

DEATH OF HER MAJESTY.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED

London and Great Britain are Plunged in Grief--Messages of Condolence Come From all Over the Empire--Sympathy Expressed by the Foreign Nations.

London, Jan. 23.—The Queen is dead and Edward VII. reigns. The greatest event in the memory of a generation and the most stupendous change in existing conditions that could possibly be imagined has taken place, quietly, almost gently, upon the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent. The end of this career, never equalled by any woman in the world's history, came in a simple furnished room in Osborne House. This most respected of all women, living or dead, lay in a great four-posted bed and made a shrunken atom whose aged face and figure were a cruel mockery of the fair girl who in 1837 began to rule over England.

Around her were gathered almost every descendant of her line. Well within view of her dying eyes there hung a portrait of the Prince Consort. It was he who deigned the room and every part of the white-haired bishop of Winchester prayed beside her as he had often prayed, with his sovereign, for he was her chaplain at Windsor. With bowed heads the imperious ruler of the German empire and the man who is now King of England, the woman who has succeeded to the title of Queen, the princes, princesses and those of less than royal designation, listened to the bishop's ceaseless prayers.

Six o'clock passed. The bishop continued his intercession. One of the younger children asked a question in childish trouble and was immediately silenced. The women of this royal family sobbed faintly and the men shuffled uneasily. At exactly half-past six, Sir James Reid held up his hand, the people knew that England had lost her Queen. The bishop pronounced the benediction.

The Queen passed away quite peacefully. She suffered no pain. Those who were mourning went to their rooms. A few minutes later the inevitable element of materialism stepped into that pathetic chapter of international history for the court ladies went busily to work ordering their mourning from London.

The wheels of the world were jarred when the announcement came, but in this palace at Osborne, everything continued the usual course. Down in the kitchen they were cooking a huge dinner for an assemblage like of which has seldom been known in England, and the dinner preparations proceeded just as if nothing had happened.

The body of Queen Victoria is being embalmed tonight and will probably be taken to Windsor on Saturday. The coffin arrived last evening from London. An incident characteristic of the Queen's solicitude for others occurred two days ago when in one of her intervals of consciousness, she summoned strength to suggest to her dressers, who had been acting as nurses, to take the opportunity of getting some fresh air.

Monday afternoon she asked that her little Pomeranian be brought to her bedside. It was feared that the Queen was dying about 9 in the morning and carriage were sent to Osborne cottage and the rectory to bring all the princess and princesses and the Bishop of Winchester to her bedside. It seemed then very near the end, but, when things looked the worst, the Queen had one of her rallies, due to her wonderful constitution, opened her eyes and recognized the Prince of Wales, the Princess and Empress of Russia, the Princess and Empress of Prussia, a member of her household. He hastened to the room, but before he got there the Queen had passed into a fitful sleep. Four o'clock marked the beginning of the end. Again the family were summoned and this time the release was not followed by recovery. The Prince of Wales was very much affected when the doctors at last informed him that his mother had breathed her last. Emperor William himself, deeply affected, did his best to administer to the comfort of his stricken uncle, whose new dignity he was the first to acknowledge. From all parts of the world there were still pouring the Coves messages of condolence.

They came from crowned heads, millionaires, tradesmen and peasants, and the variously addressed to the Prince of Wales and the King of England. Emperor William's arrangements are not settled. His yacht will arrive here today (Wednesday) but it is believed that he will not depart until after the funeral. Several other royal personages are likely to be present at the function which will probably be a ceremony never to be equalled in this country. The record of the last days of the reign of Victoria is not easy to tell. The representative of the Associated Press was the only correspondent admitted to Osborne House and his interview with Sir Wilbur John Bigge, private secretary to the late Queen, was the only official statement that had been given out. She summoned Lord Roberts and asked him some very searching questions regarding

the war in South Africa. On Tuesday she went for a drive, but was visibly affected. On Wednesday she suffered a paralytic stroke, accompanied by intense physical weakness. It was her first illness in all her 81 years, and she would not admit it. Then her condition grew so serious that, against her wishes, the family were summoned. When they arrived her reason had practically succumbed to the paralysis and weakness. The events of the last few days, described in the bulletins are too fresh to need repetition. At the lodge gates, the watchers waited nervously. Suddenly along the drive from the house came a horseman who cried "the Queen is dead" as he dashed through the crowds. Then down the hill rushed a myriad of messengers, passing the fateful bulletin from one to another. Soon the surrounding country knew that a King ruled over Great Britain. The local inhabitants walked as if in a dream through the streets of Cowes but they did not hesitate to stop to drink the health of the new monarch.

All the morning papers appear in heavy mourning borders, with editorials eulogistic of the dead Queen and recalling the leading events and characteristics of her reign. Very few political references as to the future are made. "The Daily Mail" says: "We can but regret that the Queen was not permitted to see the end of the South African struggle. She has been taken from us in a dark hour which we may hope is a prelude to the dawn, and when we can ill spare her ripe experience and her vast knowledge of measures and men."

"The Daily Telegraph" publishes two editorials under the caption, "The Queen and the King." In the latter it says: "Most happily for him, he has with infinite credit to himself, passed through a period of probation in some ways more difficult and certainly more prolonged than that to which any successor to a throne in modern times has been subjected. He assumed the burden of his imperial task equipped with all the invaluable experience which the most painstaking discharge of great duties could secure him during the lifetime of his august mother. From Whitehall to Mayfair, streets usually gay with nightly festivities are dark, deserted and desolate, and this depression of the public mind is likely to continue for many days to come. Everywhere, in vehicles and on the streets, the one topic of conversation was what would happen under the new reign, rather than the life and death of Victoria. Much interest was evinced in the way in which the enormous fortune of the dead Queen would be distributed, the general notion being that Osborne House would go to Princess Beatrice, and that she and Prince Christian would come into a considerable portion of Victoria's wealth. The probability that King Edward will take up a practically permanent residence in Buckingham Palace was much canvassed. This is a question that comes very much home to Londoners. Queen Victoria's preference for Balmoral Castle and Osborne House has been a complaint of long standing in the metropolis, and it is hoped that the new reign will see a change in this respect. The presence of the court in London would give a brightness and gaiety which have long been absent. Not until Queen Victoria has been laid to rest beside the Prince Consort at Frogmore will the theatres or music halls re-open. Moreover, business will come to a practical standstill. The music in all the public and private places has ceased. Marlborough House, so long the home of the new monarch, Buckingham Palace, where Queen Victoria made her last stay in London, and St. James Palace, the residence of so many former monarchs, are tonight all black and deserted."

AT OSBORNE.
Curious Visitors to the Bereaved Household.
Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 22.—No member of the Royal family left Osborne House today. A changing group of correspondents and townspeople loitered about the gates. Occasionally drizzles obscured the emerald hills beyond the Castle. Greater simplicity or a more entire lack of any of that pomp traditionally attached to royalty could not have been found in any country house in the Kingdom than here where the beloved monarch was dying and the ruler of another great nation was waiting for her beside the gates. Stalwart policemen guarding the gates against intruders were the sole reminders of officialdom. They were compelled this morning to refuse unreef usky visitors from India who drove up arrayed in such gorgeous robes that the bystanders instinctively lifted hats, mistaking them for

THE END

Queen Victoria Passes Away.

A PEACEFUL CLOSE

Countless Millions of Her People Mourn the Demise of the Most Popular Sovereign in the Annals of Our Race.

COWES, Jan. 22, 6.55 p. m., 1901.—A telegram from the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor of London, has been sent, announcing that the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria has just occurred.



London, Jan. 22.—The latest bulletin previous to the announcement of the Queen's death, especially the message sent by the Prince of Wales, had dispelled the last gleam of hope, and the crowds' silently dispersed from in front of the Mansion House. A few groups awaited the appearance of the final, inevitable announcement, which came in the form of a scrap of paper a foot square, posted on the wall of the Mansion House at 6:58 o'clock. This was the first notice to London's household hurrying thousands of the death of the Empress Queen and the advent of a King.

There were few visible signs in London tonight that anything unusual had happened. A drizzling rain kept most people within doors. Those who were turned away from theatres or concert halls wandered along the streets without a special object.

The shops closed as soon as the bells began to toll, and the blinds of Mansion House were drawn down as soon as the message was received by the Lord Mayor from the Prince of Wales.

The bell tolled at St. Paul's Cathedral was the gift of William III., and is only used on occasions of the death of royal personages, Archbishops of Canterbury, Lord Mayor of London and Bishops of London. The tolling continued for two hours today at intervals of a minute, and could be heard for miles in the direction of the wind. Some hundreds of people stood, in front of the Cathedral around the spot where Queen Victoria prayed on the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. At a late hour this evening it was not known whether the King would return to London before morning, but it was expected that he would hold a privy council at St. James Palace early tomorrow (Wednesday) morning.

At the usual dinner of the Hilary term of Grey's Inn, the master teacher said: "Amid great sorrow we must follow the practice of the constitution and recite 'God Save the King.' The chapel bell was tolled 82 times and the benches drank the health of the King."

Sir Henry Labouchere in tomorrow's Truth will have a remarkable tribute to Queen Victoria, a tribute all the more remarkable because of his democratic ideas and frank criticisms of royalty. "Among all her millions of subjects," he will say, "there are but few who will not mourn for her loss as for one of their own household. Nor will the mourners be found among her own subjects alone. It is not too much to say that never in the history of the world has a single death caused such universal grief. Alike in happiness and sorrow, she lived a life beyond reproach, without a thought of self and unreservedly devoted to the duties of the hour. She has been indeed the mother of her people, and as a mother she will be mourned. In all the affairs of state she manifested the same wisdom that inspired her private life, nor did her own country alone enjoy the fruits of her experience and sagacity. Through her kindred and descendants abroad her influence for many years has been felt in continental politics, always on the side of peace, and in at least one crisis she is known to have rendered service to the whole of Europe. Her sudden and lamentable breakdown was due entirely to worry and overwork. She had been greatly distressed by events in South Africa and by domestic griefs."

There is little doubt that the funeral of Queen Victoria will take place at Frogmore, though nothing in regard to this matter has yet been announced. Her Majesty was so closely related to the European courts, big and small, that the gathering of royalties at the obsequies will be unprecedented. The news of the Queen's death reached all the towns of the Kingdom a few minutes after it had been received by the Lord Mayor of London, and was quickly spread throughout the country districts by the tolling of bells. Prince and Princess Louise of Battenberg arrived at Osborne just too late to see Her Majesty alive.

Parliament, it is expected, will meet at 4 o'clock tomorrow. There is some belief in London that the privy council at which King Edward VII. will take the oath of accession, will be held in London, and that His Majesty will start for London without delay.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA

Records of the Longest Reign in British Annals--The Queen's Personal Character and Family Relatives--Her Great Services Rendered the Empire.

Her Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, (Kaiser-i-Hind), was born in Kensington Palace in the west end of London on May 24, 1819, and was there, at the time of her death in her eighty-second year. She was the only daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George the Third, and of his wife, Victoria Mary Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld and sister of Leopold, King of the Belgians. Her father died when the Queen, then the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, was only a few months old, and she was brought up very strictly in the Palace of Kensington, an old-fashioned but commodious house overlooking the Kensington Gardens, which itself adjoins Hyde Park, the most famous of the many parks of the metropolis, by her mother and the Duchess of Northumberland. When our future Queen was born there were several lives between her and the throne. George III. was still king. The Duke of Clarence and the Prince of Wales, elder brothers of her father, were also living, but the second son of George III. was dead. The Prince of Wales had married, and one daughter, Princess Charlotte Augusta, who married Leopold, King of the Belgians in 1816, but who died in childbirth before the Queen was born. Six days after the death of her father, George III. died, and the Prince of Wales, a childless man, succeeded to the throne and reigned for ten years. He was succeeded by the Duke of Clarence as William IV., and then the Princess Victoria became the heir presumptive to the throne. His Queen, Adelaide, was childless. Two daughters had been born to the royal couple, but both had died in infancy, and so, on the accession of her uncle, William, known as the Sailor King, the people of the country began generally to look upon the little princess, then only 11 years of age, as their future Queen.

Her Father's View.
The Duke of Kent, the Queen's father, was a man of broad views for that age. At a banquet he is reported to have said in a speech: "I am a friend of civil and religious liberty all the world over. I am an enemy of all general systems of education. All men are my brethren; and I hold that power is delegated only for the benefit of the people." This was in the days of the Holy Alliance against the peoples of Europe at a time when the Roman Catholic disabilities were still in full force. Her mother was the widow of Louis, Prince of Leiningen, by whom she had two children, the Princess Fedora and the Prince of Leiningen, who were, of course, the half brother and sister of the princess.

So strictly was the princess brought up that she was not allowed to know till quite a big girl that she was near the throne. An anecdote is related that a gen-erally of the family having been given to her for the first time, and having examined it, the princess exclaimed: "I see that I am nearer to the throne than I thought." Continuing, she said to her governess, the Baroness Lehzen: "I will be good. I understand why you wanted me so much to learn, even Latin, and why you said that Latin is the foundation of English grammar. I will be good."

