they were three days without food, and Mr. Kennedy gave up, as he could go no further, and had not Mr. Roberts been strong enough to go on and send assistance to Mr. Kennedy, both would probably have perished before help could have reached them.

Mr. Kennedy, in recounting his trying experience yesterday said: "I would not go through a lake adventure again for \$10,000 and I am not a wealthy man."

Mr. Kennedy, who was formerly the foreman of the B. C. mill for the purpose of examining the claims in the area. We intended to get off the boat at Dog Creek and take a skiff and row up the lake to a point close to where the claims are, disembark, and after we had finished an examination of the claims return to Dog Creek in the skiff and there board the steamer. At Robson we took the steamer Rossland, and the people in charge of the steamer said the better way to reach our destination would be for us to go on with the steamer and we would be landed near the claims.

They promised to leave word at Nakusp for the Kootenay so that the steamer would pick us up on the down trip, in the afternoon. Subsequent developments showed us that they forgot all about leaving word for the other steamer to pick us up. We landed and made our examination of the properties. Then we came down to the shore, lighted a bonfire and waited for the steamer Kootenay. She was hugging the east shore of the lake. We signalled and signalled and the steamer went right on leaving us there in that desolate region without a mouthful to eat. We had eaten the light lunch we brought at 11 in the forenoon. There are no trails along the shore of Arrow lake, but we determined to walk along the shore to Dog Creek. It was only 20 miles in an air line, but it must have been 75 miles the way we went. In order that we might not get lost we determined to follow the shore. The water is high at present and every half mile we would come up to a cliff which would rise from 800 to 1,000 feet from the water. Then we would have to go inland and a mile or two as the case might be and make our way up almost perpendicular heights in order to get around it. This would take us hours sometimes, and we walked from 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning until 9 o'clock that night, and we only made seven miles in an air line from where we started and the way was awfully rough. The brush seemed almost impenetrable. I think the actual distance we tramped must have been at least 30 miles. We saw grouse, several deer and a big fat black bear that looked as though he would have made good eating, and we were so famished that we could have eaten raw bear meat, but we had nothing to kill him with. I ran out of cigarettes.

"Wednesday we made an early start, and how hungry we were. The travel was a repetition of the previous day's experience. Great high cliffs every little while, and sometimes we would have the greatest difficulty in clinging to the sides of the steep places, going up and coming down, when we came to cliffs, and to let go meant certain death. We virtually held our lives in our hands and feet. We were afflicted with an overpowering thirst. Our mouths seemed as parched as the interior of hot ovens, and we dare not drink much. When near the lake we would go into the water and rinse out nearly a hundred times, but we could not do any good, as in five minutes the thirst was as great as ever. Mr. Roberts had his pipe, and tobacco, and this gave him some comfort. We saw the steamer coming and lighted another fire, and I put my shirt on a pole, but it passed along and those on board evidently did not see us. We saw plenty of game, but could not get close enough to it to kill it with rocks. I was so hungry by this time that I was ready to attack a bear with a good sized rock and then, if we got to close quarters he would have eaten me or I would have eaten part of him. It was weary work, I tell you. The hunger did not seem to be so painful as the thirst, which was something almost unbearable. We walked until late in the afternoon, and then it was apparent that I was too weak to go further, but Roberts, who weighed nearly a hundred pounds, and I, who weighed only 120, held up pretty well. Finally I grew so weak that I felt that I could go no further. Roberts had to hang back so that he would not leave me. I was so completely done up that it seemed to me that I could not go a step further. I told Roberts to hurry on to Dog Creek, and I would stay where I was till he sent a boat after me. He went on and got to Dog Creek at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. He sent a boatman after me where I was a part of the way. Wednesday and until Thursday at 5 o'clock. By this time I was delirious, and saw steamers, sailing boats and other craft, which were coming to my relief from all quarters on the lake, but when they got close to me would disappear into the lake or run up into the skies in defiance of the laws of gravitation. I was partially out of my head for four or five hours.

Finally I saw a man rowing a boat along the shore. It seemed to me that this was another hallucination, as by this time I was certain that Roberts had given out and that both would perish miserably of starvation. Finally the boat landed on the shingle, and I said here is a sure enough boat, and no figment of a delirium. I never was so glad to see a human being before.

"Baptiste was the man who had come to my relief, and he had plenty of provisions with him, but I could not touch anything, as the mere sight of food nau-

seated me. Baptiste built a fire and made a cup of tea, and this revived me. While we were doing this the steamer came along. I took off my white shirt and put it on a long pole and waved it. Baptiste fired 16 shots from his rifle in order to attract the attention of the steamer, but those on board failed to see or hear us and passed on.

"It was blowing great guns, and Baptiste did not wish to take the chances of going down the lake, as he said we would be drowned, but I was so tired of the place that I insisted on starting. We hoisted sail and went out in the waves. Baptiste said he had been on the lake for years and never had he seen the wind blow so hard or so squally. Once when we were tacking near the shore the boat was capsized. Fortunately the water was only a few feet deep, and we were enabled to put the boat on even keel, to bail her out and resume our journey. Had the boat been upset to the middle of the lake we would surely have been drowned. Finally, late in the evening, we reached Dog Creek. There I managed to eat something. I rested for two days. On Sunday I went up to the claims again, but this time I took a boat with me, and had it pushed off the deck of the steamer into the water. I went ashore in the boat. On Monday I rowed out into the lake, caught the steamer, and arrived back in Rossland last night.

"I think some method should be devised by which those who desire to signal a steamer along the lake should be able to do so. A lookout with a spy glass should be kept busy examining the banks for stray passengers. As for myself, I do not care, as I will never allow myself to be caught in such a perilous predicament, but it may be the means of saving the life of some poor beggar in a predicament similar to that which Mr. Roberts and myself found ourselves in. It is an experience which no sum of money would tempt me to pass through again," concluded Mr. Kennedy.

MR. DURANT'S AT HOME.

It Was Greatly Enjoyed by a Number of His Friends.

Mr. Edwin Durant of the B. C. C. entertained a large number of his friends at one of his popular "At Homes" on the afternoon of the 10th instant. Songs were rendered by Mrs. Courson, Mrs. Frank Oliver, Mr. Hector McRae, Mr. Frank Oliver, Mr. Le Maistre, Mr. Morkill and others. Among the guests were the following:

- Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Mr. and Mrs. C. St. L. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Morkill, Dr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Hector McRae, Mrs. Lucke, Mrs. Dr. Armstrong, Miss Troup, Mrs. and Miss Long, Miss Kinnear, Miss Ouimette, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Courson, Mrs. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. G. Abbott, Messrs. John M. Smith, Alexander Dick, H. F. Mytton, Arthur Marsh, D. J. Macdonald, J. S. C. Fraser, H. C. Ellis, W. F. Tye, A. H. McNeill, A. B. Mackenzie, J. B. Kerr, N. F. Townsend, W. de V. le Maistre, A. J. McMillan, G. Purgold, — Watson.

THE FIRE HALL.

The Arrangements for Library and Gymnasium—Work to Start at Once.

The accepted plans of the architect, Mr. John Honeyman, for the fire hall and library, leave the ground floor of the fire hall building, as detailed in his previous drawings, untouched. Above the library takes up half of the upper floor and measures 60x30 feet, with a part taken off for a lavatory entered from the men's dormitory. A separate staircase leads down to the library entrance on Lincoln street.

A sitting room, which is cut up by a staircase, and further invaded by a private office shut in by a screen with glass sashes on its upper half, is provided for the men. An iron grating front and rear gives light to the basement, which is intended for a gymnasium amongst several other uses. It is true that neither rings, nor a trapeze, nor a vaulting horse, nor swarming poles, or rope ladders, nor even a horizontal bar can be placed within the so-called gymnasium, but it is also a fact that parallel bars can be put into a corner if not in the way of swinging a short club or a round with the gloves. When the stress of a serious fire finds the unpractised muscles of the firemen unequal to the call made upon them, the false economy of the niggardliness now shown will become apparent.

A practical way out of the difficulty would have been to have built a wooden annex in the rear of the fire hall, which would prove both uncostly and yet adequate to the needs of an efficient fire service. That this could have been done is evidenced by the permits granted to various people as late as today to build wooden structures within the fire limit, as the bylaw only becomes operative on the 27th instant.

The firemen are, however, getting up an entertainment to raise the necessary funds to do these things for themselves, and it can be left in the hands of the citizens to meet their efforts half way.

WINE CLERKS VS. CLERKS.

The Latter Defeat the Former at a Game of Base Ball.

The game on Sunday between the wine clerks and the clerks resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 8 to 9. Of course, it was an amateur game, but considerable fun was extracted from it by the 350 people who attended. The battery for the clerks was Hatrup pitcher and Joiner catcher, and they did effective work. Erb was pitcher and the game was really played principally by the batteries of the two teams. Armstrong and Venner for the clerks proved excellent fielders. Shea, the catcher for the Rossland team, was umpire. The score by innings was as follows, only five innings being played.

Case Argued and Submitted.

