

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1903

Eighth Year, Number 16

TO ALBERTA—
son & Bryanton intend leaving
beria as soon as they can dis-
their stock of groceries. The
now on and will continue until
disposed of.

NDON—
am Thompson, general manager
Rossland Kootenay company, is
London. He has been detained
onger than expected and will not
to Rossland prior to March 1.

MONEY—
Ymir mine's cabled December re-
as follows: "During last month
rps ran 650 hours (27 days). Es-
profit on operating, \$7671
This is after deducting devel-
\$2900 (£600) and repairs \$1559

OVE—
nderstood that the city tick-
of the Spokane Falls & Northern,
d, which has long been on the
ngton street side of the Bank of
al building, will be moved into
ce now occupied by the Spokane
elegraph line. The move will be
tomorrow.

L AT TRAIL—
ry successful ball was given at
on Friday night under the aus-
of the local Masonic lodge.
Masons attended from Rossland,
Nelson and Northport. Among
who went from this city were
J. S. Clute, Keith Lackay, T.
y, J. Anderson, J. Dunlop, M. M.
ns and Harry McIntosh.

T GAMBLING—
statement is made in some quar-
at gambling is carried on at cer-
points about the city, fostered by
of the men who were employed
the other games up to a fort-
ago. The report is not confirmed.
of the old club rooms are running
and the police assert that no
games are in operation any-
in the city. The officers are an-
to get track of any illicit gam-
outfits now being operated.

ING TOWN—
on Logan, accountant at the
Kootenay Power & Light com-
pany, Rossland office, leaves shortly
for Toronto, where he will re-ent
of the Canada General Electric
ny. Mr. Logan has been a resi-
dent of the Golden City for several
and his numerous friends among
young business men will learn
of his departure with regret. He is
lieutenant in the Rossland com-
pany of the Rocky Mountain Ran-
gers and will be a serious loss to the corps.

HOSPITAL—
week has been a quiet one at the
all. All the old patients are doing
and the new ones added during the
are on the high road to recovery.
is Urline, the injured Centre Star
is able to get around. Walter
ck, who was taken to the hospi-
tal on the Nickel Plate addition on
y, is reported as being very sick.
L McBride, who was brought to
hospital yesterday, is probably the
dangerous case occupying a ward
in hospital.

FUL ACCIDENT—
The accident here yesterday
Mayor Clute to the effect that
after Mr. J. S. Clute of New
minster, inspector of ports
throughout British Columbia, had
suffered a fall, it is not serious, injuries
being confined to Grand Forks. Mr.
was at Grand Forks on govern-
ment business, and while walking
the main street, slipped and fell,
breaking three ribs. He was
ad to the Yale hotel, where he is
receiving every possible care and at-
tention. It will, however, be impos-
sible for him to move for some days.

MUCH WATER—
The unusual condition of af-
developed recently in connection
the Centre Star mine. Some time
the Nickel Plate suspended opera-
and its workings commenced to
with water, it was found that the
ings of the Centre Star mine on the
nd 600 foot levels east of the shaft
in the proximity of the Nickel
workings were making more water
before. This was explained by
the increased seepage from the big
n of water standing in the Nickel
and has been overcome by the
lation of new and more powerful
s at the Centre Star.

TER EXPIRES—
The Camborne Miner just to hand di-
tation to the fact that the char-
ter of the Arrowhead & Kootenay rail-
road expires on April 1st, and that no
has been made to complete the
with the exception of the Lard-
rd section to the foot of Front
The Camborne Miner is oppos-
further renewal for any long
believing that such action would ef-
fectually prevent the securing
transportation facilities it requires.
Grant Northern is enquiring into
conditions at Camborne and the pro-
of the section, from which it is
red that the American road has
consideration the advisability of
ing into the district.

P SNOW—
The Canadian Pacific railroad has
made special efforts to keep the
land branch of the system open
snowfall on this section being
ter than elsewhere. Alexander
ro, roadmaster, has been here for
ral days in charge of a rotary
and three extra gangs aggregat-
ing 25 men. The men have been en-
d in shoveling the snowbanks onto
tracks, from where the snow is
own high and wide by the rotary.
rotary leaves today for other sec-
ions, but the men will remain here for
week at least completing the wood
dmaster Munro is an experienced
fighter from the main line, and
difficulties to be overcome here are
as compared to the conditions
has met and overcome in the past
the worst sections of the mountain
line.

an Takola was a passenger over the
ane Falls & Northern yesterday on
for Butte, Montana.
The passengers who departed yes-
terday for Everett, Wash. Mrs. Plasc
visit Eastern Washington cities.

THE LE ROI'S AFFAIRS HERE

New Manager Takes Hold Next Week -- The Outlook.

Alleged Dissatisfaction in London Must Be Misunderstanding.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Le Roi mine, its management and affairs generally, are very much to the front at the present time. S. F. Parrish, the new general manager, is expected to arrive in Rossland next week. Within a few days of his successor's arrival, John H. Mackenzie, the present incumbent of the office, will hand over his power of attorney and practically relinquish his connection with the company. Mr. Mackenzie will remain in the city for a fortnight at least to assist Mr. Parrish in the preliminary steps incident to his assuming charge of the Le Roi company's important and varied interests at Rossland and Northport.

The question as to Mr. Parrish's lieutenant at the mine and smelter is naturally of interest, but no development is expected in this respect for a month or two at least. It is customary for a new manager assuming charge of a big mine to place in charge a competent man of his own selection, and this may be the case in connection with the Le Roi. As to the smelter, there is not likely to be any change. The present manager has reduced costs to the lowest figure ever achieved at the plant, and his familiarity with every detail of construction, etc., about the works renders him invaluable. Incidentally it may be mentioned that under the existing mine superintendency the costs of breaking, hoisting and loading ore have been cut down to dimensions never previously reached and, this, too, in the face of reduced production which rendered the task more difficult. All the points touched upon remain, however, for the new management to determine.

Recent telegraphic dispatches relative to a feeling of dissatisfaction among shareholders of the Le Roi are hard to understand at this end of the wire. The report which is said to have created a feeling of dissatisfaction must be that of the December operations at mine and smelter, the only other report in hand being Manager Mackenzie's report for the last fiscal year of the company closing on June 30, 1902. In December the mine shipped approximately 13,500 tons and made profits of \$45,000 in round figures. It is difficult to understand that any special dissatisfaction could have been caused with this result in view. Manager Mackenzie had notified the company several months previously that after January 1st he would ship the "run of the mine," and this must have given rise to the report that the ore bodies were decreasing in value. Such a construction is altogether misleading, and need not be pointed out in detail. Throughout January the "run of the mine" was sent to the Northport smelter, and in the course of a few days the estimated returns should be available. It will then be seen what may be expected for the future.

One disability under which the Le Roi company labors is a direct income of the coke shortage. The company has in its smelter yards some 40,000 tons of the high grade ore shipped during the past four or five months. All the costs of mining and shipping this ore have been paid, and the capital invested is drawing large interest. The company has half a million dollars tied up in the high grade ore on hand at Northport, and it will not be feasible to reduce this materially until the coke supply permits of the three furnaces now dark being operated. A six months' run with five furnaces would cut down the reserve of ore to normal dimensions, besides treating approximately 21,000 tons of the "run of the mine" ore per month. At present, part of the ore shipped is run into the yards that would otherwise be put through the furnaces in a raw condition. The cost of roasting and handling the ore totals 23 cents per ton, all of which would be profit were the plant able to operate on a proper scale. The coke supply is the key to the Le Roi situation.

THE SWEDISH FAMINE.

Efforts to Relieve the Sufferers in the North.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 10.—The central committee for the relief of the famine sufferers in Northern Sweden has received from America about \$17,500. Besides this amount considerable sums have been sent to individuals by sympathizers for distribution to the needy. Members of the committee say that the misery is more widespread than was anticipated, and they estimate that \$100,000 will be required to furnish necessary relief.

STURDY FINLANDERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—Opposition by the Finlanders to the new military service law does not abate. Meetings are frequently held in towns and villages at which the young men pledge themselves to ignore the Russian conscript law, in spite of the punishment recently meted out to delinquents by the czar's decrees.

PLANS FOR KOOTENAY LE ROI NO. 2

Chief Justice Hunter Has Awarded Against the Smelter.

\$4,000 Involved in Action Over Ore Shipments.

Judgment has been handed down in the action of the Le Roi No. 2 Mining Company vs. Northport Mining & Smelting Company. The Le Roi No. 2 wins on all points, and secures a verdict for \$4000 damages or thereabouts from the smelter.

The action thus coming to a conclusion is among the most interesting involving the interests of the big Red Mountain mines. The outline of the case is as follows: In May, 1902, the Le Roi No. 2 shipped a quantity of ore to the Northport smelter. The mine was a regular shipper, but attention was drawn to these special shipments because the automatic sampler at the smelting works was out of repair for a day or two and the No. 2 ore arriving at this juncture was hand sampled. The No. 2 company objected to this method of sampling the ore, maintained that their interests had been prejudiced and that as a result of the method of sampling pursued the ore ran lower in grade than other lots shipped from the same body and sampled by the mechanical appliance. It was also contended by the plaintiff mining company that hand sampling was not contemplated under the contract whereby the shipments were made. A sum approximating \$4000 was claimed as damages.

The smelter company was joined with the Le Roi Mining company as defendants in the action, but the mining company was promptly ruled out by the court, and the smelter remained alone as defendant. It was argued in defence that the method of sampling pursued was universally recognized as proper, that it was not contrary to the contract, and that the Le Roi No. 2 company had received a just and correct valuation on the consignments of ore in litigation. The action was tried here in the last week of October before Chief Justice Hunter. J. A. Macdonald appeared for the plaintiff mining company, and Charles R. Hamilton represented the defence. The case lasted several days, a large number of witnesses being examined. At one stage of the proceedings, the chief justice recommended the litigants to hold a conference with a view to determining whether a settlement was possible, remarking that the whole action hinged on facts rather than legal points. The conference took place, but no settlement was effected.

Chief Justice Hunter has now handed down his decision awarding in favor of the Le Roi No. 2 company for the full amount of their claims with costs.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

James Quigley, a brakeman, killed by C. P. R. Train Yesterday.

A sad accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Winslow's siding, on the Nelson and Slocan division of the C. P. R., when James Quigley, a brakeman, was accidentally run over and so badly injured that he died shortly afterward. The accident was apparently due rather to the ice on the side of the tracks than to any carelessness upon the part of the unfortunate man. Quigley, who has been braking on various divisions of the Canadian Pacific for several years, tried to jump off a train at Winslow's siding, a small station, the first past Slocan Junction, and in so doing he slipped and fell on some ice, which, offering very little foothold, allowed him to slip beneath the wheels of the train. His legs were completely severed from the body, while his right arm was around to a pulp.

The accident was witnessed by a couple of the trainmen who hurriedly backed the train to where Quigley lay apparently lifeless upon the rails. His body was carried into the caboose and a hurried trip made to the nearest point where a physician's aid could be obtained. It was too late, however, for by the time the physician arrived Quigley had expired.

James Quigley was well known in this section, having braked on the Rossland-Nelson run of the C. P. R. during the past year. He was lately transferred to the Nelson-Slocan division. His family is said to reside in Cochrane, N. W. T. He was unmarried and about 26 years of age. The funeral will probably take place in Nelson, where the body is at the present moment.

RUBINO'S SENTENCE.

Life Imprisonment for the Would-be Regicide.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10.—Gennaro Rubino, the Italian anarchist who has been on trial here since February 6th charged with attempting to assassinate King Leopold on November 15th by firing three shots at his majesty while the latter was returning from the cathedral after attending a te deum in memory of the late Queen Henriette, was found guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for life at penal servitude.

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AVERAGE IS HIGH

Ore Shipments Average Over One Thousand Tons Daily.

Affairs of Various Mines in the Rossland Camp.

The shipments for the week ending last night are somewhat below the total for the previous week, this being explained in large measure by the conditions existing during the last days of the preceding week not being fully remedied for the first day or two of the last seven days. The Le Roi No. 2's output was restricted, this being the largest reduction in the entire list.

All the shipping lines operated along conventional lines. The output in each instance was about the same as has been the case for several weeks past, and conditions are practically normal. The local fuel shortage has been remedied to a large extent, but the Northport smelter means the shipment of more ore from the Le Roi mine, and the employment of more men in the mine. It is a little difficult at this juncture to hit upon a solution of the problem of coke supplies, but the subject is of vital importance and is worthy of the closest possible study.

The principal event of the week in connection with the big mines is the announcement that S. F. Parrish, of Summit City, is to succeed John H. Mackenzie in the general management of the Le Roi mine and Northport smelter. Mr. Parrish is expected in Rossland on Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE OUTPUT.

	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	4,309	20,026
Centre Star	1,620	3,900
War Eagle	990	5,615
Giant	50	370
Velvet	160	915
Kootenay	225	225
Le Roi No. 2	260	1,204
Homestake	90	90
Totals	7,354	37,246

AMONG THE MINES.

KOOTENAY.—Exploration has been suspended in the winze drift at the foot of the 300 foot winze from the sixth level. This was the scene of last week's fatality, and the company does not propose to continue work on this level for the present. The operations were exploratory, and it had been the company's intention to continue the drift only two or three days longer. The thirty or forty feet of drifting on the level had demonstrated the continuance of the ore shoot, and this was all the management desired to establish. The thirty-five to forty men on the payroll of the mine are engaged in the sixth level and on the third, where the timbering of stopes is still under way.

CENTRE STAR.—The development and exploration work has been continued along conventional lines, and excellent progress has been made, particularly on the fourth and sixth levels east of the main shaft. The existence of a large quantity of broken ore in the stopes at the first of the week enabled the company to increase its output slightly over the previous week's record, but the shipments would have been substantially larger had the car supply been unlimited.

WAR EAGLE.—Nothing of importance has transpired in connection with the War Eagle during the past week. The usual operations have been carried ahead, and the coal supply having been replenished, the company was able to proceed with a full crew.

LE ROI.—The operations at the Le Roi during the past week have been along the usual lines. Exploration is still actively under way in the lower levels, and the drifts intended to undercut the ore bodies at that depth are making rapid progress. Diamond drilling on the intermediate levels is being actively prosecuted, with excellent results. Stopping is carried on in various levels, shipments being confined to the "run of the mine" ore.

LE ROI NO. 2.—In the Josie mine work is confined to development, the shipments recorded being merely of such ore as was broken down in the course of drifting on the vein. Good progress is reported in the drifting on the 500 and 900 foot levels. In the No. 1 mine, stopping is under way on a small scale, but much of the ore broken down is being stored in the stopes.

GREEN MOUNTAIN

The only work under way at the Green Mountain is the diamond drilling referred to in The Miner last week.

The plan of operations at the Green Mountain has not been altered and work has proceeded along the usual lines.

GIANT.—The plan of operations at the Giant has not been altered and work has proceeded along the usual lines, which will not be materially changed until the comprehensive program outlined by the management is adopted by the directors.

CONTACT.—The past week has seen steady progress made at the Contact mine with the main drift on the ledge. The principal feature in connection with the Contact mine is the proposed wagon road, in relation to which a visit is expected at an early date from the provincial supervisor of roads.

HUNGRY MAN.—The Lidgerwood hoist recently purchased from the Jencks Machine company for the Hungry Man property on Rover creek has been taken to Slocan Junction and installed for installation to the property. It will be taken up the hill together with the boiler during the next few days. The snow is not too heavy to permit of this operation being performed with ease. A snow road is now being broken.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

	Week.	Year.
Granby	7,458	32,723
Mother Lode	2,496	12,758
Snowshoe	1,500	5,880
Emma	680	3,870
Sunset	680	3,870
Totals	12,094	57,044

SULLIVAN MINE.