Her Ascension.
On May 24, 1837, the princess completed her eighteenth year, and in accordance with the provisions of a special act of parliament was declared to have attained her majority. In less than a month the King was dead. In the dead of night the lord chamberlain of the day, the Marquess of Conyngham and the Archbishop of Canterbury posted to Kensington Palace, and waking the princess out of a deep sleep, informed her that she was queen. This was at 5 o'clock in the morning, and at 11 in the same forenoon the first privy council of the reign was held with the then prime minister, Lord Melbourne, in attendance. She came in alone, robed in mourning, and made her first speech to the nation. Lord Beaconsfield wrote of this occasion: "The prelates and chief men of her realm then advanced to her throne, and kneeling before her, took the oath of allegiance and supremacy—allegiance to her who rules over the land and the great Macedonia could not conquer and over a continent of which even Columbus never dreamed; to the queen of every sea and the nations of every zone. Fair and serene, she has the blood and beauty of the Saxon. Will it be her proud destiny at length to bear relief to suffering millions and with that soft hand, which might inspire troubadours and squire knights, to break the last link in Saxon thralldom."

Amongst those who swore allegiance were her two uncles, younger brothers of her father. Greville says in his memoirs that when the two old men knelt before her and, kissed her hand she blushed up to her eyes.

At that time the sovereign had to sign all death warrants, and it is related that

the first one brought to her was by the Duke of Wellington. The Queen hesitated with tears in her eyes and asked: "Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?" "Nothing," he has deserted three times," replied the Iron Duke. "Oh, your Grace, think again." Then the duke said that he was said to be a good character apart from this. "Oh, thank you," said the Queen, and instantly wrote "pardoned" on the parchment. Parliament, after this, enacted that she was to be relieved from this painful duty, and that such warrants should be signed by a commission.

Her Marriage.
There were many suitors for the hand of Her Majesty. Palmerston thought that there would be some difficulty in the Queen finding a husband to her choice. Here, however, he was mistaken. A year before her accession to the throne her mother, the Duchess of Kent, had invited to England her brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, with his two sons, one of which was Prince Albert, the future Prince Consort. The princess took a liking to him immediately, and she said that "he was most amiable, natural, unaffected and merry." At the conclusion of the visit Prince Albert made proposals, but the Queen, while acknowledging her return of his affection, wished to postpone marriage. The matter was put off from time to time, and at last, in October, 1840, the princess gave a decisive answer. But the Queen had no idea of marrying any one else, and within four days of the arrival of her future husband the Queen informed Lord Melbourne that she had made up her mind to marry him. There was some objection to the match in England. The prince was, after all, only the younger son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the Tories cut down the proposed annuity of the Prince Consort from £50,000 to £30,000. The question of precedence was also left unsettled, although parliament sanctioned his naturalization. London, however, gave the young prince an enthusiastic welcome on February 10, 1840, when he came over for the marriage, which took place in the Chapel Royal at St. James' Palace in London. Not long after the marriage parliament made him regent in the event of anything happening to the Queen. It was a long time though before the people got to know and like him, although the chief count against him was that he was not an Englishman. Further, the court party were of the opinion that he was radical in his ideas. Prince Albert never interfered in public affairs, but he ever threw his private influence toward the betterment of the nation and its people, and when he at last died he had earned the title of Albert the Good.

Royal Family.
The first child born to the royal couple was Victoria, who afterwards married Frederick of Germany, the father of the present Kaiser. Next came Albert Edward, born on November 9, 1841. Shortly after his birth the Queen, by letters patent, created her first boy Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

Then came Princess Alice, who married the Grand Duke of Hesse, and died in 1878. This was one of the popular princesses in England. Her good deeds and the hospital she founded had made her name live among the Londoners as seldom falls to the lot of a princess. Then came Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, who afterwards became the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. This came about through the death of the direct line, his father's brother, and because the Prince of Wales, who was the direct heir, after the death of his father, waived the right, as he would have had to swear allegiance to his own nephew, the Emperor of Germany. Princess Helena married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

Princess Louise, who married the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. Then came Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, who has lately been appointed to the command-in-chiefship of the forces in Ireland. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, died in 1884, leaving a son, the present Duke. The last, 45th ninth child, Princess Beatrice, was born on April 14, 1857, and married Prince Henry of Battenberg, who died some four years since. Not long after the marriage of the Queen came the first difficulty. Lord Melbourne was succeeded as prime minister by Sir Robert Peel, and he refused to take office unless the Queen dismissed her lord and the bedchamber and replaced them with friends of his own. The Queen objected, but eventually the trouble was arranged by a rule being put in force that the chief officers of the royal household should change with the ministry. Then the Church of England got wroth with her because it was thought that she was too much inclined towards the Whigs, and a Mr. Hook, who was

(Continued on Page Eight.)

of merit.
tobacco has
quickly as

ever put
where
10c. Cuts
are valuable—
strated premium
CO CO., Ltd.
nipeg, Manitoba

Two
were injured, but how se-
The Ample mine is
of the Toronto & Lillooet
KON REVENUE.
to Canada During the Year
of 1900.
15.—That the Yukon is
of its former activity is
the fact that the total re-
from that source during the
paths of the present fiscal
ded by \$206,768 the reve-
during the corresponding
a thousand, eight hundred
immigrants arrived in Can-
1 to June 30, 1900, made
United States, 8,543; Eng-
4,129; Scotch, 699; Irish,
etc., 4,993; Germans, 476;
714; French and Belgians,
and other nationalities, 3,776.

WINLEY WINS.
ive Candidate Beata Alder-
McQueen for Mayor.
B. C., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—
winley was elected mayor to-
rity of over 350 over Alder-
McQueen. Towley led in
five wards in the city, his
ity being in ward four, which
to be Alderman McQueen's
Towley's majority being over
McQueen was special candi-
prohibitionists and religious
reformers. He was pledged
gambling and to place close
upon every form of vice,
while disclaiming that he was
open town, was never-
supported by the saloon
sporting fraternity. He was
nominee of the business men
progressive element in civic
McQueen is a man of inde-
ner, while Towley has been
for the provincial govern-

FROM THE ORIENT.
Drowned in Contan River
Murder at Manila.
B.C., Jan. 10.—News was re-
the Empress that on Dec. 6,
in Holst of Port Blakely was
manila hotel murdered. The
arrested. Both were among
the barque Toppalant, which
Hongkong Nov. 9 for Port
ash, and, almost wrecked by
was driven to Manila, where
used to go to sea in her.
lost on the Contan River
Dec. 10, after striking a rock.
00 Chinese on board, 100 were
The vessel turned turtle, and
business ran to one side.

NT JAPANESE.
That the Natal At Will
Apply to Chinese.
B. C., Jan. 10.—In regard
atch from Ottawa saying that
ensue between the Dominion
governments over the re-
the provincial legislature en-
ctions against Oriental immi-
ar to those in the Natal legis-
a similar subject, it is ap-
eld here that the act will
be former by a capitation tax,
considered precludes provincial

A RIVAL.
for a Competing Railway to
C.P.R.
an. 11.—(Special.)—Applica-
the session for an act
a company to construct a rail-
the coal mines at Michel, East
thence by way of Michel creek
most feasible and practicable
route, southward to the Inter-
boundary. Also from Michel
erly along the valley of the Elk
thence to a point on the main
C.P.R.
a point on the proposed line
thence northeasterly by North
Pass railway with author-
construct branches from the
proposed line not exceeding
case thirty miles.

The day of election... of the memorable occasion... of the first mayor... four years ago...

Word No. 1... Word No. 2... Word No. 3... Total... Majority for Lalonde...

WARD 1... Armstrong... Hamilton... Deim... Total...

WARD 2... McKemie... Rolt... Robinson... McKinnon... Total...

WARD 3... Galt... Macdonell... Munro... Forth... Easbleton... Total...

WARD 4... It will be seen by our... ures, divided by two...

In the evening the... brated by a procession... The parade formed on...

Notice... Roseland, B.C., Nov. 9, 1900.

To F. B. Salisbury... Notice is hereby given that I, Wm. Griffiths...

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS... Notice...

Cruiser mineral claim... situated in the Trout Creek Mining Division...

Take notice that I, F. W. Rolt, free miner's certificate No. B 41071...

And further take notice that action under section 37...

Dated this fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1900.

F. W. ROLT.

Popularity is the proof of merit. No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as



The Finest Bright Chew ever put on the market.

Sold Everywhere 10c. Cuts. Even the tags are valuable. Save them and write for our illustrated premium lists. THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd. Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba

A PROMISING PROPERTY. Mr. H. C. Baker Leaves for Idaho to Take Charge of a Bismarck Property.

Mr. J. A. Bangs of Calgary, Mr. H. E. Foster and Mr. H. C. Baker arrived in this city last evening from Republic. They are on their way to Custer, Idaho...

Historic Spots in the Wet. Some Features of the Recent Overflow of the Tiber in Rome. From the Baltimore Sun.

A despatch dated December 2nd says half the population of Rome crowded Tibber's banks to gaze at the river mighty in flood.

CHIEF POSTOFFICE CLERK. Charles E. Barrett is Now Mr. Wadd's Chief Assistant.

Mr. Charles E. Barrett has been appointed chief assistant to Postmaster Charles E. Barrett...

Chas. E. Barrett, bugle major of the 25th Regiment, was tendered a farewell banquet at Spencer's restaurant last night.

The Roman Forum is one of the first places to be flooded. The extraordinary inundation of today has rendered it a great lake...

Notice. Roseland, B.C., Nov. 9, 1900. To F. B. Salisbury...

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice.

Cruiser mineral claim, situated in the Trout Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district.

Take notice that I, F. W. Rolt, free miner's certificate No. B 41071, acting as agent for the owners...

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1900.

F. W. ROLT.

IS TURNING OUT VERY WELL

ORE FROM ROSSLAND-BUNANZA THAT GOES \$37.50 PER TON.

Two Hundred Thousand Shares of the Similkameen Copper Mines, Limited, Sold in the East.

A letter has been received from Mr. Stephen Brailo, foreman of the Rossland-Bunanza mine. Mr. Brailo reports that work is progressing at the rate of 18 inches per day...

THE LARDEAU MINES.

Description of Claims Possessed by the Company on Goat Mountain.

The Lardeau Mines is a company with the modest capitalization of \$100,000, and which possesses seven claims, the Lardeau, Queen, Lardeau King, Lardeau Prince, Lardeau Giant, Emerald, Killarney and Kentish Maid...

On these, which lie in a right line three separate and distinct veins have been found on all of which exploration has been commenced.

SIMILKAMEEN COPPER.

Treasury Stock Sold and Work is Soon to Be Commenced.

The stock of the Similkameen Copper mines, limited, is largely held in this city and it was learned yesterday that operations are shortly to be commenced on the properties of the company...

A Smelter for Kaslo.

Mr. A. C. Thompson, the newspaper man, returned last evening from a visit to the Kaslo. He reports that a feeling of uneasiness exists among the mine owners over the question of smelting...

Machinery Sold.

The Jencks Machine company has sold two receivers to the B.C. Chartered company at Ehol, while the Canadian-Rand Drill company has sold two drills and two blowers to the R. Bell company in the Summit camp.

Getting Ready to Ship.

B. C. Riblet, who has the contract for the construction of the tramway at the Tamarac mine, situated near Ymir, returned to Nelson yesterday after making a trip of inspection to the property...

Sold Ten Machine Drills.

The Sullivan Machine company, through its agent, Mr. E. W. Ruff, has sold ten large machine drills to the Le Roi Mining company to be used in the new prospect which has been taken deep in the five-compartment shaft from the 900 to the 1,500-foot level.

DIVIDEND PAYERS.

Shareholder Profits Gotten Out of the Kootenays.

Table listing dividend payers and amounts: Le Roi (\$1,400,000), Payne (1,400,000), War Eagle (545,000), Star (450,000), Ruth (350,000), Reco (350,000), Cariboo (312,000), Idaho (300,000), Last Chance (275,000), Whitewater (250,000), Boston (120,000), Rambler-Cariboo (90,000), Noble Five (50,000), Athabasca (50,000), The Best (50,000), Dardanelles (50,000), Monitor (40,000), Jackson (35,000), Goodenough (35,000), Boston (35,000), Sloan City (35,000), Queen Bess (35,000), Ymir (30,000), Washington (30,000), Two Friends (20,000), Surprise (20,000), Antoine (20,000), Fernie (10,000). Total: \$6,392,000.

New Maps.

Two useful maps have just been prepared by K. L. Burnes, P.L.S., the one of the Olalla camp and the other of the southwestern corner of Yale.

Burns Anniversary Concert.

The programme for the Scottish concert at the Miners' Union hall on Friday evening, January 25th, has been given in this city last evening from Republic.

Lost His Purse.

Mr. A. D. Coplen lost his purse containing \$200 yesterday. Mr. Coplen was going to Spokane and went to the Red Mountain depot and took out his purse and left it on the seat of the train.

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ROSSLAND SCHOOL OF MINES

COURSE OF LECTURES TO START UPON MONDAY NEXT.

Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Prospecting, Mining of Ores, Drawing, Etc., Are to Be Taught—The Equipment.

It has been definitely decided to open the School of Mines on Monday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Oriental block on the north side of first avenue between Washington and Spokane streets.

The curriculum as outlined by the provincial mineralogist, W. F. Robertson, is as follows: Chemistry—A short course of lectures illustrated by experiments preparatory to the course in mineralogy and blow-piping.

Mineralogy and Blow-piping—Lectures on the elements of mineralogy illustrated by hand specimens and a course of blow-piping such as will enable the student to rapidly identify the various minerals in the field.

Geology—Lectures on the elements of geology as illustrated from the geology of British Columbia; and the more of occurrence of ore deposits, vein formation, fissures, faults, etc., and methods of observation in the field.

Prospecting and Winning of Ores—This course will deal with the application of the principles of mineralogy and geology and mechanics to the discovery and winning of valuable minerals and the methods and appliances in use to open up the deposits and development; and the various methods of ore treatment.