Mr. C. R. Hamilton has returned from a trip to Ottawa, whither he went for the purpose of arguing for the bank before the Supreme Court of Canada the case appealed of Adams & Burns vs. the Bank of Montreal. Mr. A. C. Galt appeared for the Adams & Burns company. The case grew out of the liquidation of the Kootenay Brewing, Malting and Distilling company of Trail. The bank held a mortgage on the property of the company which was sold and the entire sum, amounting to about \$25,000, was turned over to the bank in partial payment of the claims which were secured by a mortgage. Messrs. Adams & Burns sued to recover a portion of this sum, as the brewing company was indebted to them. The case was argued, submitted and taken under advisement.

A Through Sleeper.

With the inauguration of the Imperial Limited service the Canadian Pacific railway will operate a through sleeper between Arrowhead and Vancouver for the accommodation of the Kootenay business. This will be a very great convenience to the traveling public.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Robert Beaven Thinks That McInnes Should Steal In His Resignation.

Victoria, B. C., June 13.—(Special.)—McInnes is still at Government House, and Martin, who arrived tonight, has not resigned. Robert Beaven, the premier in 1882-3, in an interview, said: "The action of the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing the Selin-Cotton government and inviting Martin to form an administration were both justifiable acts up to that point, in my opinion, under the peculiar condition of affairs then existing. But the legislature was in session when Mr. Martin was called in, and it passed a resolution condemning the selection. His honor ignored the opinion of the representatives of the people, and prorogued the House. By that act he set up his own personal opinion in opposition to that of the assembly, and in other words, substituted a personal for a parliamentary government. This is where, in my opinion, he made a great error, and assumed an unnecessary responsibility which was quite uncalled for. The next grave mistake his honor made is in allowing Mr. Martin and the colleagues he selected to conduct the affairs of government for so long a period without their being endorsed by any portion of the electorate. An appeal to the people has at last been made. The Hon. Joseph Martin's government has been condemned in a most marked degree, and, as a consequence, the Lieutenant-Governor's action in connection with it, when the legislature, in session assembled, condemned Mr. Martin as premier, his honor, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, practically said: 'I understand the wishes of the electors better than you do. I therefore, send you to your homes and shall continue Mr. Martin in power, and shall appeal to the people.'

The electors have practically answered: 'We do not want Mr. Martin's government.' This endorses the view held by the legislature and condemns his honor's conduct and opinion. What can any person with any self-respect do under the circumstances, when an appeal has been made and a condemnation verdict returned by the high court of public opinion? There is only one answer and one course now open for his honor, and no doubt he has taken it, and that is to tender his resignation to His Excellency the Governor-General.

MARTIN WILL RESIGN.

He Is Merely Awaiting the Election of a Leader by the Opposition.

Victoria, B. C., June 13.—According to news received from the West Coast today, wreckage has been found by Indians of Clayoquot, which would seem to indicate that some lumber vessel has come to grief in one of the gales in the early part of this month. Nothing has been found to identify the wreckage as belonging to any particular craft, but it is evident that it has been in the water a long time.

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We have a few choice properties for sale at very low prices. Properties are situated in Rossland, Boundary, Nelson, Slovan, Lardeau and East Kootenay Districts. Parties desiring particulars communicate with us as to prices, terms, etc. If you desire to buy, sell or exchange real estate, mines or stocks write, wire or phone us, as we are the headquarters of this great mining country. We can insure you the best possible deals.

WE HAVE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

IF YOU WANT residence property or business property, call and see us. You are sure to be suited.

FOR RENT

THREE ROOMED HOUSE, with pantry, wash house and wood shed, partly furnished. All furniture is first class. The most convenient house in town.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, newly finished, everything up to date. A very desirable situation and very close in.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE neatly fitted up, two blocks above postoffice.

TWO WELL LIGHTED OFFICE ROOMS on Columbia avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS furnished or unfurnished. Price to suit.

Holders of British Columbia and Republic mining stocks please send us your name and address. We have to refuse orders for these goods every day because we cannot find them.

CAPE MINISTRY HAVE RESIGNED

Schreiner Gives up the Struggle as Hopeless--

Kruger's Capital Still on the Move--Swazi-

land Rumors--Portuguese Fear a

Boer Incursion.

London, June 14.—3:55 a. m.—The despatch from Lord Roberts clearing up the situation at Pretoria and along the communications stands alone. Military observers noting that no mention is made of prisoners, assume that General DeWet got away with his forces intact. General Buller entered Volksrust Wednesday, passed through Charleston and camped near Laing's Nek. The tunnel was not much damaged. Both ends were blown up, but the engineers think repairs can be effected in four days. The advanced troops of General Buller saw the Boer guard four miles distant today. It is estimated 8,000 Boers were withdrawn. The townspeople at Ermelo counted 15 guns. Three hundred Free Staters released from guard duty have gone to join President Steyn's force in the eastern part of the Orange River colony.

General Buller has sent a notice to the Free Staters that unless they surrender by June 15th their farms and other possessions will be confiscated. President Kruger, according to a despatch from Lorenzo Marques, keeps a locomotive with steam up attached to the car in which he concentrates the executive office of the government, and he intends to leave Machadodorp soon and to establish the Transvaal capital at Nelspruit, in the mountains, a fine defensive region.

The state printing press at Machadodorp is spreading leaflets containing news for distribution among the Boers. It is again reported that Lorenzo Marques that the Boers are advancing through Swaziland. Lord Roberts, it appears, has countermanded the order given to Strathcona Horse to land on the coast and to penetrate to the Transvaal through the Swazi country.

Mr. Schreiner, the premier, and his colleagues resigned last night. Sir Alfred Milner accepted their resignations. General Buller's casualties on June 10th have been issued by the war office. They were 27 killed, 127 wounded, 3 missing. The Portuguese government is again reported as fearing that the Boers will enter Delagoa Bay when forced to retreat from Lydenburg. The Portuguese have only 1,500 troops in East Africa, and would be powerless to prevent an incursion.

TWO VICTORIES.

Successes Gained Over Both and Dewet--Communications Opened.

London, June 13.—A lengthy despatch forwarded to the war office by Major-General Knox from Kroonstad, presumably sent there by messenger, reads as follows: "Kroonstad, June 12.—We have been requested to forward you from Lord Roberts the following despatch from Pretoria, dated 8:30 a. m. today: "Pretoria, June 12.—Pretoria and Johannesburg are perfectly quiet and several of the inhabitants have expressed gratitude for the peace and order which prevails. "After surrendering the city Botha retired to a place about 15 miles east of the Middleburg road. He had a small force at first, but during the last few days his numbers increased and his being so near the town kept up the excitement in the country, prevented the burghers from laying down their arms and interfered

with the collection of supplies. It, therefore, became necessary to attack him. This I did yesterday. "He held a strong position practically unassailable in front, which enabled him to place the main portion of his troops on his flanks, which he knew from former experiences were his most vulnerable parts. I sent French with Porter's and Dixon's cavalry brigades and Hutton's mounted infantry round by our left, and Ian Hamilton with Broadwood's and Gordon's cavalry brigades, Ridley's mounted infantry and Bruce Hamilton's infantry around by our right. "Both columns met with great opposition. At about 3 p. m. I saw two of Hamilton's infantry battalions advancing to what appeared to be the key to the key to the enemy's defense on their left flank. This was almost gained before dark and I ordered the force to bivouac on the ground they had won. "Pole-Carew with his division occupied our centre. As I have explained, he could not attack, but he gradually advanced so as to support Ian Hamilton and, when I left the field, he was on the line held by the enemy's outposts in the morning. "I hurried back to get news of Methuen's movements. On hearing that the Free Staters had taken advantage of our crossing the Vaal to interrupt our line of communications, I sent Kitchener with such troops as I could then spare to Vredfort with orders to push south and communicate with Methuen, who I knew had a very compact force in the vicinity of Heilbron. I also despatched a special messenger to Methuen, instructing him to push on at all speed to the main line of railway. "These two officers met at Vredfort station on the evening of June 10th. They marched yesterday to Rhenoster river, where Methuen gained a complete victory over Dewet and took possession of his camp and scattered his troops in all directions. He and Kitchener marched today toward Kroonstad. "Her Majesty's government need have no apprehension as to the security of the army in South Africa. The enemy gained a slight success, which was unfortunate, but which will be remedied very shortly, and it will not take long to repair the damage done to the railway. As these diversions are all in existence I am now able to hold the line between this and Rhenoster in strength. Methuen will arrange to guard it onward as he advances. "Hunter should be at Potchefstroom today. He will then move on Johannesburg. We have communicated with Buller, who will no doubt soon make the presence of his force in the field felt. "Our losses yesterday were not, I trust, serious, but I deplore the death of that gallant soldier, the Earl of Airli. The only other casualties reported as yet are: Seventeen Lancers—Major the Hon. Lionel Fortescue and Lieut. the Hon. C. Cavendish, both killed. "General Knox adds that Kroonstad is quite safe."

OCCUPIES VOLKSRUST.

Buller Is Pushing Forward--Surrender of the Burghers.

London, June 13.—General Buller is rapidly fulfilling Lord Roberts' hope that

he will make his forces felt. A despatch from Jobert's farm, under today's date, announces the continuation of Buller's successful march, the occupation of Volksrust without opposition and the capture of a number of prisoners, while the Boer casualties yesterday are reported to have been very heavy.