Affairs in Bad Shape and Money Much Needed.

Senator Turner of Spokane has issued a circular to shareholders of the Sullivan mine pointing out the crippled condition of the company's finances and suggesting a plan for the raising of more money. The building of the mine at Marysville cost \$118,000, instead of the estimated \$65,000. The company borrowed \$100,000 for the purpose, giving a stock bonus as security. The interest and part of the principal being now due, Senator Turner announces that the holders of the loan desire to do everything in their power to protect the company and are willing if money can be raised to pay off the other indebtedness and to complete the smelter, to extend their loan and to share with a second loan the security of a first mortgage, to run for five years, securing both loans.

He suggests the following plan for raising the needed money: "It is estimated that \$100,000 will be needed for the purpose stated, and a second loan for that amount must be made. This second sum will be used as follows: Payment of unsecured indebtedness, \$38,000; completion of the smelter, \$40,000; building of lead re-amer, \$15,000; sinking of working shaft on mine, \$7,000; total, \$100,000."

The principal stockholders have agreed on the following plan for raising this money: Issue bonds for \$200,000, secured by mortgage on the mine and smelter, one-half of which will be taken by the makers of the first loan, and the balance of which will be offered to stockholders in proportion to their holdings of stock, any stockholder not feeling able or desirous of taking his proportion of the loan to contribute 20 per cent of his stock as a bonus to assist in placing his proportion of the loan in outside hands. It is thought the loan can be placed in the east with such a bonus, but not otherwise. All the large stockholders consulted have agreed to this plan, and some of the largest having contributed to the first loan and not feeling able to contribute to the second have expressed their willingness to contribute to the extent needed to a stock bonus for the purpose of floating the second loan. Indeed, there is nothing else to do, since, if we do not raise money to pay off the present floating indebtedness and to complete the smelter, the assets of the company will be lost and all the stock will become valueless.

Therefore, therefore, to ask all stockholders to contribute in one or the other shapes to this second loan of \$100,000, and to ask them to do so promptly."

A SMELTER EXPERT.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

THE VIEW'S BRIGHT FUTURE

Report Says the Property Will Resume Operations.

Has Much Good Ore on Dump and Splendid Showing.

Among the Rossland mines which the forthcoming spring is likely to see restored to the working list is the View on the east slope of Red Mountain adjoining the New St. Elmo, Peak, Snowshoe and Southern Belle claims. Last fall some work was done on the View, and it is understood that the local people controlling the property will commence operations again in the spring, if their hopes for the property are fulfilled it will be operated on a considerable scale, and the opinions of those familiar with the prospects are that its future, if properly handled, is exceedingly bright.

When the circumstances in connection with the View are known it is surprising the owners have allowed it to lie idle up to the present time. It is one of the rare claims having upwards of 50 tons of \$20 ore on its dump ready for shipment. This ore has been allowed to lie since it was mined several years ago, and nothing has been done to continue the development of the ore body from which it was extracted. Various reasons are given to explain the policy of the company, and at the same time it is intimated that the ensuing year will see the View thoroughly exploited.

About the only report extant on the View is one prepared by the late Paul Langhammer, Ph. D., E. M., several years since, but as the mine has been idle since that date, the statements therein represent existing conditions. Mr. Langhammer placed special stress on the shaft on the Southern Belle within twenty feet of the View's shaft and line. This shaft is sixty feet in depth, all in ore, with twenty-six inches of ore for the last twenty feet carrying average values of \$35 in gold and copper. Seventy-five feet west from the east line of the View is a 60 foot tunnel, the 500 and 600 foot levels in ore, selected samples averaging \$31.92 on the average. From this tunnel is a 90 foot winze, all in ore. The ore on the dump is from these workings. The late Mr. Langhammer stated he had carefully sampled the dump, and secured an average of \$23.95 in gold, silver and copper, with a picked lot running \$31.82.

In concluding his report, the engineer expressed great surprise that such a promising mining property had not been operated steadily, as he had every confidence that intelligent development would evolve a regular shipper and a dividend-paying mine.

More recently, several Rosslanders visited the View in company with Michael E. Purcell, a well known local mining man. The statement is attributed to Mr. Purcell that in view of the ore already extracted and the showings on the various workings, he believed that, with the receipts from the ore ready for shipment as a nucleus, the View could be operated practically on a "grass roots" basis.

THE B. C. GAZETTE.

Official Proclamations of Registrations With Provincial Government.

The following are new proclamations from the last issue of the British Columbia Gazette which has just come to hand: Certificates of incorporation have been issued to the Ashmoa Smelter, Limited; Cassiar Packing Company, Limited; Cassiar Non-Fouling Company, Limited; Cassiar Non-Fouling Company, Limited; Denoro Mines, Limited; Holt, Strathcona, Limited; Marysville Lumber Company, Limited; Pacific Northern Cannery; Quatsino Land and Improvement company; Victoria Clothing company, and to the Western Socialist Publishing company of Vancouver.

Applications for timber licenses have been made by Walter H. Waldrop, who has staked timber lands on Elk river, two miles from Michel creek in the Fernie district; A. W. Tait, who has staked a claim in the Sayward district; and Herb McCormack desires a special license to cut and carry away timber from lands near Halfway creek, West Kootenay, upper Arrow lakes.

Certificates for the registration of extra-provincial companies were applied for by the Dry Hill Hydraulic Milling company; the Edison Milling company of Victoria; the Western Lumber company of Nanaimo; and the Moyle Lumber and Milling company of Moyle. The gold commissioners in the various mining divisions have issued notices that all placer claims legally held in their districts will be held over until June next.

J. C. Kinsey and Adolph Sakris of Trail have filed notice that they intend to apply to the commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 40 acres of land one mile west of the city of Trail. Allan McDonald of Trail

Sale of Mineral Claims

For Unpaid Taxes in the Rossland Assessment District, Province of British Columbia

I hereby give notice that on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1903, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the Assessor's office in the Court House, Rossland, B. C., I shall offer for sale by public auction the mineral claims in the list hereinafter set out, of the persons in said list hereinafter set out, of which Crown grants have been issued, for all unpaid taxes accrued, due and payable on the 30th day of June, 1902, or accrued, due and payable at any 30th of June subsequent to the date of the issue of the Crown grants, and remaining unpaid at the 31st day of December, 1902, and for the expenses of advertising this notice.

If the taxes and expenses of advertising, as set out in said list, are not paid to me on or before the day of sale, the claims may be sold to the highest bidder, and a conveyance executed to the purchaser of all right and interest in said claims legally alienated by the Crown by the Crown grants thereof.

In the event of there being no purchaser, or if the price offered shall not be sufficient to pay the taxes and expenses of advertising, the land shall absolutely revert to the Province and the Crown grants thereof shall be deemed void.

LIST ABOVE MENTIONED.

TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION.		Lot.	Unpaid taxes.	Expenses of adv.	Total
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	A. B. C.	1772	22.50	.35	22.85
Abe Lincoln G. M. Co., Ltd.	Abe Lincoln No. 1	1296	4.75	.35	5.10
Pavo Con. Mines, Ltd.	Ada L.	4316	24.00	.35	24.35
Stout, Thomas	Albany	1636	32.25	.35	32.60
Alki G. M. Co., Ltd.	Alki Fraction	2851	4.50	.35	4.85
Green Mountain Con. G. M. Co., Ltd.	Anaconda	934	6.75	.35	7.10
British Lion M. & C. Co., Ltd.	Annie E.	1457	15.00	.35	15.35
Tetley, Charles	Annie No. 2	1747	50.00	.35	50.35
Forster, Harold E.	Amazon	1612	11.50	.35	11.85
Ritchie, W. A.	Argentine	1507	36.25	.35	36.60
Glass, Chester	Australia	2682	26.25	.35	26.60
B. C. Gold Discovery Co., Ltd.	Atwood	1231	18.50	.35	18.85
Lineham, J. et al.	Badger	1227	16.50	.35	16.85
West Le Roi M. & C. Co., Ltd.	Baldie Fraction	2394	1.00	.35	1.35
De Beck, C. H.	Bannock	4428	20.00	.35	20.35
McKenzie, A. A. et al.	Bellevue	1137	58.75	.35	59.10
Dockerill, W. P.	Belvidere Fraction	4629	11.75	.35	12.10
McCraney, H. P. et al.	Big Chief No. 2	1284	57.50	.35	57.85
Smith, R. H. et al.	Big Chief No. 3	3716	12.50	.35	12.85
McArthur, J. B. et al.	Big Four	1788	21.00	.35	21.35
Smith, H. B.	Blackberry	1837	30.00	.35	30.35
Forster, Harold E.	Black Canon	1611	12.50	.35	12.85
Columbia & Kootenay M. Co., Ltd.	Black Eagle	1299	24.75	.35	25.10
Clute, J. S.	Blackstone	4631	11.00	.35	11.35
Pavo Con. Mines, Ltd.	Blue Bell No. 1	3218	26.00	.35	26.35
Topping, E. S.	Blue Chip	1698	61.25	.35	61.60
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Bobolink	4012	14.00	.35	14.35
Imperial Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Bolton	1840	15.00	.35	15.35
Hennager, J. J.	Bolder	1631	23.50	.35	23.85
Wemyss-Edwards & Co., Ltd.	Bradford	1791	34.50	.35	34.85
Monte Christo Con. M. & D. Co.	Buckeye	1822	22.50	.35	22.85
Vogel, Joseph et al.	Buckeye	1517	52.00	.35	52.35
Killam, George R.	Buffalo No. 2	3235	20.50	.35	20.85
Butte G. C. M. Co., Ltd., foreign	Butte	1148	6.50	.35	6.85
Cascade Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	California	5001	10.75	.35	11.10
Murray, David	Camden	1132	10.25	.35	10.60
Tetley, Charles	Campbell	1621	33.75	.35	34.10
Wilson, G. E.	Campbell	1283	18.00	.35	18.35
Provand, A. D.	Captain No. 3	1289	12.00	.35	12.35
Monarch G. M. Co., Ltd., foreign	Cariboo	1205	22.00	.35	22.35
McDermid, D. et al.	Cariboo	1639	42.75	.35	43.10
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Carpenter	4013	8.50	.35	8.85
C. B. and Q. M. and D. Co., Ltd.	C. B. & Q.	1188	38.25	.35	38.60
Rossland Star G. M. Co., Ltd.	Centre Star No. 2	1346	27.50	.35	27.85
Provand, A. D. et al.	Christine	1219	8.00	.35	8.35
Forster, H. E. et al.	Colchester	3442	14.50	.35	14.85
Caldwell, C. F. et al.	Columbia View	3443	37.50	.35	37.85
McDonald, D. K. et al.	Columbia View	3717	7.25	.35	7.60
Kootenay London Mining Co., Ltd.	Comet	1516	48.75	.35	49.10
Caldwell, C. F. et al.	Comet No. 2	1922	27.75	.35	28.10
Finch, J. A. et al.	Commander	3444	35.25	.35	35.60
Wilson, G. E.	Concordia	2943	21.00	.35	21.35
Waneta & Trail Creek G. M. Co., Ltd.	Consolation	1282	35.25	.35	35.60
Werryweather, W. G.	Copper	2184	41.00	.35	41.35
Lineham, J. et al.	Copper Bell	2185	52.00	.35	52.35
Rossland Kootenay Mining Co., Ltd.	Copper Giant	1631	26.00	.35	26.35
Copper Queen M. & D. Co., Ltd.	Copper Glance	2182	42.00	.35	42.35
Graves, M. A. et al.	Copper Glance	1496	45.00	.35	45.35
Daniels, R. T. et al.	Copper Jack	1182	36.00	.35	36.35
Curtis, Smith et al.	Copper Queen	1210	75	.35	75.35
Ballie, Edward	Cruiser	3780	12.00	.35	12.35
New Deer Park G. M. Co., Ltd.	Daddy Lode	1765	41.25	.35	41.60
Delaware M. & C. Co., foreign	Daly	4077	18.00	.35	18.35
Garrison, T. B. et al.	Daylight	1963	34.00	.35	34.35
Detroit Con. G. M. Co., Ltd.	Deer Park	922	39.00	.35	39.35
Lapsie, Thomas	Delacola	1502	27.50	.35	27.85
Hope, C. E. et al.	Delaware No. 1	1225	65.00	.35	65.35
Campbell, F. McI. McI.	Derby	985	12.50	.35	12.85
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Detroit Fraction	1192	20.25	.35	20.60
East St. Louis G. M. Co., Ltd.	Dew Drop Fraction	1647	2.00	.35	2.35
King Mining Co., Ltd.	Dewdney	3017	17.25	.35	17.60
Bealy, R. J. et al.	Duphunnle	2116	9.00	.35	9.35
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Early Morn	1776	28.00	.35	28.35
Dewar, D. B.	East St. Louis	1641	41.25	.35	41.60
Argonaut G. M. Co., Ltd.	Eden	1820	52.00	.35	52.35
Forster, H. E.	Edna	1127	31.00	.35	31.35
Pavo Con. Mines, Ltd.	Ego	1770	9.50	.35	9.85
Walter, Joseph E.	Ego	1822	50.00	.35	50.35
Empress	Elanore	951	12.00	.35	12.35
Campbell, F. McI. McI.	Ella	1613	11.75	.35	12.10
Campbell, F. McI. McI.	Elk No. 1	4314	21.00	.35	21.35
Eric G. M. Co., Ltd.	Elk No. 1 Fraction	4324	3.50	.35	3.85
Pavo Con. Mines, Ltd.	Emma Weber	3219	18.00	.35	18.35
Tetley, Charles	Empress	991	50.00	.35	50.35
Old Plag G. M. Co., Ltd.	Empress	1272	3.50	.35	3.85
Evening Star Mines, Ltd.	Emu	2115	51.00	.35	51.35
Murphy, Wm. et al.	Emu Fraction	2121	15.00	.35	15.35
Keller, H. L. A. et al.	Emu	1277	55.00	.35	55.35
Fairview Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Ethel	4325	2.50	.35	2.85
Eastern Star G. M. Co., Ltd.	Ethel No. 1	4315	28.00	.35	28.35
Helsner, J. W. et al.	Ettie	1622	62.50	.35	62.85
Dunn, Ida May et al.	Eureka No. 1	1136	65.00	.35	65.35
Happy, Cyrus	Evening Star	801	4.75	.35	5.10
Tetley, Charles et al.	E. V. Debs	2503	24.00	.35	24.35
Haley, T. E. et al.	Fairford	1223	16.00	.35	16.35
East Le Roi Mining Co., Ltd.	Fairview	1058	47.50	.35	47.85
Haley, T. E. et al.	Falu	1260	62.50	.35	62.85
Fredfouts, Sadie	Fandango	3128	39.00	.35	39.35
Freeburn G. Mining Co., Ltd., Lia.	Florence	1354	65.00	.35	65.35
Georgia G. M. Co., Ltd.	Floresse L.	1301	13.75	.35	14.10
Clute, J. S.	Four Hundred	1838	52.00	.35	52.35
Galusha, M. R. et al.	Frankie H.	1762	39.00	.35	39.35
Power, Richard A.	Gold Hill	840	78.00	.35	78.35
Gold Hill Mining Co., Ltd.	Gold King	1061	18.50	.35	18.85
Linnard, D. M.	Gold Queen	1252	60.00	.35	60.35
Gold Queen M. & R. Co.	Golden Butterfly	1217	21.50	.35	21.85
Provand, A. D.	Golden Butte Fraction	1943	6.00	.35	6.35
Rossland Kootenay Mining Co., Ltd.	Golden Charlot	691	11.50	.35	11.85
East Le Roi Mining Co., Ltd.	Golden Dawn	1849	22.50	.35	22.85
B. C. Gold Discovery Co., Ltd., foreign	Golden Horn	1234	3.00	.35	3.35