Mechanics—The elementary principles of mechanics and their application to mining, dealing with strength of iron, steel and timber; and machine work.

Mechanics—The elements of drawing, such as will enable the student to make serviceable sketches in the field; the free-hand sketching of machinery and the principles of reading maps and plans and surveys.

Mr. McGregor has seen that the school has been equipped with such appliances as are necessary. It is, therefore, in much better shape to take up the work than two years ago.

There will also be a small reference library in addition to the text books with which the students are expected to provide themselves.

The director, on being interviewed by a representative of the Miner, said that he was afraid that he would not be able this year to give to the students as much practical work in the laboratory, etc., as he would like to, owing to the limited accommodation and the fact that the lectures would be thoroughly practical.

There are hundreds of promising claims in this section, but practically nothing but actual assessment work has been done, except by the large companies, but with a railway in prospect and transportation assured, the output of copper ore would be enormous.—Prospector.

Work on the White Bear.

The north drift in the White Bear is now in for a distance of 130 feet, and in another 100 feet the vein pierced by the diamond drill will have been reached.

Ore Body Struck on the Chapleau.

The discovery of a vein of ore at the Chapleau mine, supposed to be an entirely different ledge and quality of rock, may prove to be of the greatest importance to the future of the property.

Some Promising Properties Shortly to Be Opened Up.

In our last issue we dealt pretty fully with the diorite dyke and parallel with the lime belt, says the Trout Lake Topics.

UPPER ST. MARY'S.

Work and Exploration in This Promising Region.

A section of East Kootenay which has long received the attention it deserves is that portion of the Fort Steele mining division known as the St. Mary's district.

The St. Mary's river and its tributaries have for years been known as a mineral bearing region, but for the most part the ore is copper of a low grade, immense ledges, which under the circumstances owing to the remoteness of transportation cannot be exploited as rapidly as mine owners would like to see.

The ore average higher than those of Butte and Anaconda, and there seems to be no section where ore is not found; and which, when the railroad penetrates the region, became as famous as any copper producing section of British Columbia.

The principal work during the past year has been in the Pyramid Basin, Alki Creek, the West Fork and Whitefish Creek. Work in 1900 has been in most instances the regular yearly assessment, but during the preceding two years a large amount of work was done.

Among the large companies which have conducted operations in this vicinity are the Pyramid Kootenay company, the Selkirk Mother Lode company, an English syndicate represented by C. H. Pollard, Messrs. Petty and Yates have a group of ten claims in Dosella Basin.

There are hundreds of promising claims in this section, but practically nothing but actual assessment work has been done, except by the large companies, but with a railway in prospect and transportation assured, the output of copper ore would be enormous.—Prospector.

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The north drift in the White Bear is now in for a distance of 130 feet, and in another 100 feet the vein pierced by the diamond drill will have been reached.

Ore Body Struck on the Chapleau.

The discovery of a vein of ore at the Chapleau mine, supposed to be an entirely different ledge and quality of rock, may prove to be of the greatest importance to the future of the property.

When Mr. Chapleau, the commercial manager of the Chapleau company, came down to Nelson the other day he brought with him samples of the new vein taken at the point where the exploration tunnel crosses the ore.

Referring to his recent business trip to Roseland, Mr. Weyl discusses the prospects of the property recently acquired by him for the Societe d'Etudes de British Columbia and shortly to be turned over to a new concern, the Rossland Proprietary company, an offshoot of the present syndicate.

The longest of which in driving cut 26 feet of a decomposed quartz running for the whole way about \$5 in gold to the ton. Piercing further 22 feet of quartz running from \$5 to \$10 in gold, was intersected.

Sold Ten Machine Drills.

The Sullivan Machine company, through its agent, Mr. E. W. Ruff, has sold ten large machine drills to the Le Roi Mining company to be used in the new prospect which has been taken deep in the five-compartment shaft from the 900 to the 1,500-foot level.

LALONDE WINS A GREAT VICTORY

Contest Was Close But Good Government Wins Against Inexperience--All Old Aldermen Win Except John Dean Snowed Under--

Some Speeches Made.

The day of election reminded old-timers of the memorable occasion of the election of the first mayor of Rossland nearly four years ago.

The actual vote by wards was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Ward No., Votes. Rows for Wards 1, 2, and 3.

Majority for Lalonde, 29.

The total number of votes cast was, therefore, 815, an increase of 46 per cent over the vote cast last year, which totaled 538 votes.

The elected aldermen are Messrs. Armstrong, Hamilton, McKenzie, Rolt, Clute and McDonnell.

Aldermen McRae and Talbot did not vote to stand again, although it was thought that they would have had a good chance of re-election.

The aldermanic vote was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Rows for Armstrong, Hamilton, and Dean.

Total, 512.

WARD 2.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Rows for McKenzie, Rolt, and McKinnon.

Total, 334.

WARD 3.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Rows for Clute, McDonnell, Munro, Forteach, and Embleton.

Total, 478.

It will be seen by comparing these figures, divided by two, with the vote cast for mayor in each ward, deducting the repeaters for mayor which numbered about 50, that there was little plumping.

In the evening the victory was celebrated by a procession and speechmaking. The parade formed on Columbia avenue.

Next came a large sleigh containing the band, and after them sleighs filled with the supporters of the successful candidates.

After the election the aldermanic vote was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Rows for Lalonde and Snow.

Total, 478.

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OFFICIAL COUNT.

Corrected List of the Results of the Late Municipal Election.

An official count was taken yesterday of the late civic election which, while not disturbing the result, has made some slight difference in the figures.

The official count is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Rows for Daniel Lalonde, Ward 1, 2, 3.

Total, 394.

Majority, 47.

WARD 1.

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Total, 478.

WARD 1.

AN UNDESIRABLE ELEMENT.

Editor Miner: In making a settlement of the labor troubles in Rossland last summer, it was distinctly specified in the agreement that union men should not be discriminated against by the managers.

Now, it is a well established fact, well known to the people of this community, that the ink was no sooner dry upon that agreement than the managers began systematically weeding out all the old hands and replacing them with the same undesirable element, viewed from any standpoint.

The excuse cannot be made that this is done in the interests of peace or of law and order, because the course being pursued and the character of labor employed is identically that adopted by the coal barons of Pennsylvania twenty years ago which has transpired the home of the "Molly Maguire," the "Mafia" and the "Anarchist."

Britons! think of it, here in your own native land it has become a crime punishable with refusal of employment or dismissal from service to have the stamp of the Anglo-Saxon race imprinted upon your brow or the language of a Gladstone scoundrel of Rossland, members of organized labor!

Citizen of Rossland, members of organized labor! surely the time has arrived when it has become your duty to call the attention of the authorities at Ottawa and Victoria, who were largely instrumental in bringing about this settlement, to this cold-blooded boycotting of Canadian labor.

I do not blame these unfortunate people for trying to better their condition. They are only obeying a natural law. But if something be not done and done immediately to check this thing, if this character of competition is to continue, then good-by forever to all hope of bettering our condition.

I have no doubt there are those of our readers who will look upon this ebullient as the bombastic utterance of some thoughtless agitator, but my friend, a careful study of the situation should, I feel, bring conviction to the most obtuse mind that there is a deep laid plot which will be sprung upon this community in the near future having for its object a reduction of wages all along the line by the Pennsylvania system.

It will commence work at Vancouver in a few days.

Mr. Chris Foley, who was recently appointed a member of the commission which will investigate the Chinese question in this province, yesterday received a telegram from Mr. C. Clute, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Clute stated that he thought that the commission would be ready to commence work on Jan. 25 and that it would meet at Vancouver. The despatch further stated that Mr. Clute would wire to Mr. Foley while en route.

The new civic government will be sworn in on Monday next in the city hall, when the old council will formally hand over to the keeping of the new council the affairs of the city.

He Defeated Lloyd A. Manly by Majority of 60 Votes.

Grand Forks, B.C., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—The majority contest here was won by Milton D. White, who defeated Mayor Lloyd A. Manly by 60 votes.

The defeat of Mr. Manly is ascribed to his support of a measure increasing the liquor licenses from \$200 to \$500. This incurred the hostility of a large element.

TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

Mr. A. Burrell Tells Something About Them.

Mr. A. Burrell, of the Riverside nursery, near Grand Forks, is in the city on a business visit.

On this ground there are nearly 20,000 trees and shrubs. There is no very severe cold, and the climate is suited in many ways for garden and vegetable culture, and more attention will be paid to this in the future than in the past.

JAKES WINS.

But the Council Are Nearly All Ross Men.

Greenwood, Jan. 17.—(Special.)—The civic elections passed off quietly. Dr. R. W. Jakes defeated Duncan Ross for alderman by a majority of twenty majority.

Greenwood, B.C., Jan. 17.—H. H. Pitts was re-elected mayor of Sandon today. C. D. Hunter, E. R. Atherton and McDonnell were also re-elected.

Kamloops Election.

Kamloops, B.C., Jan. 17.—Municipal elections took place here today and were keenly contested. The following were elected for Kamloops aldermen: Mayor, W. Ward, J. B. Ball, J. E. Matheson and W. C. Pugh.

Victoria Elections.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 17.—Mayor Hayward and all the old aldermen were re-elected. The legislature has been summoned to meet on Feb. 21.

B. C. Civic Elections.

Vernon, B.C., Jan. 18.—The civic elections resulted as follows: Mayor, W. R. Megaw, acclamation. Aldermen, South Ward, L. J. Ball, J. E. Matheson and W. C. Pugh.

Kent, B.C., Jan. 18.—The election resulted as follows: Rev. John McRae, mayor by acclamation. Ward 1, John Dams, 22, Wm. Greene, 22, R. L. Ashton, 11, A. Duncan and Greene elected. Ward 2, J. A. H. Marrow, Michael J. Murphy, by acclamation.

Coquitlam, B.C., Jan. 18.—Old council re-elected by acclamation; names not obtainable at the present time.

Philippine Affairs.

Cabinet meeting today Secretary Root read extracts from reports which he had received from the Philippine commission.

The Granby Smelter.

Grand Forks, Jan. 22.—Granby smelter last week treated 3,900 tons of ore which produced 130 tons of matte.

LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS

ARE LEFT WEAK, SUFFERING AND DESPONDENT.

A Nova Scotian Who Was Attacked Almost Gave up Hope of Recovery—His Experience of Value to Others.

From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N.S. Mr. C. E. Johnson is about 28 years old, a gold miner by occupation, is well known about the mining camps in these parts and is thoroughly posted in his business.

Not long since Mr. Johnson chanced to be in Porter's drug store in Bridgewater when a case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were being opened, and he remarked to the clerk: "I saw the time when a dozen boxes of those pills were of more value to me than the biggest gold mine in the country."

A reporter of the Enterprise happened to hear Mr. Johnson's rather startling remark and asked him why he spoke so highly of the pills. Mr. Johnson's statement was as follows: "About four years ago I was attacked with la grippe, which kept me from work about three weeks. I did not have it very hard apparently, but it left me weak all the same."

Anyhow, after losing three weeks I concluded to go to work again. The mine I was working in was making a good deal of water and I got wet the first day. That night the old trouble came back, with the addition of a severe cold. I managed to get rid of the cold, but the whole force of the disease settled on my stomach, kidneys and joints, and broke out on my body and limbs. My back was so weak I could scarcely stand alone, while food in every form distressed me, and I became so nervous that any unusual noise would overcome me.

I tried several sorts of medicines, but none seemed to do any good. I next went to a doctor. His medicine helped me at first, but after a short time he changed the medicine, but with no better result. About this time a clergyman who called at the house advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got a box and used them, but they did not materially benefit me.

I had now been some weeks idle, and was feeling desperate. A friend strongly advised me to go to a hospital for treatment, and I had just about decided to do so when an acquaintance, learning I had taken but one box of the pills, suggested that I should try three boxes more before giving them up.

The matter of money did not enter into my mind. I got three boxes, and when I used I was a bit improved. Could eat light nutritious food, slept better, and felt noticeably stronger. But I was still an unwell man. As the pills were doing a good work, however, I sent for eight more boxes. I continued using them till all were gone, when I felt that I was restored to health. All my stomach trouble had disappeared, I was fully as fleshy as before the first attack of la grippe, my nerves were solid as ever, and I knew that work would give strength to my muscles.

So, after about six months, I went to work again and have not had a sick day since. One dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and gave me better health since than I had before, and that is why I said they were worth more to me than any gold mine, for all that a man has he will give for his life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They remove and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves. If your driving disease from the system, if your driver does not keep them, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WAITING FOR COKE.

Greenwood Smelter Wants at Least a Two Weeks' Supply.

Mr. George B. Paul, accountant at the smelter of the British Columbia Copper and Smelting Co., is in the city on a business visit.

Mr. Paul reports that the smelter is practically ready to blow in, but a start will not be made until there is a two weeks' supply of coke on hand. Coke shipments should have started on January 1st, but so far none has been received. If coke enough comes to hand by February 1st, the furnace will be blown in about February 15th.

There is plenty of iron in hand. The sampling mill machinery has been running for several days, and is operating very successfully. For the present no custom ore is being received. The new compressor and hoist are being installed at the Mother Lode mine with all possible despatch and should be ready for operation by March 1st. Mr. Paul leaves for Greenwood on Thursday.

SIR CHARLES ROSS IS HERE.

Largest Stockholders in the W. K. P. & L. Company.

Sir Charles Ross, Bart., was in the city yesterday, and spent the day with Mr. Campbell, the manager of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company.

