Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

$46 ORE IN LE ROI DEEPS

Manager Parrish Reports on the 1350 Foot Level Drift.

Fine Body of Ore Struck Giving a High Average Assay.

Additional information respecting deep level developments in the Le Roi mine are to hand in the form of a cable message from Manager Parrish to his London directors. The intelligence is extremely interesting and vitally important to the welfare of the Le Roi mine and the camp generally.

The London Financial Times has the following on the 19th ult.:

"Drift upon diamond drill hole No. 7 on 1350-foot level, 300 feet in, passed through 28-foot fine body of ore; assays average $10 to $20 per ton of 2,000 pounds gold and copper. A sample from it assayed $46.22. Much encouraged, although extent of ore body at present unknown. Face of drift is in ore still."

Mr. Parrish is most conservative in his reports, and the citizens of Rossland will be disposed to read between the lines of his message much information of a gratifying nature not actually contained therein. All recent reports of developments in Le Roi deeps have been exceptionally satisfactory, and it will be generally conceded that the value of the ore bodies at the greatest depth yet attained in the mine is established to all intents and purposes. Further time must naturally be allowed to open up these workings, but until something to the contrary is announced it will be taken for granted that the 1350 level is proved, and interest will then centres on the developments to be encountered in the next lowest level.

Hard work is made easier by Clark's Delicious Pork and Beans. They heat and strengthen, delight and comfort.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONTARIO, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

MINING INVESTMENTS

More money is being made at present than at any time in past history by investments in stocks of the better class. We can furnish all western stocks at the lowest price obtainable for cash or on monthly payments. We also have valuable mining properties for sale.

J. L. Whitney & .

Thomas S. Gilmour,
ACCOUNTANT,
Mining Agent and Stock Broker.
Member Rossland Stock Exchan

Shares Bought and Sold Strictly on Commission.

Personal Attention to Interests of Clients living out of City.

Cable Address "WHITEHALL" Rossland.
Codes | Bedford McNeill, Clough.

Wallace Building, Rossland, B. C

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year $2.50. ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1904 Eighth Year, Number 63

YEAR BEGINS VERY WELL

Shipments of Ore on a High Average For the Time Past.

Prospects of a Heavy Increase Before Many Days.

The Rossland mines commence the new year with a creditable record of ore shipped and milled. Nine days have already elapsed in the new year, and the average is something over 1000 tons of ore thus utilized per day. Forecasting the production for the ensing twelve months, it is safe to predict that last year's record will be improved upon unless unforeseen contingencies arise. The inaguration of milling at the White Bear and War Eagle-Centre Star mines will, when added to the tonnage handled at the Le Roi Two mill, increase the average tonnage of ore handled under this heading to a total of 350 tons per day, on a conservative estimate, this tonnage being achieved at midsummer or as soon as the White Bear mill is in operation.

The Le Roi Two mill is increasing its facilities in respect to electrical power on a basis that will permit of 60 tons or thereabouts being milled daily, and this will be effected next month. The Rossland Power company's plant with a capacity of 200 tons per day will be in operation by March 1st at latest, and June should see the White Bear mill working. Then there is the likelihood of the Le Roi Two works being materially extended, which would further enhance the tonnage utilized in milling exclusively.

The production of smelting ore is not likely to be reduced in the course of the year, in fact everything points to increased production. The extraction of milling ores in considerable quantities will in itself contribute toward an increased production of smelting ores, inasmuch as it is invariably the case that the exploitation of low grade ore bodies renders available for shipment quantities of higher grade ores that would not otherwise have been practicable. The developments of recent months at the Le Roi mine ensure a maintenance of activity in the big mine and shipments on the scale at present in force. The White Bear comes into the shipping list this month with a substantial daily output, and it is on the cards that the Jumbo mine will in the course of the year develop into one of the important producers of the camp. The Spitzee mine can be counted upon as a more or less regular producer, especially as the exploration of the deeper levels progresses. Then there is the possibility of the Velvet mine returning to the working list—in fact this is now counted among the certainties in view of the official statements in connection therewith—on a basis that will ensure a large ore production. From every viewpoint the outlook for increased production of ores during 1904 is very bright.

Aside from the fact that the discoveries on the 1350 level of the Le Roi have had an excellent effect locally and abroad, the week has not been without its incidents of interest and importance as pointing to continued prosperity in the mining industry of the camp. Among those is the commencement of work on the installation of the new plant at the White Bear mine, and the opening of the ore bodies in the second level of the Spitzee mine.

How many mines now inoperative will join the working list this year? Reliable information available indicates the probability of a number of such propositions being taken up afresh, and with the vastly increased store of information now available anent the best methods of working Rossland mines the outlook for successful operations in this sphere of activity is one of the brightest vistas of the ensuing year.

The occasion is opportune to redirect attention to the necessity for united action in respect to securing an appropriation from the provincial government to construct the Rossland-Velvet wagon road. This feature is an important factor in the future of the Golden City, and its fulfillment during the present year will have an effect that can only be approximated at this time.

This week The Miner gives the shipments for the nine days of the year to date.

THE OUTPUT.

The tonnage of ore shipped from and crushed in the Rossland camp for the firse nine days of 1904 is as follows:

Mine.	Year to Date.
Le Roi	6,870
Centre Star	1,530
War Eagle	1,170
Kootenay	375
Jumbo	328
Le Roi Two	540
Le Roi Two (milled)	330
Total	11,143

AMONG THE MINES.

LE ROI—The commencement of the new year sees marked activity at the big mine. In all departments exploration and development are being pushed ahead rapidly and with satisfactory results. The eighty-foot stope of the 300 level continues to produce large quantities of excellent ore, while developments in the 1350 level are progressing most satisfactorily. The output of the mine is being increased to 500 tons per day.

LE ROI TWO—The operations in the Josie mine are progressing along the usual lines and without incident of special importance. The No. 1 mine has not yet been opened up, but the management has the matter in hand. The non-arrival of oil supplies for the mill interfered somewhat with concentrating operations, necessitating a shut-down pending the arrival of the material. This has interfered with the thirty day test run under way but it is probable that the further test run decided upon for February will now be the experiment on which deductions will be based.

WHITE BEAR—Activity at the mine has been marked during the week, every effort being strained to get the new plant into working order at the earliest possible moment in order to commence shipments. The hoist was attacked first and it is now almost ready for work. The motors are also being installed, and the compressor plant is the only remaining machinery to be set up. Shipments will be started between the 20th and 30th instant.

CENTRE STAR—No incident of special interest is reported for the week in connection with the mine. Stoping and development has been maintained on the various levels, and in the deep workings the results secured are described as most satisfactory. Each week sees the reserves of milling ore appreciably increased.

JUMBO—Stoping has been confined as usual to the first level, from which the tonnage specified elsewhere was extracted. The No. 2 ore shoot is being attacked and the showing is eminently satisfactory. The feature of the week was the commencement of shipments from the mine to the Granby smelter in pursuance of a contract recently closed between the mine and the smelter for the entire output of the Jumbo. The mine is shipping between forty and fifty tons daily, and this will be maintained as long as the roads are favorable to teaming. In the intermediate level the face of the crosscut is in 100 feet, and it is hoped that at least sixty feet will be driven this month.

KOOTENAY—The usual work has been in progress during the week without variation of importance. Stoping is under way on the third and fourth levels and the output is being maintained close to fifty tons per day. Diamond drill exploration is under way on the 1000 foot level, bore holes being run north and south.

WAR EAGLE—Nothing of importance is reported in connection with the week's work at the mines. Stoping and development have been maintained steadily with good results while the opening up of the deep levels has been carried on without cessation.

R. P. C. MILL—Good progress was made during the week with the construction work on the Rossland Power company's mill between Rossland and Trail. The main structures are getting on rapidly toward completion and in a short time will be ready for the reception of the initial consignments of machinery, which will probably consist of crushing machinery.

SPITZEE—During the week the drift on the second level was advanced to a point where the ledge matter came into the dyke, and another round of holes will probably open up the ore body in good shape. The ore has already been picked up on the 200 level east of the shaft, indicating its downward tread satisfactorily. Some work was done on a stope on the first level, from which excellent ore has been shipped. The mine has a loaded car at the headworks awaiting shipment to the Trail smelter.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

Shipments from Boundary mines for the year to date were:

	Week.	Total.
Granby	10,650	10,650
Mother Lode	2,690	2,690
Emma	1,350	1,350
Oro Denoro	1,120	1,120
Athelstan	330	330
Totals	16,140	16,140

THE BALANCE SHEET

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CORPORATION FOR 1903 NOW BEING PRINTED.

FEW FIGURES FROM STATEMENT AND SOME COMPARISONS.

The corporation closed the fiscal year with an overdraft of $5,632.17, which is $1,401.89 greater than the overdraft with which the preceding council wound up the year of its regime. On the other hand, the present council has taxes accrued but unpaid amounting to $5,702.90 more than the council of 1902 had to its credit. The contention is that had taxes been forthcoming to the same extent as was the case in 1902 the council of 1903 would have closed the year with a substantial sum in hand.

The expenditure for 1903 was $65,798.69, a reduction in outlay of over $24,000 from the preceding year.

The full statement is now in the printer's hands and will be ready for distribution within a day or two.

Under the heading of expenditures the following totals occur in the financial statement: Fire department, $9,097.19; police department, $5,112.45; office department, $2,468.52; sanitary department, $3,274.10; pound department, $119.80; health and relief, $1,064.95; board of works, $4,029.64. Special grants were made as follows: Summer Carnival, $374.55; Winter Carnival, $150; Frank sufferers, $100; board of trade, $50; visitors entertained in 1902, $113.40; sundries, $36.15. Miscellaneous accounts incurred by the council of 1902 and paid by that of 1903 are given as $972.88.

The unpaid taxes for 1903 are placed at $18,978.40. During the year the council redeemed sixty debentures of a par value of $500 each, paying therefor $31,122.40 out of sinking fund. A schedule is attached giving the saving attained in each transaction. This shows that a yearly saving of $630.45 is secured, or $25,212.95 in the twenty years which is the ordinary life of the debentures.

A comparative statement of assets and liabilities shows a reduction of assets during 1903 of $13,342.49, but this is very substantially overshadowed by a reduction in the corporation's liabilities of no less than $29,417.77, making a total excess of reduction in liabilities for 1903 over reductions in assets of $16,075.28.

IRON MASK'S PLANT

KAMLOOPS PROPERTY INSTALLING EXCEPTIONALLY FINE PLANT.

MINE EQUIPMENT AND CONCENTRATOR—BRIEF DETAILS GIVEN.

Developments in connection with the Iron Mask mine in the Kamloops district are shaping themselves in such a manner as to place this property in the front rank of mines of the Kootenays and Yale. R. P. Williams, of the Jenckes Machine company, has just returned to the city from Kamloops, whither he went last week in connection with large contracts from the Iron Mask mine to his company. The equipment ordered for the property aggregates in cost between $80,000 and $90,000, and is described as probably the most complete mining plant in the interior, although not the largest by any means.

The proprietary company is the British Columbia Exploring Syndicate, subsidiary to the Ashanti Lands, Limited, a powerful English concern.

Briefly the equipment now under order includes a 200-h. p. Corliss engine, 125-h. p. hoist, ten-drill air compressor, four Overstrom tables, 18x10 rock crusher and all accessories. The company is also erecting a 200-ton concentrator on the ordinary water system.

The plant described will be delivered on the ground by the Jenckes company in sixty days, or thereabouts. Meantime the company is proceeding with the work on the concentrator site. The ground is being graded, and a contract has been let for the foundations which are to proceed at once.

The Iron Mask produces a gold-copper ore. A statement of values is not available, but it is known that some ore recently shipped carried exceptionally high values in copper. The development of the mine has proceeded quietly but steadily for many months, until a stage was reached where the more elaborate equipment was regarded as essential to further operations on a large scale and the fullest realization of the benefits accruing from results attained to date.

The Iron Mask is now the leading property of the Kamloops district and much is expected of it in the way of stimulating mining throughout the district.

TO WORK FOR ROAD

ROSSLAND AND YMIR MEMBERS PROMISE TO GIVE HELPING HAND.

COGENT REASONS WHY ROSSLAND-VELVET ROAD SHOULD BE BUILT.

The question of securing an appropriation for the construction of the Rossland-Velvet wagon road is to be introduced on the floor of the legislature at the session commencing next week. J. A. Macdonald of Rossland and Harry Wright of Ymir will father the proposition, the entire road being in Mr. Wright's constituency. At any other stage the appropriation would be obtained almost without an effort on the indisputable merits of the case, but the financial stringency of which the government complains may make the task more complicated. However, it is generally believed that the government will not permit this rich mineral region to be longer retarded through lack of transport facilities such as will be afforded by the road in question.

It has been estimated that $25,000 will amply suffice to construct the road, and that more than this sum of money will be invested in the development of claims adjacent to the road within a year of its construction. Then there is the important item of the trade to be derived from the Velvet mine, which will shortly be in operation once more with additional construction work, requiring a considerable force of men in all. With the new wagon road the business accruing from this source would naturally come to Rossland, otherwise the trade will go to Northport, which, under existing circumstances, has all the advantages in this respect. The loss of this business to Rossland and Canada is in itself an item which would justify the construction of the proposed road.

The great argument in favor of the construction of the Rossland and Sophie mountain road, however, is the effect to be secured in the direction of placing O. K. and Sophie mountain mines on the working list. The Miner has already published the names and descriptions of a score of mines now developed as far as the prospectors and owners can carry the work without machinery, and which, according to the positive statements of the locators and owners, will commence work when the road goes through.

The government has already expended considerable money in securing surveys for the road, and no further outlay will be required on this account, full information of a technical nature being already in the hands of the department of lands and works.

In their efforts to secure this much needed public utility the members for Rossland and Ymir ridings will have the best wishes and hearty support of residents of this district of the Kootenays.

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN ROSSLAND—AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE ROSSLAND MINER.

GOVERNMENT POSITION

Holiday Lull Will Be Followed by Renewed Attack.

Trouble Likely to Come From the Increase of Taxation.

VICTORIA, Jan. 9.—(Special to The Miner)—The comparative immunity from attack which the McBride government has enjoyed for the last two weeks must not be taken as indicative of any change in the attitude of the people at large toward an administration which bids fair to establish a record for unpopularity second only to that which the government of Joseph Martin achieved during its short lived occupancy of the treasury benches. The premier may attribute the moderation of criticism, not to any virtues of his own but to the joyousness of the Christmas festival, and the forbearance which it generates in the hearts of men.

The viciousness of the twin statutes, the assessment act and the land act, has now become so apparent that the most vigorous of the government's opponents are rather pleased that they are to be made retrosective and their enormity brought home without delay to the people of the province. Had the government not taken this course much of the criticism offered by the opposition press and from opposition benches would have fallen on stony ground, and the people, immune for the time from the baneful effects of the measures in question would have been disposed to discount the attacks made on the government policy as being made for political effect only.

Unfortunately for the government the people will not have an opportunity to escape. If the statute is enforced, taxation will become so onerous that a wave of indignation will sweep the province from end to end. If the government on the other hand does what some of its organs declare it will—namely, fail to enforce the statute, they will but demonstrate once more their gross stupidity. They will have fathered a law which drove capital out of the province while failing in effect what the statute was designed to accomplish, that is, to augment the revenue.

The result of the government's legislation on the timber industry on Vancouver island is so alarming as to cause serious misgiving throughout the business community. Already a big syndicate which had acquired large limits back of Nanaimo and had made heavy preliminary expenditures preparatory to extensive work, are quitting the province in disgust. Another firm whose capital amounts to a million and a half of dollars, has instructed its provincial representative that everything is off for next season. The maddening feature of the situation lies in the probability that the limits thus abandoned will fall into the hands of the big mill owners in Vancouver, who are specially favored by the law in question. All these things together with the known fact that John Hendry and one or two others were closeted for days with the government while the act was in preparation lend color to the contention that it was the Manufacturers' Association of Vancouver which furnished the McBride government the sinews of war to repay which the province is now being victimized.