Name of person.	Description of claim.	Lot.	Unpaid taxes.	Expenses of adv.	Total
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Gopher Fraction	4008	1.50	.35	1.85
Townsend, N. F. et al.	Gorilla	2119	3.75	.35	4.10
Keller, H. L. A. et al.	Goullah	1452	50.00	.35	50.35
Merryweather, W. G.	Gray Copper	1632	18.50	.35	18.85
Topping, E. S.	Gray Cliff	2470	15.00	.35	15.35
Killam, G. R.	Great Britain	4065	17.00	.35	17.35
Rossland Kootenay Mining Co., Ltd.	Great Western	692	3.25	.35	3.60
Caldwell, G. P. et al.	Hall	3964	30.00	.35	30.35
Hope, C. E. et al.	Hard Bargain	1129	38.75	.35	39.10
Hattie Gold Mining Co., foreign	Hattie Brown	1047	17.50	.35	17.85
Wakefield, W. J. C.	Helen No. 2	1151	33.00	.35	33.35
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Homestake	4010	9.00	.35	9.35
Iron Hope M. & C. Co., Ltd.	Hope No. 2	4605	5.00	.35	5.35
Campbell, F. McI. McI.	Hotstuf	2120	11.25	.35	11.60
Ibex Mining Co., Ltd.	Ibex	1618	15.75	.35	16.10
Schmidt, Charles et al.	Ida Fraction	989	4.75	.35	5.10
Schmidt, Charles et al.	Ida No. 2	1940	5.75	.35	6.10
Red Mtn. Ida May G. M. Co., Ltd.	Ida May	1060	22.50	.35	22.85
British Columbia Syn. Ltd.	Imperial Fraction	1341	9.00	.35	9.35
Imperial Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Independent	2275	2.50	.35	2.85
Independent Mining Co., Ltd.	Iron King No. 2	1142	5.50	.35	5.85
Jones, H. P. et al.	Iron Queen No. 1	4317	24.50	.35	24.85
Pavo Con. Mines, Ltd.	Iron Queen No. 2	1504	28.50	.35	28.85
Detroit Con. G. M. Co., Ltd.	Isabella No. 2	1355	56.25	.35	56.60
Nanaimo & Rossland Mining Co.	Ivanhoe No. 3	1629	50.00	.35	50.35
Adams, J. H.	J. & J.	1773	11.50	.35	11.85
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Jennie	1950	3.00	.35	3.35
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Jersey	356	35.25	.35	35.60
Green Mtn. Con. G. M. Co., Ltd.	Joanna	3225	12.00	.35	12.35
Tracey, T. H.	June	1218	21.00	.35	21.35
Provand, A. D.	Kiwi	1450	45.00	.35	45.35
Keller, H. L. A.	Keystone	4630	12.50	.35	12.85
Clute, J. S.	Kid	1143	11.75	.35	12.10
Jones, H. P. et al.	Kingston	1124	13.00	.35	13.35
Provand, A. D. et al.	Knigh Templar	1155	39.00	.35	39.35
Wakefield, W. J. C.	Knoxville Fraction	2196	.25	.35	.60
Rossland Kootenay Mining Co., Ltd.	Kootenay Fraction	1198	.25	.35	.60
Campbell, F. McI. McI.	Kurrajong	2117	27.00	.35	27.35
Kirkpatrick, Wm. et al.	Lander	1962	24.75	.35	25.10
Glass, David	Lincoln No. 2	2972	23.25	.35	23.60
Provand, A. D.	Little Dalles	1215	3.50	.35	3.85
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	London Belle	1959	20.00	.35	20.35
Argonaut Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Londonderry	952	8.50	.35	8.85
Lookout M. & C. Co., foreign	Lookout	648	5.00	.35	5.35
Foster, H. E. et al.	Loet Chief	3440	25.50	.35	25.85
Nanaimo & Rossland Mining Co.	Louise	1642	52.50	.35	52.85
West Le Roi Mining Co., Ltd.	Lucky Queen	1184	2.25	.35	2.60
Gloyn, John	Maggie	4662	19.00	.35	19.35
Johnston, Douglas F.	Marie	1515	52.00	.35	52.35
British Columbia Syn. Ltd.	Marion	1286	16.00	.35	16.35
Stussel, J. R.	Mary D.	1514	39.00	.35	39.35
Kearns, J. J.	Mary Farley	1702	35.00	.35	35.35
Big Three Gold Mining Co., foreign	Mascott	1344	55.00	.35	55.35
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Mayflower	4011	8.50	.35	8.85
Provand, A. D. et al.	Midnight	1186	22.00	.35	22.35
Ste. St. Marie G. M. Co., Ltd.	Mineral Hill	3020	5.75	.35	6.10
Graves, J. P. et al.	Minnie	1610	24.50	.35	24.85
McKinnon, Sidney F. et al.	Minnie Moore No. 1	1791	50.00	.35	50.35
Genelle & Poupore	Mispickel	1791	35.00	.35	35.35
Johnston, Douglas F.	Mocking Bird	1766	42.00	.35	42.35
Delaware M. & C. Co., Ltd.	Mogul	1789	52.50	.35	52.85
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Monday	995	19.50	.35	19.85
Ste. St. Marie G. M. Co., Ltd.	Monterey	1769	14.00	.35	14.35
Dane, R. T. et al.	Morning Star	3023	7.50	.35	7.85
Clute, J. S.	Mother Lode	1764	37.50	.35	37.85
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Mountain Chief	2393	18.00	.35	18.35
English Canadian Co., Ltd.	Mountain Lion	1777	22.00	.35	22.35
Tetley, Charles	Mountain Lion Fraction	4018	12.00	.35	12.35
Ste. St. Marie G. M. Co., Ltd.	Nancy Hanks	1787	12.00	.35	12.35
Ste. St. Marie G. M. Co., Ltd.	New Deadwood	3019	25.00	.35	25.35
Monnier, Victor	Newton Will	3022	17.00	.35	17.35
Long, John Joseph	Northern	1783	17.00	.35	17.35
McAtee, L. J. et al.	Northern Belle	644	45.00	.35	45.35
Rossland Star G. M. Co., Ltd.	North Star No. 3	1345	38.75	.35	39.10
Moate, L. J. et al.	Norway	1501	65.00	.35	65.35
Clute, J. S.	Norway	1628	22.00	.35	22.35
Bruce Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	N. P.	2671	50.00	.35	50.35
Tetley, Charles	Oakland	3220	34.50	.35	34.85
Walter, Joseph E.	O. K. Fraction	2675	1.00	.35	1.35
Provand, A. D.	Ola Podrida	799			

Unpaid Taxes.	Expenses of adv.	Total
1.00	1.35	2.35
3.75	4.10	7.85
50.00	35	85.00
18.50	35	53.50
50.00	35	85.00
17.00	35	52.00
3.25	35	38.25
30.00	35	65.00
38.75	35	73.75
17.50	35	52.50
23.00	35	58.00
9.00	35	44.00
5.00	35	40.00
11.25	35	46.50
15.75	35	50.75
4.75	35	39.75
3.25	35	38.25
5.75	35	40.75
22.50	35	57.50
9.00	35	44.00
22.50	35	57.50
5.50	35	40.50
24.50	35	59.50
28.50	35	63.50
56.25	35	91.25
50.00	35	85.00
11.50	35	46.50
3.00	35	38.00
35.25	35	70.25
12.00	35	47.00
21.50	35	56.50
45.00	35	80.00
12.50	35	47.50
11.75	35	46.75
12.00	35	47.00
39.00	35	74.00
25	35	60.00
25	35	60.00
27.00	35	62.00
24.75	35	59.75
23.25	35	58.25
3.50	35	38.50
20.00	35	55.00
8.50	35	43.50
5.00	35	40.00
25.50	35	60.50
52.50	35	87.50
2.25	35	37.25
19.00	35	54.00
52.00	35	87.00
16.00	35	51.00
39.00	35	74.00
35.00	35	70.00
55.00	35	90.00
8.50	35	43.50
22.00	35	57.00
5.50	35	40.50
24.75	35	59.75
50.00	35	85.00
35.00	35	70.00
42.00	35	77.00
52.50	35	87.50
19.50	35	54.50
14.00	35	49.00
7.50	35	42.50
37.50	35	72.50
13.00	35	48.00
12.00	35	47.00
22.00	35	57.00
25.00	35	60.00
17.00	35	52.00
17.00	35	52.00
45.00	35	80.00
38.75	35	73.75
65.00	35	100.00
22.00	35	57.00
50.00	35	85.00
34.50	35	69.50
1.00	35	36.00
26.25	35	61.25
65.00	35	100.00
12.50	35	47.50
17.50	35	52.50
19.00	35	54.00
32.25	35	67.25
33.00	35	68.00
24.00	35	59.00
20.00	35	55.00
15.75	35	50.75
50.00	35	85.00
51.00	35	86.00
38.35	35	73.35
22.50	35	57.50
25.50	35	60.50
33.75	35	68.75
34.10	35	69.10
15.00	35	50.00
7.00	35	42.00
22.50	35	57.50
35.25	35	70.25
25.50	35	60.50
5.75	35	40.75
6.10	35	41.10
25.00	35	60.00
65.00	35	100.00
55.00	35	90.00
11.50	35	46.50
11.85	35	46.85
26.00	35	61.00
9.50	35	44.50
5.50	35	40.50
21.00	35	56.00
34.00	35	69.00
12.00	35	50.00
13.50	35	48.50
18.75	35	53.75
26.25	35	61.25
8.75	35	43.75
21.50	35	56.50
1.00	35	36.00
33.75	35	68.75
27.75	35	62.75
32.25	35	67.25
6.50	35	41.50
24.50	35	59.50
26.00	35	61.00
34.50	35	69.50
24.00	35	59.00
27.00	35	62.00
22.50	35	57.50
9.50	35	44.50
25.50	35	60.50
24.00	35	59.00
36.25	35	71.25
65.00	35	100.00
5.00	35	40.00
18.50	35	53.50
60.00	35	95.00
35.25	35	70.25
31.00	35	66.00
21.00	35	56.00
52.00	35	87.00
33.75	35	68.75
25.50	35	60.50
12.00	35	47.00
9.00	35	44.00
21.50	35	56.50
15.00	35	50.00
5.50	35	40.50
28.75	35	63.75
36.00	35	71.00
45.00	35	80.00
33.00	35	68.00
31.50	35	66.50
14.00	35	49.00
11.00	35	46.00
12.50	35	47.50
5.50	35	40.50
28.75	35	63.75
15.00	35	50.00
52.00	35	87.00
47.00	35	82.00
18.00	35	53.00
57.75	35	92.75
7.75	35	42.75
26.00	35	61.00
19.00	35	54.00
49.00	35	84.00
57.75	35	92.75
30.00	35	65.00
9.50	35	44.50
12.00	35	47.00
19.00	35	54.00

GRAND FORKS MINING DIVISION.		Unpaid taxes.	Expenses of adv.	Total
Name of person.	Description of claim.	Lot		
Holm, J. et al.	American Eagle	722	44.00	44.00
Mullen, J. J. et al.	Ammie	1247	22.00	22.00
Leckie, R. G. Edwards	Bell	1650	19.50	19.50
Levalley, Eli et al.	Beach	1044	32.25	32.25
Porter, W. J.	Beaver	1487	15.50	15.50
McKenzie, A.	Bismarck	1366	26.00	26.00
Matheson, C.	Blue Bird	1363	20.50	20.50
Boneta Gold Mining Co.	Boneta	716	25.50	25.50
Farrell, J. J.	Buttercup	1480	19.00	19.00
Taylor, J. M. et al.	California	2222	21.00	21.00
Lasley, S. Thornton	Christina	1250	14.00	14.00
Curtis, Smith et al.	Corydon	971	21.00	21.00
Gold Coin Mining Co., Ltd.	Coin	956	52.00	52.00
Covert, Wm. H.	Crown	2015	13.00	13.00
Mammoth & Diamond Hitch Con. G. M. Co., Ltd., N. P. L.	Diamond Hitch	1684	23.00	23.00
Earthquake Con. G. M. Co., Ltd.	Earthquake	1339	12.00	12.00
Curtis, Smith et al.	Elmore	972	17.50	17.50
Richter, F.	Eagle	877	10.50	10.50
Brown, R. A.	Fantaine	1477	10.50	10.50
Porter, W. J. et al.	Girl of the Period	1488	9.75	9.75
Random & Golden Crown Mining Co.	Golden Crown	600	13.00	13.00
Gold Dollar Mines, Ltd.	Gold Drop	1762	9.60	9.60
Van Ness, C. (estate) et al.	Grey Eagle	720	43.00	43.00
Cameron, Donald A. (trustee)	Homestake	1690	7.50	7.50
Rathmullen Con. M. & D. Co., Ltd.	Ione	1506	36.00	36.00
John Bull Mines, Ltd.	John Bull	2015	9.25	9.25
Jarrell, Boyd et al.	J. S. Fraction	1875	5.00	5.00
O'Tool, James M.	Livingston	1563	22.00	22.00
McGuire, Hugh et al.	Little Babe	964	22.25	22.25
John Bull Mines, Ltd.	Marinette	2052	13.00	13.00
McMullen, J. J. et al.	Mammie	915	7.50	7.50
Mammoth & Diamond Hitch Con. G. M. Co., Ltd., N. P. L.	Mammoth	1683	10.00	10.00
Wallis, C. S. et al.	Mecklenberg	1045	12.50	12.50
Wallis, C. S. et al.	Mecklenberg Fraction	1046	2.75	2.75
Tranweiser, A. et al.	Minnie	1096	39.00	39.00
McGuire, Hugh	Monte Carlo	1365	49.00	49.00
Matheson, C.	Nevada	1365	35.75	35.75
Earthquake Con. G. M. Co., Ltd.	New Last Chance	1341	11.75	11.75
McKenzie, Alex.	No. 1	1362	28.25	28.25
Van Ness, C. (estate) et al.	Palmetto	1363	9.75	9.75
Earthquake Con. G. M. Co., Ltd.	Philip Sheridan	1340	8.25	8.25
Van Ness, Isaac	Rattler	792	23.50	23.50
McGuire, Frank	Richmond	2232	12.25	12.25
Van Ness, C. (estate) et al.	Rockland	1493	8.50	8.50
Brown, R. A.	Shickhook	924	23.00	23.00
Ross, Hector	Standard No. 2	1364	13.00	13.00
Latta, Wm. Henry	Standard No. 2	1780	13.00	13.00
Henderson, John E.	Thirty-seven	1335	39.00	39.00
Henderson, John E.	Victor	1336	39.00	39.00
Brown, R. A.	Volcano	1476	26.00	26.00
Boundary Republic Mines, Ltd.	Yankee Boy	1559	26.00	26.00
Boundary Republic Mines, Ltd.	Yankee Girl	1558	26.00	26.00