In the evening he left for Bonington Falls for the purpose of inspecting the company's plant there and looking over the site of the proposed improvements, which, when completed, will increase the capacity of the plant by about 20,000 horse power.

Sir Charles Ross is the largest stockholder in the Kootenay Power and Light Company. Sir Charles will return today to Rossland. He has frequently been in Rossland before, and was at one time a shareholder in the Centre Star Mining Company. This was before the company was taken over by the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate.

Porto Rican Loan.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Jan. 22.—The house has authorized the treasurer to float a loan of \$2,000,000 in the United States and Europe. The funds thus raised will be loaned by the government to planters to relieve the agricultural depression.

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists and chemists. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six weeks' treatment necessary to cure all cases of weakness, all effects of abuse of alcohol, mental worry, excessive use of tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, postage paid, in U.S. One will please send stamps free to any address.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Rossland by Goodeve Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislature of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate an association to be known as "THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING ASSOCIATION."

The said association being founded for the following purposes, namely: First, to promote the arts and sciences connected with the economical production of valuable minerals and metals by means of meetings for the reading and discussion of technical papers and the subsequent distribution of such information as may be gained through the medium of publication.

Second, the establishment of a central reference library and a headquarters for the purpose of this organization. Third, to take concerted action upon such matters as affect the mining and metallurgical industries of the Province of British Columbia, and to encourage and promote these industries by all lawful and honorable means.

Dated at Rossland, B.C., Dec. 15, 1900. DAILY & HAMILTON, Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT OWNERS.

To George H. Godfrey, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the Townsite mineral claim, situate near Rossland in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District in the Province of British Columbia.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Homestead, Park, Skylark, Gray Copper, Falls View and Victor's mineral claims, situate in the Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the forks of Priest River about twenty miles west of Ryegate.

I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the British Columbia (Rossland and Slooan) Syndicate, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B41161, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900. F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Magna Charta, Copper Bar and Grand Darling mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west bank of the Columbia river, about one and one-half miles above Fort Sheppard.

I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for the British Columbia (Rossland and Slooan) Syndicate, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B41161, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 13th day of December, A. D. 1900. F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Gorilla mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Lookout mountain, adjoining the Esau mineral claim.

I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Herman L. A. Keller, F. M. C. No. B38377, Albert L. A. Keller, F. M. C. No. B38378 and Frederick S. Algiers, F. M. C. No. B28084, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1900. N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Leinster Light mineral claim, situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the city of Rossland, adjoining the Montreal mineral claim.

I, Samuel L. Long, acting as agent for Joseph B. McArthur, free miner's certificate, B7485; Thomas E. Gilmore, free miner's certificate, B30689; Patrick Burns, free miner's certificate, B38635, and Samuel L. Long, free miner's certificate No. B31476, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1900. SAMUEL L. LONG, P. L. S.

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of merit.

tobacco has quickly as

never put

here

10c. Cuts are valuable—strated premium

CO. Ltd. Pipe, Manitoba

and deep lake. The Maria, in Cosmedin, re- with great care and cost

state of the seventh cen- with water eight feet deep, grand church of bright, that are a delight to every

Rossland Weekly Miner

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OSIN B. KERR, Editor

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.

QUEEN VICTORIA. The Queen is dead. After a reign the longest in the annals of English history, the Sovereign who, in the largest measure possessed the hearts of all classes of her people, has passed away.

As far as the Kootenays are concerned their absolute value is already beyond dispute. While it is true that with all the enterprise and money which has been invested in this district the country has been little more than partially prospected, still there is the absolute assurance that the wealth is in the ground, and that it only requires capital and energy to bring it out.

The greatness of the country we possess is only beginning to dawn upon the minds of the ablest and most far-seeing of our own countrymen, and we believe that the members of the Federal government, and those who have not only the latest knowledge of what we do possess in latent resources, but have the most firm belief in the immensity of our future.

With all this undeveloped wealth which we undoubtedly possess, with the strong and vigorous and homogeneous people in this northern portion of the continent, we are bound, if our governments pursue the course which is best for the country, to build a great nation, a nation in every respect superior even to the splendid people south of our border.

THE CANADIAN OUTLOOK. It is an exceedingly fortunate circumstance for Canada that at the present time she has at the head of her affairs the men who compose the Laurier administration.

Mr. Lalonde is an absolute pledge that whatever can be done will be done in the best interests of the community and there is no doubt that the aldermen whom the ratepayers have elected will be with him in the policy he has mapped out for the administration of the city.

Mr. Lalonde stood for the interests of all classes and was absolutely opposed to the dominance of any section or any clique. The vote, if analyzed, will show that the workmen who were regarded as the strongest friends of Mr. Daniel, did not support him in the way that those who professed to speak for them said they would.

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next ten years. The country covers such an immense area that it is scarcely possible for one man to keep in touch with the advancement which is going on all along the line.

The immense industrial activity in Cape Breton, in northern Ontario, in Manitoba, and in various parts of British Columbia, are realities which are beginning to impress the outside world, but to those who know the country from Atlantic to Pacific, they are but promises of what is to come.

There seems little doubt that today Canada possesses in larger measure than any other country in the world every mineral which is employed in commerce.

That there are in British Columbia and in northern Ontario immense deposits of the precious metals have been placed beyond dispute, but it is not in these alone that the Dominion is opulent.

In the great stretches from James' Bay to the Rocky mountains we have every reason to believe, from reports made by capable agents of the government, that there is inexhaustible wealth which is awaiting the skill of man to bring it into use.

Would it not be wise on the part of the administration at Ottawa, which has done and is doing so much in other directions for the country that a commission should be appointed and joint action invited by the governments of Ontario and British Columbia to investigate and place beyond dispute the fact that this wealth does exist and to show to the outside world what they may hope for in the way of large returns from the investment of capital in this country.

Such a commission, after having given the most careful and honest consideration to this matter, after assuring itself beyond a peradventure, could produce a report which would unhesitatingly be accepted by the world at large, and would lead to the exploitation on a large and systematic scale of the great mineral areas which we possess.

As far as the Kootenays are concerned their absolute value is already beyond dispute. While it is true that with all the enterprise and money which has been invested in this district the country has been little more than partially prospected, still there is the absolute assurance that the wealth is in the ground, and that it only requires capital and energy to bring it out.

The greatness of the country we possess is only beginning to dawn upon the minds of the ablest and most far-seeing of our own countrymen, and we believe that the members of the Federal government, and those who have not only the latest knowledge of what we do possess in latent resources, but have the most firm belief in the immensity of our future.

With all this undeveloped wealth which we undoubtedly possess, with the strong and vigorous and homogeneous people in this northern portion of the continent, we are bound, if our governments pursue the course which is best for the country, to build a great nation, a nation in every respect superior even to the splendid people south of our border.

THE CANADIAN OUTLOOK. It is an exceedingly fortunate circumstance for Canada that at the present time she has at the head of her affairs the men who compose the Laurier administration.

Mr. Lalonde is an absolute pledge that whatever can be done will be done in the best interests of the community and there is no doubt that the aldermen whom the ratepayers have elected will be with him in the policy he has mapped out for the administration of the city.

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and can be true to himself. How he can say to the liar and the cheat in his ranks that he will not be coaxed or coerced into accepting his dictum.

For the kind of pseudo laboring man whom we speak of here we have got a contempt which we cannot express in words. He is a bar-nacle. He is a bloodsucker. He is beyond expression all that is evil in the labor expression.

We have him here. We all know him. We all despise him. He never works. He never will work. Yet he has the impudence to place himself among the class of workmen and to argue that he has the workmen's vote under his control.

There are not a few workingmen, credulous and honest souls, who take these men for what they give themselves out to be, and who are continually under their influence. This humbug has to be got rid of. Is there a workman in the community who does not know him? who has not lost money by him? who is not the sufferer and whose family is not the sufferer by his existence?

We appeal to the workmen. Is this true or is it not? We ask them candidly and put it to them frankly, is it not the truth that many of them have voted against Mr. Lalonde owing to the influence of these men who profess to be in their ranks, and who simply are professed workmen because they cannot make a living in any other way but by guile?

There are in the world two classes of men who are honest and who are worthy of honor. They are the men who work with their hands and the men who work with their heads. These classes are so intimately in touch with each other that they know and respect each other. All other classes are more or less dishonest, chieftless, and debased. They try to disparage the best and most honest men in their own class.

We have them here in Rossland; fat fellows, well fed, who take half a dollar from this laboring man and a dollar from that, and for what? Because he cannot properly use a cue or give the right twist to a ball in a bowling alley. And yet, the man who loses his money there works for eight hours a day underground and sweats the life out of his skin to get the coin which he throws away on a man who will not and never will labor. Let the workmen in this camp look after themselves and after their own interests. Let them look after their wives and children, or if they have none let them look after themselves. But in any case let them take care that the beasts of prey, that the wolves who have neither heart nor soul, who have got no regard for them, unless they are well clothed with flesh, shall not strike them down in the silent places and tear from them all that gives them the individual manhood which fits them for good citizenship. This town of Rossland has come to a period when beasts of prey of this kind will not be tolerated and we can tell them that as far as this institution, which we represent here, is concerned, they will not be tolerated. We say, too, that we appeal to the honest-hearted workman, with whom we are in the strongest accord, and for whose rights we have fought, to say whether we are right. We have no sympathy except for the man who works. The man who is able to work and who does not do so, but who attempts to prey on the workingman, is a man who should be ostracized from every every respectable working community. We have had too many of these in this last mayoralty election and we only hope that they will not be in evidence next year.

SCHOOL OF MINES. The Rossland School of Mines begins operations on Monday under the auspices of the province, and it should be able to do effective work during the first course of three months. It is a most useful institution, and every effort should be made to foster it and make it what it should be, an important factor in the economy of the mining industry in this province. Only to a limited extent has there been bred in Canada a class of mining men, and all that here of ability have been given employment, and the reason for this is because lode mining is of a comparatively recent origin. One result of this is that many of the mines of the province are in charge of mining men educated in other lands, while a large number of the men employed under them are men skilled in the occupation from other countries. The Rossland Mining School will assist, in a measure, in remedying this state of affairs, as it will at first give the basic principles of scientific mining and, further on, when it grows to its proper size, its scope can be enlarged and it will be able to confer on those who graduate from it proper degrees. This, however, will be a matter of time and development. The school's usefulness will be considerably enhanced by the fact that it is located in a mining camp, in a mining atmosphere, and therefore the students will be surrounded by influences which will be most conducive to a rapid advance in the study of the science which they are mastering. It is a fact that one of the greatest mining schools in Germany is located in the centre of one of the largest mining regions in the empire, and it is remarkable that this school is considered one of the best on the continent for those

who wish to acquire a scientific combined with a practical knowledge of mining. It is said that on the result of the examination of those who attend the mining school this year will depend the future of the school and whether it will be advisable to keep it up. This is the dictum of the provincial mineralogist. We here file an earnest protest against any such arbitrary action on the part of one of the subordinate officials of the provincial government. The school was maintained for two years without the aid of the government, and, if needs be, the same procedure can be followed even if the governmental support is withdrawn. We believe, however, that the students will pass good examinations at the end of the term, and that the school will be continued indefinitely, with the support of the province.

There is another source of possible support for the School of Mines which has been overlooked. The Manitoba School of Mines is an institution which the people of that province are taking a great deal of interest in fostering. A committee recently waited on the Dominion authorities soliciting a grant for the support of the school. The mission of the committee was eminently satisfactory, and the federal government is pledged to give a grant of \$5,000 for the support of the school. In addition to this the Canadian Pacific officials were seen and have contributed \$1,000 for the same purpose. Manitoba is by no means nearly as important a mining province as British Columbia, and a delegation should be sent from here to the seat of the federal government in order to request that at least \$10,000 be appropriated from the Dominion treasury for our school of mines. The C. P. R. should donate at least \$2,500 to the school. It has been established here, and every effort should be put forth to have it maintained here as one of the permanent institutions. We are far more entitled to donations from the Dominion for this purpose than is Manitoba.

Speaking of grants and gifts, we have a public library which is in the peculiar position of being without books, and these very important adjuncts to the library must be supplied. Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania, is devoting a large portion of his colossal fortune to the founding of libraries in various parts of the world. He is a cosmopolitan, so far as his gifts are concerned. A few days since the public library at Seattle was destroyed by fire, and when Mr. Carnegie was informed of the situation he promptly donated \$100,000 for the purpose of replacing the library. If communication were opened up with Mr. Carnegie by the mayor of this city, he might without any pressure whatever be induced to give enough to furnish the Rossland public library with all the books that it needs. This is a suggestion which we believe might with profit be carried out.

OUR COAL MEASURES. The coal measures of East Kootenay are probably as large and as important as any in the world, and they are certain to prove a source of large revenue and to play a most important part in the development of the province. The coke which is manufactured from this coal is said to be as good as the best grades produced in other countries. Considering the enormous value of these measures, every effort should be made to safeguard them so that they may be of the utmost benefit to the province and the Dominion. While there is coal enough to supply the western part of the continent in the measures, it seems to us that the first duty of those operating the mines should be to take care of the home customers, and when there is a surplus to send it abroad. In time the output will be largely in excess of the demand at home, and then the foreign demand can be looked after. It is difficult at times for our smelters to get sufficient coke to keep in operation. The management of the coal mines knows that the demand for the coke and coal is largely in excess of the output, and under such circumstances it would seem that they would have enterprise enough to endeavor to meet the public call for the product. There should be a cessation of this foolish policy, as the demand will go on increasing until these mines will equal in output the larger coal producing sections of the world. There is not a great deal of first-class coal on the Pacific slope, and the call for the product of the Crow's Nest mines should be almost unlimited, once its quality is fully known to the consumers of this class of fuel. There is one thing which would enlarge the consumption of coal, and in the end it would increase the profits of the company owing to the enlarged consumption, and that would be to reduce the cost of its coal to a more reasonable figure. This will, however, come with an increase in the output, and an augmentation of the number of companies operating coal mines, as the competition will naturally lower prices.