A special despatch from Cape Town reports that the Boers recently captured a train at Smalldoel and destroyed two miles of the lines. But subsequent despatches show that General Hunter routed all the Boers in that neighborhood.

the city. These properties adjoin the celebrated Red Line claim, which is being operated by Fraser & Chalmers.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Last Chance mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain adjoining the Portland mine.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for George M. Miller, F. M. C. No. B. 31250), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, 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 Fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1900.

6-14-100. KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Iron Clad, Spokane, Millie Grey, Pittsburg, Delta and Sampson mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Sullivan creek, about three miles from Columbia river.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Thomas Cameron, F. M. C. No. B. 31106; Jerome L. Drumheller, F. M. C. No. B. 30681; Edward Balfour, F. M. C. No. B. 31214, and H. M. Williams, F. M. C. No. B. 41087), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, 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 Twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1900.

6-21-100. KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Princess mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On west slope of Sophie mountain, adjoining the L'Nora and X Ray mineral claims.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Allan G. White, F. M. C. No. B. 30943, and Nicholas Reuter, F. M. C. No. 30952), Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, 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 Twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1900.

6-21-100. KENNETH L. BURNET.

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS

"BORNITE," ROSSLAND, B. C.

CODES USED

STOCKS—CLOUGH'S

MINES—BEDFORD McNEIL'S

DEATH BLOW TO MARTINISM

The People Pronounce Against an Unconstitution and Unstable Administration by an Overwhelming Majority--28 Seats Carried by the Opposition.

The detailed returns from the various constituencies received Saturday night were most imperfect, owing to the wretched service which was given by the C. P. R. Telegraph company. It would be well if the company were to look into the business as managed by its head officials in the province, and insist that a better system prevail for the future. The returns, however, which were received showed, beyond all question that Martinism has received its death blow in British Columbia, and that Lieutenant Governor McInnes and "Fighting" Joe have been emphatically turned down by the people. Out of the 38 constituencies the opposition parties have captured 28, and Premier Martin seven, leaving three yet to be heard from, namely, Cassiar, which has two seats and one on the Island. The government was sustained in the following constituencies: Chilliwack, Delta, North Nanaimo, Rossland, two in Vancouver and New Westminster. All the others have gone opposition and most of them by good majorities. Three leaders were defeated namely, Mr. F. C. Cotton in Vancouver, Hon. C. H. Mackintosh in Rossland, and Mr. Charles Wilson in Vancouver. Vancouver Island gave the largest following to the Turnerites, as was expected, while the Cottonites obtained the largest following on the mainland of any of the parties engaged in the contest. Mr. Martin developed unexpected strength in Victoria, where he obtained a considerable personal vote and was not far from being elected. In Vancouver the election of Mayor Garden and Mr. Tatlow at the head of the poll, was somewhat of a surprise, as this constituency was regarded as a Martin stronghold. The result in Southeast Kootenay was hardly expected and the excellent showing made by Mr. Smith, the government candidate, must be attributed to the presence in the field of Mr. Costigan, who nearly succeeded in defeating Mr. Fernie, who was elected. In Rossland the result was very far from being expected and is an indication that Mr. Mackintosh's whole vote was not polled or he certainly would have been returned. The following press despatch and imperfect returns give a summary of the result:

STILL DEFIANT.

Martin Claims He Can Yet Get Outside Support.

Vancouver, B. C., June 9.—The Martin government has been overwhelmingly defeated as a result of today's election for members of the provincial parliament. The Legislature is composed of 38 members, and at midnight returns have been received from 35 constituencies indicating the election of 28 opposition and only seven straight supporters of the government. The three seats which are still in doubt will probably return opposition members. Premier Martin does not acknowledge an absolute defeat, but claims his ability to induce half a dozen members elected, who are counted among the opposition, to support his government upon a vote of want of confidence in the House. The straight Conservatives will have the strongest individual following in the next Parliament, having elected 13 members. Martin, the Premier, is elected in Vancouver, as is also Smith Curtis, minister of mines, in Rossland district, and J. C. Brown, of Westminster, minister of finance. Two of the ministers, Yates, of Victoria, and Beebe are defeated. Charles Wilson, leader of the Conservatives, and F. L. Carter-Cotton, leader of the Provincial party, are both defeated in Vancouver city, where Mayor Garden led the poll in the conservative interest. Many predict that when the House meets and the government has been overthrown upon a vote of want of confidence, that then either Ex-Premier Turner, of Victoria; Mayor Garden, of Vancouver, or H. D. Helmecken, of Victoria, will be called upon to form a Conservative government.

THE ISLAND.

The Opposition Sweep Everything Before Them—Martin Hopelessly Beaten. Victoria, B. C., June 9.—(Special)—The opposition have carried all of the seats in the island except the government one, the labor party (Ralph Smith) one and one still to be heard from. In Victoria the big four, Turner, Hall, Helmecken and McPhillips are returned by good majorities. Hayward and Footley defeated Martinites in Esquimalt, causing them to lose deposits. South Nanaimo elected Dunsmuir, Alberni, Neill; Comox, Mounce; Courtenay, Dickie; North Nanaimo, McInnes; Nanaimo, Ralph Smith; South Victoria, Eberts; North Victoria still to be heard from, but in the province Martin has got seven seats up to the present.

RETURNS BY RIDINGS.

Table listing returns by ridings: Alberni, Redford (Gov.), Neill (Lab.), Thomson (Cottonite), Neill elected. Cariboo, Hunter (Cottonite), Rogers (Cottonite), Jones (Turnerite), Kinchant (Turnerite), Rogers elected. Chilliwack, Munro (Gov.), Vedder (Con.).

Main table of election results by constituency: Ashwell (Con.), Cowichan, Comox, Delta, Esquimalt (two seats), Fraser (Gov.), Hignins (Turnerite), Pooley (Cottonite), Hayward (Con.), Nanaimo City, Yate (Gov.), Smith (Lab.), McKimel (Turnerite), Nanaimo North, McInnes (Gov.), Bryden (Cottonite), McInnes elected, Nanaimo South, Radcliffe (Lab.), Dunsmuir (Cons.), Dunsmuir elected, Nelson, Houston (Cottonite), Fletcher (Con.), Hall (Gov.), Houston elected, Porto Rico, Kuskanook, Creston, Kitehener, Ymir Mine, Ymir, Ymir's Landing, Waneta, Hall Siding, Granite Mine, Salmo, Erie, Nelson, Majority for Houston, 225. Lilloet, Graham (Gov.), Prentice (Cons.), Prentice elected. The detailed returns are: Hut Creek, Prentice 30; Graham 3; Clinton, Prentice 46; Graham 12; 12-Mile House, Prentice 17; Graham 1. Lilloet, W., Smith (Cottonite), Loebore (Gov.), Skinner (Ind.), Skinner elected. The detailed returns are: Lilloet, Smith 50; Skinner 17; Loebore 3. Pavilion Mountain, Smith 13; Skinner 5; Loebore 2. Kootenay, N. E., Burnett (Gov.), Wells (Ind.), Armstrong (Con.), Wells elected. Richmond, Rowan (Gov.), Wilkinson (Cons.), Kidd (Lab.), Kidd elected. Revelstoke, McRae (Gov.), Taylor (Cons.), Taylor elected.