KETTLE RIVER MINING DIVISION.		Unpaid taxes.	Expenses of adv.	Total
Name of person.	Description of claim.	Lot		
Sailor Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	Alice Fraction	1651	5.00	5.00
Oliver, W. T.	Ananda	1921	20.50	20.50
Leaher, Beaumont	Assayer	921	19.00	19.00
Oliver, F. H. et al.	Bee	886	37.75	37.75
Rayes, Robert J.	Big Eddy	1030	40.00	40.00
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	Big Ledge	826	39.00	39.00
Silver Queen Mining Co., Ltd.	Black Bear Fraction	2582	18.50	18.50
Johnson, S. M.	Boston	1645	22.50	22.50
Boundary Falls Mining Co., Ltd.	Boundary Falls	889	51.00	51.00
Garland, Mary et al.	Butte City	390	36.00	36.00
Oliver, F. H. et al.	Capital Prize	924	37.00	37.00
Moran, J. et al.	Chancellor	1235	12.00	12.00
Wickwire, E. T. et al.	Clipper Fraction	1102	5.00	5.00
Montreal & Boston Copper Co.	C. O. D.	928	13.50	13.50
Oliver, W. T.	Columbia	1933	20.50	20.50
Greenwood Crescent Co.	Crescent	1711	14.00	14.00
Montreal & Boston Copper Co.	Crown Silver	789	4.75	4.75
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	C. S. & H.	833	30.75	30.75
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	D. A.	597	16.00	16.00
Wood, Robert	Dark Horse	1890	10.00	10.00
Hallett, I. H. et al.	Dudley	1830	10.00	10.00
Garland, Mary et al.	Dundee	601	52.50	52.50
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	E. C. B.	827	39.00	39.00
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	Falcon	1640	26.00	26.00
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	Fred D.	830	37.50	37.50
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	G. A. R.	822	39.00	39.00
Garland, Mary	Gem	895	39.00	39.00
Drucker, Adolph	Gold Bug	899	47.00	47.00
Gold Drop Mining Co., Ltd.	Gold Drop	924	12.00	12.00
Gold Drop Mining Co., Ltd.	Gold Drop Fraction	1252	3.50	3.50
Greenough, Thomas L. et al.	Great Hopes	602	68.00	68.00
Western Copper Co., Ltd.	Grey Hound	1014	52.00	52.00
Garland, Mary et al.	Greenwood	897	5.00	5.00
Boundary Helen G. M. Co., Ltd.	Helen	691	37.50	37.50
Drucker, Adolph	Hidden Treasure	896	11.00	11.00
Republic Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Hidden Treasure	1019	52.00	52.00
McMynn, W. G. et al.	Iron Pyrites	1330	39.00	39.00
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	J. A. C.	823	39.00	39.00
Dillier, Otto	Johannesburg	2072	9.00	9.00
Oliver, W. T.	Kootenay	1932	26.00	26.00
Law, W. M. et al.	Ladoga	917	36.75	36.75
Cameron, Donald A., et al.	Lakeside Fraction	1023	17.25	17.25
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	Last Chance	763	47.00	47.00
Republic Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Last Chance	844	51.25	51.25
Hamilton, E. W.	Mammoth	1851	57.50	57.50
Garland, Mary	Mamont	879	7.00	7.00
Porter, W. J.	Maple Leaf	1484	10.75	10.75
McMahon, M. H.	Mayfield Fraction	2070	15.50	15.50
McMynn, W. G. et al.	Meadow Lark	1712	25.50	25.50
Rumberger, G. W. et al.	Moscow	1694	10.00	10.00
Wickwire, E. T. et al.	Mountain View	1100	15.00	15.00
McArthur, J. B. et al.	New York	1843	12.00	12.00
Wickwire, E. T. et al.	Nightingale	1101	16.00	16.00
Republic Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Nonsuch	1329	17.00	17.00
The Gold Rock Mining Co., Ltd.	Nugget	1257	11.75	11.75
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	O. B.	828	36.75	36.75
King Mining Co., Ltd.	Oro Denoro	892	65.00	65.00
The Gold Rock Mining Co., Ltd.	Phillipsburg Fraction	1842	5.00	5.00
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	P. H.	829	38.25	38.25
Prospective	Pioneer	1637	26.00	26.00
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	Rattler	825	30.75	30.75
Garland, Mary et al.	Republic	1285	28.25	28.25
Roberts, E. J.	Republic	426	26.00	26.00
Macfarland, J. H. et al.	Revenue	1636	26.00	26.00
Sailor Boy Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	Rover Fraction	769	8.00	8.00
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	S. F. Fraction	832	10.00	10.00
Boundary Creek M. & M. Co., Ltd.	S. H. B.	831	33.00	33.00
Nelson, J. W. et al.				

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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THE C. P. R. AND THE SMELTERS.

Everybody at all conversant with the subject knows that Rossland ores can be treated more economically at Trail than at Northport. The management of the Trail smelter makes no secret of its ability to cut the figures quoted by the Northport people. Why, then, does more than half of the output of the mines of this camp go out of the country?

The reason lies in the difference between the policies of the two railways that run into Rossland. The Great Northern has a haul of about seventeen miles from Rossland to Northport, while the distance to Trail over the C. P. R. is only thirteen miles. The Great Northern has no vested interest in the Northport works, whereas the C. P. R. owns the Trail smelter. Yet, because of its greater enterprise and willingness to take less profit, the American road and smelter get most of the business.

The Great Northern is putting Morrissey coal into Spokane, a distance of 300 miles, for \$1.75 per ton. The C. P. R. is charging \$2 per ton for hauling the same coal to Nelson, a distance of 150 miles. The same ratio is maintained in the C. P. R. haul of smelter fuel to Trail and Great Northern to Northport.

If the C. P. R. really wants to help the mining industry of the Rossland camp, it could easily beat the lowest possible Northport freight and treatment rate on Rossland ores, because of the advantages it possesses in the shorter haul for both ore and coke. We do not hesitate to say that the C. P. R. could quote fully \$1.00 per ton less on its present freight and treatment rate and then make as much money or more than is now earned by both the Great Northern and the Northport smelter.

If this were done, it is only reasonable to expect that the Northport smelter, a foreign institution, would have to go out of business, and this country would gain what Northport lost. The fact that the Northport smelter is owned by the Le Roi Mining company does not enter into the question if the C. P. R. would treat ores at Trail for less cost than they can be handled for elsewhere.

But this would not be the only benefit derivable from a change of heart by the C. P. R. With a smelter rate at Trail of say \$2.50 per ton, Rossland and Trail would more than double their present population. A tremendous impetus would be given to mining in this camp, and great prosperity would follow as a natural consequence. And it is a certainty that the C. P. R. would, in the long run, benefit more than anybody else.

THE B. C. MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

British Columbia is in a condition closely resembling the state of affairs in mining circles in California prior to the organization of the California Miners' Association. When, in November, 1891, a few pretty well discouraged miners met at Auburn, Placer county, to consider some plan by which to call the attention of the people of California to the condition of their industry, and appeal to them for assistance in its rehabilitation, it was with a sort of "last hope" spirit. They had been, so to speak, the "under dog" for years. The government, the state, the counties, the courts, the people and the press had been against them and the further prosecution of their work. Their mines had been forcibly closed, and the ditches, reservoirs, pipe-lines and plants were as useless as the gravel

claims; worse than valueless, and idle like the men themselves. Millions of dollars were tied up in investments, and hundreds of millions locked in the untouched deep gravels throughout the hydraulic-mining counties. With vigorous, active and wealthy antagonists, held high in public favor, it seemed, and was, a gigantic task to attempt a partial reversal of conditions or even gain the ear of those who might render assistance to the impoverished miners of the mountains.

They had enemies even among themselves—men who were surreptitiously conducting operations which were under the ban of the law, and thus still further aggravating to renewed opposition those who felt their rights were being infringed. Those miners of Auburn were only a few of that numerous band who had been fighting their cause for years, with antagonism on all sides, finally to meet disaster and apparently permanent defeat in the courts. Every suggestion of an attempt at renewal of operations was met with a howl of opposition. But these miners at Auburn builded better than they knew. They were destined to set the corner stone and to lay the foundation of an institution which not only threw its protecting arms over them, but over those engaged in all branches of the mining industry. It was destined to bring within its lines so vast a number of earnest men of kindred pursuits that their requests demanded attention and could not be ignored by people, State or Nation. The merchant, the manufacturer, the lawyer and the statesman gave their moral, professional and financial aid, to again put upon a proper basis the industry which had caused the settlement of the golden state of California, and had built it up to its proud position among its sister states.

From the very moment that the California Miners' Association first met and commenced its deliberations began also a change of sentiment on the part of the people and the press. It was seen that the convention was a conservative body asking but for justice—the legal authority to work their properties only where this could be done without injury to any other interests. The means of doing this were pointed out, and the people and the press lent their assistance. All the public bodies of California and other cities of the state officially endorsed the miners' plans, and the legislature adopted a memorial to congress which induced that body to lend a willing ear. Prior to 1891 the mining industry of California was, if anything, in a worse condition of affairs than is the case today in this Province, but, as in our case, there was nothing in the nature of impediments to its prosperity that could not be righted by remedial legislation. It is also a significant fact that the California association grew to be of more than state importance; it made its influence felt in Federal legislation with most gratifying results. What the miners of California have accomplished can be attained in British Columbia, and as the benefits derived by our neighbors to the south were so great, it is the duty of everybody in this, as in all other, mining districts of the Province, to lend their hearty support to the proposed British Columbia Miners' Association.

KOOTENAY AND ALBERTA COKE. A Frenchman by the name of Fleutot, who is operating some coal areas near Frank, Alberta, has informed a Nelson paper that he is going into the coke producing business. He has let a contract for the installation of 50 ovens, but does not venture an opinion as to when he will jump into the breach and attempt to relieve the present stringency in the local coke market. There is a well defined impression among those conversant with the character of coal in the neighborhood of Frank, that the article will not make good coke. We are informed by Mr. Fleutot that he will, nevertheless, erect 50 ovens. These ovens are not to be of the ordinary beehive pattern, as are used at Michel, Fernie and other up-to-date collieries on this continent. They are a Belgian idea and are capable, so Mr. Fleutot says, of converting coal into coke in 24 hours, instead of 72 as with the beehive oven.

We fear that Mr. Fleutot is the same gentleman who did remarkable things in connection with the May and Jennie and Joker mines. We also fear that Mr. Fleutot is not to be our saviour in the matter of adequate coke supply in the near future. What the mines and smelters of the Kootenays require is Kootenay fuel. It is near at hand and of the right kind. Supposing that coke can be produced at Frank, it is nevertheless the duty of the British Columbia government to see to it that British Columbia coal has the first call. If the government will do its duty and immediately open the East Kootenay coal "reserve," the Crow's Nest coal monopoly and Mr. Fleutot will cause no great concern in this district.

SUPPORT THE ASSOCIATION.

In order that the B. C. Miners' Association may accomplish the great good that it has started out to do, every man who depends upon the mining industry

for support should become a member of the organization. Every man who deals with mining sections should join with the association and give it his influence and support. Every farmer adjacent to the mines should join it. The business men of the coast towns have already signified their willingness to be liberal contributors, both in money and in influence, to the association, taking the view that what benefits one section, benefits the whole Province. Let others who are more directly interested follow their example and the demands of the mining industry will more rapidly be accorded by both the Provincial and Dominion governments. In union there is strength. Numbers carry weight. The association needs large membership. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. We stand in desperate need of some organization that will make the protection and fostering of the mining industry its special business. Let Rossland, then, rise to the occasion and set an example to the other mining towns. When Mr. Hobson arrives here—as he will within the next few days—he should be accorded the united and hearty support of the entire community.

B. C. PLATINUM.

The fact that platinum has been discovered richly deposited in the Burat Basin near Rossland and in the Similkameen placers, opens up vistas of great possibilities for platinum mining in British Columbia. At the present time the platinum mined on this continent comes chiefly from the gold placer deposits of Trinity and Shasta counties, California. In 1901 the total production in the United States amounted to 1,408 ounces, valued at \$27,526, or a little under \$20 per ounce. The U. S. imports of platinum during the same period had a value of \$1,695,595. The world's total production averages about 165,000 ounces, and Russia supplies about 150,000 out of this total. Platinum has been discovered recently in the copper ores of the Rambler mine, near Encampment, Wyoming. It occurs there in the form of sperrylite, the arsenide of platinum, and is associated with covellite, the monosulphide of copper. Chromite is another mineral which is likely to carry platinum in association. The platinum of the placer mines of California is always accompanied by osmium, a rare metal for which a use has lately been found in the manufacture of the Auer incandescent light. This will render the platinum mining industry more profitable. The platinum deposits of British Columbia are exceptionally high grade, equalling the values found in the famous Ural mines in Russia, but, unfortunately they are only in the primary stage of development. There is, however, good reason for the hope that the platinum mining of this Province will soon become an established and profitable industry.

VILE INNUENDOS.

The big corporations with axes to grind at the expense of the public, are not meeting with much success in their efforts to down The Miner in its fight against the fuel monopoly, the extortionate transportation charges of the railways and the refusal of the C. P. R. to foster the British Columbia mining industry. Through the columns of their miserable subsidized press they have raised the cry that The Miner is controlled by the War Eagle and Centre Star companies. This is a deliberate falsehood, and the public know it from statements of both the old Rossland Miner P. & P. company and the present management. We suppose that the monopolists hope to crush the present management by these vile slanders, and so put him out of business. They may safely count on having a hard time doing this. Rossland and the Kootenays have been under the heel of the corporations long enough. Between the indifference of the Provincial government and the greed and selfishness of the railways this magnificent district has been brought to the verge of ruin. On all sides properties of great richness and known merit are idle because of the selfishness or indifference of the railway companies, particularly the C. P. R., and business men who have staked their all have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. A bully is always a coward, and there never was a more cowardly outfit than the C. P. R. The Miner is not afraid of the C. P. R., or any one else, for it believes that it is doing the right thing by the camp and the district, and feels that it has the hearty support of the general public. The advertising columns and the subscription list are the best criterions as to the popularity of a newspaper. The Miner's subscription list is growing with most gratifying rapidity and the advertising columns speak for themselves. The Miner will continue its efforts to right the many wrongs that afflict this district in spite of all slander and cowardly attempts to make it desist.

MR. ALDRIDGE AND THE SMELTERS.

It does not require a Sherlock Holmes or the trained eye of journalism to discover the source of inspiration of the leading editorial in the last issue of the Trail Creek News. It is plainly evident that Walter H. Aldridge, the manager of the Trail smelter, is responsible for the article in question. But before going further, it would probably be best to reproduce the editorial in full, and we will leave it to the public to say if Mr. Aldridge's effort is not only irrelevant and incoherent, but a painfully crude attempt to evade the issue by which he has been squarely faced by recent statements of The Miner agent the local smelting problem. The article follows:

"The Rossland Miner has lately spent a great deal of space in asking the public to believe that the Northport smelter was a Canadian institution, because, located a few miles south of the boundary line, it made a specialty of treating Canadian ores, thus giving to the United States from two thirds to three-quarters of the disbursements made in connection with the operations of the Le Roi properties. The Miner has been advancing the argument as a reason why Northport should receive preferential treatment from the Crow's Nest Coal company just the same as the Granby smelter, the Greenwood smelter, the Pyritic smelter at Anaconda, and the Trail smelter. We now wish to congratulate the Rossland Miner on its admitting, editorially, that the Northport smelter is a 'foreign institution,' in which sentiment the people of Trail will agree.

The News is not in a position to confirm The Miner's statements regarding the advantages Trail may have over Northport as a smelting point, but if The Miner's statements are correct it does not speak well for the former owner of the paper, Mr. F. Aug. Heinze, who permitted, in fact forced, the construction of the works at Northport, and is responsible for the famous contract between the Le Roi smelter, the Le Roi mine and the Great Northern railway, by which many hundred thousand tons have been treated in the United States, which could have been treated cheaper in Canada.