The mining men of Rossland and the Kootenay generally will doubtless be anxious to hear what the government proposes as an alternative to the two per cent tax. It will be remembered that the opposition was assured that a measure of relief would be given, the character of which would be disclosed on the reassembling of the house on January 11th. Some obscure references made by the Premier the other day in reply to a deputation from the Mining Association which waited on him asking for further relief for the industry it represented, prompts the belief that the Hon. Richard will offer the industry a stone instead of the anxiously sought bread. It was hinted that an expert assessment officer would shortly go into the whole matter. In other words, after knock out drops have been administered a doctor will be retained to ascertain what form of nourishment would have saved the patient's life.

The domination of the members of the government by Mr. Hawthornthwaite and his follower of one has had fresh exemplification during the recess in connection with the dismissal from office of Police Magistrate Russel of Vancouver. It is said that at one time Mr. Hawthornthwaite vowed he would have Russel deprived of his position. Messrs. Chas. Wilson and Bowser, too, although of the same political stripe as Russel, had some private scores to settle with him and the result was his summary decapitation without notice, trial or appeal. The result is another ruction in the Tory ranks in Vancouver and a fresh illustration of the lack of tact of Chas. Wilson and of the evils of Socialistic government in British Columbia. Wilson has now Russel as well as Houston with whom to reckon.

If there is one department of the public service which will repay vigorous attention when the present governments meets its temporarily deferred doom it is that of lands and works. Those who know the present chief commissioner will understand his utter inability to cope with the forces which have become intrenched there by a decade of rule and privilege. No relief can be expected till some strong minister takes the helm. Your correspondent has good authority for saying that the report of the arbitrators who went into the matter of the contract and extras in connection with the construction of Government House, if called for by the house, will cause something very like a sensation. Although the board was a creation of the government of the day it found matters so glaring in connection with that whole transaction that its report is practically a sweeping condemnation of government, architect, and land and works officials. If a select committee is appointed, developments may be anticipated which will rival in interest those of the C. & W. commission last year.

BIG BOUNDARY DEALS

FURTHER TALK OF TWO EXTENSIVE COMPANIES JOINING FORCES.

DOMINION COPPER COMPANY AND THE MONTREAL & BOSTON.

PHOENIX, Jan. 8.—For more than two years the Brooklyn group of mines in this camp, owned by the Dominion Copper company, have been idle, no work whatever having been done on the property since James Breen relinquished control, immediately after putting in complete and modern machinery for working the mines on an extensive scale. While nothing authentic is yet given out, there are indications that something of importance is afoot in regard to these well known mines, that will probably result in activity at the Brooklyn and Stemwinder at no distant date.

About a month ago, or a little less, the Montreal & Boston Copper company's Boundary Falls smelter blew out in consequence of the discontinuance of ore shipments from the Snowshoe mine, which in its turn is amalgamated with the British Columbia Copper company, owning the Greenwood smelter. This left the Montreal & Boston with a good smelter but without a mine to supply it. The Dominion Copper company has the mine o mines, and ore that it is estimated is worth $750,000 when mining and smelting charges have been paid, but no smelter. J. N. Greenshields, K. C., of Montreal, is vice-president of the Montreal & Boston company and also solicitor for Mackenzie & Mann, large shareholders in the Dominion Copper company. If the latter company should buy the former company's smelter, it would be the logical outcome of the situation.

As a matter of fact, it is known that negotiations have been under way for some time towards this end. H. H. Melville, president of the Montreal & Boston Copper company, Munroe & Munroe of Montreal, who hold large interests in the same company, and J. N. Greenshields have met Mr. Breen, with a view to closing up the matter. It has even been reported as closed, but this is not yet authenticated.

Mr. Breen nearly three years ago made a contract with the Dominion Copper company to do a certain amount of work on the Brooklyn group and erect a smelter for treating the ores, in consideration of which he was to receive a certain interest in the company.

Mr. Breen actually expended something over $100,000 on the mines, but before he got to the building of the smelter he had serious differences of policy with the directors of the Dominion Copper company and stopped work entirely on the group, in the meantime building a smelter at Crofton, on Vancouver island. The time limit of his contract has not yet expired with the Dominion Copper company, and so he is taken into consideration on the pending deal.

The Brooklyn mine, like the Granby mines in the upper part of the town of Phoenix, has drifts running directly under the main streets in the lower part of the town and across the gulch, all of which are said to be in ore, besides thousands of feet of other development work. Within the last two weeks the iron has been laid on the grades to the Brooklyn and Stemwinder dumps. Taken altogether, it is reasonable to believe that, if it has not already been concluded, the amalgamation referred to will take place in the near future, adding another extensive shipper to the list from the Boundary.

ARE TAXING COAL.

Duty Re-enacted on Coal Going Into the United States.

With the close of the year 1903 the entrance of foreign coal to the United States free of duty ceased, and a tax ington as retaliation against the coal of 75 cents per ton came into effect. This is the same tax which was suspended on January 1, 1903, by Washington as retaliation against the coal trust for forcing prices up all over the United States.

During the year coal entered the United States free the mines of British Columbia shipped a great deal of coal across the line, mainly to San Francisco. The imposition of the duty again will not decrease the shipments from this province; indeed, they are likely to increase, as hereafter Australia will not ship so much coal to the California port. During last year vessels aggregating in tonnage nearly 100,000 tons transported coal from Newcastle, Australia, to San Francisco.

Two vessels coal laden from Newcastle experienced tough luck in reaching San Francisco a few hours to late to enter their cargoes free. They were the British ship Falls of Dee and the French bark Vendee. They did not arrive until January 2, having been delayed by rough weather.

JOE GANS WON.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 12.—Joe Gans, the lightweight champion, was given a well merited decision over Willie Fitzgerald at the end of their 10-round bout before the Metropolitan Athletic club tonight.

ST. LOUIS SELECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—St. Louis was selected as the convention city for the next Democratic national convention. The committee fixed July 6th as the date for the holding of the convention.

General News Of the Kootenay

EAST KOOTENAY.

The past year has been quiet in the Fort Steele mining division and but little more than assessment work has been done on the various properties, with the single exception of the North Star, which has been a fairly constant shipper.

In placer mining Wild Horse creek, Perry creek and Bull river have shown a considerable amount of activity, and several companies are at present either engaged in working their properties or are making arrangements for the early development of their holdings.

On Perry creek four large companies have been operating by hydraulic methods and very encouraging prospects have resulted from the working of the top gravel to bedrock. The past season has witnessed considerable activity in this historic old placer camp. Six companies have been operating hydraulically, and results were moderately satisfactory. The present creek bed proper has been pretty well worked out, but the gravel banks on both sides of the creek, having a thickness of 20 to 40 feet, have been proved to be fairly rich in gold. Water is abundant and piping was carried on all through the season. The output of gold for the past year is estimated at about $25,000.

Probably the most important and costly enterprise in the district at this time is that of diverting the water of Bull river through a large flume 16 feet in width and two and a half miles in length for the development of power, and the working of the bed of the river as a placer mine.

During the past summer the Gold River Mining and Power company have built a wagon road from the main trunk road to this property, a distance of over a mile. Mess and bunk houses have been erected, and a twenty-foot right of way for the big flume has been cut out and graded for two and a half miles. A number of men are employed in getting out timber preparatory to the installation of a sawmill, the lumber will be used in the construction of the big flume. An electric power plant, also modern hydraulic machinery, will be installed next summer, and the company have every confidence that the property will yield them handsome returns.

Quartz mining in the Fort Steele division has not been as marked as was anticipated; comparatively little has been done among the big silver-lead properties. At the St. Eugene no shipments were made; operations at the Sullivan were at a standstill for the greater part of the year. The North Star has been the only shipping mine in this district during the past year.

The syndicate owning the immense deposits of iron at Bull river did but little work during the past season. The claims have been surveyed preparatory to crown granting.

The following information is extracted from the records of the government office, Fort Steele, and shows the amount of business for the year 1903:

One hundred and sixty-nine claims are held under crown grants or certificates of improvements.

Three hundred and thirty-five certificates of work were issued in 1902.

One hundred and ninety-three mineral locations were recorded in 1903.

The total number of existing claims in Southeast Kootenay is 696.

Eighty-seven transfers of mineral claims were made during the year.

The number of free miners' certificates issued was an even 400.

The boards of trade at Fernie and Morrissey have passed strongly worded resolutions demanding the immediate construction of a wagon road to the rich Flathead district. Petitions with the same end in view are being signed by numerous local residents.

The Calgary Cattle company has decided to open branch butcher shops at various points in East Kootenay.

THE BOUNDARY.

No dividend will be paid by the Waterloo company so far as the immediate future is concerned.

W. H. Fischer has completed his contract of hauling Grey Eagle ore to the head of the gravity tramway, on the Knob Hill claim. Several thousand tons were delivered in this way.

Work was resumed at the Rathmullen this week, near Summit camp, with a small force of men. Hon. G. E. Foster is said to be a large shareholder in this property, which has been idle for a long time.

The Hall Mining and Smelting company has contracted for the output of the Oro Denoro mine, in Summit camp, but the ore will be treated at the British Columbia Copper company's smelter at Greenwood for the present.

Work on the Senator group, in Summit camp, is progressing steadily, and so far about 300 tons of ore have been shipped to the Granby smelter, which concern has a bond on the property. The ore has a large percentage of iron, making it quite desirable for smelting operations.

Phil McDonald and James Sutherland, owners of the Elkhorn mine, in Providence camp, this week made a rich strike in the property. The large sized specimens are said to carry gold and silver values at about $4 per pound, making it one of the most remarkable finds yet recorded in the Boundary.

J. W. Astley, superintendent of the Snowshoe mine, is leaving for London, England, to confer with the directors of the company. Mrs. Astley will accompany him. They sail from New York January 20th. Claude Bannantyne, engineer, and William Tomlinson, chief clerk at the Snowshoe, will also spend their vacation in England, while operations at the mine are temporarily suspended.

It is reported on good authority that the Great Northern has purchased the land in Anaconda that the C. P. R. "Y" is on. If this is true, it means that the Great Northern will be built into Greenwood.

At a depth of 30 feet on the Don Pedro, in Providence camp, rich high grade ore was struck last week. The work thus far done proves that the Chicago and B. C. Mining company has a good thing, and before long the Don Pedro will be another Boundary shipper. H. H. Shallenberger, the manager, is elated over the strike.

THE LARDEAU.

The total amount of ore shipped from the Silver Cup mine during the year 1903 was 976.12 tons, having a value of $32,212.87.

Total amount of ore shipped from the Nettie L. for the year 1903 was 1042.73 tons, having a value of $57,678.54.

W. G. Carpenter, of Baillie, Vars & Carpenter, will take up his future residence in San Francisco.

The new Anglican church has been opened at Trout Lake City.

A new steamer will be put on Trout lake this year.

Eighteen inches of galena has been struck on the Guinea Gold claim.

Sawmills with a total capacity of 60,000 feet daily have recently been established in the Lardeau.

REVELSTOKE.

Evidence of the substantial growth and progress of Revelstoke is evident on all hands, but one of the best evidences is the fact that during the past year over 8000 tickets were sold at the Revelstoke office of the C. P. R. and the revenue taken at the city station alone showed an increase over the previous years of 30 per cent.

A substantial increase is also evident in freight business, and the Revelstoke office is one of the most busy railway points in the province.

The Dominion Express company's business doubled during this year.

The school attendance doubled within the past two years.

THE SLOCAN.

When the Pelton wheel arrives the Alamo concentrator will commence to grind ore.

When the water pipes arrive at the Rambler several four-horse teams will be out of a job hauling coal.

Fifteen inches of solid ore came into the face of the drift being run on the main lead on the Soho last week.

The last shipment of ore from the Empress went 400 ounces in silver to the ton. Another carload is ready for shipment.

The Last Chance will pay another dividend this quarter. Shipments from the Chance will be largely increased in a few weeks.

Seven men are employed at the Whitewater Deep, and arrangements are being made to operate the property on a much larger scale.

The jigs in the Ivanhoe mill are being changed from double to four compartment in order to handle the zinc values to greater advantage. The Slocan Star mine will do the same.

Thomas McGuigan, manager of the American Boy, came in from Spokane Friday. He will rebuild the bunkhouse at the mine that was recently destroyed by fire, and operations will be resumed as soon as possible.

Harry Lowe and his partners expect to strike the ledge on the Black Grouse in a few days. The crosscut tunnel is now in 175 feet and its completion means much to the properties on the north fork of Carpenter creek.

THE STOCK MARKET

There is no sign of any renewed activity in stocks, the general public taking no interest in the market. Prices have generally grown weaker, though there is no decided decline. Waterloo was strong for a while on the expectation of a dividend, but shaded off when this hope was not fulfilled.

	Asked	Bid
American Boy	3½	2½
Ben Hur	4	
Black Tail	3	2
Canadian G. F.	2¾	2
Cariboo McK. (ex-d)	3½	2
Centre Star	22	20
Fairview	4	3
Fisher Maiden	2½	1¾
Giant	2½	1½
Granby Consolidated	$5 00	$4 00
Morning Glory	1½	1
Mountain Lion	16½	15
North Star	9	8
Payne		10
Quilp	17	
Rambler-Cariboo	27	26
San Poil	2½	2¼
Sullivan	5¼	4
Tom Thumb	3	2
War Eagle	13	12
Waterloo	7	5½
White Bear (as. paid)	4¾	4

SALES.

Tom Thumb, 3000, 2 1-2c.

American Boy, 5000, 2 2-4c; North Star, 1000, 8 1-4c. Total, 6000.

Giant, 2000, 2c; Sullivan, 3000, 5c; Rambler-Cariboo, 500, 26 1-2c. Total, 5500.

International Coal, 200, 55c; Granby, 76, $4.20; B. C. Consolidated, 500, 10c; Lone Pine, 4000, 3-4c. Total, 4750.

Fisher Maiden, 3000, 2c; War Eagle, 500, 12 1-2c. Total, 3500.

AN AGED MINISTER.

ALBANY, U. Y., Jan. 12.—Rev. Sam Frame Morrow, the oldest Presbyterian minister in this part of the country, died at his home here today, aged 85.

Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO LIMITED LIABILITY.

LONDON OFFICE.

E. J WALKER, 24 Coleman Street London.

TORONTO OFFICE:

CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, LD., 83 Yonge St.

SPOKANE OFFICE:

ALEXANDER & CO. Advertising Agents, Room First National Bank Building.

EASTERN AGENT:

EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two and one-half Dollars a year or One Dollar and fifty cents for six months or all other countries Three and one-half Dollars a year—invariably in advance.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily, per month, by carrier.....	75c
Daily, per month, by mail.....	60c
Daily, per year, by carrier.....	$ 8 25
Daily, per year, by mail.....	6 25
Daily, per year, foreign.....	10 25

WEEKLY MINER.

Weekly, per half year.....	$ 1 50
Weekly, per year.....	2 50
Weekly, per year, foreign.....	3 50

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

GROWING IN FAVOR.

Life is a game of chance at the best, is the consensus of opinion. He who never takes a chance is practically dead in this world of activity. A farmer considers the loss of a cow or horse by some accident as a chance which has to be incurred in the live stock business and makes no complaint about the matter. Also the storekeeper who lays in a stock of goods which turns out to be a dead loss on account of unseasonable weather, says American Adviser. But if these same persons lose some money in a mining stock they are inclined to make a great howl about the matter.

The farmer or merchant knows how to take his loss and considers it merely among the risks of business, and it does not occur to him to stand upon the street corner and buttonhole every friend and tell him the sad story. As a matter of fact, the losses sustained in the ordinary business transactions of every person are usually far greater than any loss suffered by the failure of a mining investment. Backed up by authentic statistics which prove that the failures in mining are much fewer than in other lines of business, it seems strange that investors cannot go about the purchase of stock in a more business-like way, and take such losses as they may sustain in the same manner in which they would take losses in any other line of business.