Table of election results by constituency: Rossland, Curtis (Gov.), Mackintosh (Ind.), Curtis elected. Cascade, Gladstone, Trail, Phoenix, Midway, Eholt, Columbia, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Rossland, Majority for Curtis, 36. Total vote cast, 2,608, or nearly 70 per cent of the list. Slocan, Green (Con.), Keen (Turnerite), Keen elected. New Denver, Ainsworth, Three Forks, Whitewater, Robson, McGowan, McGowan, Enterprize, Lardo, Silverton, Slocan Lake, Balfour, Duncan City, Argenta, Kaslo, Sandon, Kootenay, S. E., Smith (Gov.), Fernie (Ind.), Costigan (Con.), Smith and Fernie tie. Victoria, Sangster (Gov.), Eberts (Turnerite), Eberts elected. Victoria, N., White (Gov.), Booth (Turnerite), Robertson (Ind.), No returns. Vancouver, (Elected), Garden (Con.), Tatlow (Con.), Martin (Gov.), Gilmour (Gov.), Victoria, (Elected), Helmecken, Hall, Turner, McPhillips, All Turnerites. Westminster, Brown (Gov.), Bird (Con.), Brown elected. Yale, Palmer (Gov.), Deane (Cottonite), Fulton (Ind.), Fulton elected. Yale W., Beebe (Gov.), Murphy (Ind.), Murphy elected. Yale E., Snodgrass (Gov.), Ellison (Con.), Raymer (Ind.), Ellison elected. THE LOCAL ISSUE, Smith Curtis Wins After a Hard Fight With a Small Majority. The polls opened today with the prospects for either candidate, Mackintosh or Curtis, about equal. The voting was arranged to take place in the spacious hall of the Miners union. Seven separate compartments had been constructed for voters who were classified alphabetically. The returning officer, Thomas Parker, appointed seven deputies, who, with their poll clerks, took charge of the several compartments. In the first A. B. the deputy was S. McTavish; poll clerk, E. J. Weston; scrutineer for Mackintosh, J. L. G. Abbott; for Curtis, C. E. Gillan. Booth No. 2, C. E.—Deputy, W. P. Dockerill; poll clerk, Thos. A. Hammer; scrutineers for Mackintosh, N. F. Townsend and F. W. Guernsey; for Curtis, A. C. Thompson. Booth No. 3, F. H.—Deputy J. D. McLennan; poll clerk, G. C. Chalmers; scrutineers for Mackintosh, A. Muir and W. H. Finlayson; for Curtis, T. Beamish. Booth No. 4, I. L.—Deputy, F. C. Lawe; poll clerk, W. Thomas; scrutineers for Mackintosh, T. Corsan and R. W. Armstrong; for Curtis, W. Hodge. Booth No. 5, M.—Deputy, D. Whiteside; poll clerk, A. Dyer; scrutineers for Mackintosh, F. R. McDonald and H. E. B. Courtney; for Curtis, John McLaren. Booth No. 6, N. R.—Deputy, W. J. Farmer; poll clerk, C. P. Bowker; scrutineers for Mackintosh, G. E. Townsend and J. Belton; for Curtis, D. T. McDonald. Booth No. 7, S. Z.—Deputy G. S. H. Winn; poll clerk, A. O. R. Brown; scrutineers for Mackintosh, H. W. C. Jackson and J. P. Paston; for Curtis, S. Thornton Langley. The voters came in fairly well through the whole day, although an occasional rush occurred. When the news of the landslide majority given for Mackintosh at Rossland was received at the polling station at a little after 5 p. m. it much more than offset the reception of the Curtis majority at Cascade, which was the first to arrive. Shortly afterwards the returns from Eholt, Phoenix and Gladstone brought the rival candidates once more nearly together, but the news from Midway placed the Governor decidedly in the lead. These comprised all the polling stations which, not being incorporated cities, closed at 5 p. m. There was renewed excitement in the expressions of opinion. The party of the Governor were naturally jubilant, but the opposition were reckoning anxiously their chances of Grand Forks, Columbia and Greenwood. With the declaration of the result of the poll in this city the lead was renewed, and although Columbia nearly equalled the total votes on either, the unexpected returns from Grand Forks and Greenwood placed Mr. Curtis at the head of the poll with a narrow majority of 36, which was at first reported as 27. The crowd at once adjourned to the committee rooms of the successful candidate, who addressed it from a hastily arranged platform on the sidewalk. Mr. Curtis said that he felt himself extremely honored by the selection made, and that he was pleased to have been elected were it only by the narrow majority reported. While he had hoped that the friends of the cause he had espoused would have rallied even more strongly round the banner, yet Mr. Curtis stated he was better pleased with a majority of 36 in this city than if he had had a majority of 500 in any other place in the province. He considered that the voters of this riding, seeing the weight and far-reaching extent of the influences around them and of the pressure brought to bear in numberless and often unappreciated because unseen ways, had reason to congratulate themselves upon the outcome of the struggle. The speaker thanked again the voters of the riding and said that as long as he retained a seat in the Legislature he would ever try to do his best for them and their interests. And this not only in the more immediate needs of the district but in the enactment of such laws as were desired by the general advance of humanity the world over. At the conclusion the enthusiastic mob seized the platform on which the speaker was standing and raising it upon their shoulders bore the successful candidate in triumph down Columbia avenue, preceded by a banner bearer waving a huge red ensign. Then cheering again and again till hoarse with the excitement and the strain of the prolonged shouting, Mr. Curtis was allowed to get into a carriage, which was driven at a walk through the principal streets of the city, the winners in the hotly contested struggle following with brooms steeped in coal oil flaming brightly in the gathering darkness. Once again brought back in triumph to his committee rooms, the newly elected member was called upon for a speech. He responded briefly and was succeeded by Jas. Devine, Tom Beamish and J. T. Brownlee, who wound up by singing the national anthem, as it were, in consecration of the success obtained. Mr. James L. Crotty, a prominent attorney of Spokane, is in the city visiting his relatives. Peace Declared. Why devote all your time reading about the Boer war and the gold fields of Alaska? There are others matters of vital importance. You may make a trip East, and will want to know how to travel. In order to have the best service, use the Wisconsin Central Railway between St. Paul and Chicago. For rates and other information write Jas. A. Clock, General Agent, Portland, Oregon. UNEQUALLED SERVICE BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CHICAGO on the "PORTLAND CHICAGO SPECIAL." Sunday, April 22nd, the O. R. & N. will put on a new fast train between Portland and Chicago, via Huntington. Leaving Spokane at 8:10 a. m., giving connection on branch lines, will arrive at Pendleton in time to make direct connection for all points east. The schedule has been arranged so as to reach Chicago in three days, or 12 hours in advance of schedule enroute in effect. The "Special" will carry first class and tourist sleepers, together with all the latest publications, library, barber shop, etc. The train leaving Spokane at 8:40 p. m. will connect at Umatilla as heretofore with through sleeper to Chicago and Kansas City. Consult the nearest ticket agent for detailed information. W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon. Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company Limited OPERATING Kaslo & Slocan Railway Navigation & Trading Company. Schedule of Time Pacific Standard Time Effective Feb. 1, 1900 Kaslo & Slocan Railway Passenger train for Sandon and way stations, leaves Kaslo at 9 a. m. daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1:15 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 3:05 p. m. International Navigation & Trading Company Operating on Kootenay Lake and River. S. S. INTERNATIONAL Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 8 a. m. daily, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Nelson at 4:30 p. m., calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, and all way points. Connects with S. F. & N. train to and from Spokane at Five-Mile Point. S. S. ALBERTA LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION Steamer "Alberta" leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signaled. Tickets sold to all points in Canada and the United States. 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White Star Line—Oceanic.....June 13 White Star Line—Teutonic.....June 20 Cunard Line—Etruria.....June 9 Cunard Line—Campania.....June 12 N. G. Lloyd Line—Lahn.....June 12 N. G. Lloyd Line—Trave.....June 16 Anchor Line—Ethiopia.....June 16 American Line—St. Louis.....June 13 Red Star Line—Friesland.....June 13 All Star Line—Sardinian.....June 16 Passages arranged to and from all European ports. For rates, times and full information apply to C. P. R. depot agent, or A. B. MACKENZIE, City Ticket Agt., Rossland, B. C. W. P. F. Cummings Gen. S. Agent, Wainwright. O. R. & N. THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER. TWO TRAINS DAILY SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO Coeur d'Alene Mines, Polouise, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City Mines, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek Gold Mines and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver. Steamship tickets to Europe and other foreign countries. Leaves Daily Spokane Time Schedule. Arrives Daily Effective May 13, 1900. 7:35 a. m. EAST MAIL—For Coeur d'Alene, Fairview, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Pomeroy, Walla Walla, Dayton, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Baker City and all points EAST. PAST MAIL—From all points EAST, Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Walla Walla, Pomeroy, Moscow, Pullman, Colfax, Garfield, Fairview, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Baker City and all points EAST. EXPRESS—For Fairview, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points EAST. EXPRESS—From all points EAST, Baker City, San Francisco, Portland, Colfax, Garfield and Fairview.....10:30 a. m. STEAMER LINES. San Francisco-Portland Route. STRAMSHIP SAILS FROM AINSWORTH DOCK, Portland, at 8:00 p. m., and from Spear Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 10:00 a. m., every five days. Portland-Anastis Line. MONTHLY SAILINGS BETWEEN PORTLAND AND THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN under the direction of Dodwell, Carrill & Co., general agents. Snake River Route. Steamers between Riparian and Lewiston leave Riparian daily at 5:00 a. m.; returning leave Lewiston daily at 9:00 a. m. Steamer Leaves Lewiston every Sunday at 5:30 p. m. for Wild Goose Rapids (stage of water permitting). For through tickets and further information apply to any agent S. F. & N. System or to O. R. & N. Co.'s office, 430 Riverside Avenue, Spokane Wash. H. M. ADAMS, General Agent, W. H. HURLBURT, Passenger Agent, Portland Oregon. Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company Limited OPERATING Kaslo & Slocan Railway Navigation & Trading Company. Schedule of Time Pacific Standard Time Effective Feb. 1, 1900 Kaslo & Slocan Railway Passenger train for Sandon and way stations, leaves Kaslo at 9 a. m. daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1:15 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 3:05 p. m. 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THE MINING THE SMELTER TO The B. A. C. Order Drill Comp. The Second-Class Ore of Sent to Trail, as the Small to Handle the The feature of the call for proposals for an adder pressor plant. The has a 40 and a 12-dri and is erecting a 40 which has not arrived. When, however, the pany is about to ord compressor plants with capacity of 132 drills. B. A. C. the largest of any quartz mining plant in the world. The smelter will be able to handle the present ore and the Josie, No. 2, Columbia will, it is great while, join the l will be need for the pacity. As the No crowded, the intention to ship some of the Trail to be treated lieve the congestion, such time as the ne to the smelter plant. The residents of No vet Mines, limited, h bination, and the res road is to be imme from Northport to Sophie mountain. It at a recent meeting board of trade, and a appointed to take ch of the highway. government will soo order at Victoria, so may be constructed f Sophie mountain sec of this trade to the line means a consider chants of this city. The O The output of ore owing to various cau 6,020 tons, which all Ros. The falling of changes in the tram the erection of an e tons' capacity, which head house. Since the have not been enou up for those which e in the early part of ments for the week b tons. The intention of the ore extracted Trail smelter. This is at Northport is not o to handle all the ore send to it. A car lo was being loaded for ternoon and further made from time to ti to increase the capa at Trail. Appended are be Appendix is a sta ments for the past w Le Roi.....Conside ress, both on the su at the headings bel ago in the care, and efficiency of the s under its present ce the shipment. Se therefore be shipped P. R. smelter for eary to allow of the capacity to be pany's plant at Nor sor has arrived and The power supplied insufficient for the s. West Le Roi comp jected with those It is therefore prop compressor on the H will have an equa other two. The cre od on Black Bear progress has been nation shaft the wo compartments to and the timbering u ing carried out. The placed in through weakness in several fall and winter, a constant trouble th in its original cor is being taken of ments to place the through working. The trust trusts the completed there w future except those inal construction a sible to modify to The ore bins are s. Sinking not resumed last w the resumption of work will not be beyond the opening. At the same time seventh level will contracts for the band. The develop ed last week, is in lines.