PERSONAL. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of the legal firm of McDonald & Clute, has gone to Toronto on a visit. Mr. Henry Holgate, mining expert of Toronto, is at the Allan. Mr. George Wooster, treasurer of the Granby smelter, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Wooster reports that the smelter is reducing about 23,000 tons of ore per month.

TOCURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. W. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

WEEKLY STOCK REVIEW.

Big Demand for Giant—A Flurry in Iron Market.

The stock market, the brokers report, has not been in better condition since 1897 than it has been in the past ten days. The returns put in at the stock board do not represent nearly all the sales, as a number of transactions for various reasons are not mentioned in the figures of the sales made on the exchange, and therefore it is palpable that the actual number of sales are not in the published list. This is not as it should be, as it encourages investment in shares to see a large number of transactions reported and those brokers who are secretive and fail to report their sales to the board are standing in their own light, and in that of their fellow brokers. The good market is here and the outlook is that it will last for a considerable period, as the fine results that are and have been attained in mining are beginning to be reflected in the stock market. The market is a rising one and some of the standards are getting up in the vicinity of ante-bellum prices. This is one of the best of signs, as after a while other shares besides those which are now the favorites will be dealt in and the transactions will then be larger than ever. Besides this, the holders of the stocks which are now advancing will in many instances sell out at a profit, and this, altogether, the outlook is of a most encouraging character.

Following are the transactions for the week ending yesterday: Thursday.....36,000 Friday.....44,000 Saturday.....57,000 Monday.....30,000 Tuesday.....20,000 Wednesday.....26,500 Total.....183,500

Against 149,500 for the previous week. Giant was by far the largest seller during the week, 95,500 being sold on the board. The price at the beginning of the week was 4 3/4 cents and yesterday it sold from 4 to 4 1/4 cents. There is considerable demand for the Giant yet, notwithstanding the fact that it has shut down and the further incident that the deal is said to be hanging fire. This is not generally believed and accounts, perhaps, for the price holding up so well.

There were 28,000 shares of Rambler-Cariboo disposed of during the week. The price at the commencement of the week was 27 1/2 to 28 cents and yesterday it sold at from 29 to 29 1/2 cents. This shows that a number who purchased around 25 are now taking their profit.

Morrison is selling some, but there is not much held in this market. There were 15,000 sold for 5 1/4 cents. It is reported that the Pyritic smelter intends within a short time to extract 50,000 tons of ore from the Morrison and in order to do this a spur will have to be constructed from the Mother Lode in Deadwood camp to the Morrison, a distance of a mile. This spur, it is now claimed, is certain to be built. This accounts for the recent rise and the demand for Morrison shares.

Winnipeg was disposed of to the extent of 10,500 shares and the price has ranged from 4 to 4 1/2 cents. Evening Star is strong and 10,000 shares were sold for 6 1/2 cents.

There was a sale of 1,000 Tamarac for 5 1/2 cents. The Tamarac should soon be the shipping of ore as the tramway is about ready.

During the past few days there has been something of a flurry in Iron Market. It sold on Monday for 34 1/2 and 35 cents and yesterday the price ranged from 49 to 48 cents. There were 12,500 sold during the week. The reports from the Iron Market are of a most encouraging character. The ore that is being uncovered on the 400 and 500-foot levels is in larger bodies than nearer to the surface and the mine is making a surplus over expenses each month; in fact the condition of the mine health is better than it is today. The Centre Star is about wiped out and with the profits that are being made each month dividends should not be long away.

ATHABASCA C. Gold Fields.....\$5 5/8 Big Three.....5 1/2 Black Tail.....15 1/2 Swanton & Golden Cross.....5 1/2 California.....7 Canadian Gold Fields.....7 1/2 Cariboo (Camp).....45 Centre Star.....\$1 20 Crow's Nest Pass Coal.....\$70 00 Sullivan No. 2.....15 Dundee.....15 Evening Star (assess. paid).....4 1/2 Homestate (assess. paid).....5 Iron Mine (assess. paid).....4 1/2 Iron Ore.....35 Kaob Hill.....35 Lone Pine.....9 Miners' Union.....3 Monte Christo.....3 Montreal Gold.....3 1/2 Mounts.....3 1/2 North Star (Kootenay).....95 Novelty.....3 Old Dominion (assess. paid).....15 Old Dominion.....75 Payne.....45 Prince's Mand.....3 Quip.....3 Republic.....3 St. Rimo Consolidated.....12 1/2 Tamarac (Kenneth) Assess. paid.....46 Tom Thumb.....35 Van And.....35 Virginia.....3 1/2 War Eagle Consolidated.....3 1/2 White Bear.....4 1/2 Winnipeg.....5

Disorderly Proceedings in the City of Limerick. Dublin, Jan. 23.—The mayors of the Irish cities were chosen today. In Dublin, Sir Thomas D. Pile, who was last year's successful candidate, withdrew and Mr. Timothy Charles Harrington, member of parliament for the Harbour division of Dublin, was elected without opposition.

Mr. E. J. Coyle, general western passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, was in the city yesterday on an official visit. He is returning from Winnipeg to his home in Vancouver and thought he would pay the local passenger men a call. He is a great favorite with them.

THE BOUND. The Emma Mine and Its Granby Smelter. This week the new Smelter was started up. One furnace of the Granby closed down one day this week because of repairs being made to the boiler by Mr. Myers. The Standard smelter to the Falls, as soon as the latter receive ore. Last Thursday the Greenwood smelter began February 1st the entire plant is in operation. It is owned by W. T. McKenzie, Mann & Co., and shaft was sunk about 100 feet of drifting were also winze was packed over the Stenwinder, in which ties were interposed, and to a few weeks ago the Emma mine about a distance of about 100 feet to the B. C. mine the Emma ground and cut of ore, which it is said shipped to the smelter short time since a force at work stripping this led and no one can tell how there is in length or bread it goes. However, there is showing, as the ore can be the surface and thrown cars. Arrangements have Andrew Laidlaw of the smelter, just being completed. If three or four carloads shipped from the Emma, it the owners of the smelter they can do this there is doubt whatever. To make track every few weeks. The Black Prince shipped from the Sloan this week. The Leviathan group to be actively worked in the Hewitt mine, four ped 170 tons of ore since the snow permitting ore from the Hartney will. F. Graham has charge of Con. The mine will make. The Bondholder is having, and reports from the party favorable. One sack have been taken Emly birth and a shipment ready. The first shipment of ore from New Denver was by the Hartney. The force at the Hartney crossed, and shipments to being made from New Denver. Frank Dick, who money out of claims near developing a group of claim. The Highlander concert trial is now completed a full trial on Wednesday. About the only mine working in the Highland, spring promises to be the oldest camp in Kootenay. The Fourth of July 3 1/2 miles south of Ains bounded to J. H. and J. Nelson. It is a dry ore. The returns from the 4 made last week from the 37 1/2 tons, was \$1,850, which lower than the average of months. The crosscut tunnel of Hill, Eight Mile, is being, ahead and a strike of ore from that property at the main tunnel on the situated next to the Emma Mile, has been driven 25 showing of ore recently great promise. M. E. Logan of Rossland Holden of Sloan City, company of Montreal carrying during the past week. Dry ore properties. The Hewitt mine is again per from Silverton this tons to its credit. Ore sacked at the mine and it

THE SLOAN. Shipments From the Mine Around the District. No work is being done Five. A cyanide plant is to be Chapleau. In the Sloan the mines their forces. One car was the amount shipments last week. The Black Prince shipped from the Sloan this week. The Leviathan group to be actively worked in the Hewitt mine, four ped 170 tons of ore since the snow permitting ore from the Hartney will. F. Graham has charge of Con. The mine will make. The Bondholder is having, and reports from the party favorable. One sack have been taken Emly birth and a shipment ready. The first shipment of ore from New Denver was by the Hartney. The force at the Hartney crossed, and shipments to being made from New Denver. Frank Dick, who money out of claims near developing a group of claim. The Highlander concert trial is now completed a full trial on Wednesday. About the only mine working in the Highland, spring promises to be the oldest camp in Kootenay. The Fourth of July 3 1/2 miles south of Ains bounded to J. H. and J. Nelson. It is a dry ore. The returns from the 4 made last week from the 37 1/2 tons, was \$1,850, which lower than the average of months. The crosscut tunnel of Hill, Eight Mile, is being, ahead and a strike of ore from that property at the main tunnel on the situated next to the Emma Mile, has been driven 25 showing of ore recently great promise. M. E. Logan of Rossland Holden of Sloan City, company of Montreal carrying during the past week. Dry ore properties. The Hewitt mine is again per from Silverton this tons to its credit. Ore sacked at the mine and it

As is well known under the by-law introduced under the administration of Mayor Wallace the saloons and hotels in this city were restricted to 40 in number with a license fee of \$300 for hotels and \$800 for saloons. This was an increase both in number and in the figure of the license over the first council and was done at the request of the Licensed Victuallers' Association. The fee of license was payable twice a year on Jan. 15 and July 15. At the expiration of the half-year ending a week ago it was found that the saloons would be diminished in number by six, the Bodega, Pacific, Revere, War Eagle and Miners' Arms dropping out and the Alhambra changing from a saloon to an hotel. This change has increased the number of hotels from 15 to 16, the Dominion, which has dropped out, being replaced by a new hotel which up to the present has not been named, the license holder being Mr. Dias. Thus, at the present moment there are only 35 hotels and saloons in the city, the licenses for five being in abeyance. This makes a net difference to the city revenue of \$3,300 for the whole year or half that amount for the six months ending July 15.

IRISH MAYORS. Disorderly Proceedings in the City of Limerick. Dublin, Jan. 23.—The mayors of the Irish cities were chosen today. In Dublin, Sir Thomas D. Pile, who was last year's successful candidate, withdrew and Mr. Timothy Charles Harrington, member of parliament for the Harbour division of Dublin, was elected without opposition.

Mr. E. J. Coyle, general western passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, was in the city yesterday on an official visit. He is returning from Winnipeg to his home in Vancouver and thought he would pay the local passenger men a call. He is a great favorite with them.

THE BOUND. The Emma Mine and Its Granby Smelter. This week the new Smelter was started up. One furnace of the Granby closed down one day this week because of repairs being made to the

Tamarac, 1,000 at 5 1/2c; 1,000 shares.

FROM OTHER CAMPS

The Lead Stacks and the Slocan Country.

PROPOSED KAMLOOPS SMELTER

Notes From Various Points All Over the District—No Work Being Done on the Noble Five—The Times and Activity in the Boundary.

THE BOUNDARY.

The Emma Mine and its Prospects—The Granby Smelter.

This week the new Snowshoe compressor was started up.

The following gives the chief news of interest around Kootenays for the past week.

The Review on Myers creek, is to ship to the Standard smelter, at Boundary Falls, as soon as the latter is ready to receive ore.

Last Thursday the crusher at the Greenwood smelter began work, and by Saturday 1st the entire works are expected to be in operation.

In Summit camp the Emma has always been regarded as one of its best properties, but not until recently have its owners or others had any adequate idea of the magnitude of its bodies or ore.

It is owned by W. T. Smith and McKenzie, Mann & Co., and at that time a shaft was sunk about 100 feet, and a few feet of drifting were also done.

Next week these standing committees are to meet at the call of the city first name mentioned as the committee concerned.

The committees on the arrangement of the city council last week, in the city hall, presided Mayor C. O. Lalonde.

Arrangement of the Stand-Committees for the Year.

some time before the freighters catch up to the question.

The question of the water rights on Goat creek, for which the Slocan City Water and Power company and the citizens' committee are fighting, will not be settled until the 28th inst.

The Slocan ore shipments for the week ending January 19th and year to date are as follows:

Table with columns: Mine, Tons, Week, Year. Lists mines like Payne, Hewett, Arlington, etc.

Evacuate Tientsin?

London, Jan. 22.—The Russian troops evacuated Tientsin Sunday, says the Tientsin correspondent to the Standard, writing Saturday, Jan. 19, "but yesterday they were suddenly recalled here."

Sharkey-Maher.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher were today matched to meet in a 20-round contest before the Louisville Athletic club during the month of February.

HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA

(Continued From Page Eight.)

passed off amicably owing in a great measure to the action of the Queen and those of her statesmen, who being themselves imperialists approved of the effort made by the north to preserve the union.

Unfortunately on only a few of the Englishmen of that day had accustomed themselves to think of the colonies as anything else than troublesome encumbrances, hard to defend in time of war, and therefore to be urged to set up for themselves as quickly as decency might permit.

But it is in looking at the tremendous progress made by Greater Britain that some idea is gained of the vast strides of the Empire.

At Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, Jan. 22.—The news of Her Majesty's death was received here with manifestations of deep sorrow.

One night my brother's baby was taken with Croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snider of Crittenden, Ky., "it seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it.

Not alone in the domain of politics and empire has the might of Great and Greater Britain manifested itself.

domains. This is the legacy that has been left Greater Britain at this dawn of the twentieth century.

It was of this future, to which all must look after regarding the glories of a past reign, that Lord Rosebery speaking recently on questions of the Empire and its outlook summed up an eloquent address as follows:

"And, mark this, in all that I have said there is no word of war, not even the beat of the drum, or the distant singing of a bullet.