In ordinary business every failure or loss has a cause, and it is usually not very difficult to find, and every loss in stocks is predicated upon a more or less definite and discernible cause. These causes cannot be foreseen at the beginning in min[illegible] investments any more than they can in investments in other lines of business, but by careful investigation the investor is always able to eliminate certain primary causes of loss and to increase his chances of success many fold.

Much of the wealth of our richest men today was not made in ordinary business channels. A large part of it has been accumulated from wise investments in mining stock. The most progressive business men and the wisest financiers know the return which good investments in mining stocks bring, and are profiting every day by such knowledge. The opportunity for making money by such investments was never better in the world, and the ordinary investor, as well as the large capitalist, is devoting more and more attention to this subject.

If a person will take the trouble to look about among his own friends, he will find that some of the men in whose judgment he has the most confidence and who have established reputations for shrewdness and for good business methods are the owners of mining stocks, and that many of them are receiving good returns and have made handsome profits by such investments. Mining as a form of investment is growing more and more popular every day and steadily gaining the esteem and confidence of the public.

AT THE OTHER END OF THE HEMISPHERE.

It is a great mistake to suppose that all the South American republics are mere political infants, liable to set the fires of revolution any day and therefore need careful watching, lest they get into mischief.

As a matter of fact Argentina is today the only country in the world that is growing faster than the United States. She is growing at the rate of four per cent a year. Her recent rate of immigration is 400,000 a year. She has already more races and tongues than Uncle Sam. Her climate and soil are superb. She exported 61,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1900, and her total exports in 1899 were twice as much per head as those of the United States. Argentina and Canada are the only two countries in America that surpass the United States in relative foreign commerce.

Now Argentina, Chili, Brazil and several other great states in South America are no longer babes in the experiment of civilization. They have all sown the wild oats of revolution and have grown to a sober maturity. Argentina, for instance, had her civil war long ago. It was on the same issue that divided parties in the United States, viz., the question of state rights, or federation. The question was finally settled by dividing Buenos Ayres city from its province and thus depriving it of its preponderance in the republic. The war closed in 1862, three years before the American civil war did, and since then there have been only slight local disturbances.

Paraguay has long ago seen the folly of war. She lost between 1864 and 1870 225,000 able bodied men out of her 250,000 in a devastating war to keep in his place Lopez, the would-be Napoleon. Since the war she has settled down to business and is now on the rapid road to recovery. Chili was so patriotic that while the men were off soldiering the women ran the horse cars as a state duty, while Uruguay in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 grew from 400,000 inhabitants to 700,000, and when relieved from civil war showed surprising recuperative energy.

Brazil has grown during the century from 2,000,000 to more than 18,000,000 people. We forget that she is as large as all Europe and as fertile as Java, while the best judges estimate that within the next two centuries she is destined to support a population larger than that of any other political division on the globe. She has had many drawbacks, but after the fall of Dom Pedro's government she grew by leaps and bounds. Into her territory the Germans are pouring rapidly. Emperor William is keeping a keen eye on this monster country of illimitable prospects.

Peru and Bolivia would each make a country twice as large as France. Venezuela would make nearly three of her, while Colombia is 50 per cent bigger than Austro-Hungary. Ecuador is larger than the United Kingdom proper, while distance and magnitude almost stagger us wherever we look in our sister continent of South America. What visions of future greatness confront us. What hopes of peace and glory, for we are not dealing with little children in statecraft, but with coming republics, which are, perhaps, destined to overshadow the world.

South America bitterly resents the encroachments of the United States in the southern hemisphere, and unless satisfactory assurances are forthcoming from Washington it would not be surprising to see several of the large states combine forces to compel the United States to be less ambitious in their direction.

AN AUTHORITY ON POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The Rev. Dr. Chown, a missionary in the cause of temperance, told a little of what he knew in regard to political corruption in Canada at a meeting held in Toronto a few nights ago. The reverend doctor seems to fall in with people of various shades in the course of his travels. He was talking, he said, to a man who, he knew, was in the habit of handling the "boodle" and bribing the electors in a certain part of the Dominion. He does not tell us that he pointed out to the man the shame [illegible] of his occupation, perhaps [illegible] for granted. At any rate the man told him that there was not a constituency in the Dominion that could not be bought, provided a sufficient amount of boodle was forthcoming. Speaking apparently from his own knowledge, the reverend gentleman said: "It was no very unusual thing for the representative of a great corporation to go to the representative of a great party with a bill drafted, or at least the substance of it, in his hand and say, 'Here put this through the house or the legislature, and here is $100,000 for you in the next election.'" The report tells us that Dr. Chown "also mentioned the case of a church member, who had been caught going the round with bribe money in his hand trying to bribe the electors." As Dr. Chown is an eminent temperance advocate we must assume that his language is temperate; but if he could unfold a few tales, such as he hints at, with the necessary dates and names, he would be a very valuable witness before a parliamentary committee, charged with a general inquiry into the subject of political corruption.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN COMPARED.

The subjoined statistics give approximately the forces of Russia and Japan, upon both of which countries the eyes of the world now are turned, because of the strained conditions over Korea and Manchuria. While the naval advantage is decidedly in favor of Japan, whose entire fleet practically is in home waters, there is considerable conjecture as to the number of troops that Russia has in the far east. Military critics are of the opinion that the czar has for a long time been massing his forces along the Yalu river, practically from Vladivostok to Port Arthur, but this is mere surmise. Another matter worthy of attention, in case hostilities should result, is that in every class of vessel, except that of protected cruiser, the warships of Japan are more modern than those of Russia, besides being faster, and, furthermore, are provided with heavier guns:

Russian army (war footing)..	4,600,000
Russian guns (war total)....	7,250
Russian forces in the east, about.....	150,000
Russian war craft (tons).. ..	170,000
Number of Russian naval in the east (all classes)....	65
Area of Russia (square miles)	8,660,395
Population of Russia.....	141,000,000
Area of Japan (square miles).....	363,610
Japanese army (war footing).	630,000
Japanese guns (war total)...	1,150
Japanese force ready for action.....	175,000
Japanese war craft (tons)....	210,800
Number of Japanese naval craft (all classes).....	200
Area of Japan (square miles)	147,665
Population of Japan.....	44,300,000
Area of Korea (square miles)	82,000

FROM FORTY-NINE TO THE NORTH POLE.

The unsettled condition of the "French shore" problem is the only serious difficulty in the way of Newfoundland becoming a part of the Dominion; but really the laying of this century-old trouble ought not to tax too severely the resources of British diplomacy. With this difficulty out of the way it will pay Canada to make it worth while for Newfoundland to share her fortunes with us, thus giving us, as the Vancouver World remarks, an outpost in the mid-Atlantic. With Newfoundland as a part of Canada it would not be unseemly for this country to declare a Monroe Doctrine of its own to the effect that all land lying east of Canada and north of the forty-ninth parallel, should, if it leaves the hands of the present owners, become Canadian territory. This would, in a large measure, dispose satisfactorily of the future of St. Pierre and Miquelon and Greenland.

MACHINERY AND LABOR.

A statistician has lately been giving attention to the question of the extent of the reduction of labor in ratio to the introduction of machinery, says the Liverpool Post. The results are somewhat startling. The Lancashire cotton industry has been during the last few years revolutionized. What 1100 spinners could do by hand, working in a factory or, as was very usual, at home, one machine attended by one man and two boys can do now; while one man with a machine can turn out the same amount of work as fifty weavers used to do by hand. Other trades have also been affected. In the pottery trade one attendant at a machine turns out as much finished material as 1000 could do by hand. In the loading and unloading of ships one man with machinery can do as much as 2000 without its aid. Machinery for making steel ties saves 500 per cent; a paper machine, 95 per cent; a watchmaking machine, 85 per cent, an expert machinist being able to turn out from 250 to 300 watches a year. One nail machine can do the work of 1000 men, and a horseshoe machine that of 500. But it must be confessed that articles so made are not usually so durable as those made by hand. This is the case with watches, and many smiths still prefer to make their own horseshoes, for they declare that, while machine made shoes break before they are half worn through, the hand made ones last until they are worn out.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL POLICY.

The tenor of the latest dispatches from Japan is still of the same uncertain character, with contradictory statements from different diplomatic quarters. Russia delays reply to the Japanese, but this, in itself, is no more significant than Russian tactics in general, except for the time it gains for the further advance of the Russian squadron which was recently reported as in the Mediterranean. Russia may be delaying in order to strengthen her fleet in Asiatic waters by this group—consisting of a battleship, two cruisers and several torpedo craft. If she is, Japan will need to wait some time further for her answer, as it will be nearly the last of January before the squadron reaches Port Arthur.

However, if this desire to add to her fighting force is at the bottom of Russian policy, it is hardly to be expected that Japan will continue to wait upon Russia's move. Japan has already declared that she shall consider the very near approach of this Mediterranean fleet as such an unfriendly act that her own assertiveness will be greatly influenced by this. In fact, if Russia's answer hangs fire a week or so longer, Japan will be risking much as to future success in any naval engagement if she does not herself declare war. In the last twelve months Russia has increased her fleet on the northeastern coast of Asia from 87,000 tonnage and some seven or eight battleships to twenty sea fighters with nearly 200,000 tonnage—not inclusive of the fleet now on the way. With that fleet added to her forces she will have concentrated near Japan over one-third of her entire naval strength. And nearly all this has gone on within the past year.

While the nations elsewhere but on the coast of Asia have been talking about the sultan as a sick man and turning all eyes on the Balkans the Russian ships have been quietly slipping around the world to the coast of the little island nation. A cruiser went in March. All through the summer months, by twos and threes, or even in solitary readiness, the fighting machines got there. Last November, while Russia was daily promising to leave Manchuria, three more battleships appeared. Only give Russia enough leeway for diplomatic consideration and hesitation and she will get her whole Baltic fleet over along the coast to Asia.

Japan is, at present, still equal, even in numbers and quality of ships, to meet Russia on the seas. Better than that, her naval force is declared by experts to be especially adapted for offensive action. Her ships are swift and have the advantage of a near base of operations and coaling stations convenient. They are manned by seamen of the real fighting stripe, agile, alert, strong in the spirit of patriotic belief in the destiny of Japan, and wonderfully efficient in the management of their ships and guns. If Japan must fight in the end to keep Korea she might do far worse than to put her powers to the test now. And if nothing definite is heard from Russia soon this may be the word which will come across the sea—that Japan has taken the offensive rather than to be fenced in like a rat in a hole.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TERMS.

It would appear that in 1895 Canada missed a good opportunity of securing Newfoundland's entrance into Confederation. The Ancient Colony was at that time rather hard up, whereas today it is enjoying a considerable measure of prosperity, a fact which will naturally cause it to hold out for much better terms. In April, 1895, a conference between Canadian and Newfoundland representatives was held, those for the two colonies being: For Canada, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir A. P. Caron, Mr. Foster and Mr. Haggart; for Newfoundland, Sir Robert Bond, Messrs. E. P. Morris, J. H. Emerson, and W. H. Horwood. The Newfoundland delegates submitted propositions to the following effect:

(1) Newfoundland to receive 80 cents per head of the population.

(2) One hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be paid in bounties to Newfoundland fishermen.

(3) Canada to take over the debt of the colony in proportion to the debt of the Dominion, and if the indebtedness of the colony is less than the proportion, it would give the local legislature five per cent on the excess.

(4) The Dominion to pay subsidies to the amount of $862,858, including the salary of the lieutenant-governor, interest on public debt, protection of the fisheries, etc.

(5) The Dominion to pay for a battery of artillery to be raised in Newfoundland.

(6) The Dominion to pay for railway and other public works, leaving nothing to be provided by the colony except roads, bridges and education.

(7) Dominion to pay $150,000 annually for the Crown lands of the colony.

(8) Dominion to efficiently protect the fisheries and arrange for the restocking of lakes and rivers.

(9) Efficient weekly steamship service between Canada and Newfoundland, completion of line of railway to Port aux Basques, first class steamer to connect that port with nearest railway ports in the Dominion, direct steamship communication between Liverpool and St. John's, and other local steamship facilities.

(10) Newfoundland fishermen to be exempted from payment of any license fees for fishing or use of cod traps.

(11) Compensation to industries established by protection for a limited period on account of injury they might suffer in the general interests of the Dominion.

(12) Establishment of a naval training ship.

(13) Precious metals to be reserved to the colony.

(14) A payment of $50,000 to Newfoundland for legislation.

In regard to the debt, Newfoundland figured out that its proportion would be $10,350,000, whereas its net debt, from which the cost of railway systems had been excluded, would be $4,073,465.

This at 5 per cent would yield an annual amount of $203,673, being the annual subvention thus payable to Newfoundland. In lieu of the establishment of artillery, Newfoundland would prefer that the amount to be agreed upon should be allocated toward a police force to be trained on military lines.

The Canadian commissioners did not see fit to accept these terms, and Newfoundland rejected the counter-terms offered on behalf of Canada. It will now cost this country more to gain Newfoundland's consent to a union. The population of Newfoundland, according to the census of 1901, was 220,249, of which 216,615 persons were in the island itself and 3,634 in Labrador. The area of the island is 42,200 square miles. The annual value of the fisheries is over $6,000,000. In 1901 there were 75,348 tons of copper mined, as against 70,614 tons in 1900, and 738,200 tons of iron ore, as compared with 320,463 tons the year previous.

THE C. P. R. AND BIG GAME.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company devotes much time and money to advertising the big game attractions of British Columbia for the particular benefit of European and American sportsmen. The company's timetables and guide books are filled with references to this province as a sportsman's paradise. The latest move of the railway in this respect is to publish and send broadcast a collection of the records of the big game killed along the system during the past season.

This class of advertising may stimulate tourist travel over Canada's "national highway," but its benefits in other respects are open to serious question. It is no benefit to resident nimrods to have carloads of strange hunters turned loose in the best game districts. As a matter of fact these intruders—they are nothing else—are responsible for the slaughter of British Columbia big game to such an extent that there is scarcely any left within easy reach. The few dollars which the imported hunters leave behind do not begin to compensate us for the way they have contributed to spoil one of the few exceptional pleasures that is open to us. Neither are the benefits derived by the average visiting sportsman commensurate with the trouble and disappointment that he experiences. A large percentage of them never see anything bigger than a cottontail rabbit, and not one in a hundred kills anything greater than a mule deer.

While The Miner does not profess to know all about running the C. P. R., it is our firm belief that both the company and the country would benefit on a much larger scale if greater effort were directed towards the permanent settlement and development of the country instead of spoiling our sport and the temper of Eastern tourists by making over-drawn pictures of B. C. big game shooting.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PROSPECTOR.

In the general advancement of mining the prospector appears to have lost his former importance; it is as though the army of those who develop the mineral resources of the country had marched forward so fast as to overtake the advance guard of pioneers, then absorb them, and finally leave them behind. The apparent disappearance of the prospector of the old days has been the theme of retrospective comment among those who direct mining explorations.