THURSDAY June 14, 1900

THE MINING REVIEW

The B. A. C. Orders Another Forty Drill Compressor.

THE SMELTER TO BE ENLARGED

The Second-Class Ore of the Le Roi is to be Sent to Trail, as the Northport Plant is Too Small to Handle the Output of the Le Roi.

The feature of the week in mining circles was the calling by the B. A. C. for proposals for an additional 40-drill compressor plant. The corporation already has a 40 and a 12-drill compressor in use and is erecting a 40-drill plant, all of which has not arrived from the factory.

When, however, the one which the company is about to order is installed, the compressor plants will have a united capacity of 132 drills. This will give the B. A. C. the largest compressor capacity of any quartz mining company in Canada.

The residents of Northport and the Velvet Mines, limited, have formed a combination, and the result is that a wagon road is to be immediately constructed from Northport to the Velvet mine on Sophie mountain.

The output of ore for the past week, owing to various causes, was limited to 3,020 tons, which all came from the Le Roi. The falling off was due to some changes in the train made necessary by the erection of an extra ore bin of 500 tons capacity, which was put up at the head house.

Table with 2 columns: Week Tons, Year Tons. Rows include Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Evening Star, Monte Christo, I. X. L., Iron Colt, and Giant.

Le Roi.—Considerable work is in progress, both on the surface of the mine and at the headings below. The output has been somewhat retarded by the shortage in ore cars, and in a measure by insufficiency of the extra capacity to handle all the ore that the Le Roi can send to it.

War Eagle.—The tramway is now being placed in thorough repair, as it has shown weakness in several places during the past fall and winter, and indeed, has given constant trouble through certain defects in its original construction.

Velvet.—Drifting on the 300-foot level continues. The vein has been drifted along on this level for 120 feet. An upraise is being made from the 300-foot level to the 250-foot level, and there are five feet of clean ore in the upraise.

Columbia-Kootenay.—Recently much attention is being paid to the large ore bodies existing in the No. 5 tunnel, west level. In addition to the body of ore encountered, crosscut and proved, as reported last week, another lead has been encountered not far from the mouth of the tunnel on the north side, and it, in its turn, is being proved.

Nickel Plate.—There is no sign of immediate shipment from this mine. On the surface the hoist engine is being prepared to do the work of the mine in future, and the smaller hoist is to be removed.

Mountain Trail.—Mr. S. W. Anderson, of the Philadelphia Mining company has been in this vicinity for the past three or four days, and it is understood that he intends to have work resumed on the Mountain Trail.

Northern Belle.—Mr. R. E. Palmer has been placed in charge of the Northern Belle and has got some men to work cleaning up around the old workings and getting things in shape for a resumption of work.

Iron Mask.—The work on the east end of the mine is still in progress. Drifting is also proceeding from the levels at the bottom of the two development shafts lately opened.

Douglas.—Work continues on the lower tunnel. The rich shoot of ore recently met in the lower tunnel continues strong and the ore in it is of a pay grade.

White Bear.—Arrangements are being made to do some prospecting on the White Bear by means of a diamond drill.

St. Elmo.—Work along the usual lines, but there is nothing of importance to report.

Centre Star.—On the big hoist the head sheaves are at last in place. Work is still proceeding around the hoist, the timber-framing yard and various shops are in process of construction.

Mr. M. B. Bridgford, of the Rossland base ball club, has received a letter from the management of the Stanford team, requesting a date on July 1.

Work resumed on Borneite Bank. Mr. J. R. Cranston has returned from a visit to the Borneite Bank, in the Nelson division, whither he went on Wednesday for the purpose of re-starting work on the property.

Development of the Bosun. The developments at the Bosun are turning out in a very satisfactory manner, says the New Denver Ledger.

Watch the Skin and Eyes! They Are Unfailing Thermometers of Health.

The skin and eyes are two unfailing thermometers of health. If the skin has spots, eruptions, an unhealthy palor or a yellow appearance, and the eyes a glazed look, with yellow whites, it is high time to purify and cleanse the blood.

Wood's Phospholine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada.

Consider Well Your Kidneys Death Lurks in the Kidneys as in no Other Organ---Neglect Has Brought Death to Thousands of Well-Known Canadian Citizens.

Salvation Comes to All Who Suffer from Kidney Trouble in the Use of South American Kidney Cure, which will Cure the Most Desperate Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

This Great Remedy Has Been Tested by Leading Physicians and by them Endorsed as the Greatest Kidney Cure of the Century.

The strength of South American Kidney Cure is in the fact that it dissolves those sand-like particles that are in the system and go to constitute kidney disease.

Work Has Been Resumed on the Borneite Bank. Nelson Division Excited Over a Find of Free Gold—The Development of the Bosun is Progressing Favorably.

Messrs. Hugh E. Macdonald and David McDermott arrived in the city yesterday from the Black Jack, on Sheep Creek, where they report rather an important strike.

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Oriel Mining and Milling Co., Limited Ownine the Good Hope Group, Ymir, B. C.

Fifty thousand shares are now offered to the public at 15 cents. The property is one of exceptional merit, having a clearly defined vein traceable for 2,000 feet.

Rossland, B. C. Rolt & Grogan

GEORGE PURGOLD Stocks and Mines.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only Weekly Market Letter Forwarded on Application.

MUNROE & MUNROE MINES AND MINING

68 Canada Life Bldg, Montreal, Quebec.

A WIDOW EVICTED. She Was Put Off a Lot Last Night by Officers of the Law.

A large crowd collected last evening at the corner of First avenue and Spokane street to witness the last act of the eviction of Mrs. L. Hill, who was conveyed to the lockup by the police authorities in order to provide her a lodging for the night.

Mrs. L. Hill came to the town penniless about 18 months since. She is a widow with two children and is lame. Mayor Goodeve got up a small subscription for her and she bought some shacks on an otherwise unoccupied piece of land on the northwest corner of Spokane and First avenue.

The chief of police then interfered. He sent the woman to the lockup for the night, and then proceeded to house the odd remnants of furniture and bedding in the municipal lot shed, against which they had been placed and which itself stands in the middle of First avenue, west of Spokane street.

MR. DURANT'S AT HOME.

It Was Greatly Enjoyed by a Number of His Friends.

Mr. Edwin Durant, business manager of the B. A. C., entertained a number of his friends at an At Home on Sunday afternoon. There were music, games and refreshments, all of which were heartily enjoyed by those present.

With the passing of the fire limit by-law the owner of the property found that this piece of ground was included within the area, and that if he did not start to put up a wooden building before the 27th of this month he would be precluded from erecting other than a brick or stone house.

He promised to let her have her miserable shacks if she would move them off as she had no money. Still Mrs. Hill refused to budge. Mr. W. S. Rugh then filed proceedings in the supreme court, who issued an order to Sheriff Robinson to put him in possession of the property. This was on the 26th of May. The sheriff saw Mrs. Hill, and then pitying her case, waited 14 days before execution. In the meantime Mr. Deschamps, hearing of the

Vertical text on the left margin including 'NORTH PORT', 'BETTER TRAINS', 'NORthern RAILWAY', and 'SHEPPARD R'y'.

WHAT WILL GOV. MINNES DO?

That is the Question Which the Coast Politicians are Asking--Late Returns Show that the Government has Eight Seats and the Opposition Thirty.