This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars, this Other Eden, demi-paradise, this fortress built by nature for herself against infection and the hand of war.

And yet that was only the source and centre of what we now behold, which has soared so far beyond whatever Shakespeare can have conceived.

Do we not hail in this less the energy and fortune of a race than the supreme direction of the Almighty? Shall we not, while we adore the blessing, acknowledge the responsibility?

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turn to account the same.

"(2) To search for, win, quarry, assay, crush, wash, dress, reduce, amalgamate, smelt, refine and prepare for market, alliferous quartz and ore, and other mineral and metal substances and precious stones, and for this purpose to buy or otherwise acquire buildings, plant, machinery, implements, appliances and tools;

"(3) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and in general to transact business of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licences, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book debts, and other property, and any claims against such property or against any persons or company, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired;

"(4) To promote, acquire, construct, equip, maintain, improve, work, manage, control, or aid in or subscribe towards the promotion, acquisition, construction, equipment, maintenance, improvement, working management or control of works, undertakings and operations of all kinds, both public and private, and in particular roads, tramways, railways, telegraphs, telephones, cables, ships, lighters, harbors, piers, docks, quays, wharves, warehouses, bridges, aqueducts, reservoirs, embankments, waterworks, water-courses, canals, flumes, irrigations, drainage, saw-mills, crushing mills, smelting works, iron, steel, ordnance, engineering and implement works, hydraulic works, gas and electric lighting, electrical works, power supply, quarries, collieries, coke ovens, foundries, furnaces, factories, carrying undertakings by land and water, fortifications, markets, exchanges, mints, public and private buildings, newspapers and publication establishments, breweries, wineries, distilleries, hotels, residences, stores, shops, and places of amusement, recreation or instruction, whether for sale or hire or in return for any consideration from any other companies or persons;

"(5) To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by financiers, promoters of companies, bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors, public utility or other works, capitalists or merchants, and to carry on any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the objects of the Company, or which may be thought calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights;

"(6) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of, and deal in agricultural, plantation, forestal, fishing and trading rights, and in all or any products of the earth, including animals, grain, provisions, fruits, wines, spirits, cotton, wool, silk fibres, tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, timber, rubber, oils, chemicals, explosives, drugs, dye-stuffs, nitrates, petroleum, sulfur, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, coal, stone, and minerals, and commodities of all kinds, either for sale or for future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured, or partly manufactured or otherwise; and to advance money at interest upon the security of all or any such products, merchandise and commodities, and to carry on business as merchants, importers, exporters, and agents, and to carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, and in particular to collect moneys, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts; to negotiate loans; to find investments; and to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or securities;

"(7) To guarantee the payment of money, or to act as payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, Colonial or Foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise;

"(8) To guarantee the payment of money, or to act as payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, Colonial or Foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise;

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"(10) To guarantee the payment of money, or to act as payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, Colonial or Foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise;

"(11) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for contract, concession, or franchise, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment;

"(12) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business and indemnity business, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds;

"(13) To receive moneys, securities and valuables of all kinds on deposit, at interest or otherwise, or for safe custody, and generally to carry on the business of a safe deposit company;

Colonial House, MONTREAL

Great Annual Clearing Sale - Big Discounts on Mantles

- Ladies' Cloth Jackets..... 33 1/3 per cent. off
Ladies' Cloth Capes..... 33 1/3 per cent. off
Ladies' Velvet Jackets..... 33 1/3 per cent. off
Ladies' Golf Capes..... 33 1/3 per cent. off
Ladies' Ulsters..... 33 1/3 per cent. off
Ladies' Velvet Capes..... 33 1/3 per cent. off
Children's Reefers and Long Coats..... 33 1/3 per cent. off
Ladies' and Misses Cloth Suits..... 30 per cent. off
Ladies' Dress Skirts..... 20 per cent. off
Ladies' Flannellet Wrappers..... 20 per cent. off
Ladies' Cashmere Wrappers..... 20 per cent. off
Ladies' Eiderdown Dressing Jackets..... 20 per cent. off
Ladies' Flannel Dressing Jackets..... 20 per cent. off
One Line Heptometres..... 50 per cent. off
Rubber Waterproofs..... 75 per cent. off

AND 5 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR CASH. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO. Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal.

charge all or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its unclaimed capital; and to allow the shares of the Company, credited as fully or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures or debenture stock issued by the Company, or for any valuable consideration.

"(16) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as may be thought directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects or otherwise expedient; and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or other object;

"(17) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any rights, concessions, charters and privileges which may be thought conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them;

"(18) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and undertake all or any part of the business, property, or goodwill and liabilities of any company, corporation, society, partnership, or persons carrying on, or about to carry on, any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which in any respect similar to the objects of this company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement with respect to the sharing of profits, reciprocal concession, or co-operation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, corporation, society, partnership, or persons;

"(19) To dispose of, by sale, lease, under-lease, exchange, surrender, mortgage, or otherwise, absolutely, conditionally, or for any limited interest, all or any part of the undertaking, property, rights, or privileges of the Company, as a going concern or otherwise, to any public body, company, society, or association, or to any person or persons, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for any stock, shares, debentures, debenture stock, securities, or property of any other company;

"(20) To promote or form, or assist in the promotion or formation of any other company or companies, either for the purpose of acquiring, working, or otherwise dealing with all or any of the property, rights, or liabilities of this Company, or any property in which this Company is interested, or for any other purpose, with power to assist such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses, or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking or subscribing for shares, preferred ordinary, or deferred, therein, or by obtaining, borrowing, or contributing, or otherwise, and further, to pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of and incidental to the formation, registration, advertising, and establishment of this or any other Company, and to the issue and other charges or incorporation; or to the subscription of the shares or commissions for including, borrowed, or incorporated, if necessary, in accordance with the laws of any country or state in which it may, or may propose to, carry on operations; to open and keep a colonial or foreign register or registers of this or any other company, in any British Colony or Dependency, or in any foreign country, and to allocate any number of the shares in this or any other company to such register or registers;

"(21) To give the call of shares, and to confer any preferential or special right to the allotment of shares on such terms and in such manner as may seem expedient to the Company; and to draw, accept, endorse, discount, issue, buy, sell and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, bills of lading, coupons, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments, and buy, sell and deal in bullion, specie and coin;

"(22) To lend money to such parties and on such terms, with or without security, as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the Company; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of the Company; and to draw, accept, endorse, discount, issue, buy, sell and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, bills of lading, coupons, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments, and buy, sell and deal in bullion, specie and coin;

"(23) To receive moneys, securities and valuables of all kinds on deposit, at interest or otherwise, or for safe custody, and generally to carry on the business of a safe deposit company;

"(24) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the globe, either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise; with power to appoint a trustee or trustees, personal or corporate, to hold any property on behalf of the Company, and to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees;

"(25) To do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, and so that the word "Company" in this Memorandum,

when applied otherwise than to this Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporated, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or each of the paragraphs of this Memorandum shall, save as herein otherwise expressed, be regarded as independent objects, and accordingly shall be in nowise limited or restricted (except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph) by reference to the objects indicated in any other paragraph, or the name of the Company, but may be carried out in as full and ample a manner, and construed in as wide a sense, as if each of the said paragraphs defined the objects of a separate, distinct, and independent company.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE. "Cascade," "California" and "Royal Kangaroo" mineral claims, situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Greenville mountain, near Iron creek.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. NOTICE. "Bonanza No. 3," "Our Hope," "Bonanza No. 3 Fraction," "Our Hope Fraction," situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On St. Thomas mountain, near Greenville mountain.

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DEEP MYSTERY.

Mystery why women endure headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Fainting and Dizziness thousands have proved that they will quickly cure by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

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Co., Limited
 B. C.
 15 cents.
 A clearly defined vein
 cuts on the outcrop from
 veins averaging 120 in
 on the ground by milling
 are the Ymir, Tamara,
 prospectus apply to

Grogan
 RANCE
 Casualty Co., writes all
 Assets, \$2,232,000.



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 Air-tight Tins.
 E. WENTWORTH M. NK.
& Monk,
 General Agents.
 HOENIX, B. C.

ome No. 98. Clough's Code.
 Phone No. 43. P. O. Box 116.
M. KEEFER
 AND SHARE BROKER.
 Columbia Stocks Bought and
 Strictly on Commission.
 DAILY QUOTATIONS.
 OD, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ALLET & SHAW
 STERS, SOLICITORS
 NOTARIES PUBLIC.
 WOOD B. C.
 "Hallett." Codes: Bedford
 Moreing & Neal's, Leiber's

Creek Assay Office
 BLAINE, Proprietor.
 the Myers Creek District for
 SAW, WASHINGTON.

Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton.
 W. de V. le Maistre.
Hamilton & le Maistre
 ters, Solicitors, Notaries.
 Rosland, B. C.

are Making
Wages
 ut something by now? Write
 tive pamphlet of farms for sale
 Fraser Valley. THE GARDEN
 THE PROVINCE.
 sell you farms on SMALL
 Y PAYMENTS which you will
 in a few years you own
 FULLY PAID FOR. Apply
E. GRAVELEY & CO.,
 Vancouver, B. C.

TEL GRAND
 HOS. GUINEAN, Prop.
 nished and Equipped With All
 Modern Improvements.
 rd St. Spokane, Wash.

THE MINING REVIEW

First Shipment Made by the Velvet
of Sophie Mountain.
IT IS AN IMPORTANT EVENT

The shipments, now that they are started, will be kept up continuously. The Giant was shut down by order of the management yesterday.

The chief event of the week was the starting of shipments by the Velvet, which has three carloads on the siding at the Velvet spur which are ready to be forwarded to Northport today. This is the first shipment from a section which is most promising and one which is designed to be second only to Rosland in this division as a producer of ore. The Velvet, of course, is the mine on which the most work has been done in the section, and although only partially developed has already over 200,000 tons of ore in sight ready for shipping. There are several other promising properties, more or less developed, in that section and inside of the year the tonnage to be shipped from there should aggregate a considerable quantity and assist in materially swelling the returns for the year from the Trail Creek division. The Great Northern, though moving quietly in the section, is surveying a line for a railway spur from Red Mountain to the Velvet and before long will have it constructed. This should give an impetus to this section which has long languished on account of a lack of transportation facilities. Once it is provided with railway facilities the district will come rapidly to the front and somewhere in the vicinity of the mines on the railway there should grow up a town of some importance.

Another piece of news of moment is the shutting down of the Giant. It is alleged to be due to the fact that the smelter at Northport refused to receive any more ore from the Giant, owing to the crowded condition of the smelter yard. This may be true, but there are many who think that some sort of a deal has been made for the control of the property by the majority shareholders and the control has passed into the hands of Governor Mackintosh's syndicate.

The Output.
 The output for the past week has been lighter than it has been for some weeks past, owing to the Le Roi not shipping for a couple of days during the week because of the unpreparedness of the smelter at Northport. The shipments on Friday, however, is the record for the week. These were 1,900 tons from the Le Roi, 800 from the Centre Star, 50 from the Le Roi No. 2, 90 tons from the War Eagle, and about 25 from the Iron Mask, or a total of 1,925 for the day. This is an earnest of what will be done just as soon as the smelter accommodations are completed. The Giant and the I. L. L. appear on the shipping list for the first time this year.

Appended is a list of the shipments for the past week and the year to date:

Tons.	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	2,683	9,333
Centre Star	2,100	5,280
War Eagle	180	1,495
Iron Mask	180	427
Le Roi No. 2	60	60
Giant	23	23
Spitzee	23	23
I. L. L.	23	23
Total	5,916	17,236

Velvet.—The hauling of ore from the mine to the Velvet railway siding on the Red Mountain railway below Sheep Creek station was commenced on Wednesday last by last evening three carloads had been hauled, aggregating some 90 tons and a couple of sleigh loads over. At first only about four tons to the sleigh load was taken, but yesterday six tons to the lead was easily hauled. Seven four-horse teams are engaged in the work, and the intention last night was to take the three loaded cars to the smelter today or tomorrow. There is a great deal of ore on the dump, and so something over 200,000 tons in the mine. The ore is of a good grade and will easily average \$20 to the ton, although some of it goes as high as \$100 to the ton, the principal values being in gold and copper. Ever since the property was purchased by the New Gold Fields of British Columbia, over three years since, the work of development has been in progress. About \$175,000 has been expended in the purchase and development of the Velvet, and the result is a mine of the most valuable character. The work so far done was accomplished with small and incomplete steam plant. The machinery for an 18-drill compressor is now on the ground and is being installed, and when this is in operation the development work will be pushed much faster than heretofore. The Velvet is now an independent company. In addition to the Velvet, the New Goldfields has formed two other subsidiary companies, the Portland and the Bluebell, and the work of developing the properties of these companies is going on. In addition to the properties the three subsidiary companies the New Goldfields acquired several other claims and holds others under bonds, and these are to be incorporated from time to time. The Douglas-Hunter owns a valuable claim which has been developed to a considerable extent, considerable money has been spent, and on the property of the Victory-Triumph considerable money has been spent. It is evident, therefore, that the Sophie mountain section is to be the scene of a great deal of activity in mining during the present year. It will not be necessary to haul by wagon or sled the ore from the Sophie mountain section for any great length of time, as a surveying party is now working marking the line of a railway which is to be immediately constructed by the Great Northern Railway company.