It is a fact to regret. In part it was inevitable, in part it is due to the decadence of a type. The tracts formerly unexplored are becoming well trodden and the once inaccessible places of the earth are now easily attainable. The glamor of the dawn has faded from off the mountain tops, the never-never lands have been made commonplace by travel, and "that nameless grace the charm of the unknown" has been stripped off the regions which were, not long ago, the goal of the adventurous. In other words, the attractiveness of prospecting has waned. The young men find it no more of allurement, and the only prospectors worth mention are the old fellows who no longer seek for the hidden ore, but are content to sit by camp-fires and talk of the days when they struck it rich on Bullion Hill, or washed the first pan of dirt in Colchis Valley. The prospector's calling has fallen upon evil days. If you ask him why, he will tell you that he cannot get any "backing," no one will "grub-stake" him, the moneyed men who formerly provided the wherewithal have ceased to "put up." For this there are various reasons forthcoming. Twenty years ago the merchants and bankers of a mining centre like San Francisco, Victoria, Helena, Denver, or Salt Lake were in the habit of giving a prospector a "grub-stake;" that is, they found him food, supplies and a horse or mule, and thus provided they sent him out to seek for gold, silver or copper, on the understanding that any discovery should be shared equally between the miner and his patron. Such agreements rested upon good faith, and it is a fact that they were kept in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. As the frontier came into closer touch with the more complex civilization of the cities, the simpler codes of honor, strong amid border life, became weakened by the interposition of the letter of the law. As soon as it became necessary to draw up legal contracts, as soon as good faith needed stiffening by attorneys, the whole system of grub-staking broke down. The merchants who formerly had men constantly in the field ceased to suport them when time after time it was found that discoveries would be made only to be hidden for subsequent location. Bad faith will undermine any form of business. The prospector illustrates the law of organic life; he does not survive because he is not fitted to the new conditions; he is threatened with the extinction of the dodo.

Another factor has proved inimical to the prospector—and that is the labor union. When a certain rate per diem is to be the one and final recompense for all men, irrespective of ability and experience, it is obvious that the prospector, who typifies the co-operative aspect in its most adventurous mood, must succumb to the walking delegate. The bitter antagonism of the ignorant leaders of labor unions is not the sentiment likely to foster relations of mutual trust and good will which characterized the days of the pioneers.

It is a pity, but it is the price of progress. Simplicity yields to complexity in all the avenues of life. Time was when we shared some of our salary with the prospector, when we sent him into the hills in search of lost mines and of mines that were never found. We loved the young and fearless, we respected the old and experienced prospector. We ate his bacon and beans, we drank his coffee, and at night we slept under the same blankets by his side. We swapped yarns, and philosophized over the hidden things of the earth. He was a man and a brother; above all, he was free to come and go among the hills, no one hindering him. Other times, other men. May the sunlight linger on the old cabin on the hillside, may the breeze sing like the voice of the sea among the pines where once the prospector dwelt, and may the snow fall soft upon the far divide across which he took his lonely way, never to return.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Last summer The Miner prophesied certain things about the industrial future of the camp. Sufficient time has not elapsed to permit the complete fulfillment of our forecast, but otherwise everything is turning out as we anticipated, and the people of Rossland have every reason to be satisfied with the present state of affairs.

In the first place actual development has proved the value of the prospecting done by diamond drills in the deep levels of the Le Roi. It took several months to run this drift, which was more than 300 feet in length, but now that the work is done and the new ore shoot exposed, it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the new strike. Manager Parrish is still decidedly reticent regarding the result of the development in the deep levels of the mine, and it is not the desire of The Miner to make any statement prematurely, but it is an open secret among the well informed that the showing on the 1350-level of the Le Roi is a bonanza. If it holds out in anything like its present size and value, Rossland's most famous property will soon take rank again among the really great mines of the world. Meanwhile recent development on the 800-foot level is beating all previous records of the mine for combined size and richness.

The development at the Centre Star, War Eagle and Le Roi No. 2 has progressed very satisfactorily, and in addition to the gratifying work underground, each of these properties has passed the rubicon in the matter of concentration. Each of them is on an excellent basis financially and in every other respect and all of them will soon be on the list of regular dividend-payers.

The White Bear is now a mine that has justified large expenditures on plant, concentration and a railway spur to its ore bins. All this has transpired within the last six months. The Spitzee is no longer a prospect. It has a proved ore shoot several hundred feet in length of as high grade ore as there is in the camp. Its development on the 200-foot level is making it one of the most promising properties hereabouts. The Jumbo is steadily increasing its force and piling up profits, in spite of its having to haul its ore in wagons to the railway and carry on an elaborate system of dead work without machine drills. The Jumbo now has a stope of ore of which an eminent mining man recently remarked that it was the first glory hole he ever saw worked from the inside. This is an excellent description of the Jumbo's ore shoot. It is of gigantic proportions and gives every indication of equalling anything of the kind ever found in the Le Roi. Beyond all doubt a railway will be built to the Jumbo within the next six months and lar[illegible] ll be expended on the ins[illegible] f machinery.

Although t[illegible] nd-Kootenay company has r[illegible] erable showing and the co[illegible] ll-filled treasury of a year [illegible] as been depleted without [illegible] pect of dividends in the [illegible], there are still hopes for [illegible] if arrangements can be [illegible] e treatment of the Kootena[illegible] a profit. It is to be deplore[illegible] much of the original capital [illegible] sland-Kootenay outfit was [illegible] in the way it has. The el[illegible] pressor on the Nickel Pl[illegible] onument of consummate ext[illegible] and the necessity of a wa[illegible] r such low grade ore as is [illegible] the Kootenay is nothing short of preposterous. It is not so much a question of the value of the ground owned by the Rossland-Kootenay as it is the wretched results derived from very large expenditures. The Miner has, however, an abiding faith in the mines of the Rossland-Kootenay and is convinced that with judicious management and greater economy the group can be brought to the same stage of prosperity enjoyed by its neighbors on all sides. The sooner this happens the better it will be for the camp as well as for the company.

The inauguration of the leasing system has been productive of excellent results and much good may be expected from the growth of this practice in the near future, but probably the most interesting of any of the newer phases of advancement in the development of the camp centres around the experiments that are being made with the Hendryx process for treating sulphide ores by a combination of potassium-cyanide and electricity. If it is found applicable to the low grade pyrrhotites and chalcopyrites of Rossland there will be no limit to the amount of ore available here for profitable treatment.

The present year will witness a steady increase in industrial activity, in the output and profit of the mines, in the growth of the payroll, of the town, and general prosperity to a marked degree. Inactive properties like the Idaho, Iron Mask, Cliff, etc., etc., will resume operations on an extensive scale, and before the end of the year the hum of industrial activity will be distinctly heard throughout the length and breadth of the camp.

FORWARD CANADA!

Canada has completed the most successful year in her history. Trade from the first day of 1903 to the last day of the year has been steady and uninterrupted as it has been unprecedented. The increase in the foreign commerce of the country and the expansion of the internal trade are equally striking. Sales of domestic and imported goods of all descriptions have increased enormously. Not only has the value of business increased, but profits have been generally better than in previous years. The insolvency record has been comparatively light, considering the increase in general business, and the smaller number of bankrupt stocks offering in the markets helped to keep the manufacturing and mercantile trade in a sound, healthy condition, while the fact that the consumption of many staple lines of manufacture has overtaken productive capacity has, by preventing overproduction, contributed handsomely to the same end. The material wealth of the country has been largely added to, as shown by the increase in the public deposits in the banks and other financial institutions, by the extension of old lines of business and the establishment of new concerns, the large investments made in industries connected with the development of the Dominion, and, lastly by the addition to the population of the country of 125,000 to 150,000 first class settlers.

WHY DISTURB THESE CONDITIONS?

For three-quarters of a century the considerations which induce people to bear grievous burdens in order that their coasts may be guarded have not applied to the great lakes of America, lying between Canada and the United States. So far as they are concerned, the czar's ideal has been realized through the Rush-Bagot agreement, and the consequent saving to the two nations whose common boundary runs through these waterways has been enormous. Nothing can be more certain than that, if the game were once begun on these bodies of water, the spirit of rivalry would make it a spirited one, and millions of dollars would be spent annually in an effort to maintain a status which is now supported by a simple piece of paper—that is, an equilibrium of warlike forces in these waters.

This is the situation that William Alden Smith, a representative in congress from the state of Michigan, has labored and is laboring to disturb. Here is an inland ocean on which it has been possible to maintain these conditions which all statecraft recognizes as ideal—an ideal as yet unattainable elsewhere. The inconceivable asininity of a proposition to throw away this happy advantage and add to national burdens by widening the seas that we must patrol is too exasperating to be discussed with patience. Should he and his abettors succeed in their purpose they would have proved themselves the deliberate enemies of their own country as well as of Canada.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

For many years the mining industry was conducted almost wholly by practical men who had grown up in the business and learned what they knew in the school of experience. The knowledge and experience of many successful men have been placed in forms where others may have the benefit of it, usually either in a textbook or a series of lectures. Both are used at the various mining schools where students are familiarized with the best methods in use everywhere, besides which they are instructed in the mining industry, including chemistry, metallurgy and engineering. The result is that the management of the industry is passing into the hands of younger men, who have been thoroughly coached in the fundamental principles of the industry, and this is called a "technical education." In addition to this technical training, which is also practical, they have each year opportunity for practical work and observation in the mines, mills and other metallurgical works. They are trained to observe, and though not usually proficient workmen at first, they generally advance with rapid strides, because they apply the knowledge they have gained to the best advantage, are usually quick to grasp any new idea and apply it intelligently in new places under differing conditions.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If there is to be a mid-winter carnival this year it will be necessary for citizens to display greater interest the project than has been hitherto manifested. It is hoped that the mayor will call a public meeting immediately after the municipal election.

The nomination of W. A. Galliher to represent the Liberals of Kootenay at the next federal elections has resulted in placing the strongest available candidate in the field. Mr. Galliher has earned this renewed expression of confidence in him by the excellent record that he has made during his brief term as a member of the house of commons. There can be no doubt about the loyalty of Mr. Galliher's friends, but it is rather strange that the proprietor of the Nelson News should have deliberately designed to absent himself from Nelson at a time when Mr. Galliher might need the support of all those who profess to take a kindly interest in his political welfare.

In a suit for damages brought by a teacher against an Ontario school board because the school house had not been properly heated, Mr. Justice Street stated as a dictum that the trustees, by disregarding their "statutory duty to employ a caretaker and to have fires lighted an hour before the opening of the school—a duty owed to the teacher, the pupils and the parents—probably narrowly escaped being made liable for heavy damages by neglecting it." Trustees should be humane enough to look after the comfort of the school without being impelled by fear of damages to perform this plain, obvious duty.

LIST OF THE REJECTED

Exactly 258 Applications Turned Down on Start.

Names and Reasons For the Rejection Set Forth.

The Miner publishes herewith a complete list of 258 names stricken off the civic voters' list by the preliminary scrutiny conducted by the city council. Notice will be sent to all these parties today with the information that application may be made to the police magistrate, the county judge or a judge of the supreme court to have the names replaced on the list. By the same means additional names may be struck off the list or placed thereon at any time prior to election day.

The total of 258 rejected applications for registration is made up as follows:

Failed to pay road taxes	55
Classified as lodgers	69
Rejected as wives of householders.	64
Failed to pay sanitary rates	24
Residential qualification insufficient	15
Failed to pay water rates	10
Miscellaneous reasons	21
Total	258

In connection with the non-payment of road taxes it is stated that some of the mines have deducted the tax from various employes without making complete returns, it being the custom to some extent to allow these sums to accumulate until sufficient is in hand to make a substantial payment to the corporation. In the event of men being stricken from the list under these conditions, the production of a receipt for road tax bearing a date prior to the 31st of December is ample to have the party replaced on the list, other conditions being satisfactory. The longest list of names cut off is of those who board at hotels and lodging houses and declare themselves householders. A difference of opinion exists on this point, but in the majority of such instances the names have been removed from the list. The next longest list of rejected applications includes the names of ladies whose husbands are registered in respect to rented premises, and who are not, it is maintained, entitled to register on the same qualification. The "miscellaneous reasons" given herewith include "daughter of householder," "insufficent rent paid" and other causes deemed sufficient under the Act to disqualify applicants. The term is not used officially, but has been employed for the sake of convenience and brevity.

The rejected applications are as follows:

Thomas Baines, Edward Berryman, Kenneth Chisholm, Thomas Davidson, Henry H. Dimock (residential qualification insufficient also), George B. Drewry, Fred C. Graham, James E. Smith, Hugh A. Harris, William W. Harris, Charles J. Hastings, H. H. Johnstone, Adelard Lauthier, Phillas Leduc, Bernard Link, Joseph Lower, Fabian M. Madore, Hiblere Madore, Paul Marchel, Duncan H. Martin, Alexander Masson, John A. Morrison, Andrew McCulloch, John Mackenzie, Hugh J. McAhley, Samuel McClelland, John H. McDonald, William D. McDonald, Neil McEachren, V. H. McGillivery, John McIvor, Angus McLeod, J. A. McLeod, Chas. McPhee, John Newman, H. G. Oliver, Thomas Penny, Wm. Purcell, Cyril Ruell, junior, Wm. Sims, Joseph Squires, George Stevens, Robert T. Stewart, Charles H. Stibbs, Fred S. G. Ttappan, Lugen J. Thomas, John Wilford, Louis Will, Charles Wood, Wm. V. Wylies, Carles

Mrs. Fannie Bannett, Louise Bean, Mrs. Deborah Breen, Margaret J. Bridgman, Anna Brock, Clara Casey, Mrs. Bridget Coleman, Jessie Coleman, Blanche Conkey, Helen Coward, Susan Crowe, Sarah Dickie, Mrs. Bridget Donahue, Millicent Duke, Isabella Forteath, Mary Gregory, Alice Hunden, Martha Hosking, Josephine B. Houston, Mrs. Christina Ife, Myrtle Jacobs, Rosina M. Lee, Louise Madore, Mrs. Ellen Malcolm, Mrs. Doris Martin, Mrs. Mary Monroe, Mrs. Christina Macdonald Louise Best, Mrs. Mary Quarlo, Mrs. Harry Richards, Christine Ross, Asterie Ruelier, Catherine Seed, Jennie Sutherland, Narcisse Therien, Mary Ann Thomas, Rosa Tompkins, Mrs Mary Berg, Mrs. Mary Bernard, Annie Braden, Zena Chappert, Mrs. Elizabeth Chittem, Lavina M. Collis, Frances Glencross, Mrs. Georgina Horne, Ella Humble, Alice Hutchinson, Laura Irving, Mrs. Emma Jackson, Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Rachel King, Younger Lawlor, Mrs. Lydia Lennox, Mrs. Minne Linns, Emma Morgan, Mrs. Mary Myers, Marjorie McLean, Jennie Preston, Mrs. Bella P. Shaw, Mrs. Josephine Stewart, Mary Temby, Mrs. Bridget Tus, Lillian Thomas Mrs. Jennie Townsend.

Winnifred W. Hobbs, Mrs. Mary McNally, Nora O'Brien, Frank Sdav, Mike Sdav, Harry G. Seaman, Geo. W. Thomas, Samuel Vecchio, Rafael Venillio, Zenor Boisjoli, John Fabiano Frank Fallizno, Thomas Flynn, Edward Gubenville, Sebastiane Lippa Amandas Lippa, Tony Lippa, John Littleby, Mabel A. Lockhart, Neil McDonald, John MacPherson.

Murdock A. Henderson, William P. Ife, W. J. Keau, H. L. Nicholson, John Berg, Edward Donahue, James Harper, John Horwell, C. St.L. Mackintosh, Peter O. Rodier.

Wilson J. Byng, Harold Girdwood, Mathias Ledue, James W. Lougheed, George T. Mackenzie, Richard Roberts, Thomas A. Ross, Frank Rush, Alexander Urquhart, Annie P. Waters.

Edward Baillie, Daniel Bain, John Fitzgerald, John J. Levasseur, William L. McDonald.

Adelimor Beaulieu, J. H. Carson Wm. Carlyon, George Casey, Edgar J Coleman, Fred G. Conkey, Charles Dempster, Margaret Gorman (water rates unpaid also), Raymer W. Hinton, Wilfred J. Halt, Amos Lee, Gideon Madore, John H. Macdonald, Thos. McCardell, Martin McDougall, P. H. O'Brien, Jacob W. Parker, Rupert Bulmer, James Cherrington, John T. Hartell, John H. Honey, Wm. P Jones, Wm. P. Jones, Albert J. Koetel, Henry Swodden.