Victoria, B. C., June 11.—(Special)—Has the Lieutenant Governor been dismissed? Has he resigned? Who will call upon to form a government to succeed Mr. Martin? These are the questions passed from mouth to mouth among local politicians and in answer to all of them it can only be said that the most diligent inquiry fails in arriving at any conclusion which may be considered authoritative. A flip to the interest in the situations given is in the arrival of Messrs. C. A. Semlin and Dr. McKechnie yesterday and Winchester Brown tonight. Semlin, when asked for an expression of opinion on the situation, replied that he had nothing to say for publication. He had come down from the upper country on business he said; there were several matters which required attention, and until this had been done he did not care to talk. McKechnie was equally non-committal. In his opinion the situation was too complex to admit of a judicious estimate of the result of the elections. Asked as to whether it was not likely that Ralph Smith would be called upon to form a government, the doctor replied that he would not be at all surprised if the Governor should so decide, and he further expressed the belief that it was evident that Mr. Smith's chances for success would not be entirely hopeless. Although he will make no statement, it is known that Hon. J. C. Brown, finance minister, entered that in the event of Mr. Martin making a fair showing at the elections he (Mr. Brown) would be called upon by the Governor to form a ministry and be granted another appeal to the country.

In well advised quarters it is believed that the Governor will take that action, though prominent Liberals assert that the Governor will be dismissed forthwith. Hewitt Bostock, M. P., succeeding him. Rumors have been afloat since Martin's defeat to the effect that the Lieutenant Governor had forwarded his resignation to the Federal authorities, but the most diligent inquiry failed to develop anything corroborating the statement. Another rumor to the effect that Mr. Martin will hang onto office till the House meets, if he is permitted to do so by the Lieutenant Governor.

The Martinites are tonight holding a meeting here to "discuss the situation," as one of their party puts it. The opposition will hold convention at Vancouver on Monday to include all opponents of Martinism. A recount is to be held in Vancouver, where Wilson's friends allege that with an impartial tally it will be found he is elected over Gilmour. A mistake was made by the scrutineers.

From the returns now received it is evident that results have been as indicated in the subjoined paragraph. In the case of Cassiar the results will not be obtainable for some time, but as there has been nothing to show a change of sentiment there, the seats are conceded to Messrs. Irving and Clifford.

Alberni, provincial party, A. W. Neill; Comox, opposition, A. Mounce; Cassiar, opposition, Captain Irving; Conservative, C. W. Clifford; Cariboo, opposition, S. A. Rogers; Jos. Munro; Cowichan, provincial party, C. M. Dunro; Cowichan, opposition, G. H. Dickie; Delta, government, J. Oliver; Dewdney, opposition, C. E. McBride; Esquimalt, opposition, C. E. Pooley, W. H. Hayward; Lillooet, East, opposition, J. D. Prentice; Lillooet West, opposition, A. W. Smith; Kootenay N. E., independent, W. C. Wells; Kootenay S. E., government, E. C. Smith; Kootenay West, Slokan, provincial party, R. F. Green; Kootenay West, Roseland, government, Hon. J. Smith; Kootenay West, Nelson, provincial party, J. Houston; Kootenay West, Revelstoke, Conservative, T. E. L. Taylor; Nanaimo City, opposition, labor, R. Smith; Nanaimo North, independent, W. W. B. McInnes; Nanaimo South, opposition, J. Dunsmuir; New Westminster, government, Hon. J. C. Brown, Richmond, government, Duncan Rowan.

Victoria City, opposition, H. D. Helmecken; J. H. Turner, R. Hall, A. E. McPhillips; Victoria North, opposition, J. Booth; Victoria South, opposition, D. M. Eberts.

Vancouver City, government, Hon. Jos. Martin, Hugh Gilmour; Conservative, J. F. Garden; R. G. Tatlow; Yale West, opposition, D. Murphy; Yale East, opposition, F. Edmon; Yale North, opposition, F. J. Fulton.

MAJORITIES OF MEMBERS. The Vote as Recorded in the Various Constituencies.

(By Associated Press.) COWICHAN. Dickie (Turnerite) 198 Ford (Gov.) 106 Majority for Dickie 92

CARIBOO. Rogers (Con.) 280 Hunter (Con.) 201 Jones (P. P.) 177 Kinchant (P. P.) 177 Majority for Rogers 88 Majority for Hunter 85

DELTA. Oliver (Gov.) 306 Berry (Con.) 226 Forster (P. P.) 160 Majority for Oliver 80

DEWDNEY. McBride (Con.) 340 Whetham (Gov.) 285 Majority for McBride 55

ESQUIMALT. Hayward (Con.) 272 Pooley (P. P.) 236 Higgins (Ind.) 74 Bizanton (Gov.) 49 Majority for Hayward 169 Majority for Pooley 132

EAST KOOTENAY SOUTH. Smith (Gov.) 428

Fernie (Ind.) 380 Costigan (Con.) 169 Majority for Smith 43

EAST KOOTENAY NORTH. Wells (Ind.) 241 Armstrong (Con.) 115 Burnett (Gov.) 77 Majority for Wells 123

LILLOOET WEST. A. W. Smith (P. P.) 133 Skirner (Con.) 83 Lachore (Gov.) 57 Majority for Smith 122

LILLOOET EAST. Prentice (Ind.) 165 Graham (Con.) 43 Majority for Prentice 122

NANAIMO CITY. R. Smith (Labor) 753 Yates (Gov.) 86 Majority for Smith 667

NEW WESTMINSTER. Brown (Gov.) 629 Reid (Con.) 541 Majority for Brown 88

NORTH NANAIMO. McInnes (Gov.) 238 Bryden (P. P.) 195 Dixon (Labor) 73 Majority for McInnes 43

NORTH VICTORIA. Booth (P. P.) 123 White (Gov.) 117 Robertson (Ind.) 41 Majority for Booth 6

SOUTH VICTORIA. Eberts (Turnerite) 259 Sangster (Gov.) 208 Majority for Eberts 51

VICTORIA CITY. Helmecken (Turnerite) 2,017 Hall (Turnerite) 2,910 Turner (Turnerite) 1,883 McPhillips (Turnerite) 1,729 Martin (Gov.) 1,644 Brown (Gov.) 1,510 Yates (Gov.) 1,504 Beckwith (Gov.) 1,418 Four Turnerites elected. Majority for McPhillips 85

VANCOUVER CITY. Garden (Con.) 1,790 Martin (Gov.) 1,737 Tatlow (Gov.) 1,693 Gilmour (Gov.) 1,462 First four elected. Wilson (Con.) 1,456 McPherson (Gov.) 1,433 McQueen (Gov.) 1,392 Wood (Con.) 1,249 Dixon (Labor) 866 Cotton (P. P.) 809 Williams (Labor) 726 MacClain (Labor) 684 Majority for Gilmour 6

WEST KOOTENAY, ROSSLAND. Curtis (Gov.) 1,231 Mackintosh (Con.) 1,285 Majority for Curtis 36

WEST KOOTENAY, NELSON. Houston (P. P.) 772 Fletcher (Con.) 511 Hall (Gov.) 303 Majority for Houston 261

WEST KOOTENAY, SLOKAN. Green (Ind.) 644 Keen (Con.) 378 Kane (Gov.) 166 Majority for Greene 266

WEST KOOTENAY, REVELSTOKE. Taylor (Con.) 504 McRae (Lib.) 355 Majority for Taylor 149

EAST YALE (Incomplete). Ellison (Turnerite) 138 Snodgrass (Gov.) 62 Raymer (Ind.) 27 Majority for Ellison 76

NORTH YALE. Fulton (Ind.) 506 Deane (P. P.) 387 Palmer (Gov.) 104 Majority for Fulton 119

WEST YALE. Murphy (Ind.) 351 Beebe (Gov.) 152 Majority for Murphy 199

OFFICIAL RECOUNT. Gilmour's Majority Has Increased From Six to Twelve.

Vancouver, B. C., June 11.—(Special)—The local election interest is centered in the official count of ballots being made today by Returning Officer Beattie. To-night about half of the total number of ballots had been counted and Ex-Alderman Gilmour's majority over Charles Wilson has increased from the original six to 12. Premier Martin was standing at the returning officer's elbow all day and prompted him frequently. A galaxy of politicians and lawyers with their coats off had surrounded the official desk five deep all day. The count will not be completed until tomorrow.

SMITH'S ELECTION. The Ballot Boxes Were Stolen—A Re-count Impossible.

Victoria, June 11.—(Special)—During the celebration over Mr. Smith's election at Fort Steele the returning officer was relieved of the keys to his office, where the boxes were collected. At 11 o'clock last evening on his going by the office, the door was found open, and on examination two of the boxes were discovered to be stolen. The police were at once notified, and have arrested one man who is supposed to have been implicated, but who claims he is not the principal, and interesting developments are looked for, the election being very close. No trace of the missing boxes has been found.

Mr. F. Label, a merchant of Montreal, is in the city on a visit, and is much impressed with the possibilities of the camp.

Mr. R. E. McEntire, wife and daughter, passed through the city en route for Greenwood.

THE STOCK REVIEW

When Money Becomes Easier the Market Will Be Lively.

A FLURRY IN SHARES OF GIANT

It was caused by the sudden calling in of a lot of contracts for the shares—Winnipeg is active and reached the 16 cent point during the week.