Le Roi.—There is the usual work going on in the mine, and it is expected that the deepening of the shaft will be started during the week. The hoist is now practically completed and the engines will be turned over today. The cable has yet to be reeved through the sheaves, but this is a matter of minor importance and will be attended to just as soon as the direct shaft is found to be in running order. Work on the foundations of the second hoist is about to be started, a huge steel proof temporary partition being erected between the two engine rooms. The in-

completeness of the accommodations at the Northport smelter has delayed the increased output being inaugurated. In fact the shipments for the week are lower than for many months past.

Giant.—Two carloads of ore were shipped from the Giant during the past week. Under orders from the management, Mr. M. H. Purcell received orders yesterday to shut the Giant down, and this was done. Operations in the Giant were resumed under the direction of Mr. Purcell in June of last year, and since that time he has shipped about 800 tons of ore and with the proceeds has kept the mine in operation. The ore from the Giant has been sent to Northport for treatment, but during the week Mr. Purcell received notice from Mr. William Thompson, the manager of the smelter, to the effect that owing to the congested condition of the smelter yard at Northport no more ore would be received from the Giant. This in a measure, it is thought, was the cause of the shutting down of the Giant, although it is possible that it is due to other causes. It is contended by some that the control of the Giant property has been purchased by Gov. Mackintosh for his London syndicate, and this may have something to do with the shutdown, but this is mere conjecture.

Rosland Great Western.—There is nothing fresh in the development of this mine. The shaft is down about 720 feet and will reach the eighth level in a few weeks, when the ore bodies discovered above, will be prospected or. The outcrops for the compressor and motor should be finished this week, though it will be several weeks before the engines can be placed in position, time having to be allowed for the due settling of these foundations, which are larger than anything of the kind in the camp.

LETHBRIDGE IS PROSPERING

IT HAS COAL MINES AND IRRIGATED LAND BEHIND IT.
Water Sufficient to Water 500,000 Acres
 Brought for a Distance of One Hundred Miles.

Mr. C. B. Bowman, city clerk of Lethbridge, is in the city on a business visit. He was seen yesterday by a Miner representative and in response to inquiries concerning Lethbridge and its resources said: "Lethbridge has a population of about 2,500 and is in a very prosperous condition. The coal mines are working steadily and a large number of men are employed. Two hundred tons of coke per day goes through the town and over the narrow gauge road of the Alberta Coal company to Great Falls, where it is used by the Boston & Montana Smelting company's smelter. The Lethbridge coal is sold in Lethbridge for \$27.5 a ton to consumers and I understand that a great deal of this coal is used here and that it sells for \$8.50 per ton. Our coal business is growing in spite of the mines that are being opened up along the line of the Crow's Nest railway, which comes into competition with our product. Our coal is not of the coking kind, but is excellent for domestic and steam purposes. "A large influx of settlers is expected in the spring, owing to the construction of an irrigation ditch, which was completed this year. The water for this ditch is taken from the St. Mary's river and flows over a dam which is 100 miles from what had been thought before but an arid prairie. The ditch will irrigate 500,000 acres of land. The irrigated land is sold to settlers for \$8 an acre and the settler has to pay an irrigation tax of \$1 per acre per year for each one cultivated. A man might purchase 160 acres and if he only cultivated 60 acres his tax would be \$60 per year, which may practically be called a crop assurance. Along the main canal two towns have been started within the last two years and each of them has a population of 400. These towns are inhabited by Mormons from the state of Utah and they are all practical irrigators. There are no early frosts in the vicinity of Lethbridge and on the irrigated lands wheat, oats, potatoes and other vegetables are produced in large quantities. As high as 80 bushels of oats per acre was raised this year. The land is very rich. Considerable alfalfa has been grown upon it. Nearly all of the land under irrigation will be settled shortly and this will materially aid in the building up of Lethbridge. In addition to farming and coal mining a large number of cattle and sheep are ranged on the prairie around Lethbridge and considerable of the beef and mutton raised there is consumed in the Kootenay. The improvements of the town of Lethbridge are quite marked, as a number of buildings have been erected, streets graded and other betterments made during the past year.

"There is some splendid hunting around Lethbridge for small game. There are plenty of prairie chickens and since the ditch was finished ducks and geese have been abundant, and if the hunters of this city want a few days good sport they should come to Lethbridge."

Mr. Bowman leaves this morning for the Boundary country and after a few days there he returns to his home.

St. Elmo.—Work continues on both the north and south veins. Some very fine copper ore has been encountered in the north drift. The ledge there is about four feet in width.

Northern Belle.—The crosscut tunnel is in for 285 feet. The fact of the tunnel is still in the hand. The ledge has now been exposed for 38 feet, and the ore is of a fair grade for the whole distance.

Rosland-Bonanza.—Work continues on the tunnel which is now in for 112 feet. The values in the ore are increasing and recent assays show that it goes \$37.70 to the ton.

Spitzee.—The returns from the last carload of the Spitzee ore were twice as large as from any previous carload. The ore body is widening out and getting stronger as the shaft gets deeper. The shaft is now down 80 feet.

Douglas-Hunter.—The work of extending the lower drift tunnel continues and the ore shoot, which is now being passed through, is strong and carries pay values.

Evening Star.—Drifting and crosscutting on the lower level is in progress and the showing of ore continues strong and the values are very satisfactory.

Homestake.—Drifting along the ledge encountered a few days since continues. The width and the values remain about the same.

Portland.—Drifting along the vein on the 100-foot level continues.

Cascade.—The work of extending the tunnel continues.

VICTORIA NOTES.

The Japanese Difficulty.—News From the Orient.

Victoria, Jan. 22.—The collector of customs made enquiry this morning into the landing of 21 Japanese by the United States steamer cutter Grant, being men brought back from the United States for violation of the contract labor law. Capt. Tosi explained that no discourtesy was intended in the rounding up of the Japanese and offered to place them on board the cutter until the difficulty could be adjusted. Collector Milne accepted the explanation and after the Japanese passed through the customs house in the regular way they were given their liberty.

The steamer Victoria, which arrived this morning from the Orient, brought news that the Boxers made an attempt to surprise Tientsin on the night of Jan. 1. They were in small number and easily driven off, although it caused some anxiety during the night. It is alleged by the North China Daily News that the Boxer leaders are associated with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, who are in league with them to rise again.

The French troops had a sharp engagement with the Chinese troops near Wuohung, capturing four guns, many rifles and a lot of ammunition.

Chinese troops have been several times defeated by the rebels in Kansu. The allied troops have established themselves in comfortable quarters at Shanhaikwan.

A Fatal Accident.
 Troy, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Horace D. Tupper, a prominent ice dealer of the town of Colonius, was caught in a revolving shaft at his ice house on the Mohawk river, near Cohoes, about 11 o'clock this morning and his head and one arm torn from his body.

We Prove It

Catarth and Colds Can Be Relieved in Ten Minutes, Permanently Cured.
 Eighty years old—catarrh fifty years. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cures him. Want any stronger evidence of the power of this wonderful remedy over this universal disease? Want the truth of the case confirmed? Write George Lewis, Shamokin, Pa. He says: "I look upon my cure as a miracle." It relieves in ten minutes.—22. Sold by Goodere Bros.

Atlantic S. S. Lines

(From Portland, Me.)
 Allan Line—Numidian Jan. 2
 Allan Line—Corinthian Jan. 5
 Allan Line—Tunisian Jan. 19
 Allan Line steamers call at Halifax one day later.
 Dominion Line—Dominion Jan. 12
 (From St. John, N. B.)
 Beaver Line—Lake Megantic Jan. 4
 Beaver Line—Lake Superior Jan. 11
 Beaver Line—Lake Ontario Jan. 18
 Beaver Line—Montfort Jan. 25
 Beaver Line steamers call at Halifax one day later.
 (From New York.)
 White Star Line—Teutonic Jan. 2
 White Star Line—Cymric Jan. 9
 White Star Line—Germanic Jan. 16
 White Star Line—Majestic Jan. 23
 White Star Line—Oceanic Jan. 30
 Cunard Line—Britia Jan. 5
 Cunard Line—Serbia Jan. 12
 Cunard Line—Umbria Jan. 19
 Cunard Line—Campania Jan. 26
 American Line—New York Jan. 2
 American Line—Vaderland Jan. 9
 Red Star Line—Westerland Jan. 2
 Red Star Line—Kensington Jan. 9
 Red Star Line—Nordland Jan. 16
 Red Star Line—Friesland Jan. 23
 Red Star Line—Southark Jan. 30
 Allan State Line—Sardinian Jan. 12
 Allan State Line—State of Nebraska Jan. 26
 (From Boston.)
 Cunard Line—Saxonia Jan. 19
 Dominion Line—New England Jan. 2
 Passages arranged to and from all European ports. For rates tickets and full information apply to C. P. R. depot north of
 A. B. MACKENZIE,
 City Ticket Agt., Rosland, B. C.
 W. P. F. Cummings Gen. S. S. Agent,
 Winnipeg.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

AND SOO LINE
 First-class Sleepers on All Trains From REVELSTOKE AND KOOTENAY LGD.
TOURIST CARS
 Pass Dunmore Jct. daily for St. Paul Saturday for Montreal and Boston, Mondays and Wednesdays for Toronto. Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.
A. POINTER
 for your Eastern trip is to see that your ticket reads via
CANADIAN PACIFIC
 Trains Depart—
 8:00 For Nelson, Kaslo, Cascade, Grand Ex-Sun. Forks, Greenwood, Midway, etc.
 18:00 For Nelson, Sandon and Slocan Daily. Points, Revelstoke, Mann Line.
 Next Route for all Eastern points.
 For time-tables, rates and full information, call on or address nearest Local Agent, or
 A. B. MACKENZIE, City Agt. Rosland
 A. C. McArthur, Depot Agt. E. J. Coyle A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.

THE WORLD'S BEST

It Has Met the Needs of Thousands in the Past.
PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND
 Cures and Makes People Well
 It is the Kind You Need if You are Ailing, Nervous, Weak and Despondent.
Paine's Celery Compound
 Makes New Blood and Builds Up the System.

Years of experience and tests by physicians and its use as a family medicine have fully proved that Paine's Celery Compound is the world's best and most reliable medicine.

The relative merit and efficiency of Paine's Celery Compound, in comparison with all other remedies for making people well, is clearly shown in the intelligent character and responsible standing of the people who today rely on it to cure insomnia, nervous debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, liver and kidney troubles and blood diseases.

Its power of rapidly repairing the tissues and cleansing the blood makes Paine's Celery Compound the great saver of life that it is.

It brings to the weak and suffering the needed nutriment to the nerve tissues all over the body, and increases the volume of healthy blood, so that a breakdown of some vital part is averted. Thousands of lives now fast wearing away can be saved if Paine's Celery Compound be promptly used. If you are numbered amongst the sick ones, procure Paine's Celery Compound today, and test its health-restoring powers.

The Royal Salute.
 Ottawa, Jan. 22.—The Militia department has ordered a salute of 101 minute guns to be fired at Victoria, Winnipeg, London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Charlottetown, as soon as official notice of the Queen's death is received. This will make 909 guns in all. On the day of the state funeral the salute will be repeated. The secretary of state issued a proclamation continuing in office all officials.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
 Notice.
 Latest Out mineral claim, situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Nest Egg mineral claim.
 And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 Dated this 10th day of January, A. D. 1901.
 1-24-101. J. A. KIRK.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company

OPERATING
 Kaslo & Slocan Railway
 International Navigation & Trading Co.
 Bedlington & Nelson Railway,
 Kootenay Valley Railway.

Shortest and quickest route to the east and all points on the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific Railways in Washington, Oregon and the Southern States.

Kaslo & Slocan Railway
 Passenger train for Sandon and way stations, leaves Kaslo at 8:00 a. m. daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1:15 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 3:55 p. m.

International Navigation & Trading Company
 Operating on Kootenay Lake and River
 S. S. "KASLO."
 Leaves Kaslo daily at 8:00 a. m.
 Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 9:15 a. m.
 Arrives Kuskonook daily at 11:15 a. m.

RETURNING.
 Leaves Kuskonook daily at 12:40 p. m.
 Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 2:30 p. m.
 Arrives Kaslo at 4:00 p. m.

S. S. "INTERNATIONAL."
 Leaves Nelson daily at 7:00 a. m.
 Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 9:15 a. m.
 Arrives Kaslo at 10:45 a. m.

RETURNING.
 Leaves Kaslo daily at 1:00 p. m.
 Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 2:30 p. m.
 Arrives Nelson at 4:30 p. m.

B. & N. AND K. V. RYS.
 Passenger train leaves Kuskonook for Spokane daily on arrival of steamer "Kaslo," connecting at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern "Flyer" eastbound.
 Leaves Spokane for Kuskonook daily at 6:25 a. m., making direct connection at Kuskonook with steamer "Kaslo" for Nelson and Kaslo.
 Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled.
 Tickets sold to all points in Canada and the United States.
 To ascertain rates and full information address
 ROBERT IRVING, Manager,
 Kaslo, B. C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

NONE BETTER
 SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS
 PALACE DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS—FEELS A LA CARTE
 Direct connection at St. Paul, without change of depot, with all trains for Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, New York and all points west and south.
 Close connection east and west bound at Spokane with trains of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway.
 Leaves Spokane daily for West 4:45 a. m.
 West bound trains make direct connection for Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco and all points on the Sound.
 During the season of navigation East bound trains connect at Duluth with the magnificent steamships North-West and Land-land, of the Northern Steamship company line, operated in connection with the Great Northern railway.
 For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, Kaslo & Slocan railway, Kootenay Railway & Navigation company, or to
 F. I. WHITNEY,
 General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
 St. Paul, Minn.
 H. A. JACKSON,
 Commercial Agent,
 Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WINTER SCHEDULE.
Spokane Falls & Northern
 Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY
 The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rosland, Nelson and all intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.
 Connects at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.
 Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic, and connects at Boscawen with stage daily for Grand Forks and Greenwood.
EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, DEC. 25, 1900.
 Leave. Day Train. Arrive.
 8:00 a. m. Spokane 6:40 p. m.
 11:30 a. m. Rosland 3:10 p. m.
 7:00 a. m. Nelson 7:15 p. m.