If the editor of The Miner will recall the time of his former editorship, at which time Mr. Heinze was the owner of The Miner, the Trail smelter and the Columbia & Western railway, he will find that the Canadian Pacific railway was no nearer Rossland than East Robson, and therefore can hardly be held responsible for the misdoings of Mr. Race's former superior, Mr. F. Aug. Heinze.

The Miner has never set up the contention that the Northport smelter is a Canadian institution. How could it be so when it is established south of the international boundary? The fact remains, however, that it is operated chiefly for the treatment of ores mined in Rossland. But just so long as the Trail smelter, which is a C. P. R. institution, refuses to give the Rossland mines a lower charge for smelting than can be obtained at Northport, it is vitally necessary for the prosperity of this camp that the Northport works be used by Rossland mines. This is the reason why 'The Miner has been advancing the argument that Northport should receive coke from the Crow's Nest Coal company just the same as the Granby smelter, the Greenwood smelter, the Pyritic smelter at Anaconda, and the Trail smelter.' The trouble lies in the fact that the Northport smelter is a 'foreign institution' and that the C. P. R. can well afford to put it out of business by quoting lower rates than could ever be obtained at Northport.

The 'Editor' of the News declares that he is 'not in a position to confirm The Miner's statements relating to the advantages Trail may have over Northport as a smelting point.' This is the veriest bancombe. The manager of the Trail smelter knows very well that the C. P. R., with its railways to Rossland and the Crow's Nest collieries and operating its own smelter at Trail, can well afford to treat Rossland ores on a \$2.50 freight and treatment rate. If Mr. Aldridge cares to deny this, The Miner can get its contention fully substantiated by any competent smelter man in the Kootenays.

Mr. Aldridge attempts, but utterly fails, to prove that the editor of The Miner is inconsistent in his present attitude regarding the smelting question. We defy Mr. Aldridge, or any one else, to show that the present editor of The Miner has ever advocated anything that is or was opposed to the fostering and promotion of British Columbia smelting. Before coming to Rossland, he was the first to oppose the construction of the Northport smelter, and even went so far as to urge the imposition of an export duty on Canadian gold-copper ores, in the hope that the plant would then be built in British Columbia. Mr. Aldridge also has a lot to say about F. Aug. Heinze. When the present manager of the Trail smelter has done a small fraction of the good that Mr. Heinze accomplished for Rossland and the Kootenays, his remarks in this connection might be tolerated, but as it is, we only treat his reference to Mr. Heinze with silent contempt. Meanwhile he has a much better opportunity than Mr. Heinze had to advance the prosperity of Rossland and Trail.

A. R. Shewan, representing a liquor house of Montreal, is in the city.

THE NORTH BELT.

The miners of the camp are just beginning to understand the peculiarities of the mineral zone from which the values are being extracted. This knowledge is the child of experience and close observation on the part of those who are engaged in mining and who, by reason of their occupation, keep closer in touch with the varied mining problems before them than others. It is the product of men who observe by day and take their observations home with them and ponder over and bring out deductions from them. One of the most notable of these practical mining men declared the other day that if he were given money enough he would follow the ore vein in the Le Roi without losing it from that mine to the Columbia river. There would be, he says, a number of faults encountered in going this distance, but he is morally certain that the zone extends over the distance named. If the individual who makes this assertion were a braggart or a ro-mancer, or a man given to making idle and vainglorious assertions, his statement would have no value, but he is a cool, quiet man, who is noted for his modesty, his excellent judgment and his conservatism.

If these deductions are true, and they are easily within the range of probabilities, then the mineral zone, which is now known as the north belt, is much more extensive than it has hitherto been presumed to be. It is now known that it extends a distance of about two miles, but if the zone continues to the Columbia river, considerably over two miles would be added to the productive belt, for it is more than two miles, as the crow flies, from the Columbia-Kootenay to the nearest point on the Columbia river.

It is hoped that the gentleman in question is not a false prophet and that the zone mineralized with pay ore does extend between the points mentioned. If that is the case the output in time will be something so large as to be almost beyond calculation. It will make Rossland not only a Butte, but something larger—a Johannesburg.

A look at the map shows that there is some unstacked ground near the Columbia river, and if the gentleman will only tell the general direction in which he would go, in case he started to follow the lead through so many miles of country, there are several individuals in the camp who would like to stake a claim or two. They would like to get in on the ground floor, as it were, on this proposition, as it seems to be one of more than ordinary size and importance.

FREIGHT RATES.

In a recent issue the Toronto Telegram alleges that "freight tariffs for the benefit of Canadian railways put ten burdens on the settler for every burden which is imposed by customs tariffs for the benefit of Canadian industry." The ratio between the two classes of burdens by the settler may or may not be that stated by the Telegram; the data on which to base an accurate judgment in that regard are not easily found. But there can be no doubt as to the freight rates imposing an exceedingly grievous weight on the settler's shoulders, and the people of our own province have as much cause of complaint as those of the Northwest—perhaps more. When the fact is remembered that the railways were largely subsidized with public money and lands, the unfairness of the average rate of tolls appears all the greater. Rates are actually maintained at such a point as will secure a dividend on this public property invested in the roads—for the benefit of the owners, not the public. Seemingly there is no means of preventing this evident injustice being done. Then, as the Telegram points out, the companies are allowed the privilege of bonding and stocking their lines to an absurd extent, with the object of escaping rate revision. Thus they are able to put in force their favorite maxim that the rate of tolls should be "all the traffic will bear." As a matter of fact, traffic has been actually killed in substantial measure by the rates imposed in this province. Some improvements have been made, but there is yet necessity for a heavy reduction in nearly all rates. Greater progress of the country and development of its resources would result, from which the railways would surely gain compensation.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Dispatches from Washington recently have indicated that the senate will throw out the Alaska boundary treaty if it is submitted to that body for ratification. The explanation given is that the senators from the Pacific coast do not want any arbitration, on the plea that "there is nothing to arbitrate," and that their view will prevail with the senate. It is to be hoped that there will be found senators enough with a regard for the national reputation to falsify the prediction. There could be nothing more dishonest than the assertion that there "is nothing to arbitrate" in connection with this boundary question, and the northwestern senators who make use of it are guilty of deliberate falsehood. The terms of the treaty of 1825 are so obscure on several points that

elucidation is necessary before the boundary can be fixed. At the start that treaty lays down the provision that "Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island . . . the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent, where it strikes the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude." There is no Portland channel marked on present-day maps, but there is a "Portland canal," which the United States authorities have insisted upon as the channel indicated in the treaty. The unlikelihood of this contention was shown by Joseph Hunter, M. P. P., at the time when he was commissioned to ascertain where the boundary line should cross the Stikine river. Mr. Hunter then addressed the following note to the surveyor-general of Canada, dated in 1877, and the other day he gave a copy to the Colonist for publication:

Sir.—With reference to the copy (marked C) of articles 3 and 4 of the convention between Russia and Great Britain respecting the Alaska boundary line, appended to my instructions, I beg leave to respectfully point out, that the said copy materially differs from the versions of the treaty to which I have had access in the works of MacCulloch and Stikeman. No mention is made whatever by these authorities of Portland channel, which appears in my copy. The discrepancy is very material, as Portland channel is laid down on the copy of the American chart (marked E), sent by you to me, as an inlet or arm of the sea, the mouth of which lies due east from the "Southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island."

By reference to the copy of the chart above referred to, it will be seen that it is impossible to run a line north from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, which would strike Portland channel. Such a north line as that described by the convention would pass along Clarence channel, would include Revilla Gigedo island, and would strike the continent far to the westward of Portland channel.

Although having, probably, no immediate bearing upon the mission with which I am charged, I have taken the liberty of drawing your attention to a discrepancy which might lead to serious complications in the future.

There is surely "something to arbitrate" at the very outset of the treaty's description of the boundary, when the treaty says the line should run north and our neighbors insist that it should run east. The treaty also specifies that the whole of Prince of Wales island shall belong to Russia, which is a most nonsensical provision if the United States interpretation is the correct one. There are other obscure points to be cleared up before the boundary line intended by the negotiators can be fixed, and if the work is not to be done by some such commission as the lately concluded treaty provides for, how is it to be done? The northwestern senators and the people for whom they speak simply say: "The territory is in our possession and we mean to keep it, regardless of right or wrong." That is the argument of the pirate and the highwayman, which these people seem to think they can have enforced by the senate.

THE SUBSIDY POLICY.

Fresh evidence is to be found every day of the untruthfulness of the assertion that the east js so wedded to the railway policy hitherto followed that it is useless for the west to condemn the granting of government "aid" and excessive capitalization powers to railway corporations. Evidence of the present attitude of eastern public opinion is to be found in the hedging of the Toronto Globe, and a frank statement appears in a Toronto weekly which says:

Public opinion, in the matter of subsidies, has now so grown in strength that it deserves the name. This is something so new in Canada that the minister can find absolutely no precedent by which to guide his course. Heretofore whenever a group of capitalists decided that the time was ripe for the exploiting of the country they boldly made their absurd demands, without fear of causing the government any inconvenience in the granting of them, for the government had no public opinion to satisfy. But now, for the first time, in the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, we find a government face to face with an alert ward, under whose eyes it must perform its duty as trustee in a proper and business-like manner.

We Canadians have at last awakened to the fact that we have been robbed by corporations with impunity. We will have it no more. We have discovered, after years of guileless infamy, that if anyone desires to run stage-coaches or other vehicles on which we pay our fare, there is no possible reason why we should build the coaches, roads and hostelries, then transfer them to the transportation company, and pay our fares besides.

Our gullibility in the past must be attributed to our youthful ignorance. We believe that we have now outgrown our swaddling clothes and have cut our eye teeth.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The house adopted the conference report on the department of commerce bill by a vote of 281 to 10. One Republican and nine Democrats voted against this action.

MINERAL

Premier Price Board of Trade Subj

Alleged That criminaite Rossl

(From Thursd Hon. Colonel Prid minister of mines, Rossland board of administration of mineral tax will it not bear heat properties, as is the ing circumstances. Colonel Prior's effect was read the board last night ence to the tax was several occasions I. Ioly that I am oppo cent tax as now ca bears unfairly on soe that I am determin same altered." Th was received with a The board meeting ed, and indications, that the present ye prosperous for the past two at lea meeting of the boar March 4.

A communication. John P. Barkdoll, a land Typographical edging the letter fro the board relative two members of the Union join the board, stated that it would introduce the boe next regular meeting that he believed the be adopted.

A roset was hande adian Pacific. John rected the attention o fact that the Cana practicing what he discrimination again connection with pe Travelers for the B coast or other point son were not kept granted free transpo and return for the privilege was granted might desire to con for the night, but on full return fare wa Clute stated that h been drawn to the g tion a few days since it was time the boe have Rossland place with Nelson in this not to be expecte would secure quite a as Nelson, which wa Canadian Pacific's o complaint might be particular. The diso son to Rossland wa as from Robson to N from Robson arriv about the same time was really no excuse nation that was beti tually.

J. B. Johnson brou tion of alleged indl coach service betwe Rossland, and the t made the subject of a will be forwarded fo cials praying for red

MILITIA MA

Rangers Waiting for Drilling.

Little is doing at among the members of Rocky Mountain Ran other matters will not the snow has entirel the ground, although d been kept up continu mory building, long promised, been o past year. Lack of has worked a great h members of the local

During the past fa in regard to the const mory were reopened received are of such members of the compa son to hope that the erected and in use by office building is accu sent to W. A. Gallihie swers were decided expects to bring the first opportunity at little doubt that the Rocky Mountain Ran will be accorded ever son is the feeling tha get their armory, th local contractors have the ground where the erected.

If the armory ha would have served a the members of the gether. Drilling cou up continuously and as it stands no been done for although a number of the company have dro tically none have com

Doek's Cotton is essentially 10,000 Ladies. Safe your druggist for. Take no other, as box No. 2, 10 degrees at 1 or 2, mailed on receipt. The Doek's Cotton is sold at responsible Druggists in No. 1 and No. 2 is a Spokane Area, and

Fraternal News

The growth of the Rossland fraternal organizations during the past year has been good, although not up to the record of the lodges of three years ago. Every lodge has doubled almost in point of membership, while others have done still better. The growth of the lodges in this city is explained by the fact that there is so little of interest and so few places of amusement to go to that the citizens have naturally taken to lodges. The societies are doing all in their power to make things as interesting for members as possible. Each lodge gives a dance, a banquet or a smoker at some time during the year. This year the different societies are planning to give entertainments on a scale never before attempted.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The local branch of the Knights of Pythias held a meeting last Friday night at their hall on Queen street. The meeting was a noteworthy one. A large number of the members of the Trail lodge, headed by Noble Binns, past grand chancellor, were in attendance as visitors. After the regular routine work of the lodge had been disposed of the members adjourned to the banquet room, where a splendid spread was served under the auspices of the Rathbone Sisters. Covers were laid for seventy-five members. Proctor Joiner officiated as chairman at the banquet. During the course of the evening speeches were made on various topics by ex-Mayor John S. Clute, Roscoe R. Leslie, A. G. Creelman and Chancellor Commander J. C. Murphy. Noble Binns, past grand chancellor of the Trail lodge, made a most interesting speech on the order, as did several other members of the Trail lodge.

FOR BURNT BASIN. Provincial Supervisor Expected in Connection with Proposed Road. H. C. Killen, provincial supervisor of roads, trails and bridges, is expected to arrive in this district almost daily, to go into the matters relating to his department for the Rossland district. One of the subjects to be taken up with him arises in connection with the necessity for a wagon road into the Burnt Basin country if that district's growth is to be expedited and several promising mines developed in the comparatively near future. The contact mines are practically the only properties now working in Burnt Basin, but one of the reasons for this is that it is next to impossible to get in supplies under existing conditions and the smaller operators cannot afford to put in a sufficiently large stock of provisions to last through the winter.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—The members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows held their regular weekly meeting last Monday night. Among the matters brought before the members was the question of raising money for the Odd Fellows' home fund. The order in other Canadian provinces has homes built or in the course of construction, and efforts are now being made to erect a home in this province for old Odd Fellows. If the home is built it will probably be constructed in either the Nicola district or the Okanagan country.

THE WOODMEN OF THE WORLD. The Woodmen of the World held a meeting last Wednesday night at their hall on Columbia avenue. The meeting was largely attended.

THE LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.—The Ladies of the Maccabees are doing excellent work. Interest in this order among the ladies of the city has grown greatly during the past year, until now it has the largest membership of any of the lady societies.

THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE.—The Sons of St. George met last Friday night at the library room above the fire hall. The order of reading more lights to the room was brought up along with other matters pertaining to the library.

NEWFOUNDLAND STORMS. Three Persons Have Perished in a Blizzard Now Raging.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 9.—The British bark Cordelia, Captain Taylor, arrived here this morning after being 77 days out from Glasgow. The bark had been given up for lost. She met with tempestuous weather, had decks swept and suffered general damage.

A blizzard has been raging for the past two days. Three persons have perished. The whole traffic in this section is suspended.

BRAZIL AND BOLIVIA. An Agreement Reached in Regard to Disputed Territory.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 9.—The temporary settlement of the dispute between Brazil and Bolivia regarding Acre territory provides in addition to the occupation and administration of the territory by Brazil pending a definite settlement, the abolition of the recently enacted prohibitive transit duties on the River Amazon. The international court of arbitration at The Hague is to render the final decision regarding the matter in dispute.