The stock market continues in about the same condition during the week ending last evening as it was during the previous week. There were sales every day, but the number was limited. It will take some little time for the market to reach the same condition as in ante-bellum days, said a well known banker yesterday. The industrial activity continues in the east, and there continues to be a considerable demand for all available money at good rates of interest. Then, too, the money will be in demand for the harvesting of the wheat and other crops. Just as soon as the harvesting is finished and the grain disposed of, then, he thought, there would be money available for speculation in mining stock, and then would come the market which has been so long waited for. In the meanwhile, however, he was of the opinion, the stock market has seen its worst days, and from now on there would be a gradual improvement in prices and a steady advance.

Table with 2 columns: Day, Total. Thursday 14,500; Friday 12,900; Saturday 13,000; Monday 9,000; Tuesday 32,000; Wednesday 7,000; Total 87,500.

Against 88,500 for the previous week. One of the chief hurries of the week was in Giant. Ever since the Philadelphia and Michigan syndicate took hold of the Giant there has been an increased demand for the stock. C. O'Brien Heidlin of Spokane, bought a great deal of the Giant on future delivery contracts. On Monday he gave notice that the stock he had contracted for would be called in within 24 hours. This meant the immediate delivery of 120,000 shares and on Tuesday there was a tremendous effort on the part of those who were short to cover their contracts. This caused the price to advance from around 3 1/2 to as high as 4 3/8. One broker here received an order for 50,000 shares from Spokane at 4 cents, but could not secure the stock here, as local holders refused to sell at the price offered. According to Spokane advices the new owners of the Giant are considering the question of erecting a smelter for reducing Giant ore at Spokane. This seems to be a premature move as ore in sufficient quantities should first be found in the Giant before reduction works are erected. In the meanwhile work is being pushed on the Giant with considerable energy.

Winnipeg has been a ready seller during the week, and on Tuesday there was one sale for 16, but yesterday the 4,500 disposed of brought 15 1/2. The Winnipeg company has secured the services of Mr. Nicholas Tregear, formerly the superintendent of the Giant, and better results than ever are expected under his direction.

Deer Trail is being handled extensively. This is particularly the case at Spokane, where calls are selling for from 7 3/8 to 7 5/8. On the local board 7 1/2 is asked and 6 1/2 bid.

On the local board 25 is asked for Athabasca and 20 bid. It is predicted that the cleanup for the month of June at the Athabasca mill will amount to \$25,000. This estimate is based on the fact that 200 ounces of gold were taken from the plates a day or two since.

Brandon & Golden Crown is selling for 21 cents. Ore is now being regularly shipped from the mine and shipments are to be kept up continuously from now on, and the management anticipate that the small indebtedness against the company will soon be paid, and that the running expenses can, at the same time, be paid. It is thought from the favorable manner in which affairs are shaping themselves that the Brandon will be able to pay dividends some time next year.

On the local board 10 is asked for Evening Star and 8 bid for it. Since the company began the use of machine drills the progress has been rapid in the mine. The showing in the Evening Star is so good that holders of shares are not inclined to part with them at current quotations.

There is some inquiry for War Eagle, and \$1.60 is asked for it and \$1.50 bid. The shares are firmly held.

There has been an increase in the demand for Morning Glory, of the Republic camp, and yesterday it was worth 3 7/8. There is considerable inquiry for Waterloo, and it is worth from 3 3/4 to 4 3/4. There has been some Black Tail sold, and the price ranges from 17 1/2 to 19. The mine is taking out considerable ore and it is being reduced in the custom mill at Republic and the returns are very good.

Tamarac is rather dull, and on the board 4 1/2 is asked and 3 3/4 bid. There has been a number of transactions in Similkameen Copper at 3.

SALES. Thursday's Sales. Winnipeg, 500 at 15c., 1,000, 1,000 at 15 1/4c., 500, 500 at 15 1/2c., 2,000 at 15 1/2c.; White Bear, 2,000 at 2c.; Deer Trail 1,000 at 7c.; Similkameen Copper Mining Co., 1,000, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 at 3c.

Friday's Sales. Winnipeg, 1,000, 1,500 at 15 1/4c.; Waterloo, 1,000 at 5 1/4c. Giant, 5,000 at 3 1/4c.; Similkameen Copper Co., 4,000 at 2c.

Saturday's Sales. Similkameen Copper Company, Limited, 1,500 at 3, 1,000 at 3, 1,500 at 3; Winnipeg 5,000 at 15 1/2, Peoria 5,000 at 1 1/2; Black Tail 500 at 19 1/2; Giant 1,500 at 3 1/2.

Tuesday's Sales. Winnipeg 2,000 at 15 1/2, 1,000 at 15 1/4, 4,500 at 15 1/4, 1,000 at 16; Giant, 3,000 at 4; Morning Glory 10,000 at 16; Similkameen Copper Co. 1,500 at 3.

WEDNESDAY'S SALES

Winnipeg, 1,000, 1,000, 500, 2,000 at 15 1/2c.; Giant, 1,000, 2,000 at 4 1/4c.

Appended are the official quotations of yesterday of the Roseland Mining and Stock exchange:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Asked, Bid. Athabasca 25, 24; S. C. Gold Fields 3 1/2, 3; Big Three 5, 4 3/4; Black Tail 19 1/2, 19; California 15, 14; Brandon & Golden Crown 10, 9 1/2; Canadian Gold Fields 5 1/2, 5 1/4; Cariboo (Cass.) 10, 9 1/2; Centre Star 1 1/2, 1 1/4; Crown Nest Pass Coal 14 1/2, 14; Deer Trail No. 2 7 1/2, 7 1/4; Deer Park, new 3, 2 1/2; Dundee 15, 14; Evening Star 4 1/2, 4; Giant 15, 14; Homestake (assess. paid) 2 1/2, 2 1/4; Iron Mask 40, 35; Iron Coll. 12, 11; Jumbo 25, 24; King (Oro Denoro) 11, 10 1/2; Knob Hill 59, 58; Lone Pine 20, 19 1/2; Minnehaha 4, 3 1/2; Monte Christo 5, 4 1/2; Montreal Gold 15 1/2, 15; Morrison 1 1/2, 1 1/4; Mountain Lion 3 1/2, 3 1/4; Noble Five 9 1/2, 9; North Star (East Kootenay) 1 1/2, 1 1/4; Peoria 15, 14; Peoria Mines 3 1/2, 3 1/4; Old Ironsides 30, 29 1/2; Peoria 1 1/2, 1 1/4; Princess Maud 3, 2 1/2; Q. Mine 24, 23 1/2; Rumblebar 24, 23 1/2; Republic 95, 94; Sullivan 3 1/2, 3 1/4; Tamarac (Kenneth) 4 1/2, 4 1/4; Tom Thumb 25, 24; Van And 3 1/2, 3 1/4; Virginia 6, 5 1/2; Waterloo 4 1/2, 4 1/4; White Bear 2 1/2, 2 1/4; Winnipeg 16 1/2, 15 1/2.

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GRAND FORKS NEWS

Development Work in Progress on the Earthquake Group. Grand Forks, B. C., June 12.—(Special)—The new working shaft on the Earthquake group, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river, has attained a depth of 12 feet. It penetrates a ledge, which parallels two other veins upon which considerable development work has been done. The ore at the bottom of the shaft is three feet wide. The values are in copper and gold. The ledge extends and is easily traceable for several hundred feet to the shaft of the adjoining property, the Golden Eagle.

The management of the Earthquake purpose drifting at the 50-foot level. The ore will be followed to the 100-foot level and then a crosscut will be extended to catch the two parallel veins.

The Golden Eagle will shortly make an experimental shipment to the Trail smelter. The values are expected to exceed \$50 per ton.

FROM THE RECORDS

Bills of Sale. June 1.—Ivanhoe No. 4, all; A. Constantine to W. J. Whiteside, \$15. June 1.—Golden Circle, all; C. Hittshue to M. Hittshue, \$1. June 2.—Golden Nugget, all; W. K. Browne to M. Browne, \$1.

Certificates of Work. June 6.—To L. H. Merrill on the Twilight for J. H. Merrill and W. Paulson. June 8.—To W. Hooper on the Royal Oak for Ross Thompson, \$1. June 8.—To S. L. Williams on the Unit for S. L. Williams. June 8.—To O. Owens on the Mine for M. A. Owens. June 8.—To O. Owens on the Red Cap for M. A. Owens. On work done on the Mine. June 8.—To O. Owens on the U. P. for M. A. Owens on work done on the Mine. June 9.—To J. Finnegan on the Bon Record for J. S. Clute, Jr. June 9.—To J. Finnegan on the Shannon Bell for J. S. Clute, Jr. June 9.—To J. Finnegan on the Gladstone for G. H. Snodgrass, \$1. June 9.—To J. Kolstad on the Bergen for J. Kolstad. June 12.—To J. Kloman on the Big Sheep for Joe Conrads. June 12.—To J. Kloman on the Jo Jo for J. Kloman. June 12.—To K. L. Burnett on the Ontario Fraction for W. J. Merryweather. June 13.—To A. Janette on the Montreal for A. Janette et al. June 13.—To A. Janette on the Gold Thread for A. Janette et al.