R. W. Armstrong, Bernard Bannett, Robert G. Brown, Andrew J. Drewry, Ronald H. Macdonald, Thomas W.

LIST OF THE REJECTED

Exactly 258 Applications Turned Down on Start.

Names and Reasons For the Rejection Set Forth.

The Miner publishes herewith a complete list of 258 names stricken off the civic voters' list by the preliminary scrutiny conducted by the city council. Notice will be sent to all these parties today with the information that application may be made to the police magistrate, the county judge or a judge of the supreme court to have the names replaced on the list. By the same means additional names may be struck off the list or placed thereon at any time prior to election day.

The total of 258 rejected applications for registration is made up as follows:

Failed to pay road taxes	55
Classified as lodgers	69
Rejected as wives of householders	64
Failed to pay sanitary rates	24
Residential qualification insufficient	15
Failed to pay water rates	10
Miscellaneous reasons	21
Total	258

In connection with the non-payment of road taxes it is stated that some of the mines have deducted the tax from various employes without making complete returns, it being the custom to some extent to allow these sums to accumulate until sufficient is in hand to make a substantial payment to the corporation. In the event of men being stricken from the list under these conditions, the production of a receipt for road tax bearing a date prior to the 31st of December is ample to have the party replaced on the list, other conditions being satisfactory. The longest list of names cut off is of those who board at hotels and lodging houses and declare themselves householders. A difference of opinion exists on this point, but in the majority of such instances the names have been removed from the list. The next longest list of rejected applications includes the names of ladies whose husbands are registered in respect to rented premises, and who are not, it is maintained, entitled to register on the same qualification. The "miscellaneous reasons" given herewith include "daughter of householder," "insufficient rent paid" and other causes deemed sufficient under the Act to disqualify applicants. The term is not used officially, but has been employed for the sake of convenience and brevity.

The rejected applications are as follows:

Thomas Baines, Edward Berryman, Kenneth Chisholm, Thomas Davidson, Henry H. Dimock (residential qualification insufficient also), George B. Drewry, Fred C. Graham, James E. Smith, Hugh A. Harris, William W. Harris, Charles J. Hastings, H. H. Johnstone, Adelard Lauthier, Phillas Leduc, Bernard Link, Joseph Lower, Fabian M. Madore, Hibiere Madore, Paul Marchel, Duncan H. Martin, Alexander Masson, John A. Morrison, Andrew McCulloch, John Mackenzie, Hugh J. McAuley, Samuel McClelland, John H. McDonald, William D. McDonald, Neil McEachren, V. H. McGillivery, John McIvor, Angus McLeod, J. A. McLeod, Chas. McPhee, John Newman, H. G. Oliver, Thomas Penney, Wm. Purcell, Cyril Ruell, junior, Wm. Sims, Joseph Squires, George Stevens, Robert T. Stewart, Charles H. Stibbs, Fred S. G. Ttappan, Lugen J. Thomas, John Wilford, Louis Will, Charles Wood, Wm. V. Wyldes, Carlee

Mrs. Fannie Bannett, Louise Bean, Mrs. Deborah Breen, Margaret J. Bridgman, Anna Brock, Clara Casey, Mrs. Bridget Coleman, Jessie Coleman, Blanche Conkey, Helen Coward, Susan Crowe, Sarah Dickie, Mrs. Bridget Donahue, Millicent Duke, Isabella Forteath, Mary Gregory, Alice Hunden, Martha Hosking, Josephine B. Houston, Mrs. Christina Ife, Myrtle Jacobs, Rosina M. Lee, Louise Madore, Mrs. Ellen Malcolm, Mrs. Doris Marin, Mrs. Mary Monroe, Mrs. Christina Macdonald, Louise Best, Mrs. Mary Quarlo, Mrs. Harry Richards, Christina Ross, Asterle Rueller, Catherine Seed, Jennie Sutherland, Narcisse Therien, Mary Ann Thomas, Rosa Tompkins, Mrs Mary Berg, Mrs. Mary Bernard, Annie Braden, Zena Chappert, Mrs. Elizabeth Chittem, Lavina M. Collis, Frances Glencross, Mrs. Georgina Horne, Ella Humble, Alice Hutchinson, Laura Irving, Mrs. Emma Jackson, Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Rachel King, Younger Lawlor, Mrs. Lydia Lennox, Mrs. Minnie Linna, Emma Morgan, Mrs. Mary Myers, Marjorie McLean, Jennie Preston, Mrs. Belia F. Shaw, Mrs. Josephine Stewart, Mary Temby, Mrs. Bridget Tus, Lillian Thomas, Mrs. Jennie Townsend.

Winnifred W. Hobbs, Mrs. Mary McNally, Nora O'Brien, Frank Sday, Mike Sday, Harry G. Seaman, Geo. W. Thomas, Samuel Vecchio, Rafael Venillio, Zenor Boisjoli, John Fabiano, Frank Fallano, Thomas Flynn, Edward Gubenville, Sebastiane Lippa, Amandas Lippa, Tony Lippa, John Littleby, Mabel A. Lockhart, Neil McDonald, John MacPherson.

Murdock A. Henderson, William P. Ife, W. J. Kean, H. L. Nicholson, John Berg, Edward Donahue, James Harper, John Horwell, C. St.L. Mackintosh, Peter O. Rodier.

Wilson J. Byng, Harold Girdwood, Mathias Leduc, James W. Lougheed, George T. Mackenzie, Richard Roberts, Thomas A. Ross, Frank Rush, Alexander Urquhart, Annie P. Waters.

Edward Baillie, Daniel Bain, John Fitzgerald, John J. Levasseur, William L. McDonald.

Adeliemor Beaulieu, J. H. Carson, Wm. Carlyon, George Casey, Edgar J. Coleman, Fred G. Conkey, Charles Dempster, Margaret Gorman (water rates unpaid also), Raymer W. Hinton, Wilfred J. Halt, Amos Lee, Gideon Madore, John H. Macdonald, Thos. McCardell, Martin McDougall, P. H. O'Brien, Jacob W. Parker, Rupert Bulmer, James Cherrington, John T. Hartell, John H. Honey, Wm. P. Jones, Wm. P. Jones, Albert J. Koetel, Henry Swodden.

R. W. Armstrong, Bernard Bannett, Robert G. Brown, Andrew J. Drewry, Ronald H. Macdonald, Thomas W. McGregor, Wm. C. McMillan, John Neill, Oliver Paul, Walter G. Robinson, Richard Wright, Walter Aldridge, James C. Belton, Robert Blondin, Thomas M. Bowman, William Brown, John B. Byrne, Thomas A. Cameron, Duncan Campbell, John Carter, John Cavanagh, Alphonse Chappert, John Chenoweth, Amos Chittem, Walter Cook, Walter C. Coultlard, Max Crow, Graham Cruickshank, Richard T. Evans, Peter C. Gillis, Fred Graham, Michael Hintz, Gaetano Laface, William J. Lascelles, John Milne, Balby B. Morkill, A. B. Mackenzie, John McArthur, B. R. McDonald, Norman McDonald (withdrawn voluntarily), Patrick McIntyre, David S. McKenzie, Edgar McLaren, Malcolm D. McLeod, G. A. Panlson, Alexander Pinkerton, Edward M. Quirk, Louis Renaud, H. P. Renwick, Maurice Riddles, Charles Sangster, Sam Scarpelli, Sidney Sisley, Harold N. Smith, William M. Wood.

H. Bonter, Alex. O. R. Brown, Leslie Bruce, W. J. Burns, Theo. Charron, R. R. Clothier, Thomas Cooper, J. W. Cunningham, Angus Daniels, Wilbert Elley, J. A. Graham, Anton Hansen, Harry G. Mitchell, J. C. S. Mackenzie, John P. McIntosh, John McKinnon, Malcolm McMillan, Angus M. McPherson, Esther O'Hearn.

THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT

Citizens renting rooms in hotels or lodging houses are lodgers and not householders, and married women cannot qualify as householders on the same property which their husbands have qualified upon as householders. This is the decision of W. J. Nelson, police magistrate, in respect to applications for registration on the voters' list, hence no citizens included under these headings can vote at the forthcoming municipal elections.

A number of cases under the headings outlined were heard before Magistrate Nelson yesterday, and he has handed down written judgments outlining his interpretation of the Municipal Elections Act. The Miner publishes herewith the full text of these judgments for the information of readers. Perusal is interesting because it indicates the attitude which the magistrate will take on all other similar cases and his reasons for so doing. Herewith are the judgments:

In re the applications of Henry H. Johnstone, George B. Drewry and Charles J. Hastings.

The two first named, occupying rooms in the Windsor Hotel, the latter in the Maple Leaf saloon. All pay more than $5 a month for use of rooms. They claim to be registered as "householders."

The statute thus defines the word: "Householders" shall extend to and include every person who holds and occupies a messuage, dwelling, or tenement or any part or portion of a messuage, dwelling or tenement within a municipality yielding and paying therefor a rental or rent value of not less than sixty dollars per annum."

The only question I have to determine is: "Are they occupants of any part or parcel of a messuage, dwelling or tenment" within the meaning of the act? I have carefully looked into the law, and am of opinion that they are simply "lodgers" and not householders in any sense of the term.

In an hotel, as a rule, there is only one occupant, the landlord, and the same applies to lodging houses.

I find abundance of authority for this ruling.

The Century dictionary describes a householder to be "one who owns or holds and occupies a house, or a part of one, which constitutes a separate abode."

Stroud's Judicial dictionary, an excellent authority whose definitions are founded on judicial decisions says: "Householder" will not include a lodger."

"A "house" is a structure of a permanent character, structurally severed from other tenements (and usually but not necessarily under its own separate roof), that is used for the habitation of man, and of which the holding (as distinct from lodgings) is independent. A householder is one who occupies such a house."

It is apparent therefore that there may be several householders under one roof, but their abodes must be structurally separated, so as to constitute independent holdings.

A lodger in an hotel whose exit and entrance is the common passage of the hotel could not with a semblance of reason be held to be a householder in view of the above legal definition.

There are numerous English decisions on the point.

SOME RULINGS.

In Cook vs. Humber, 11 Common Bench Reports, N. S., page 33, it was held that "The occupation of part of a house, without any actual severance from the residue, does not confer a right to vote in city elections." In this case the revising barrister put the name on the list and the court ordered it struck off. It is a very strong case and fully and clearly sets out the law.

"The general rule," says the chief justice, "is that a part of a house in the common understanding of the word does not become a house in law unless there be actual severance. * * * The rule is no ground whatever for holding lodgings to be a house within the meaning of the stature."

The learned chief justice cites these words: "If the inheritor of a house let a certain part in which he dwells and severeth it from the other part, and maketh several doors to the high street, it is now as two houses: otherwise it is one, if they have but one door to the high street."

Lord Hardwicke says in a case therein cited: "No man can be the occupier of a house, but either by living in one of his own or one that he rents. A lodger was never considered by anyone as the occupier of a house. No part of it can be said to be in his tenure or occupation, and though he pay taxes or rates, yet he will have no power to vote, not being deemed to be a householder or occupier."

In the case of lodging houses and inns, the case shows that the landlord is the lord and master of the house—the keeper of the same. Maule, justice, says, referring to a case therein cited: "Where the owner of a house takes in a person to reside in a part of it, though such person has the exclusive possession of the room appropriated to him, and the uncontrolled right of ingress and egress, yet if the owner retains his character of master of the house the individual so occupying a part of it occupies it as a lodger only."

MORE AUTHORITIES.

Wilson vs. Bennett in the same volume, page 50, is a case equally as strong, but I have not time to quote from it.

Cuthbertson vs. Butterworth, Law Reports, 4 Com-Pleas 523, is a comparatively recent case. The person claiming the right to vote was the occupant of part of a set of chambers. The lord chief justice, in delivering judgment, says: "No one of the cases cited goes the length of showing that a single room in a set of chambers is a house' or part of one." Justices Byles and Keating concurred. Brett, justice, added: "Without defining what is a dwelling house, it is enough to say that the occupation here described is not of a dwelling house or part of a house," within the act.

In America we have similar decisions.

In Lane vs. State of Texas, 29 Appeal Reports, 319, it was held that "one who was a lodger in the house of another was not a householder."

I need not quote more.

I regret that I cannot place these names, all being reputable citizens, on the list. They are simply lodgers and nothing more. The law is plain, and I must follow it. It is not the intention of the Act to extend to them the franchise in municipal elections, where the rights of property and the imposition of taxes are concerned.

The municipal franchise is based on a residential and property qualification, though the latter is reduced to almost an absurdity.

I fear too many voters think that manhood suffrage prevails in such matters, an erroneous belief that causes much irritation when names are omitted from the city voters' list.

I must therefore refuse the application of the gentlemen to become municipal voters.

W. J. NELSON,
Police Magistrate.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

In re W. M. Wood, Boswell McDonald, H. P. McCraney and A. J. Drewry.

These men claim to be exempt from payment of a road tax because they are Dominion officers.

Mr. Wood makes the claim on behalf of himself and brother officers. I have carefully looked into the cases, and especially the Queen vs. Bowell, reported in vol. IV. B. C. Reports, p. 498. In this case it was held that the imposition of a tax on the income of such officers was illegal, as being beyond the powers of the province. The case of Leprohon against the city of Ottawa, 2 Ontario Appeal Reports, page 522, supported that view, and says the province cannot confer such powers on municipalities. Mr. Justice Drake remarks that in his opinion, it is equally as unlawful to impose a tax on their persons.

The road tax is a personal tax and I think these officers are exempt.

I order the names of McCraney and Drewry to be placed on the list. Messrs. Wood and McDonald must satisfy me that they are householders before I can make a similar order as to them. W. J. NELSON, P. M.

In re Max Crow, a license holder.

This applicant is a license holder, who has paid his license fee. He through an oversight, has omitted to pay his road tax of $2. He now claims he is exempt from the payment because he pays the license fee. By-law No. 39, regulates the road tax. It provides that all male persons between 21 and 60, who do not pay more than $5 real estate tax, must pay a road tax of $2.

It is manifest that a license holder must therefore pay a road tax. I regret I cannot add his name to the list. W. J. NELSON,
Police Magistrate.

A SPECIAL CASE.

In re Graham Cruickshank.

The applicant is an active militiaman. They are exempt under the road tax bylaw and his name should not have been omitted from the list on this ground.

I would order his name placed on the list were this the sole objection. He appears, however, to be in arrears for water rates, while occupying his shack on Earl street, during a portion of the year.

Should this be in error, his name should be restored.

W. J. NELSON, P. M.

BARRED THE LADIES.

In re Coleman and others.

In these cases, several married women, residing with their husbands, have made application to be placed on the voters' list. They are the wives of householders. I must decline their applications. To give husband and wife a vote each in respect to the one household is contrary to the intent of the act. It virtually means double representation in regard to one household.

The domicile of the husband is the domicile of the wife. She is part of the husband and has no separate household from him.

I regret that these ladies should have been induced by zealous canvassers to make these affidavits. It is now apparent to me that their rights were grossly misrepresented, and they have been induced by false statements of the law to believe they had the right to vote.

These and similar applications must be refused. W. J. NELSON,
Police Magistrate.

The preliminary revision of the voters' list by the city council led to various unfortunate mistakes. In the case of Alexander Pinkerton an application for registration was endorsed "road taxes unpaid" and the application rejected. Yesterday Mr. Pinkerton produced a receipt for his road taxes, indicating in concrete form that an injustice had been done him.

In the case of Rupert Bulmer an application for registration was rejected endorsed "sanitary rates unpaid." Mr. Bulmer states positively that no sanitary rates were owing by him, and that if his name is eliminated from the voters' list he will forthwith take action for damages against the corporation.