RICH CALUMET AND HECLA. BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—A dividend of \$5 a share was declared by the Calumet and Hecla directors. It is the third payment of that amount for the fiscal year beginning May last.

PARCEL POST DELAYS. LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Anglo-American parcel post is coming in for severe criticism. The Times is printing letters from prominent business men giving details of serious and provoking delays in the delivery of parcels sent from here to New York. From which the moral is drawn that American business men "are not superior to the British, as commonly stated."

THE B. C. GAZETTE.

Proclamations From the Last Issue Received From Victoria.

The following are new proclamations from the last issue of the British Columbia Gazette to hand:

The time for the inspection of nursery stock from those countries to which the "San Jose Scale Act" applies, viz., the United States, Japan and Australia, has been extended one month, viz., from October 15th to April 15th, instead of March 15th.

Certificates of incorporation have been issued to the Abbotsford Lumber Company, Alpha Brand Potted Meat & Fish Company, Balmoral, Limited, Elwood Tin Workers' Gold Mining Company of Lardeau, and the Fernie Manufacturing Company.

Applications for timber licenses have been made by James Lindgate and Annie Lindgate, both having staked two sections each of timber land on Plingston creek, Upper Arrow Lake.

T. E. Enger, H. R. Harriman, T. C. Hartman and R. L. Hartman have applied for coal licenses covering 640 acres each. The land is located near Lumbum lake in the Nicola valley, Okanagan.

The recently elected mayors and aldermen in the municipalities of Rossland, Trail, Delta, Langley, Nelson, Revelstoke and South Vancouver are duly gazetted.

The following private bills will be asked for at the next session of the legislature: Victoria City, private charter for.

Company to construct railway from Fernie to international boundary, to incorporate.

Company for the construction of a railway from New Westminster to Ladner, to incorporate.

Vernon & Nelson Telephone Company, to amend incorporation act.

Kootenay, Central Railway Company, to amend act of incorporation.

British Columbia Northern and Mackenzie Valley Railway Company, to incorporate.

Company to erect telephone and telegraph lines on mainland of B. C., to incorporate.

Company to construct a railway from Adams River to Gold River, Vancouver Island, to incorporate.

Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Company, Limited, to amend incorporation act.

THE KILTIES' BAND.

May Play in Rossland if it Comes to British Columbia.

The members of No. 1 Company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, are trying to arrange a date here during the spring or early summer for the famous 49th Highlanders' band, which is known while on tour as the "Kilties." A band that is going under the name of this famous Canadian regimental band is even now touring the States and may make a trip into the interior of British Columbia.

In case the genuine band does come to this province, it is the intention of Major Barrett and the members of the militia company to try and book them for one night in Rossland.

Some time ago Engle Major Barrett noticed a criticism in an eastern United States paper in regard to the initial appearance in that city of the famous "Kilties," the regimental band belonging to the 49th Highlanders. Thinking that this was the regular band belonging to the regiment, communications were opened with John Slatter, bandmaster of the regiment, and an effort made to have the band play in Rossland.

In answer to the communication, Engle Major Barrett received a letter from Bandmaster Slatter stating that the band touring the United States under the name of the "Kilties" was not the famous "Kilties" band of the 49th Highlanders, but another organization entirely. He stated, however, that in case the members of the band decided to make a western tour of Canada during the coming summer, he would bear Rossland in mind and if a sufficient guarantee was posted, would undoubtedly play here.

If the band is brought here, or the one now touring the States, the concert will be arranged for at the skating rink. The band has established a reputation in the United States second to not even the famous Sousa organization.

THE FACTS FOR COUNCIL

Mine Managers Answer the Boarding House Memorial.

The Situation Explained and Some Figures Quoted.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The first of the responses to the memorial prepared by Mayor Dean and endorsed by the city council were elicited yesterday. John H. Mackenzie, general manager of the Le Roi mine, takes the matter up in a communication to the editor of The Miner, and Charles V. Jenkins, in charge of the accounting and purchasing departments of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, discusses the question from his companies' standpoint. Both statements explain themselves. Mr. Mackenzie's letter is as follows:

Editor Miner:—In a memorial received from the mayor and the city council of Rossland, B. C., addressed to me as manager of the Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, I am requested to discontinue the lodging and boarding of our employees at the mines. In order that the policy of the company which I represent may not be misunderstood by the business men of Rossland, I beg to call attention to the fact that out of 385 men now employed in and around our mines 190 are married, and 195 are single. Out of the total only 42 are boarding at the company's boarding house. This number includes the superintendent, foreman, head sampler and several other men occupying responsible positions whose services may be required by the company at any time during the 24 hours. I would point out to the honorable mayor and the city council that as a matter of protection in case of fire it is necessary to have a few men located near the works. In order to quickly man the fire apparatus, if a fire should break out in the hoisting works at night when the "shift" is underground or on alternate Sundays when work is suspended, and there is no one on duty except the engineers, the whole plant with its expensive machinery would be destroyed before men could reach the works from the city.

In paragraph 5, the memorial states that the boarding house has a great influence as to who shall enter our employments, and insinuates that a preference is given to single men. For the information of the city fathers, I wish to state that in the selection of the men no discrimination is made between married or single, union or non-union, foreign or native-born, and the only requirements necessary, or demanded by the company, are that the men should be able, experienced, and willing to do a good day's work.

Under the circumstances related, I most strongly object to the action of the mayor and city council in placing the Le Roi company and its management in a false position before the public. Very truly yours, JOHN H. MACKENZIE, General Manager, Feb. 7, 1903.

MR. JENKINS INTERVIEWED.

An attempt was made last night to obtain some information from the management of the Centre Star and War Eagle. In the absence of Mr. Kirby, who is in Toronto, Mr. C. V. Jenkins was interviewed. He said that his companies had received Mayor Dean's memorial sent the boarding house question, continuing Mr. Jenkins said: "I do not wish to reply to the mayor's memorial until the return of Mr. Kirby, who, I hope, will be here in a comparatively short time, consequently no communication will be sent to the mayor until his arrival. I don't mind saying, however, that this is a question in which we have no direct concern. Neither the War Eagle nor Centre Star company is in the boarding house business, and they have no desire to be identified with it to any greater extent than in the case at present. We simply rent the building, and that is an end to the matter so far as we are concerned. I find that of the 380 men employed in our mines, less than 70 board with Mr. Tonkin. Of this number there are 20 who are members of the office and engineering staffs and the volunteer fire department who are required to live at the mine for various reasons. As to the balance I can say nothing except that our superintendent and foreman employ the best available men regardless of whether they live with Mr. Tonkin or elsewhere. I have heard it said that preference is shown to men who board on the hill. This is ridiculous. Our mines are operated for the benefit of the owners, and not as a means of supplying Mr. Tonkin with boarders."

ANOTHER WAR.

Central American Republics Said to be Ready to Fight.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes a despatch from Guatemala declaring that war has been declared between Guatemala on one side and Salvador and Honduras on the other.

RELIEF FOR FINLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has returned from Helsinki. He found the measures for the relief of the distressed in Finland to be apparently excellently organized.

J. C. Murray, formerly of this city, but now of Trout Lake, is registered at the Allan.

UNITED STATES, and its introduction in British Columbia is due undoubtedly to the advent of the Great Northern into the province.

COURT MATTERS.

Several Chamber Applications Come Up for Hearing Today.

(From Friday's Daily.) Several chamber applications of more or less importance will come up for a hearing before Judge Forin today. No word has been received from his honor, but it is understood that it is his intention to come here today to hear the applications. Most of the applications have previously come up before Judge Forin at one time or another.

The first application that will come up before his honor is that of Charles Dundee vs. A. S. Farwell et al. In this suit there are two points at issue. The first application is for an order that the defendant make discovery on oath of certain documents in his possession. The second application is that the plaintiff be at liberty to deliver certain questions in writing to defendant Temple.

The case of Hastings vs. the Le Roi No. 2, which will be tried by the supreme court shortly, will be brought out once more today in the form of two chamber applications.

In the case of Hermann Lukeman vs. Lavina Butte Consolidated, Ltd., the plaintiff makes application for an order for discovery.

The litigation of Meyers vs. Manley, Kloekmann et al and against others separately, comes up for another hearing today, when Judge Forin will have to pass upon three applications.

In the action of Edward C. Finch vs. the White Bear Mining Co., the plaintiff makes application to deliver a statement of claim.

In the suit of James E. Wize vs. the B. C. (Rossland-Slocan) Syndicate, application is made for a postponement of the trial.

COURT CHAMBERS.

Several Applications Heard by Judge Forin Yesterday.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Several very interesting supreme court and county court chamber applications came before Judge Forin yesterday at the court house. The applications in the majority of cases have come up before Judge Forin before in one form or another. They were heard and disposed of in short order.

In the first application, that of Charles Dundee vs. A. S. Farwell et al, the application that the defendant make discovery on oath of certain documents in his possession was granted, and in the second application, in the same cause both parties were ordered to file affidavits and issue interrogatories.

In the case of Hastings vs. the Le Roi No. 2, the application for a jury was granted. The case will come up for a final settlement before the supreme court in this city shortly.

In the case of Hermann Lukeman vs. Lavina Butte Consolidated, Ltd., the application for an order of discovery was granted.

The application of James E. Wize to have a postponement of the trial of his action against the B. C. (Rossland-Slocan) Syndicate was ordered granted. The date for the trial has not been set.

In the county court chambers, the application for an order of discovery in the action of Burnst vs. Enterprise Gold Mining Co., was granted as well as two applications for service out of jurisdiction.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

Persistent Incivility at the Custom House Cause of Complaint.

Complaints have been made from time to time as to discourteous treatment of the public at the local customs office. When looked into, it has developed that most of the authentic charges of incivility have implicated W. Brown, a clerk at the office. The Miner has been requested on a score of occasions to give the matter some publicity, but refrained from doing so on the ground that the proper place to register complaints of this nature was with the higher officials of the customs department. This has now been done, and an investigation will be held at a comparatively early date.

FARES ARE REDUCED

Spokane Falls & Northern Road Cuts Down Rates.

The New Tariff Goes Into Effect this Morning.

(From Thursday's Daily.) A brand new passenger tariff goes into effect today on the Spokane Falls & Northern road and its branches in British Columbia, the Red Mountain and Nelson & Fort Sheppard roads. The effect of the change is to substantially reduce the cost of passenger travel, which will be appreciated by Rosslanders.

Heretofore passenger rates on the system have been based on a charge of 7 cents per mile on the British Columbia lines and 5 cents per mile on Washington lines. The new rate is on a basis of 3 1-2 cents per mile in Washington and 4 cents in British Columbia. A sample reduction is that between Rossland and Spokane, which rate is cut from \$7.50 to \$5.10. The boundary gets a specially good rate from Rossland, and to Nelson a low rate is secured.

The action of the companies composing the S. F. & N. system has undoubtedly been taken to head off proposed legislation at Olympia. The existing railway law requires a 3 cent rate on all lines having more than 150 miles of road in the state of Washington. The lines of the S. F. & N. system do not come within the reach of this act, as none of them has more than 130 miles of road within the state.

During the last session of the Washington legislature a bill was introduced extending the 3 cent rate to the S. F. & N., but it never got out of committee. Residents of the Colville valley and other districts served by the roads in question took this failure very much to heart, and the matter became a leading issue at the last campaign in Stevens county and other parts of the state. Had not the companies made the voluntary reductions noted above it is certain that a strong effort would have been made in the present legislature to pass a law reducing all passenger rates to the 3 cent basis.

The amended passenger rates from Rossland to Spokane are as follows: To Spokane \$5.10, East Spokane \$4.95, Deer Park \$4.25, Loon Lake \$3.85, Springdale \$3.55, Chewelah \$2.95, Colville \$2.15, Mission \$1.90, Meyers Falls \$1.85, Marcus \$1.65, Bossburg \$1.35, Northport 65 cents (formerly \$1.25), Sheep Creek 35 cents (formerly 75 cents), Silica 15 cents.

From Rossland to Points on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard road, which is the line running north from Northport, the new schedule is as follows: To Wacnets \$1.05, Slayward \$1.20, Beaver \$1.40, Champlain \$1.50, Erie \$1.40, Selmon \$2, Ymir \$2.30, Porto Rico \$2.45, Hall \$2.60, Mountain (Nelson) \$3.

To Grand Forks the new rate is \$3.25 as compared to the \$4 rate over the Canadian Pacific, and to Republic the rate is \$4.60.

BENEFICIAL COMPETITION.

Great Northern Compels C. P. R. to Reduce Its Rates.

The progressive policy of the Great Northern railroad in lowering its railroad rates along its trans-continental system, and especially on its branches, the Spokane Falls & Northern, the Red Mountain, Nelson & Fort Sheppard lines, has virtually compelled the Canadian Pacific railway to follow suit and reduce the tariff on all points within competing distances of the Great Northern system.

No cut has as yet been made by the Canadian Pacific on the rates now in vogue, but it is understood from reliable sources that the rates in British Columbia will be nearly cut in two, and that within a very short time, a slashing between the two roads has never been indulged in, owing to the fact that a local traffic arrangement was entered into between the Great Northern system and the Canadian Pacific some years ago.

This agreement may or may not have expired. At any rate, it has been an open secret that the Great Northern officials have long contemplated a reduction in tariff. Since the visit of James J. Hill to the city last summer, the Great Northern has finished its construction work on its branch into Republic, Columbia and Grand Forks, and this summer will probably build into Phoenix and Greenwood. The construction of these roads and branches placed the Great Northern in a position to take the initiative in cutting rates, which they have since done. The rates, would have been reduced some time ago, but the officials were deterred from rearranging the tariff by other matters.

Now that the Great Northern has taken the initiative, the Canadian Pacific finds itself compelled, as it always finds itself in a position to take the initiative in cutting rates, which they have since done. The rates, would have been reduced some time ago, but the officials were deterred from rearranging the tariff by other matters.

The present general Kootenay rates on the Canadian Pacific are approximately four cents a mile to all towns in British Columbia. The rate is lower wherever the Great Northern comes into competition. The regular mileage rate of three cents per mile will probably be cut down to two cents per mile. This rate is in vogue throughout the

United States, and its introduction in British Columbia is due undoubtedly to the advent of the Great Northern into the province.

Personal News

of the Rossland fraternal during the past year has throughout not up to the lodges of three years ago.

of the Knights of Pythias last Friday night at Queen street. The meeting was a large one.

of the grand opening of Rossland Aerie No. 10 of the Order of Eagles last Monday night.

of the fellows of the Odd Fellows' home fund. The Canadian provinces have for in the course of cond efforts are now being a home in this province.

of the world. The meeting was held on Wednesday night at their club house.

of the ladies of the city. The meeting was held on Wednesday night at their club house.

of the St. George's library room above the question of adding more room was brought up.

of the Blizd Now Ragging. The meeting was held on Wednesday night at their club house.

of the Captain Taylor. The meeting was held on Wednesday night at their club house.

of the three persons have. The meeting was held on Wednesday night at their club house.

of the put Territory. The meeting was held on Wednesday night at their club house.

of the dispute between. The meeting was held on Wednesday night at their club house.

of the matter in dispute. The meeting was held on Wednesday night at their club house.

of the Lumet and Hecla. The meeting was held on Wednesday night at their club house.

of the Mass. Feb. 9.—A dividend was declared by the Calu directors. It is the third that amount for the fiscal year.

of the post delays. The meeting was held on Wednesday night at their club house.

of the Feb. 7.—The Anglo-American is coming in for severe times is printing letters to business men giving out and provoking delays of parcels sent from New York.

H. W. SIMPSON= DOWN BY THE SEA SERIOUS CHARGE

Is Accused of Deliberately Setting Fire to His Store.