Died at the Sister's Hospital. George McClusky died in the Sisters' hospital yesterday from the effects of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He had been in the hospital for only two days. Dr. Coulthard was summoned to attend him shortly after he was taken to the hospital, but as soon as he saw him he declared that he could only live a day or two, as he was in the last stages of the disease. McClusky was 55 years of age and a carpenter by occupation. He has lived in this city for the past three months and was a member of the Salvation Army. The members of the army have telegraphed to his relations, and the funeral arrangements will be made today. The body is at Beattie's undertaking parlors.

SAVAGE AVENUE

The First Macadamized Street in the Camp Is Now Being Laid.

The Aboriginal cart track through the War Eagle village has lately been improved wonderfully. Water mains, sidewalks, grass plats and a regular street of offices, hotels and private houses now adorn the thoroughfare. The latest improvement has been to screen a part of the waste dumps from the mines and lay the fiber sharp-edged fragments upon the roadway. The street on Savage Avenue will shortly be far better off than their neighbors on civilized Columbia, inasmuch as they will be able to cross the main street without getting a mud bath.

Mr. Tom C. Gray left yesterday for Sumpter, Ore.

NEWS FROM THE SIMILKAMEEN

MUCH DEVELOPMENT WORK NOW GOING FORWARD.

Some of the Properties Which Are Making Great Showings—Great Outlook For the Future.

Oalla, June 7th, 1900.

Considerable assessment work is being done at Summit camp, about eight miles northwest of this place. It is rather a series of camps at the headwaters of the six or seven creeks which rise here. Three of these, Keremeos, Cedar and Oalla creeks, flow eastward to Keremeos valley, while 15-Mile, 16-Mile and 23-Mile creeks flow west and then south to the Similkameen. There are good trails up all these creeks from Oalla, and pack horses can get up quite easily.

The celebrated Nickel Plate mine is situated near the head of 20-Mile creek, and there are several other high grade properties within sight of it. The Yuneman group of five claims, located at the head of Oalla creek, has recently been sold to Mr. E. Bullock-Webster, J. P. of Keremeos, who intends developing the property and has a force of men at work there now.

The ore bodies at Summit camp are not very large, averaging from two to six feet in width, but they are very rich. Assays from the Nickel Plate ore gave values of considerably more than \$100 to the ton. While some of the samples from the Yuneman group have gone still higher, the ore is a heavy black arsenical iron, and carries high gold values, little or no copper being found as yet. But Mr. Yuneman told me last week that he had recently come across some copper stains and other indications that copper will be found there with depth. Free gold is also found in considerable quantity.

Not much work has as yet been done on the Yuneman group, but Mr. Webster thinks he has one of the big things of the Similkameen country. He intends to stock it later on, and is now engaged in developing it for that purpose. Nels Pearson of Roseland, has four or five good claims at the head of Cedar creek, and is up there now at work on them. Billy Gibson of Roseland, camped here a couple of weeks ago on his way to Summit camp.

No doubt you have heard something about the Nickel Plate up 20-Mile creek. It is said to be owned by the Standard Oil company magnates, or Rockefeller, at least. The representative at the mine is Mr. K. Rogers, who bought the property from the two men who located it, Messrs Arundel and Wollaston. They went to Victoria in the spring of 1888 and took a sample of the ore with them for assay. The work was surprised at the result. The heavy black stuff went nearly \$300 per ton. Mr. Rogers was staying at the hotel they put up at, and was so pleased with the looks of the rock and the assay returns that he made a deal with them then and there. He paid them \$1,000 down, and last fall paid them the full amount of \$80,000. They had never even put a pick in the ground. Arundel, a Devonshire man, went home with \$30,000 to enjoy himself.

The Nickel Plate is worked as a close corporation. So close, indeed, that no one is allowed to enter the mine or any of the buildings. It is said that the owners do not like to have the property written up, as they prefer to have its value depreciated so that they may purchase the surrounding properties at their own figures. It is a game of freeze out, but the prospectors who are fortunate enough to own claims on the same lead are sufficiently up to the game to hold on to their properties.

There is sufficient ore on the dump at the Nickel Plate, I am told, to pay for the purchase of the mine and all the development work done since. A smelter site has been obtained on 20-Mile, not far from the Nickel Plate, and it is said that work on the proposed smelter will soon be commenced. Twenty-Mile, or rather Summit camp, will shortly be making a stir in the mining world. The only feasible route for a wagon road to Summit camp is up Oalla creek from Keremeos valley.

At Oalla itself things are looking very promising. An assay from a claim on Goat creek, about four miles from town, went \$18 in gold, \$22 in silver and 10 per cent copper. Returns of an assay of rock from the Mountain Chief, about a mile from town, were received yesterday, giving 11.55 per cent copper, worth \$41.18. From another lead on the same property the returns were \$6 in gold and 3 1/2 per cent copper. Both samples were from the surface. On another claim, half a mile from town, the assay went \$0.80 in gold and 20.68 per cent copper, worth \$75.25 in all.

A new lead of decomposed quartz containing rich copper sulphides, was uncovered on the Mountain Chief yesterday, and the owners think the new find will go higher in copper than the samples they had assayed.

Work continues on the Flagstaff, the tunnel being in about 20 feet, and is all in ore, the rock being a granite full of borinite, or copper sulphides. Two shifts are working in the Bullion tunnel, and the first lead may be struck any day now, as the breast is a little beyond the outcrop at surface. More than a dozen properties are being developed in the camp.

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All three gentlemen are to be complimented on their command of language, their knowledge of the affairs of the province and their definitions of the intention of Mr. Joseph Martin. As the election will be a thing of the past ere this is published, I need not enter into details of either of the speeches.

Mr. D. Black has been appointed mining recorder for Oalla, a very necessary convenience, which saves us a 40-mile ride when we wish to record a location or assessment.

If capitalists are on the lookout for snags in mineral claims, let them come to Oalla. We have more than one good thing to show them. Now that the Boer war is over let us hope capital will no longer get timid about coming to B. C.

R. W. NORTHEY.

GREENWOOD NEWS

Anaconda to Be Annexed to the Big Town Beside It.

Greenwood, B. C., June 9th.—(Special)—Next to politics, interest has again centered in the bylaw for the annexation of the townsite of Anaconda within the municipal limits of the city of Greenwood. Some time back Anaconda real estate owners presented a petition to city dads praying for annexation. Negotiations were entered into and an agreement made whereby the city is to extend a certain sum in improving streets and laying sidewalks and water connections. For this it gets the right to utilize land creek for water purposes. The matter now comes before the citizens in the shape of a bylaw, which will be voted on Thursday, June 21st. On the same day another bylaw for the purpose of raising \$20,000 to improve the streets and walks will also come up for public vote. It seems pretty certain that both will pass, though there is some little adverse talk in Anaconda within the municipal limits.

John Widdicombe of this city has been appointed Dominion quarantine officer at Midway.

Chief of the Fire Department Henton has been called to St. Paul, where his father is dangerously ill.

J. L. White, the druggist, has gone to Slokan City for a few days visit.

E. Dewdney, of the Rosland branch of the Bank of Montreal, is in the city, and will act as relief clerk while the members of the local staff take their holiday.

W. L. Orde, the Rosland broker, is again here in connection with the Brandon & Golden Crown company, of which he is secretary.

The Golconda Mining company has presented to John Z. Beaton, who lost his left hand by a premature powder explosion in its mine last February, with 10,000 shares of the company's stock.

F. M. McLeod, barister, is back again after a brief trip through the Kootenay and Nelson districts.

J. C. Haas, M. E., Spokane, after a few days visit here, has returned to his home.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Brown After a Fat Bill—Resuscitation of the Old Island Party.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—(Special)—There is very little change in the political situation here since the election. The with the looks of the rock and the assay returns that he made a deal with them then and there. He paid them \$1,000 down, and last fall paid them the full amount of \$80,000. They had never even put a pick in the ground. Arundel, a Devonshire man, went home with \$30,000 to enjoy himself.

The Nickel Plate is worked as a close corporation. So close, indeed, that no one is allowed to enter the mine or any of the buildings. It is said that the owners do not like to have the property written up, as they prefer to have its value depreciated so that they may purchase the surrounding properties at their own figures. It is a game of freeze out, but the prospectors who are fortunate enough to own claims on the same lead are sufficiently up to the game to hold on to their properties.

There is sufficient ore on the dump at the Nickel Plate, I am told, to pay for the purchase of the mine and all the development work done since. A smelter site has been obtained on 20-Mile, not far from the Nickel Plate, and it is said that work on the proposed smelter will soon be commenced. Twenty-Mile, or rather Summit camp, will shortly be making a stir in the mining world. The only feasible route for a wagon road to Summit camp is up Oalla creek from Keremeos valley.

At Oalla itself things are looking very promising. An assay from a claim on Goat creek, about four miles from town, went \$18 in gold, \$22 in silver and 10 per cent copper. Returns of an assay of rock from the Mountain Chief, about a mile from town, were received yesterday, giving 11.55 per cent copper, worth \$41.18. From another lead on the same property the returns were \$6 in gold and 3 1/2 per cent copper. Both samples were from the surface. On another claim, half a mile from town, the assay went \$0.80 in gold and 20.68 per cent copper, worth \$75.25 in all.

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