In the case of Harold N. Smith an application was rejected for non-payment of road taxes. Mr. Smith also asserts forcibly that he paid the tax and is, therefore, entitled to register. Similar cases are reported, especially in connection with militiamen, a number of whose applications were rejected for non-payment of road taxes, despite the fact that all militiamen are by statute exempt from poll or road taxes. These matters are now being adjudicated upon.

Magistrate Nelson was kept busy yesterday hearing the appeals of citizens stricken from the list at the preliminary revision. The following names have been added to the voters' list by the magistrate:

Alex. O. R. Brown, David S. Mackenzie, H. P. McCraney, James Cherrington, Andrew J. Drewry, B. R. McDonald, Martin McDougall, Richard Roberts, Walter Aldridge. All these are householders.

The applications of Murdoch Henderson, Alexander Pinkerton and Daniel Bain were heard and stand for judgment.

The following were refused for the reasons given: Wm. W. Harris, insufficient residence; James Harper, non-payment of water rate on house; P. O. Rodier, non-payment of water rate on house; Chas. H. Stibbs, a lodger; John P. McIntosh, a lodger; Mary Ann Thomas, the wife of a householder; Wilfred Elley, a lodger.

A SPECIAL CASE.

In re Elley: In this case the applicant occupies two rooms in the house of Jennie L. Robinson. The rooms are partly furnished by the occupier and partly by the owner of the house. Ther is also a private entrance from the outside to the rooms, of which the occupier has the key. The applicant says: "The rooms are not structurally separated from the rest of the house. My rooms also open into the main hall of the house."

The owner of the house occupies the remainder of the house. She has the care of the rooms and a free right of entrance and exit thereto.

In the case of Thomas vs. Luckett, 5 C. B. 35, Wilde, chief justice, says: "A man may have a right to the exclusive possession of apartments in a house, and yet another man may have such a dominion over the whole as to denude such possession of the character of a tenancy."

In this case the owner undoubtedly holds dominion over the whole house, and as I have already held that, in my opinion, lodgers are not entitled to vote, I am compelled to refuse the application.

W. J. NELSON,
Police Magistrate.

HELP ONE ANOTHER

AN INTERESTING CHAT WITH REV. R. HATCHETT.

He Asserts People Should Speak Plainly When Their Words Will Benefit Others.

From the Recorder, Brockville, Ont.

Rev. R. Hatchett, general agent of the African Methodist church in Canada, spent several days in Brockville recently in the interest of the church work. Talking with a reporter he said he always liked to visit Brockville, because he found so many of its citizens in hearty sympathy with the church work he represents. "And besides, said Mr. Hatchett, I have what may be called a sentimental reason for liking Brockville. It is the home of a medicine that has done me much good and has done much good to other members of my family. I refer to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." "Would you mind," asked the reporter, "giving your experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" "Not at all," said Mr. Hatchett, "I always say a good word for this medicine whenever the opportunity offers. I know some people object to speaking in public about medicines they use, but I think this is a narrow view to take. When one finds something really good and really helpful in relieving human ills, it seems to me it is a duty we owe other sufferers to put them in way of obtaining new health. You can say from me therefor that I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a very superior medicine—I know of no other so good. My work, as you may judge, is by no means light, I have to travel a great deal in the interest of our church work, and it is no wonder that I often find myself much run down, and afflicted almost with a general prostration. It is on occasions of this kind that I resort to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can say in all sincerity that they have never failed me. The pills have also been used in my family, and among my friends, and the results have always been satisfactory. You may just say from me that I think those who are afflicted with any of the ills for which this medicine is recommended will make no mistake in giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial."

The Rev. Mr. Hatchett's home is in Hamilton, Ont., where he is known to most of the citizens and greatly esteemed by those who know him.

ROSLAND'S CENSUS DETAILS.

The Population and Its Make-up From Census Standpoint.

In reply to communication from Mayor Dean the appended information anent the census of 1901 has been forwarded by the census department at Ottawa. The details given have never been published locally:

Population	6,133
Dwellings and families—	
Dwellings	1,367
Families	1,393
Sex and conjugal condition—	
Males	4,085
Females	2,048
Married Males	1,280
Married females	977
Widowed males	73
Widowed females	69
Divorced males	5
Divorced females	3
Children and unmarried Males	2,727
Children and unmarried females	999
Place of birth—	
British Columbia	478
Manitoba	58
New Brunswick	74
Nova Scotia	285
Ontario	931
Prince Edward Island	47
Quebec	284
Northwest Territories	45
England	608
Scotland	184
Ireland	168
United States	1,323
China	238
Other countries	91
Origins—	
English	1,896
Scotch	1,058
Irish	1,204
French	325
German	463
Italian	236
Swedish	208
Norwegian	70
Chinese	236
Welsh	58
Finnish	39
Austrian	64
Other origins	224
Religions—	
Roman Catholics	1,419
Church of England	1,014
Presbyterians	1,241
Methodists	940
Baptists	313
Congregationalists	43
Lutherans	465
Jews	38
Salvation Army	71
Buddhists	228
Other religions	396

CLOSE SCHOOL YEAR

LAST MEETING OF SCHOOL BOARD—FIGURES COVERING YEAR'S WORK.

SCHOOLS COSTLY LUXURY FOR ROSSLAND—DATA OF FINANCES.

The board of public school trustees held its last meeting of the present year yesterday afternoon. All the members of the board were in attendance save Trustee Galt, who is in Victoria in attendance on the full court. A pleasing feature of the proceedings was the unanimous passage of a cordial vote of thanks and appreciation to Chairman H. Perry McCraney for his assiduous work in the interests of the schools during the year and his courtesy in the capacity of presiding officer. The resolution was neatly acknowledged by the recipient.

Much of the meeting was devoted to the receipt of statistics covering the year's work. The table of attendance showed the number of pupils enrolled averaged 506 per month, while the monthly average attendance was 432.95. The percentage of attendance was 85.60, which gives point to the efforts of the trustees to secure a more regular attendance by the pupils.

The expenditure on schools for the year was $12,630.41, which is more than $500 below the sum placed in the board's estimates at the opening of the year. The cost per pupil enrolled was $24.96 per annum, and the cost per pupil in actual attendance increased to $29.17.

The figures relating to expenditure on schools are of interest to the community as a whole, and are given herewith:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of board January 1st, 1903	$ 254.16
Per capita grant, first quarter	1,722.16
Per capita grant, second qr.	1,722.16
Per capita grant, third qr.	1,638.41
Per capita grant, fourth qr.	1,638.41
High school grant, 1st ½ yr.	150.00
High school gant, 2nd ½ yr.	150.00
Municipal taxes for 1903	1,745.20
Municipal taxes, arrears 1902	293.15
Damages to globe collected	4.50
Balance supplied by city	3,310.88
	$12,630.41

EXPENDITURE, 1903.

Teachers' salaries	$ 9,768.40
Janitors' salaries	1,350.00
Fuel	796.64
Supplies	425.39
Water	96.00
Secretary's salary	60.00
Repair roofs	67.50
Reference library	36.48
	$12,630.41

A glance at the foregoing statement indicates that the school revenue from the two-mill muncipal levy and the per capita grant from the province fell short of the sum required to run the schools by $3,310. Last year the same amount was short, so that in the course of two years the city has been compelled to supply almost $7000 for school purposes, all of which was provided by the government previously.

VICTIMS OF POWDER

FRANK GADDO KILLED AND CHARLES McPHEE BADLY HURT YESTERDAY.

MEN DRILLED INTO MISSED HOLE—McPHEE MAY DIE.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Frank Gaddo, killed, and Charles McPhee, badly injured, is the tale of a terrible accident in the Centre Star mine yesterday at noon. The men were miners. The machine drill is supposed to have encountered a hole containing giant powder, which exploded, killing Gaddo instantly and terribly disfiguring McPhee. The latter is so frightfully injured that his case was reported as exceedingly precarious last evening.

Gaddo and McPhee went to work yesterday morning at 7 o'clock on contract. They went into the face of the 500 west level and commenced operations with a machine drill. At 11 o'clock Mine Foreman Baum visited the drift and found the men changing the position of the drill. The men did not come out for lunch, and a few minutes after 1 o'clock a timber crew went into the drift. No explosion had been heard, and the timbermen were therefore, much surprised to hear McPhee calling for help. Rushing to the spot they found McPhee pinned to the ground by the tripod of the drill, while his partner Gaddo lay dead. Gaddo had been killed instantly by a small piece of rock which had penetrated his brain between the eyes. A gaping hole an inch in diameter showed where the projectile had entered the unfortunate man's forehead. Other pieces of rock had entered his chest, but the injury to the head had caused death. McPhee was in a serious plight. The flying material had struck him in the face, destroying one eye completely and otherwise injuring him in such a manner as to render recovery doubtful. For some time after his removal to the Sisters' hospital in the ambulance it was impossible to ascertain exactly how badly he was hurt, the shock having been so great as to preclude a searching examination.

Everything at the scene of the accident points to the drill having encountered a missed hole or a hole containing some unexploded powder. The men were running a down hole and had reached a depth of four feet when the explosion took place. Nearby was a hole that had been shot a fortnight previously, and it is supposed that this hole contained some powder which was exploded when a connection was made by the hole which Gaddo and McPhee were drilling. The authorities looked into the matter and decided that the accident was in the category of mishaps that could not be guarded against, hence an inquest was not deemed necessary.

Gaddo resided on Washington street, and a sad feature of his death is that he was married only five months ago. McPhee is a well known miner, who came here from Prince Edward Island, where he was born.

At 1:15 this morning a report from the hospital was to the effect that Charles McPhee, the survivor of yesterday's accident at the Centre Star mine, had recovered considerably from the shock of the accident. He was lucid and able to take nourishment at various intervals.

THE B. C. GAZETTE.

Appointments and Other Announcements in the Current Issue.

The current issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains the following announcements:

Appointments are announced as follows:

To be justices of the peace in and for the province: G. G. Moffatt, of Morrissey, and F. E. Harrison, of Vancouver; R. H. English, of Summerland, for the county of Yale.

The following amendment has been substituted for Section 20 of the Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria Regulations of the Health Act, 1896:

"20. Isolation shall not be discontinued, nor shall quarantine be raised on such house, until after the removal or burial of the infected patient, or until six weeks (or such time as the medical health officer thinks necessary) from the beginning of the illness; nor until after the thorough disinfection of the persons infected or exposed to infection, and of the sick room, clothing, furniture and other effects (vide Schedule G.) or of the house itself, if the medical health officer thinks necessary."

Notice is given that assayers' certificates have been granted to the following:

Under Section 2, sub-section (1):

Doerrill, Walter R., Crofton, B. C.

John, D., Ferguson, B. C.

Thomas, Percival W., Van Anda, B. C.

Vance, John F. C. B., Trail, B. C.

Under Section 2, sub-Section (2):

Musgrave, William N., Victoria, B. C.

Noble, David T., Trail, B. C.

Certificates of incorporation have been issued to the following:

Bright Stationery Company, Ltd.—Capital, $10,000, in 1000 shares of $10 each. To conduct a stationery business and to perform a written agreement between John Love and F. M. McLeod, of Vancouver.

Max Freed Furniture Company, Ltd.—Capital, $50,000, in 10,000 shares of $5 each. To acquire the business now being carried on by the Max Freed Furniture company at Vancouver.

Playgoers' Company, Ltd.—Capital, $10,000, in 10,000 shares of $1 each. To acquire premises at Vancouver to be leased to the Playgoers' club.

Rossland Chinese Masonic Lodge, No. 7.—Registered under the Benevolent Societies' Act.

One application to purchase lands, four for timber licenses and 29 for coal prospecting licenses are contained in the current issue.

Notice is given of the passage of a Dominion order-in-council, enlarging the Mountain Park, near Glacier.

Louis Carosella, of Fernie, general merchant, has assigned to A. H. Watson, of the same place.

NEWS FROM THE COAST

The figures of the salmon pack for the past year show the smallest grand total in the history of salmon packing in this province since 1892. The total for the whole province, including the Fraser river and all northern B. C. coast points, is 473,547 cases. The varieties put up were as follows: Sockeyes, 368,709 cases; red and white springs, 25,533 cases; humbacks, 25,755 cases; cohoes, 53,570 cases; total, 473,547 cases.

Some time ago the Victoria board of trade passed a resolution deprecating the replacing of Rear Admiral Bickford, in charge of the squadron at Esquimalt, with a commodore, and also against any reduction in the fleet. This was forwarded through the usual channels to the British government. A reply was received from the admiralty saying that as the fleet comprises three cruisers it is deemed more fitting to have a commodore in charge. There was, however, no intention of reducing the fleet.

Another part of the gigantic work at Lake Beautiful, carried on by the Vancouver Power company, was completed on Saturday night. This was the big dam, which will hold back the waters of the lake and raise its level several feet. This part of the construction is, perhaps, next to the tunnel itself, the largest of the undertaking. It is 360 feet in length, 50 feet in depth and 40 feet in width at the bottom, tapering to ten feet at the top. It is built on solid concrete, with a foundation on the native mountain rock. The building of the dam was begun a year or more ago, and a large force of men was engaged on it night and day. It is located some distance from the western end of the lake, and the water when raised will cover a much larger area than that occupied at present.

Darwin Wood, the Vancouver boy known as the "young Mozart," and his little brother Willie are again under arrest charged with stealing a horse and buggy at South Westminster and breaking into two houses between the latter place and Aldergrove, where they were apprehended.

The Great Northern is preparing to inaugurate a night sleeper express service between Vancouver and Seattle as soon as the trans-Fraser bridge is completed.

A Dawson special says: "The White River strike, which is gaining in importance, is now certain to cause a big stampede. Two men arrived here yesterday with $1200 and with glowing reports of the field. It is now believed that the Ptarmigan creek gold area, where the find has been made, lies almost wholly, if not quite, in Canadian territory. A certain rich proportion may be in Alaska."

Wm. H. Squires was sentenced in Vancouver to two years in jail for assaults on little girls. His advanced age exempted him from the lash, which otherwise he would have felt.

G. Holland, a Vancouver young man, will serve a year in jail for passing worthless checks. His plea in defence was that while drunk he always suffered from the hallucination that he possessed a large bank balance.

Vancouver's burglars are still busy, and none of them are so foolish as to get caught.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

"I cannot praise Baby's Own Tablets too highly," writes Mrs. James S. Beach, Campbell's Bay, Que. "From the time my baby was born he was troubled with pains in the stomach and bowels and a rash on his skin which made him restless day and night. I got nothing to help him until I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and under their use the trouble soon disappeared, and all my friends are now praising my baby, he looks so healthy and well. I give him an occasional Tablet, and they keep him well. I can heartily recommend the Tablets to any mother who has a young baby."

Thousands of other mothers praise this medicine just as warmly, and keep it on hand in case of emergency. The Tablets cure all the minor ills of little ones; they act gently and speedily, and are absolutely safe. Sold by all druggists or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

COPPER SHARE MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The local copper market today had a slight reaction, closing weak and narrow.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

NOTICE.

At an Extra Ordinary General meeting held jointly by the shareholders in the "Keremeos Copper Mines, Limited," and the "Pontiac Copper Mines, Limited," it was unanimously resolved to amalgamate said companies under the name of "Keremeos-Pontiac Mines, Limited," thus making capitalization of the new company $2,500,000.

Said resolution was confirmed at a subsequent General Meeting on the 20th day of July, 1903.

(Signed) A. C. SINCLAIR, President.
W. H. DANBY, Secretary.
Rossland, B. C., July 21st, 1903.

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER CROSS-CUT SAW

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known. A saw to cut first "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process and temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is just as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel Brand."

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Galt, Ontario.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. C. GALT
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C.

Charles R. Hamilton
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Solicitor for the Bank of Montreal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

GALLIHER IS CANDIDATE

Unanimously Nominated by the Liberal Convention.

Organization of a Permanent Committee For Campaign.

NELSON, Jan. 12.—The Liberal convention today nominated W. A. Galliher as the first candidate of that party for the new Kootenay constituency.