An Act of Incendiarism in the Very Heart of the City.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

H. W. Simpson, the grocer, was arrested last night on the serious charge of arson. He was promptly locked up in the city jail and was not released until 1 o'clock this morning.

Simpson's grocery is on the south side of Columbia avenue and midway between Washington and Spokane streets. Between 7 and 7:30 o'clock last evening passers by noticed smoke and flames arising from the floor of the store.

The chief of police and chief of the fire department were upon the scene almost as soon as the discoverers of the fire. They made a close examination of the premises, and are satisfied that a deliberate attempt had been made at incendiarism.

Chief Bradshaw lost no time in dispatching one of his men to arrest Simpson. The suspected man was found at his residence, which is the first house east of the hospital on Columbia avenue.

Simpson subsequently attempted to explain his innocence to the police, but without success. He finally admitted that he was the last to leave the store and was the only person having a key to the premises.

Mr. Macdonald applied to the police magistrate to fix the amount of Simpson's bail, which was arranged at \$3000. Then followed great hustling on the part of the suspected man's lawyer to raise the necessary sureties.

Mr. Bruce was at the city jail when a Miner reporter arrived. He appeared much distressed about Simpson's trouble, and found it hard to believe that the arrested man is guilty of the grave charge now hanging over him.

Mr. Simpson declares that SimOH-to-TOOP practice of doing him to supper about 7 o'clock. He might have been late last night, but Mr. Bruce could not speak definitely as he was not at home when Simpson arrived.

Among those who heard of Simpson's arrest last night great astonishment was expressed at the comparatively small amount of the bail demanded by Judge Boutbee.

THE PILGRIMS. A Society for the Cultivation of Friendly Relations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—At a meeting of the charter members of the Pilgrims of the United States, founded for the promotion of friendship between the United States and Great Britain and her colonies, the society was formally organized today.

Mass., Feb. 9.—A dividend was declared by the Calu directors. It is the third that amount for the fiscal year.

of the Feb. 7.—The Anglo-American is coming in for severe times is printing letters to business men giving out and provoking delays of parcels sent from New York.

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TALK OF IRON SMELTING WORKS BEING STARTED ON THE COAST.

CANADIAN GOODS FOR AUSTRALIA—THE QUESTION OF GAMBLING.

The purchase of the well known Van Anda mines on Texada island by Mr. T. J. Vaughan-Rhys and his associates, says the Vancouver Ledger, is a very important piece of news in itself.

The R. M. S. Mowera sailed lately for Australia, every available inch of cargo space being filled. A pleasing feature about her freight, which consisted chiefly of flour, paper, dressed hogs, etc., was that it was nearly all of Canadian production.

At a meeting of the Victoria police commissioners, the question of gambling was introduced. Mayor McClelland assured the board that public or open gambling had been suppressed under his instructions.

The Western Canadian Fish company have chosen their directors as follows: H. C. H. Cannon, John Boyd, E. W. McLean, Robert Doswell and J. E. Miller.

MANILA, Feb. 9.—A force of 100 constabulary under Inspector Keithly yesterday defeated a body of 200 insurgents near Maringuna. A Smash, Inspector Harris and one of the constabulary were killed and two other men of the constabulary were wounded.

Another Revolutionary Force Defeated by Government.

CARACAS, Feb. 9.—A force of 2000 men with fifty horses and two runs under the command of the minister of war, General Ferrar, left Caracas this morning in the direction of the seaport Higueroe, fifty miles east of Caracas.

CARACAS, Feb. 9.—The government troops captured the town of Guatre at noon and are now marching on Rio Chico.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The correspondent of the Matin at Caracas says that Guatre was captured by the government troops after two hours fighting.

WANT EXTRADITION. PARIS, Feb. 7.—The French authorities have forwarded a request for the extradition of a Belgian named Thubous and his woman companion, who are said to be now in the hands of the police in the United States.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Feb. 7.—The separation of former Crown Princess Louise and Professor Givco does not change the present legal situation and will not have the slightest effect on the divorce proceedings, which will be resumed on February 11.

GENEVA, Feb. 7.—The lawyers of the former crown princess today received a telegram from Dresden, definitely refusing the princess' request to be allowed to see her sick child under any circumstances.

INSURMOUNTABLE. Claimed That Natural Conditions Govern Wood Supply.

The lower cost of production in the country tributary to the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad and not high rates on the Canadian Pacific is alleged to be the reason why cordwood and mining timbers are imported and not produced in the Kootenays, according to local Canadian Pacific officials.

Alexander C. McArthur, commercial representative of the Canadian road in Rossland, was approached yesterday by a Mine man on the subject of rates for this class of commodity.

With regard to this question of rates on cordwood and mining timbers it will be found that the subject is looked into that the Canadian Pacific's rates on these commodities are lower than the Spokane Falls & Northern's, and a comparison of schedules will show this.

Several Rossland dealers bring in wood over the Canadian Pacific, but it is a question of supply rather than rates that prevents them from bringing their entire stock over by this route.

In a nutshell, the situation is that wood and timber can be delivered at points along the Spokane Falls & Northern much cheaper than at other points on the Canadian Pacific equally distant from Rossland.

A PHILIPPINE FIGHT. Constabulary Encounter the Force of General San Miguel.

MANILA, Feb. 9.—A force of 100 constabulary under Inspector Keithly yesterday defeated a body of 200 insurgents near Maringuna. A Smash, Inspector Harris and one of the constabulary were killed and two other men of the constabulary were wounded.

Another Revolutionary Force Defeated by Government.

CARACAS, Feb. 9.—A force of 2000 men with fifty horses and two runs under the command of the minister of war, General Ferrar, left Caracas this morning in the direction of the seaport Higueroe, fifty miles east of Caracas.

CARACAS, Feb. 9.—The government troops captured the town of Guatre at noon and are now marching on Rio Chico.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The correspondent of the Matin at Caracas says that Guatre was captured by the government troops after two hours fighting.

WANT EXTRADITION. PARIS, Feb. 7.—The French authorities have forwarded a request for the extradition of a Belgian named Thubous and his woman companion, who are said to be now in the hands of the police in the United States.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Feb. 7.—The separation of former Crown Princess Louise and Professor Givco does not change the present legal situation and will not have the slightest effect on the divorce proceedings, which will be resumed on February 11.

GENEVA, Feb. 7.—The lawyers of the former crown princess today received a telegram from Dresden, definitely refusing the princess' request to be allowed to see her sick child under any circumstances.

ITALIAN EXPLOSIVES. Mixtures Used for Firearms and General Purposes.

The principal explosives used in Italy are perite, ballistite and solnite. Perite is a form of picric acid, but is made in a new way by treating phenol (or carbolic acid) with a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids.

Ballistite is a smokeless powder, invented by Nobel, to whom the Italian Government pays 45 lire (about 30 cents) per kilogram. It consists of a mixture of guncotton and nitro glycerine, with a little diphenylamine.

In 1894 Artillery Colonel Brazzichelli, then-director of the Fontaine Liri powder works, invented solnite, a similar explosive to ballistite, but with less nitro-glycerine, more colloid, and an addition of vasoline, the entire mass being also gelatinized by means of acetone.

The tests to which it has lately been subjected prove that it gives a comparatively low pressure, little corrosive action, possesses great stability and safety in preparation and fills the chamber of the rifle in use entirely, so that overloading is impossible.

Galalite, a new high explosive, was invented by Major Demetriadi in Galicia. It has several advantages over dynamite; it does not decompose, is harmless and easy to transport; does not explode by shock and is very cheap.

UNSUSPECTED VALUES. Mines That Proved More Profitable Than at First Supposed.

The history of the Camp Bird mine, in Colorado, shows how possible it is for even good mining men to overlook some error, trifling in itself, a veritable bonanza. In early days this property and adjacent mines were thoroughly, though superficially, prospected.

Several more or less sensational stories have been in circulation during the last few days which have caused considerable annoyance to the British ambassador and to the negotiators regarding the note Mr. Bowen addressed to the former last Monday proposing that the question of preferential treatment go to The Hague.

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REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE

Preparations for Arbitration of Venezuela Question.

A Secret Alliance Formed by Germany and Italy.

CARACAS, Feb. 7.—A committee composed of two Germans, two Frenchmen, one Englishman, two Dutchmen and two Spaniards, representing the foreign residents of Caracas, called on W. W. Russell, secretary of the American legation, and informed him that by next Tuesday the city of Caracas would be without illuminating gas and that as a result great fear is felt for the safety of life and property under such conditions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Disclosures of a secret alliance between Germany and Italy constituted the most important development in the Venezuelan situation tonight. The fact has been made known to the British ambassador, and it will put all of the negotiators more closely on their guard in the drafting of the protocols which they hope to submit to Minister Bowen during the next few days.

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THE PATENT LAW. Changes Likely to be Made at the Coming Session.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Legislation will be introduced next session to amend the patent act. The necessity for this has been strongly urged upon the government by interested parties.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Charles F. Holm, attorney; John Gerken, capitalist; Valentine Schmitt, brewer of New York, and Clarence P. King, of Philadelphia, railway president, who have purchased the undertaking of the Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co., under a judgment in an action in the high court, with others are making application to be incorporated under the name of the Brockville & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

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AFFAIRS OF THE LE ROI

The Situation as Shown at the Late Annual Meeting.

Result of Operations in the Past Year and a Half.

One of the plans taken under advisement by the directors of the Le Roi company in connection with the management of the company's interests here was that of appointing John H. Mackenzie, the retiring general manager, as consulting engineer. This would permit of his living most of the year at San Francisco, a desirable end in view of the ill effects of the Rossland climate upon Mr. Mackenzie's health.

The annual report of the Le Roi company for the year ending on June 30th last was submitted at the last general meeting of shareholders. It contained information of special interest to Rosslanders, although the period actually covered by the data contained was closed eight months ago.

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Mr. Mackenzie was approached on the subject last night and remarked: "I declined some time ago to take the post of consulting engineer. Mr. Parrish doesn't need any assistance in the direction of the Le Roi's mining and smelting interests."

The financial times in its comments on the report says: "For a full account of the present board's management of the mine and the fallaciousness (to use a mild word) of the previous accounts, we must refer readers to J. H. Mackenzie's report, which will be found in another column. An important point in regard to the management of the Le Roi mine, as to which the directors' report dealt with above makes no reference, is the fact that the resignation of the general manager, Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, may now take definite effect any day. Shareholders will learn this decision with regret, since Mr. Mackenzie has done splendid work for the company since his appointment at the end of 1901, but his continued ill-health has compelled him to this step."

In his report for the year ending June 30, 1902, during only seven months of which he was manager, Mr. Mackenzie gives the following summary:

"Ore reserves.—Mr. R. J. Frecheville, M. E., in his report dated 4th December, 1901, estimated the ore reserves of shipping grade at that time as 483,872 tons, valued at \$11.75—the basis of values being: Gold at \$20 per ounce, silver 60 cents per ounce, and copper 16 1/2 cents per pound. The present prices of these metals are: Gold \$39 per ounce, silver 53 cents per ounce, and copper 11 1/2 cents per pound, which reduces the values of these reserves to \$10.47 per ton. From the date of Mr. Frecheville's report an additional tonnage, amounting to 93,121, of an average value of \$10.26 has been developed. The extraction during the same period was 129,635 1/2 tons, containing gross values of \$1,517,064.86, equal to \$11.70 per ton, making due allowance for the fact that the grade of ore extracted was higher than the average of the mine, the reserves at the close of the fiscal year are estimated at 447,358 tons, of an average value of \$9.96 based on the present value of the metals. A survey of the second-class dump shows that it contains 24,000 tons of ore, and several carloads taken as a sample indicate a value of \$7.50 per ton. A small dump adjacent to the old shaft contains 3,000 tons of ore, which, judging from the returns of a quantity already shipped, carries values equal to \$12.50 per ton. The ore mined and shipped to Northport during the year amounted to 155,765,407 dry tons, its metal values averaging: Gold .373 oz., silver 709 oz., and copper 1,526 per cent per ton. The gross value of this ore was \$1,821,773.05, equal to \$11.895 per ton. The mining operations embrace only a period of 263 days, as during the months of July, August and September practically no work was carried on owing to the "strike" existing at the mine and smelter. There were shipped to the smelters at Trail and Northport during the year 14,333,101 dry tons of second-class dump ore, which contained average metal values of gold .377 oz., silver .485 oz., and copper .827 per cent per ton. The gross value amounted to \$1,475,137.36, equal to \$10.29 per ton. Assuming that the average value of the ore mined during the year was \$11.695 per ton, and deducting the operating expenses for the same period, \$10.652 per ton, a profit of \$1.043 is shown to have been made on the

first-class ore, equal to \$123,460. The gross value of the second-class dump ore treated during the year was \$10.29 per ton, the total expense incurred on ton, netting a profit of \$4.94 per ton, equal to \$70,830. The total profits therefore amounted to \$233,290. Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., the auditors, in their report, gave total operating expenses, which embraced mining, freighting of ore, smelting and realization of matte values for the year ending 30th June, 1901, as \$10,724 per ton. Apparently they failed to make any allowance for the regular metal losses in slag, as is shown by a detailed table of working costs for 1901 and 1902. The total for the former year was \$10,724 per ton, and for the latter \$10,652 per ton, including in the second figure \$0.781 per ton for "metal losses in smelting." Although nearly \$3,000 of the exploration costs carried forward in capital account from the years 1900 and 1901 have been charged to the present year's cost, and an extremely liberal allowance made for the depreciation of the development performed in 1902, the cost of mining and smelting was reduced 74 cents per ton, in spite of the fact that the tonnage mined was nearly one-fourth less than that treated during the previous year. The metal losses in slag, however, which were not taken into consideration in that period more than offsets this saving. The working costs of the year do not provide a correct index of what can be done in the future, as it is believed that under reasonably favorable conditions the costs can be cut down to \$9 per ton. The management has been heavily handicapped by labor troubles, besides high freight rates and fuel costs, which there is every reason to believe will be reduced in the near future. During the year the gross expenditures for operating and equipping the mine amounted to \$555,936.95. The amount expended on revenue account was \$487,009. The amount expended on capital account was \$106,887. The sum charged to profit and loss was \$905,131.78."

As to the financial position of the company at the end of the year specified the report says: "While the Le Roi Mining Company, Ltd., commenced the fiscal year of 1902 with an apparent surplus of assets in its favor, and made a profit of \$233,290 during the nine months in which its mining operations were conducted, the books show that a deficit in assets existed at the close of the year. This paradoxical state of affairs is attributable to four causes, which are: Over-estimate of the value of the stock of metals on hand at the smelter on 30th June, 1901; failure to allow for losses of copper and silver in slag in estimating profits made prior to 30th June, 1901; fall in the price of metals which has taken place during the year ending 30th June, 1902; heavy expenditure made on capital account during the year. In view of the lengthy report already submitted touching the over-estimate of the stock on hand and slag losses, it is merely necessary to state that the assets sustained a reduction of approximately \$200,000 under these two heads. The fall in the price of metals has reduced the estimates which have been made concerning profits very greatly, possibly to the extent of \$80,000—the exact figures are impossible to obtain."

As regards the smelter's prospects are described more hopefully, but at that time the coke shortage was not making trouble. The smelter operations are then summed up as follows: "The matte shipped during the year was 6,779,047 tons, of a net value of \$2,532,302.67, equal to \$373.55 per ton. The ores smelted amounted to 265,761,078 tons, of which 56,073,695 tons were purchased. No profit accrues to the company as a result of the treatment of the latter, owing to the fact that they were almost invariably bought on a falling market, and usually on a metric basis of settlement which left a scant margin in favor of the smelter. It is merely necessary to state by way of illustration that the company's contract with the Le Roi No. 2, Ltd., provides for the purchase of their ores on a basis of 98 per cent of the copper extraction, while the actual recovery is much less; and virtually immediate payment at market quotations, while the company's settlement, with the refiners, fully 100 days later, has usually been on a lower basis of value."

At the present time the properties in Old Gold camp—the Old Gold, Guinea Gold and Primrose—could furnish a tonnage of 150 tons per week, and in the course of a year this tonnage could be readily doubled. On the Duncan side of the divide are half a dozen other well developed properties that can ship ore as soon as economical transportation is furnished. The lumber resources of the country are great, and this would probably be the principal source of revenue for the road at present.

RACING ON SKATES.

Results of the Contests Yesterday at Saranac Lake.

SARANAC LAKE, Feb. 10.—Some of the best skaters in the United States and Canada competed today in the professional and amateur speed skating contests held in the Pontiac club, under the auspices of the Saranac Lake carnival committee. The races were witnessed by 2000 spectators. Morris Wood of Verona, N. J., won the half mile race in 1:22, S. P. St. Marie of Montreal and G. Bellefeuille of Winnipeg being respectively second and third, and G. Boswell of Winnipeg and Benjamin Baker of Saranac dropping out. Wood also won the one mile race, with Bellefeuille second. St. Marie's third time 2:32 1/2. In the five-mile professional race J. Nilsson of Minneapolis and P. Sinnieur of Verona, N. J., led alternately for the first mile. In the last mile the latter fell and finished fourth. Nilsson, J. K. McCulloch of Winnipeg and Norval Baple of Bathgate, N. D., apparently passed under the wire together. The judges gave the race to McCulloch, disqualifying Nilsson for skating inside the line. Time 14:55.

TURKEY SUSPECTED.

Russia and France Keep Their Eyes on the Porte.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The officials here are not disposed to accept the Porte's assurances that Turkey has no intention of mobilizing a large force of troops.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—It is announced in a dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg that all the officers of the Russian army reserves have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiment in 24 hours in the event of mobilizing orders being issued. The measure, it is added, appears to be connected with fears of trouble in the Balkans.

James Newman, a well known man of Halifax, N. S., is registered at the Hoffman House.

MORE LINES FOR LARDEAU

How Duncan River Operators Will Bring Out Ore.

Steam, Lake and Electric System Solves Transportation Problem.

The probable construction during the current year of rail and electric lines affording transportation facilities on the Duncan river is likely to be a most important factor in the prosperity of the Lardeau country. A considerable portion of the Lardeau has already been very substantially benefited by the construction of the Canadian Pacific, and operators on the Duncan river side of the Lardeau divide expect to be similarly benefited before the end of the year just opening.

James Carson Murray, formerly of Rossland, and now of Trout Lake City, where he is identified with several of the principal mines in the Old Gold camp, is in the city for a few days on business. He states that while no definite guarantee has been given as to the construction of a road on the Duncan, there is every reason to believe that the enterprise will be proceeded with. All the timber adjacent to the river for miles on either bank, and all water powers of any value have been staked by J. H. Gray, the engineer who made the surveys for the proposed electric road. Various other indications point to the practical certainty of the scheme going through, and Lardeau mines that will be afforded transportation facilities thereby are building high on the outlook.

Mr. Murray believes that the present Great Northern grade from the head of Kootenay lake to the foot of Howser lake will be utilized for an ordinary steam road. From that point up Howser lake to Hall creek on the Duncan is navigable water the year round, and the supposition is that this will be covered by steamers. Then the mono-line electric road is to run north to the West Fork, or further if desired. The mono-rail system is approved for this country owing to the heavy snowfall. From the West Fork a lateral line would run over a grade of 2 to 2 1/2 per cent to a point within a couple of miles of the Old Gold camp, where connection would be made by aerial tram. Similar lateral lines could be run to other minor camps along the Duncan.

That there is business for such a line is undoubted. The Canadian Pacific did not expect to do much business for the first year or two with its Lardeau branch, but the actual results so far exceed expectations that steps will probably be taken this spring to place a much more powerful steamer on the Trout lake run than has been employed heretofore. Incidentally it may be stated that the Canadian Pacific has not definitely announced its policy with respect to completing the line from Gerrard at the foot of Trout lake to Trout Lake City, but one of the propositions in this connection is to lower the level of the lake twelve or fifteen feet by deepening the channel of the Lardeau river in the neighborhood of Gerrard, thereby expediting the draining of the lake and giving a roadbed ready to hand on the lake shore instead of the expensive rock work necessary to grade along the side-hill.

GOOD BLOOD.

Is the Secret of Health, Vigor and Happiness.

Good blood—rich, red blood is the greatest enemy that disease can have. It stimulates every organ to throw off any ailment that may attack it. Good blood is the only positive cure for such complaints as anaemia, nervousness, neuralgia, skin eruptions, indigestion, rheumatism, etc., because these diseases cannot exist where the blood is good. The secret of good blood—rich, red, life-giving blood—is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Where these pills have been used it means life, health and vigor. Mr. Robert Lee, a well known resident of New Westminster, B. C., says: "Before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, my blood was in a very impure condition, and as a result, itchy pimples broke out all over my body. My appetite was feeble and I was easily tired. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me. Then my wife urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got half a dozen boxes, and by the time I had used them, I was fully restored to health, and my skin was smooth and clear. The pills are the best medicine I know of for purifying the blood." Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not take a substitute, or something said to be "just as good." The "just as good" medicines never cured anyone.

W. Heatley of Helena, Montana, is registered at the Hoffman House.

A BIG HIT IN "JANE"

Dramatic Club Delighted Large Audience at Opera House.

Clever Amateurs Will Repeat Performance on Saturday.

The Rossland Dramatic Club scored a big success last night with its production of the laughable farce comedy "Jane." The performance attracted a crowded house and delighted the audience from start to finish. The members of the club participating in the production covered themselves with credit. The liberal applause bestowed by the audience constituted the laurels for the performers, and indicated in the most practical manner the eminently favorable reception which the performance merited. From the critical standpoint the production compared favorably with anything in the professional line ever seen in the Golden City, and it will go down as a real letter event in the annals of local amateur theatricals.

So successful was the entertainment that the club had no hesitancy in announcing a reproduction at a matinee on Saturday afternoon. The matinee commences at 2:30 o'clock, and it is safe to predict a repetition of the last night's crowded house and even a better interpretation of the bill.

In amateur theatricals Rossland easily bears off the honors in the Kootenays, and the Dramatic club has done much to bring about this gratifying result. Their efforts have been practically supported by the public from time to time and after "Jane," interest in this form of entertainment will be substantially stimulated. The liberal measure of dramatic talent which the Golden City possesses is really surprising, and the Dramatic club has earned a place in the estimation of the community generally which it will undoubtedly improve in future attractions under similar auspices.

The club will in the near future essay another production is pleasing intelligence, and the event will be awaited with keen interest. Comment on last night's production of "Jane" would be altogether incomplete without special reference to the extremely arduous and valuable work of Judge W. J. Nelson in the estimation of the community generally which it will undoubtedly improve in future attractions under similar auspices.

BOUGHT COMPRESSOR.

William E. Pool, of the Oyster-Creighton group in Cambarne camp, left last night for the north. Prior to his departure he completed the purchase of a ten-horsepower compressor plant from the Hand Drill company. The plant is to be delivered in a month. A ten-stamp mill is already at the property, the company having purchased the plant formerly in position at the Bunker Hill & Sullivan property back of Waneta.

THE GLAD HAND.

The Mayor and city council have issued letters to the mayors and members of councils in Spokane and intermediate points on the Spokane Falls & Northern road, Victoria and intermediate points on the Canadian Pacific and Boundary points. In these communications the city fathers extend a pressing invitation to the winter carnival commencing on Thursday. Copies of the official program were forwarded with the invitations.

TROUBLE REPORTED.

The report is current that labor trouble may be expected at Morrissey shortly. The Crow's Nest Coal company is credited with having introduced a new system of piece work in its coal mines, whereby the men's wages are reduced 30 per cent according to the statements of the men. Full particulars are not at hand regarding the matter, but any reduction in the already meagre fuel supply will work a great hardship on the Kootenays generally.

FELL FROM ROOF.

A most remarkable escape from death occurred yesterday afternoon, when James Woolley accidentally fell from the roof of a two-story house and escaped practically unharmed. Woolley was cleaning the snow from the roof. While leaning over with a hatchet to cut the ice from the eaves he suddenly slipped and fell. He landed on the back of the hatchet in the midst of a snowdrift. The only injury he received was a sprained hand and a cut in the side.

GOOD WORK.

Nothing has developed here in connection with the contract for the fittings in the new postoffice, and the presumption still is that the contract has been let in the east and that the fittings are being manufactured at one of the eastern manufacturing plants making a specialty of the class of material required. The delay is vexatious, but the presumption is that the fittings will be of the best quality and fully in keeping with the exterior of the building. It is stated that the work could not be done according to specifications for less than \$10,000, and at that figure something really good in the line of fittings can be supplied.

LEAD DELEGATION.

The delegation from the Kootenays who will confer with Senator Templeman and other British Columbia representatives at Vancouver on Thursday, have started for the coast. The party consists of G. O. Buchanan of Kaslo, representing the Kaslo and East Kootenay boards of trade; E. W. Grigor, for the Rossland Liberal Association; M. L. Grimmett, on behalf of the citizens of Sandon; Dr. G. A. B. Hall, on behalf of the Nelson Liberal Association; John Burns, representing the Nelson Trades and Labor Council, of which he is the president; W. L. Drewry, New Denver; and J. L. Retallack, George Alexander, of Kaslo, and F. Pratt, of Sandon, representing the lead mine owners.

FRAC TURE IN VANCOUVER.

A couple of new legal firms have hung out their shingles in Vancouver. W. Hart-McHarg, formerly of Rossland, has opened offices in the Flack block, while in the same building is located the new firm of Burns & Daly. Harold Mayne Daly is the junior member of the firm.

POSTOFFICE CHANGE.

Major Barrett, who has been assistant postmaster in the local office for several years, will leave the service within the next few days to accept a position with the West Kootenay Power & Light company. As his successor Postmaster Wedds has appointed Percy Raven, who is an old-timer in the camp and generally liked.

EUCHEUR CLUB.

Some twenty-five members of the Eucheur club met Friday night at the residence of Judge Boutbee and passed the evening very pleasantly with songs, dances and card games. The dances were not started until after the eucheur games had been played off. This was the first meeting this winter of the Eucheur club.

HYDRAULIC MAN.

E. W. Cummings, a well known coast hydraulic engineer, left yesterday for the coast after spending several days in the city. Mr. Cummings put in the Seattle water system and is now installing water systems at several points in Washington. His mission here was to consult with William E. Pool of Cambarne, as to the sale of some machinery now on the Silver Queen property on Cariboo creek.

WILL APPEAL.

The Northport Mining & Smelting company will take an appeal against the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter in the action of Le Roi No. 2 vs. Northport Mining & Smelting company. This decision has been arrived at definitely, and Charles R. Hamilton, counsel for the defendant company, will proceed to prepare the appeal papers. The hearing on appeal will be placed on the docket for the next sitting of the full court at Victoria.

NEWTAL ORDERED.

Word was received from Vancouver yesterday that the full court has set aside the judgment in the case of McKenzie vs. the Knob Hill Mining company, and ordered a new trial. The previous court had awarded McKenzie \$2500 damages. The plaintiff had lost an eye while employed at the Knob Hill mine, but the company denied that it was guilty of contributory negligence. This is the first and only case that the Granby people have ever had in court.

FOR CORONERS.

John Kilonop, government agent, has written to the attorney-general's department strongly urging the immediate appointment of two citizens of Rossland as coroners. The departure of Dr. Reddick for Ontario leaves Rossland without a coroner, and it is felt that prompt action should be taken to have the position refilled. No recommendation was made as to appointees, and it is not essential that the men selected should be physical, although the precedent is in this direction throughout the Kootenays.

KETTLE RIVER COAL.

At Spokane the other day the Boundary Coal Mines, Ltd., was organized, with the following officers and board of directors: C. E. Mitchell, president; E. T. Bartlett, vice-president; W. H. Myers, treasurer; F. E. Godenrath, secretary. The Spokane and advisory committee, W. S. Fairfield, Fernie, B. C., and George A. Macleod, Grand Forks, B. C. The company has obtained licenses covering 2500 acres of land on the north fork of Kettle river. It is intended to purchase a portable horsepower diamond prospecting bore drill and prospect the ground at depth.

MINERS' UNION AFFAIRS.

If the present Sunday shift change system is continued, the Rossland Miners' Union may change its day of meeting from Wednesday to Sunday so that important matters may come before all the members at the same time. At present subjects under discussion have to be laid over for a week or even longer to enable both shifts to consider them. This was the fate of the invitation of the board of trade to the union to send delegates to the board. The next meeting of the union will be on Wednesday evening, when the board of trade matter will receive full consideration and approval.

NOT KNOWN.

The contract for the fittings to be placed in the new postoffice here has undoubtedly been let, but no one in Rossland seems to have been notified as to the identity of the successful tenderer. E. A. Rolfe and J. Robinson, of this city, put in tenders for the work, but all tenders have been returned, the presumption in view of this being that the public works department has awarded the contract to some one, probably several weeks since. R. W. Grigor, supervising architect, states that he has no information on the subject, but it will be welcome news, however, that the opening of the federal building is this much closer.

NO GO.

When A. W. Von Rhein, of Esquimalt, was in the city recently in connection with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, he approached several local liquor men with a view to interesting them in a proposed Provincial Liquor Association. Branches had been formed in the Boundary and at coast points, but the idea was not received with any measure of enthusiasm in Rossland. The leading liquor men are of opinion that until the license question in Rossland is adjusted so as to give the trade more stability than it now possesses no effective organization of any boards of trade; E. W. Grigor, for the Rossland Liberal Association; M. L. Grimmett, on behalf of the citizens of Sandon; Dr. G. A. B. Hall, on behalf of the Nelson Liberal Association; John Burns, representing the Nelson Trades and Labor Council, of which he is the president; W. L. Drewry, New Denver; and J. L. Retallack, George Alexander, of Kaslo, and F. Pratt, of Sandon, representing the lead mine owners.

ROBBED A CHURCH.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10.—Burglars ransacked Grace Episcopal church today, securing jeweled vestments valued at \$10,000.

CITY NEWS

POSTPONED.—The annual meetings of the War Eagle Consolidated Mining company, which was to have taken place in Toronto yesterday, has been postponed to a later date in the month.

RECEIVES A CALL.

Rev. A. M. Sanford has received a call from the Methodists of Nanaimo to take charge of the Methodist church in that city. When seen last night, Rev. Sanford declared he had not fully decided whether he would accept the call to the Nanaimo church. He has the matter under consideration.

TO CURLEW.

Harry Jones and Garret Keefe, local saloon men, have joined forces and will shortly locate in Curlew, the Washington point from which construction on the western extension of the V. V. & E. road will commence shortly. They have purchased a building and a couple of lots.

A MINER INJURED.

John Haven, a miner working on one of the lower levels of the Le Roi mine, was taken to the Sisters' hospital on Monday night suffering from injuries sustained from falling rock. The accident occurred at a late hour. On being examined at the hospital it was found that Haven's injuries consisted of a broken leg and several bad bruises.

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W. Heatley of Helena, Montana, is registered at the Hoffman House.