John Keen, of Kaslo, was made chairman and John A. Turner, of Nelson, secretary. There was a full attendance from all parts of the Kootenay riding, the delegates numbering between 50 and 60.

Dr. A. C. Sinclair, of Rossland, and W. A. Galliher were placed in nomination. Dr. Sinclair withdrew, making the nomination of W. A. Galliher unanimous.

The candidate was sent for and on his arrival in the hall he received a magnificent ovation. Mr. Galliher made a stirring address, reviewing the policy of the Laurier administration since 1896, laying particular stress on the good work of the last session. He prophesied that British Columbia would send a solid Liberal delegation to the next Dominion house. He paid a high compliment to Governor Mackintosh, his opponent on the Conservative side, and said he was glad he supported the Grand Trunk-Pacific railway policy.

A permanent campaign or executive committee was appointed as follows: Chairman, S. S. Taylor, K. C., Nelson; secretary-treasurer, to be a Nelson man, and to be appointed by the candidate and the chairman. The members of the executive committee, one from each riding are as follows: Rossland, Dr. D. E. Kerr; Fernie, Fred Stork; Cranbrook, N. W. McInnis; Columbia, R. S. Gallop, of Athelmar; Kaslo, J. L. Retallack; Nelson, Dr. G. A. B. Hall; Revelstoke, J. M. Kellie; Slocan, G. McVanell; Ymir, A. B. Buckworth. Any vacancies occurring will be filled by the board itself.

Resolutions were adopted urging the government to promulgate the terms of the lead bounty forthwith, and pledging their unalterable loyalty to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as leader of the party.

The delegates attended the operatic performance at the opera house this evening and had supper afterwards as the guests of the local Liberals.

The Rossland delegates on the floor of the convention were as follows: Dr. D. E. Kerr, R. W. Grigor, A. McMillan, James Cowan, A. McNaughton, J. McSwayne, A. Lockhart and Stuart Martin. After the nomination of Dr. Sinclair and W. A. Galliher, M. P., the former addressed the convention, finally withdrawing his name from the convention and moving that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done enthusiastically. Mr. Galliher was invited into convention, and received an ovation on entering the room. His address of acceptance was bright and courageous, and was received with repeated bursts of applause.

TO JOIN TWO MINES

SCHEME ON FOOT TO AMALGAMATE THE VELVET AND PORTLAND.

CONCENTRATING ORES OF BOTH MINES—WAGON ROAD WANTED.

The current issue of the B. C. Mining Review contains further information as to the affairs of the Velvet Mines, Limited, the effect of which is to emphasize the belief that the company will shortly resume operations at the mine. The principal delay in connection with this resumption appears to hinge around a probable amalgamation of the Velvet interests with those of the Portland company. The two properties adjoin, and the shares are largely held by the same people.

The Review's article is as follows:

"Circulars have been sent to the shareholders of the Velvet and Portland companies containing suggestions for a scheme of amalgamation and reorganization. The nominal capital of the combined companies is £310,000, which it is proposed to write down by the amalgamation to £125,000 divided into 10s. shares. Shareholders in the Velvet company will exchange share for share, each 10s. share being credited with 7s. 6d. paid up, and the ratio of exchange in the Portland will be nine shares for four in the amalgamation fully paid. By this means the amalgamated company will have a working capital of £25,000. We had the pleasure this week of a chat with Mr. Allan Maclean, who recently returned from investigating these properties at Rossland, and the impressions which he formed may be of interest to the shareholders of the companies concerned in the amalgamation. He laid stress on the fact—which is known to most of our readers—that the average value of the ore in these two Sophie Mountain mines is higher by about $2 per ton than in the Rossland properties, and had they the same facilities for shippment and treatment, they would before this have earned a substantial profit.

"As a result of his investigation it was decided to continue the work at the Velvet and explore further with the diamond drill, and to take measures to complete the concentration plant, which will have a capacity of 40 tons per day. Owing to the heavy cost of getting the ore to any of the smelters, the wagon road haul being tedious and expensive, the management have decided to concentrate their ore and then treat it on the spot in a pyritic furnace. In this way the heavy cost of freight and treatment will be saved, and the company should obtain the full benefit of the ore values. Good transportation facilities have for a long time been wanting between Rossland and Sophie mountain, but from recent reports it seems that at last the municipality are alive to the situation, and will construct a road from that town to Sheep Creek, which will be about half the distance of the present road to Rossland. A simple concentration process by means of water is being tried at the Velvet. Mr. Maclean referred to the different processes now being tested at other properties and he expressed himself as satisfied that there are signs of real improvement in the situation at Rossland, and it would not be long before the success of one of these forms of concentration would greatly stimulate mining operations in the camp."

The impression that the city is constructing the Velvet-Rossland road is incorrect, of course, but strong representations are being made to the provincial government to proceed with the work. Incidentally the operations of the Velvet company will be facilitated greatly and business from the mine will accrue to Rossland and Canada that will otherwise go to Northport in the state of Washington, but the greatest benefit to this country will arise from the number of promising mineral properties along the route of the road that will be opened by the road and made available for development to the producing stage.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CITY NEWS

From Thursday's Daily.

The fire department was called out last night for a chimney fire near the skating rink. No damage is reported.

The Rossland Fuel & Ice company is now thoroughly established in business here, and its commodious ice house on Second avenue is progressing well toward completion. The company's office is in the premises formerly occupied by Martin Dolan, and under the management of Colin S. Cradock the new concern is flourishing.

The following excerpt from a Detroit dispatch refers to a gentleman who had considerable mining interests in Lardeau and visited Rossland and the Lardeau two or three years ago, being the guest of John McKane while in the Kootenays: "Lawrence Depew, brother of United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York, and one of the prominent citizens of Detroit, fell dead at the threshold of his home. Mr. Depew bore a striking resemblance to Senator Depew."

Another chapter in the case of Edward Tanghe will be enacted at the present sittings of the full court in Victoria. A. H. MacNeill, K. C., leaves for Victoria this morning from Nelson, where he attended the Conservative convention yesterday. He is applying for a rule nisi to quash the conviction whereby Tanghe was sent to the Nelson jail for three months on the complaint of Gold Commissioner Fraser that Tanghe refused to obey the terms of an order issued in respect to the Shamrock mineral claim's stakes.

An interesting feature of the forthcoming municipal election is the fact that Peter Ronald McDonald, one of the candidates for the council, is already a member of the board of public school trustees. At the last election Mr. McDonald was elected for a two-year term in the school board, and still has twelve months of this time to serve. Should he be successful at the polls in the aldermanic race it is not necessary that he should resign from the trustee board, various cases having cropped up in the Coast cities where men have thus held dual elective offices.

From Friday's Daily.

Rossland Liberals have passed a resolution urging the Federal government to place upon the free list the special class of oil required for concentration of low grade ores and unobtainable in Canada.

William Moore, a former resident of Rossland, who was injured by an explosion in the Silver King mine near Nelson two days ago, is rapidly recovering, and he will be able to resume work again shortly. Moore and his partner White were on a drill together and a small quantity of nitroglycerine was placed in the drill hole to enlarge it. An explosion followed, but apparently some of the nitro-glycerine remained, as when the men commenced drilling again a second explosion followed, the flying rock injuring Moore severely about the head and face. White escaped practically uninjured, and now the doctor says Moore will shortly be all right again. Both men had a narrow escape.

From Saturday's Daily.

In the case of the Centre Star Mining company vs. the Rossland Miners' Union, Judge Forin's order changing the trial from Victoria to Nelson has been reversed by the full court, so that the trial will probably be held at Victoria.

A number of members of the Rocky Mountain Rangers have been struck off the voters' list for non-payment of road taxes. All these men are exempt from road and poll taxes, and steps will be taken today to have them restored to the list.

The funeral of the late L. Zenan, the Italian sectionman who died suddenly on Monday, took place yesterday from Jordan's undertaking establishment to Calvary cemetery. Rev. M. W. McKinnon, rector of the Sacred Heart church, conducted a brief service at the church. The pallbearers were compatriots of the deceased.

At the curling rink last evening T. I. Dunn's rink met A. B. Mackenzie's in the semi-finals of the president's trophy series and won by a score of 18 to 4. The final match will therefore be fought out by Dunn's and Dr. Kerr's rinks. This evening, commencing at 8:30 will be fought out a very important contest between the rinks skipped by A. B. Mackenzie and H. H. Smith.

Ed. Mastin, who is well known in Rossland and to a host of people throughout the district, has leased the Kootenay hotel and restaurant. This well known hostelry is to be thoroughly renovated and conducted on a first class basis. Mr. Mastin has been induced to take this step by the insistence of his many friends and his firm belief in the great future of the camp. The hotel will be open to the public Wednesday evening next.

The enrolled pupils at the high school now number twenty, a substantial increase on the aggregate for last term. The enrollment specified should give an average attendance of eighteen, as compared with twelve for last term. Principal Thomson now has the classes arranged for the work of the term and says that the pupils are well advanced in several subjects, although the course in classics has so much ground to be covered prior to the mid-summer examinations that exceptionally close application by the pupils will be required to get up the work.

J. S. Clute, like his friend ex-Deputy Sheriff Robinson, has a mania for arranging political tickets. He has tried to "run" several mayoralty candidates, including himself, and, not content with having made a complete fiasco of the business, has capped the climax by trotting out John Binns Johnson as a candidate for the city's chief magistracy. Clute's latest political stunt has provoked much merriment around town. J. B. Johnson was asked last night if it were true that he was seeking election as mayor. He admitted that he has been canvassed but said he had practically declined. The supporters of Candidate Hulme, when informed of the incident, expressed regret that Mr. Johnson could not be persuaded to attempt a contest.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Masonic fraternity of Rossland have decided to inaugurate a series of dances at their temple on upper Columbia avenue. The first of these events will probably take place about January 25.

Mrs. D. McKinnon has returned from a lengthened trip to Minneapolis, whither she went for medical advice. She returns with the firm conviction that eastern doctors are no whit superior to those of Rossland. Mrs. McKinnon was accompanied by her sister, Miss Lefevre.

An interesting musical event is announced for the opera house on the 19th inst., when Miss Florence Verge, pupil of Carl Halir of Berlin, will give a violin recital. Miss Verge will be assisted by Miss Florence E. Burtis of Spokane and Mrs. Norman McInnis of Rossland.

A famous match of experts in the roarin' game came off at the rink last night. The victors were treated to an oyster supper at the Hoffman house afterwards. Following is the result of the play:

D. Guthrie	H. McIntosh
N. McInnis	J. Bunyeon
R. W. Grigor	E. A. Rolf
H. H. Smith—15	A. B. Mackenzie—14

The report that Hon. Robert F. Green was among the victims of the Clallam disaster created much excitement in Rossland last night. The Miner was besieged with inquiries as to the confirmation of the rumor, and much relief was expressed when it was learned that in all probability the report was quite incorrect. It was known, also, that A. H. MacNeill, K. C., was en route to the Coast, and fear was felt lest he should be among the victims of the wreck. Enquiry developed the fact that Mr. MacNeill had gone to the Coast from Nelson via the Canadian Pacific, which precluded the possibility of his being aboard the ill-fated Clallam.

His Honor Judge Forin of Nelson has notified Charles E. Gillan, who had communicated with him on behalf of various clients, that he would not be able to leave Nelson on Wednesday owing to county court sittings, which will then be in progress in the Queen City. The judge will be here on Thursday, however, and a test case will be taken before him in respect to applications for registration on the voters' list. The situation is complicated somewhat by the fact that Thursday is election day, but machinery is probably available whereby any decisions of the court can be given effect.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The adjourned meeting to consider the holding of a Winter Carnival was a frost last night. The number of citizens turning up at the city hall was insufficient to transact business and an adjournment was taken till this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the board of trade rooms. An effort will then be made to secure better success.

Manager Richardson of the opera house is playing the Olympia Opera company next Monday night on a $300 guarantee. The plan for the house is now open, and purchasers of tickets have the privilege of choosing the play for the night. "Ship Ahoy" has been selected by a number of citizens. The attraction in any event will be the greatest theatrical treat of the season, and the enterprise of the local management should be liberally appreciated in the way of patronage.

Rossland and Trail junior hockey teams will cross sticks at the skating rink tonight, commencing at 7 o'clock. The teams will line up as follows:

Rossland	Trail
Goal	
F. Darling	H. Coleman
Point.	
W. Hering	J. Moran
Cover Point	
C. Griffith	C. Isley
Forwards	
O. Demuth	Callahan
A. Braden	Chapman
D. Forteath	Cunningham
E. Stanaway	Maisley

In the current issue of the B. C. Gazette notice is given that the Rossland Great Western company has ceased to do business in British Columbia under its license. This is in pursuance of the amalgamation whereby the Rossland Great Western company's interests were merged in the Rossland-Kootenay Mining company.

From Wednesday's Daily.

William McDonald, a bridge carpenter employed on the Canadian Pacific, was killed yesterday at Granite Siding, four miles west of Nelson. Full details of the fatality are not available.

Trail is to have an improved telephone service. Superintendent Hodge has a crew of men at the Smelter City installing a new metallic service, and a metallic switchboard will be installed in the course of a few weeks.

Robert H. Andrews and Ernest Morrison, late of Hunter Bros.' establishment, are now installed in their new business at Nelson, where they have taken over the prosperous business recently conducted by Louis Godbolt.

A badly needed car of oil was delivered at the Le Roi Two concentrator yesterday, after having been delayed in transit for some days. The oil supply being thus replenished, the test run at the works will be continued.

Thirty-two deaths occurred in Rossland last year, the causes being as follows: Cholera infantum 6, accident 4, typhoid fever 2, pneumonia 1, bronchitis 5, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 1, uremia 1, peritonitis 2, heart failure 2, cerebral hemorrhage 1, paralysis 1, phlebitis 1, typhoid-pneumonia 1, hemiplegia 1, still born 1, inanition 1; total 32.

Dr. Wright, moderator of the Presbytery of Kootenay, will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church for the next two Sundays. Dr. Wright has been petitioned to convene a congregational meeting as soon as possible after the 24th inst., to consider the matter of extending a call to Rev. Hugh R. Grant of Pincher.

James G. Irving has resigned from the Canadian Pacific service to devote his time exclusively to stock raising in the Midway district, where he has a fine ranch. He has been with the road for a number of years, and for the past three years has run between Rossland and Nelson on the morning passenger train out of Rossland. During this period he achieved a reputation for courtesy, and many friends will join in wishing him unlimited success in his venture.

Dr. McKenzie, city health officer, has been appointed a coroner for the province. The other resident coroner is Dr. Coulthard, and his absence from the city at a juncture when an accident at one of the mines required the services of a coroner drew attention to the fact that such an official was indispensable in the interests of all parties. Telegraphic communication between Mayor Dean and Premier McBride resulted in an order-in-council yesterday appointing Dr. McKenzie. The latter in his new official capacity went into the facts surrounding Monday's fatality at the Centre Star mine and concluded that an inquest was not necessary.

RICH DEEP LEVELS IN THE LE ROI MINE

An Authoritative Statement by Manager Parrish Tells of Big Ore Bodies and High Values.

Yesterday for the first time since the big strike was made in the deep levels of the Le Roi Manager Parrish was induced to make an authoritative statement concerning the extent and value of the new showing.

Between the 1000 and 1200-foot levels there is little or no ore exposed in the workings of the mine, although there may be pay shoots in the unexplored ground. When, therefore, the diamond drills broke into the new find last summer on the 1350 level it would have been difficult to overestimate the importance of the strike. Knowing this, The Miner asked Mr. Parrish repeatedly for an authoritative statement of particulars, but the reply, until yesterday, has always been that any expression of opinion by him might be premature and misleading. The fact that he has now decided to speak after a studied silence of nearly six months may consequently be taken as significant.

Mr. Parrish declares that at a point 240 feet west of the main shaft and on the 1350-foot level a crosscut has been run 100 feet along the course of the diamond drilling. Since encountering the ore body he has drifted fifty feet one way and thirty feet another, but as yet there is no sign of any end to the shoot. The ore is solid, and muck samples run from $12 to $20 per ton. From time to time the assays run into big figures.

This places the new discovery well within the limit of first class ore that will yield handsome profits—greater, in fact, than is customary in any of the big properties.

But this is not all. At a point a considerable distance further west another crosscut on the same level has also encountered ore of similar grade to that found nearer the shaft. Mr. Parrish is not prepared just now to say whether this is a solid continuation of the first strike, but it may be, and the chances are that it is. If it is, then the biggest ore shoot ever discovered in the Rossland camp exists on the 1350-foot level of the Le Roi.

The new strike lies to the south side of the mine. The work on it at present consists of crosscutting and drifting. To better determine its extent a winze will be sunk and upraising will also be done. Attempts will also be made to prove the continuity of the ore body from the first to the second strike. Mr. Parrish was not prepared yesterday to say what he intended to do about proceeding with work below the 1350. He is concentrating his attention for the present upon the prospecting of the new find.

Asked for an expression of opinion as to the merits of the strike, Mr. Parrish said that it might be the top of as big an ore shoot as was ever found in the mine. The showing so far was highly satisfactory. If it is as he hopes, Mr. Parrish declares that there are great days of prosperity for the Le Roi.

Rossland Camp, Woodmen of the World, installed officers for the ensuing term last night. The attendance of members was excellent and the evidences of prosperity for the lodge were commented upon at length. The new officers are as follows: A. Houston, past commander; J. A. Smith, counsel commander; T. L. Merrill, advisory lieutenant; J. C. McMeekin, banker; George Ohren, clerk; W. Ife, escort; F. Demuth, watchman. W. Lefange, sentinel; C. Lamb, board of management; A. Larson, board of management; J. A. McKinnon, board of management. A. Houston, past commander, officiated as installing officer and the proceedings were of an interesting and instructive nature.

CANDIDATES IN FIELD

The Names of Aspirants For Civic Honors For This Year.

Three Mayoralty Candidates—Trustees by Acclamation.

The official municipal nominations were made yesterday, when the usual formalities were observed. Plenty of candidates were forthcoming, and the electors will have a large assortment of aldermanic timber to select from. The event passed off with little manifestation of public interest.

The nomination of John Dean and Thomas Hulme as mayoralty candidates was expected, but the appearance of J. S. Clute as an aspirant once more for civic honors was received with mingled feelings of surprise and disgust. The issues between Messrs. Dean and Hulme are defined. Each stands for certain things in contradistinction to the other, and between them is a distinct dividing line. But with Mr. Clute it is quite different. While Messrs. Dean and Hulme were sought to act as the respective representatives of certain opposing elements and did so mainly at the urgent solicitation of their friends and supporters, Mr. Clute occupies the unenviable position of having virtually forced himself unsolicited upon an unwilling electorate. So far as can be ascertained—and The Miner has made diligent enquiry—there is no representative element of any shade or complexion that has urged or stands ready to urge Mr. Clute's candidature. In the picturesque language of the west he has "butted in" solely on his own account. The prime mover and instigator in Mr. Clute's candidature is Clute.

Just why J. S. Clute should so thrust himself upon the electorate is hard for anybody, except Mr. Clute, to say. He must have some reasons, and the public, being interested probably as much as he concerning who shall be the next mayor, is surely entitled to know them.

If Mr. Clute seeks office because he believes the people want him in preference to all others, he is certainly very much mistaken. The verdict of the electors was so emphatic last year when they turned him down that it is nothing short of an absurdity that he should have the temerity to again enter the field. His nomination yesterday is the first instance on record in Rossland of a man running for an office for which he was once badly defeated. All of them until now have had either too much pride or too much private business requiring personal attention to place themselves in the unenviable position of an unsolicited supplicant for public office.

Verily a change has come over Rossland when such things happen. What has become of our much vaunted ideals about western manliness and honest mining camp pride?

The mayoralty contest should be confined to two candidates. It is ridiculous that it should be otherwise. As we have already remarked, the principles which divide the respective candidatures of Messrs. Dean and Hulme are amply sufficient for all necessary purposes in this contest. It is impossible to consider Mr. Clute other than as an interloper. His closest friends cannot do him a kinder service than insist upon his retirement before election day. Were Mr. Clute to retire The Miner has no hesitation in declaring that he would be the gainer in more senses than one. To remain as a candidate is to thrust himself most obtrusively upon an unwilling electorate, while his retirement could only be construed as a laudible desire to see an honestly conducted contest concerning the real issues at stake.

The contest between Messrs. Dean and Hulme seems to have narrowed down to whether ex-Deputy Sheriff Robinson shall "run" the community. The payment of salaries to councillors is no longer an issue, for it is a foregone conclusion that in any event there will be a sufficient number of public spirited and loyal Rosslanders in the next council to prevent any further waste of money in that direction. The chief plank in Mr. Robinson's platform, which calls for the payment of "not less than $300 or more than $500" to the next mayor, will be thus effectually disposed of. Mr. Hulme is an excellent citizen, and there is some excellent aldermanic material on his ticket, but everybody seems to be at a loss to understand why any of them should ever find it necessary to become a candidate of ex-Sheriff Robinson instead of the people.

THE NOMINATIONS.

William McQueen, returning officer, opened the nominations at 12 o'clock. He was equipped with a budget of nomination blanks and forms for the declarations of candidates. In addition a voters' list was provided for reference in case of seconders being disputed, the Election Act providing that the movers and seconders of candidates must be voters. The first mayoralty nomination to be filed was that of Candidate Hulme, and at the same time the names of the aldermanic candidates identified with Mr. Hulme were landed in. Then there was a long wait. The clerk's pocket timepiece had been set with a regulator and indicated 1:45 o'clock before ex-Mayor Clute's papers were deposited. Within a few minutes Mayor Dean arrived on the spot and five minutes before 2 o'clock his nomination was in the hands of the returning officer. The last fifteen minutes was by all odds the liveliest of the nomination proceedings.

Following the close of the nominations, the returning officer rose and gravely read to the score or more of citizens assembled the writ for the election on Thursday. The complete list of nominations is as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Thomas Hulme, gentleman, by E. C. Rose and W. R. Braden.

John S. Clute, barrister, by F. D. Fortin and J. G. G. Campbell.

John Dean, real estate agent, by C. R. Hamilton and E. D. Orde.

FOR ALDERMEN, EAST WARD.

P. R. McDonald, carpenter, by W. F. McNeill and Kenneth Martin.

W. C. Preston, miner, by M. Staunton and R. J. Lennox.

A. J. Lockhart, gentleman, by J. H. Young and R. Hunter.

A. Dunlop, carpenter, by W. B. Townsend and N. McInnis.

I. A. Petch, baker, by C. O. Lalonde and E. King.

J. Morris, tobacconist, by D. E. Kerr and A. W. Kenning.

ALDERMEN, WEST WARD.

T. Embleton, grocer, by C. O. Lalonde and W. McKay.

F. W. Rolt, broker, by C. R. Hamilton and A. McMillan.

T. Stout, druggist, by H. P. McCraney and J. S. Ross.

John Martin, engineer, by J. H. Freney and C. Hayward.

S. Forteath, miner, by R. Hunter and R. Inches.

J. B. Johnson, insurance agent, by A. G. Creelman and J. F. Linburg.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

H. P. McCraney, gentleman, by C. E. Gillan and P. R. McDonald.

D. E. Kerr, by Smith Curtis, Alfred W. Dyer and C. E. Gillan.

James Twaddle, miner, by P. R. McDonald and W. F. McNeill.

The candidates as nominated have all today in which to withdraw their names from the list. After tonight the ballot papers must be printed, and all names not withdrawn will appear on the ballots.

THE CANDIDATES.

JOHN DEAN—Mayor Dean will seek re-election on his record in office during the year just closed. His Worship points to the financial statement just issued as a demonstration of the manner in which the civic finances were handled to the advantage of the corporation as a whole, and when an opportunity is given to address the electorate he will discuss the financial business of the city at length. Mayor Dean also relies on the work he has done in connection with the betterment of the civic fire protection system, the principal feature of which was the Le Roi connection, that admittedly doubled the city's reserve of water for fire fighting purposes.

J. STILWELL CLUTE—Ex-Mayor Clute is well known in Rossland and needs no introduction to the electors. He sat in the council for a number of terms, finally attaining to the mayoralty in 1902. At the last election he was defeated in a most emphatic manner. As a consequence Mr. Clute has been violently opposed to the regime of the past year.

THOMAS HULME—The Miner has already referred to Candidate Hulme. He is a new figure in municipal politics, never having been mentioned heretofore in connection with any civic office, save, possibly, as an aldermanic candidate in 1903. Mr. Hulme is the owner of considerable Rossland real estate, his principal holding being the building in which the Exchange saloon is located.

PETCH - McDONALD - PRESTON—The status of these candidates was referred to recently in The Miner, when their candidature was announced. All three are running for the city council in the East ward and subscribe to the platform outlined by the Municipal Reform party.

A. J. LOCKHART—Allan J. Lockhart is a candidate for the council from the East ward, and is supported by many citizens. Mr. Lockhart has until a recent date been in the city's employ as foreman of the board of works. In this capacity he has had occasion to familiarize himself with various branches of the city work. He has resided in the city for a number of years, coming originally from the vicinity of Port Hope, Ontario.

JOSEPH MORRIS—Mr. Morris, candidate for the council from the East ward, has been in the city for some years and is well known. He is a tobacconist, a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and up to the present time has not taken any part in politics of any description. He is generally considered as a public-spirited citizen with an excellent business record.

ALEXANDER DUNLOP—Alderman Dunlop is seeking re-election from the West ward. He was an active member of the council of 1903, never missed a meeting of the council and was always ready to devote time to business requiring his attention as an alderman. Mr. Dunlop is a trusted employee of the Le Roi mine.

WEST WARD.

FORTEATH - MARTIN - STOUT—These candidates for the city council from the West ward have already been referred to in The Miner. All are on the ticket offered by the Municipal Reform party.

J. B. JOHNSON—Mr. Johnson is a real estate and insurance broker, one of the pioneer business men of the camp and prominent in the counsels of the Conservative party in Rossland. He was a member of the first city council in 1897 during the Scott regime, when he served with credit to himself and the community.

THOMAS EMBLETON—Alderman Embleton seeks a third term at the hands of the electors in the West ward. He is well known as a progressive business man, who has built up a large business from small beginnings. Last year Alderman Embleton was chairman of the fire, water and light committee in the city council, and was a regular attendant on all occasions when his services were required at council or committee meetings. He has been identified with all the movements for the betterment of conditions in respect to fire protection.

F. W. ROLT—Mr. Rolt seeks election as alderman from the West ward after having been out of the council for a year. He is well known as the representative of English capital, and has a genuinely substantial interest in the welfare of the community. Mr. Rolt's election would probably have an important effect on the minds of English investors, and during his former term of office he achieved a reputation as a fearless critic of all matters pertaining to the business of the corporation. His presence in this year's council would be a distinct gain to the municipality.

The mission of Clark's Delicious Pork and Beans is to supply a palatable nourishing food in an attractive form. Suitable most particularly to those who have to perform difficult physical work.

Now is the time to select a nice pair of trousers. We have the pick from the best woolen and worsted houses, and the tailoring is beyond criticism. Taylor & McQuarrie, Tailors.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

What shrunk your woolens? Why did holes wear so soon? You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

MINING INVESTMENTS

More money is being made at present than at any time in past history by investments in stocks of the better class. We can furnish all western stocks at the lowest price obtainable for cash or on monthly payments. We also have valuable mining properties for sale.

J. L. Whitney & Co.

Thomas S. Gilmour, ACCOUNTANT,

Mining Agent and Stock Broker.

Member Rossland Stock Exchange

Shares Bought and Sold Strictly on Commission.

Personal Attention to Interests of Clients living out of City.

Cable Address "WHITEHALL" Rossland.

Codes | Bedford McNeill. Clough.

Wallace Buildin g, Rossland, B. C

Ro

Per Year $2.50.

TONNAGE CLIMBS UP

Ore Shipments Over the 10,000 Ton Mark Last Week.

Record of Week's Work in Mines of Rossland Camp.

With a large output of ore and steady advances the local mining industry has made excellent progress during the past week. Municipal elections had the centre of the platform with the public, but the excitement did not interfere with the operation of Rossland's big mines. Nor has the week been devoid of incident of special interest.

The arrival of much-needed oil supplies at the Le Roi Two concentrator put an end to the deadlock existing there for a couple of days at the Elmore oil process end of the plant. The month's test run under way has been resumed, but it is probable that on account of the interruption a similar test run will be made during February. This is of much interest, inasmuch as it is expected that on the completion of these test runs the management will make public information in detail that has not been available heretofore in respect to the Elmore process. The results secured at the plant have been sufficient to justify the positive statement that it was successful, but it has been felt from the start that the conditions might be improved, as in fact has been done recently in various ways, and that figures divulged under anything but propitious circumstances would not convey a fair idea of the efficacy of the process. Hence data have been withheld until the close of the experiments under way at the present time are concluded, although experiment is not exactly the proper term, because no innovations are being tried, the operations being confined to the usual procedure with close tally on every feature of the milling process.

At the Rossland Power company's 200-ton plant to handle War Eagle-Centre Star ores construction is progressing apace. The erection of the main buildings is to all intents and purposes completed and interior arrangements are now under way for the reception of the machinery, which will commence to arrive at an early date. The management will probably succeed in accomplishing their end of having the works in operation by May 1, although the process of installing machinery and trueing up all the component parts is somewhat tedious. It is certain, of course, that the most extensive milling operations in the Rossland camp this year will be conducted at the Rossland Power company's works.

The published statement from Manager Parrish anent the condition of affairs at the 1350 level of the Le Roi has had a marked effect locally and future development is awaited with interest and confidence.

In other respects advances have been made in mining, and the outlook for the maintenance of the present measure of activity, with expansion from time to time, is bright.

THE OUTPUT.

The tonnage of ore shipped from and crushed at the Rossland mines for the week ending January 16 and for the year to date is as follows:

Mine	Week	Year to Date
Le Roi	6900	13,770
Centre Star	1380	2,010
War Eagle	1260	2,430
Kootenay	215	590
Jumbo	350	725
Le Roi Two	600	1,140
Le Roi Two (milled)	220	550
Spitzee	30	30
Total tons	10,955	22,098

ROUND THE MINES.

LE ROI.—The output of the big mine is being brought up to a basis of 24,000 tons per month, and as will be seen from the statement of shipments, the tonnage piled up for the past week brings the month's output to date up to the standard desired. Much of this ore is being extracted from the big stope on the 800 level, where the face is said to be 80 feet in width. In the 1350 level the development of the new ore shoot is progressing rapidly.

WHITE BEAR.—The past week has been devoted to the installation of the winding machinery and motors, which are now practically in position. Underground the chutes and pockets required for handling ore have been under way. The mine is now ready to start shipping, and this stage will possibly be arrived at in the course of the present week. The output will go to Northport, it is understood.

LE ROI TWO.—Operations at the Josie mine have proceeded along conventional lines, with an improvement in the matter of tonnage shipped. The tonnage milled was reduced somewhat through the deadlock existing for a couple of days in the matter of oil supplies, but this disability, as already stated, has been removed, and at mine and mill everything is active.

WAR EAGLE.—Nothing of an unusual nature is reported for the past week in connection with the War Eagle mine. The usual operations were maintained steadily, stoping and development being continued to the deep levels of the property. Some work is being done in connection with the further blocking out of ore bodies to be utilized later for milling purposes.

JUMBO.—The mine is working steadily and shipping to the Granby smelter. On the first level stoping and