FAST MAIL.—From all points EAST. Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Waukegan, Pomeroy, Colfax, Garfield, Farmington, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Baker City and all points for the East.
FAST MAIL.—From all points EAST. Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Waukegan, Pomeroy, Moscow, Pullman, Colfax, Garfield, Farmington, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Baker City and all points EAST.
EXPRESS.—For Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points EAST.
EXPRESS.—From all points EAST. Baker City, San Francisco, Portland, Colfax, Garfield and Farmington. 1:00 a. m.

STEAMER LINES.
San Francisco-Portland Route.
STEAMSHIP SAILS FROM AINWORTH DOCK, PORTLAND, AT 5:00 P. M., AND FROM SPEAR STREET WHARF, SAN FRANCISCO, AT 11:00 A. M., EVERY FIVE DAYS.
Portland-Asiatic Line.
MONTHLY SAILINGS BETWEEN PORTLAND AND THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DODWELL, CHITTS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.
Suako River Route.
 Steamers between Riparian and Lewiston leave Riparian at 4:00 a. m. daily, returning leave Lewiston, at 7 a. m. daily.
 Steamer Leaves Lewiston every Sunday at 1:30 p. m. for Wild Goose Rapids (stage of water per permit).
 For through tickets and further information apply to any agent S. F. and N. System or at O. R. & N. Co.'s office, 430 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
 H. M. ADAMS, General Agent
 W. H. HURLBURT, Passenger Agent, Portland Oregon

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

C. S. P. M. & O. R. Y.
Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way
Minneapolis and St. Paul
Chicago and Milwaukee

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
 "The North-Western Limited" steam heated, electric lighted, with electric bells, lights, compartment sleepers, buffet library cars, and free chair cars, is absolutely the finest train in the world.
 "The North-Western Line" also operates double daily trains to Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City.
 When you go East or South ask to be ticketed via this line. Your home agent can sell you through. For free descriptive literature write
 H. S. COLLINS,
 General Agent, Spokane.

THE FAST LINE
TO ALL POINTS
DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE
The Dining Car Route Via Yellowstone Park
 Safest and Best
Solid Vestibule Trains
 Equipped with
Palman Palace Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Modern Day Coaches,
Tourist Sleeping Cars
 Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

SPokane TIME CARD.

NO. OF TRAIN	ARRIVE	DEPART
No. 11, West Bound	9:35 a. m.	9:35 a. m.
No. 12, East Bound	9:35 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
No. 3, West Bound	10:20 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
No. 4, East Bound	11:45 p. m.	11:55 p. m.
Coeur d'Alene Branch	5:30 p. m.	7:35 a. m.
Palouse & Lewiston	1:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Central Wash Branch	1:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Local Freight West	5:30 p. m.	6 a. m.
Local Freight East	7:35 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

*Except Sunday.
 H. P. BROWN,
 Agt. E. M. Ry., Rosland, B. C.
 J. W. HILL,
 General Agent, Spokane, Wash.
 A. D. CHARLTON,
 Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent,
 Portland, Oregon

SHORT LINE
 BETWEEN
 ST. PAUL-CHICAGO
 OMAHA-CHICAGO
 KANSAS CITY-CHICAGO

Your attention is called to the "Pioneer Limited" trains of the "Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway." "The only perfect trains in the world."
 You will find it desirable to ride on those trains when going to any point in the Eastern States or Canada. They connect with all Transcontinental Trains and all Ticket Agents sell tickets.
 For further information, pamphlets, etc., ask any Ticket Agent or
 R. L. FORD, C. J. EDDY,
 Pass. Agent, General Agent,
 SPOKANE, PORTLAND.

Canadian Pacific Nav. Co

(LIMITED.)
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.
 Time Table No. 54.—Taking Effect Nov. 1, 1900.
 Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, at 1 a. m.
 Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, at 1:10 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 8 train.
NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
 Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.
NORTHERN ROUTE.
 Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, let and 16th of each month.
 Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangle and Skegway at 8 p. m.
BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.
 Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and South ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending later trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.
 The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
 G. A. CARLETON,
 General Freight Agent,
 C. S. BAXTER,
 Passenger Agent.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED

(Continued from Page 1)
potentates. The trio announced themselves as lecturers in behalf of the foreign missions and insisted upon an audience with the Prince of Wales to tender the sympathies of India.

LONDON'S MAYOR.

Exchange of Telegrams Between Osborne and London.

London, Jan. 22.—A telegram from the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor is as follows: "Osborne, 6:45 p. m.—My beloved mother has just passed away surrounded by her children and grandchildren."

(Sd.) ALBERT EDWARD.
The Lord Mayor replied to the Prince of Wales as follows: "Your Royal Highness' telegram announcing the nation's great loss I have received with profound distress and grief, and have communicated this most sad information to my fellow citizens. Her Majesty's name and memory will forever live in the hearts of her people."

"May I respectfully convey to Your Royal Highness and to all the members of the Royal family the earnest sympathy and condolence of the city of London in your great sorrow?"

The Empress Frederick
London, Jan. 22.—"The news of her mother's death was tenderly broken to the Dowager Empress Frederick late last evening," says a despatch to the Daily Mail from Frankfurt.

Privy Council
Proclamation of the New King Will Take Place Today.

London, Jan. 23.—Shortly before midnight an official announcement calling parliament to assemble at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon to enable the members to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward VII. The privy council will meet in London today, and the proclamation of the King will occur thereafter at all places required by custom. The King will come to London to reside over the council.

AT BERLIN.
The German Nation Fully Shares British Feeling.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The news of the death of the Queen had been hourly expected in Berlin, and on the arrival of the fact that Empress Augusta Victoria started to cry for Homburg to be near the Dowager Empress Frederick added to the sad circumstances of the occasion. The German nation fully shares in the feeling of the British people toward the venerable and illustrious sovereign who has just breathed her last.

Semi-official paragraphs in the press this afternoon rebut the idea commonly held in Germany that the Prince of Wales as the new King will be inclined to be hostile toward Germany. On the contrary, they assert that he will act in the interests of Great Britain and the British people.

At The Hague.
The Hague, Jan. 22.—The Dutch press printed the news of the death of Queen Victoria with mourning, but it is probable that there will be no change in the arrangements for the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina.

At Kingston.
Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22.—The news of the Queen's death created a profound impression here. Business is practically at a standstill everywhere.

French Chamber Adjourns.
Paris, Jan. 22.—As soon as definite information reached here of the Queen's death, the president of the chambers announced that the next session would be adjourned as a sign of mourning. The French government will be represented at the funeral by an extraordinary embassy.

At St. John's.
St. John's, N.F., Jan. 22.—The announcement of the death of Queen Victoria has called forth expressions of the keenest regret in Newfoundland, the oldest colony of the British empire. The colonial cabinet met this evening and adopted resolutions of condolence which were cable to London.

At Calcutta.
Calcutta, Jan. 22.—Queen Victoria's death caused the utmost distress here. All public functions have been abandoned.

At Barbadoes.
Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 22.—The death of Queen Victoria plunged the ancient and loyal colony of Barbadoes into the greatest grief, and mourning is apparent everywhere.

At Rome.
Rome, Jan. 22.—A most painful impression was produced by the receipt of the news of Queen Victoria's death. King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena and the Pope, and members of the government immediately telegraphed condolences.

AT WASHINGTON.
The Senate and House of Representatives Adjourn.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 22.—Four days of anxiety had in a large measure passed the officials of Washington for the

ing caused immediate suspension of business for the day. The lowering of the flag on the postoffice was the first official intimation, and was followed by the posting up of press bulletins over the city. Mayor Townley immediately issued a proclamation to the citizens requesting all business houses to close for 24 hours, and that social and public functions be suspended for one month. The Supreme court closed, also all dominion, provincial and civic offices. The public buildings, C.P.R. depot and all leading stores are draped in black.

Mayor Townley has called the colonial secretary as follows: "The citizens of the Dominion have been stricken with grief at the death of our beloved Queen, and desire me to request you to convey to His Majesty and the royal family our deepest sympathy."

"T. O. Townley, Mayor.
The Japanese residents of the city and dominion have, through their consular, wired the following message to Lord Minto: "May I pray your excellency to be good enough to transmit the following message to the proper authorities in England on behalf of the Japanese residents in Canada: 'I respectfully beg to express our most profound grief at the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen.' (Signed) S. Shimizu, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul, Vancouver, B. C.'"

AT VICTORIA.
All Entertainments Cancelled and the Streets Closed.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 22.—Upon receipt of the news of the death of Her Majesty the Queen, business was suspended, in Victoria, the flags on all public and private buildings hung at half mast, and a telegram expressing the sorrow of the people of the province was sent by the lieutenant-governor through the governor general to the King. It was late in the day before official notification was received at the consular headquarters, but as soon as it was received, flags on the ships and forts were lowered to half mast, and officers and men went into mourning. All entertainments were canceled and theatres closed. Ships and forts will fire minute guns during the funeral. The fire and church bells tolled for two hours after the receipt of the news.

IN ROSSLAND.
How the News Was Received in This City.

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, anxiously awaited news of the death of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, reached this city. It had been flashed across the wires in three minutes, and at the office of the Miner soon acquainted the people of this town of the arrival of the painful news. The bells of the city were set solemnly tolling and long before their last echoes had died away on the frosty air banks had pulled down their blinds, shops had closed and flags were half-masted all over the city.

Soon official notifications were received from the provincial government ordering the closing of all public buildings for the transaction of public business, and the half-masting of all flags which were to remain until after the obsequies had taken place. The school has been closed down for tomorrow and for today. When the banks will close or how they will depend upon the result of the proclamation of the governor-general, Lord Minto.

An emergency meeting of the new city council was called by Mayor Lalonde and a message sent of condolence. The official council of the evening met but to immediately adjourn until this evening as a mark of respect.

Throughout the streets a general subdued air was markedly visible, ladies hastened to buy some crepe for hats or some other mark of their sincere sympathy with the grief which is spread over the whole empire. The shops themselves and most of the principal houses in town were draped with significant bands of black drapery. Except for the constant stream of enquirers as to the latest news from the whole country the public thoroughfares and highways of the city were almost deserted. The usual exchange of news of the usual meeting. The Rossland club postponed taking any official act of recognition until such time as positive news of the proclamation of the Governor-General had reached the city.

The general feeling was that the empire had suffered a blow in the departure of one who had ever its interests at heart and for that very reason had come into close touch with almost every inhabitant of the broad realms under the British flag. Ever was to be marked in Chinatown, where the gorgeous house flags of the Chinese merchants below the old C. P. R. depot were to be seen half-masted. But it was not alone among the subjects of Her Majesty that this marked concern at the arrival of the fateful news was displayed. Many living in this town, coming from the great regret at the death of the Queen, and did that which by their power to show their sympathy with their fellow townsmen.

Rossland Sent a Message.
Mayor Lalonde at 1 p. m. yesterday called an informal meeting of the city council to take some action in regard to the death of Her Majesty, the Queen. The news had previously been announced by the cable despatch received by the Miner which was followed by the tolling of the church bells. Mayor Lalonde called the meeting to order and stated that the object was to send the condolence of the people of Rossland to the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal family. He dwelt with feeling on the great loss the empire had sustained through the death of the Queen, whose influence had always been on the side of good. On motion Mayor Lalonde and Aldermen Clute and Rolt were appointed a committee to draft and send a telegram.

After the meeting adjourned the following cable was prepared and sent:
Rossland, B. C., January 22.—The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Office, London, Eng.: The citizens of Rossland have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their beloved sovereign and beg that you will convey the expressions of their sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the Prince of Wales and the members of the royal family.

C. O. LALONDE, Mayor.
The council met last evening and immediately adjourned on receipt of the news of the death of Queen Victoria. The Chapter Show Its Respect.

Rossland Chapter No. 122, Royal Arch Masons, was to have held a meeting last evening but adjourned without doing any work out of respect to the memory of Her Majesty and of the Prince of Wales, who is the grand master of the chapter in England.

QUICK TRANSMISSION.
News Received in Rossland Three Minutes After Occurrence.

The death of the Queen occurred at 6:55 p. m. and was received here at 10:38 a. m. As there is eight hours difference in the time it will be seen that the news was flashed over the wires in three minutes.

Of course the line was kept clear for the transmission of the bulletin "The Queen is Dead" for some little time previous to the news as was momentarily expected, but even under the circumstances the rapidity of transmission was phenomenal.

Telegrams Sent to London.
The following telegrams were sent from this city to the telegraphic agencies of Reuter and Dalziel by their agent here, Mr. A. McMillan:

Reuter.—The death of our beloved Queen has brought me sorrow to every heart. The business of the city was immediately suspended, flags raised half-mast and bells solemnly tolled.

Dalziel.—The news of the Queen's death was everywhere received with loyal manifestations of profound grief. Bells are tolling, flags flying half-mast and business is entirely suspended.

Notice.
Supreme court at Vancouver will be adjourned until the 5th of March. No matters except of extremest urgency will be taken up until after the funeral.

By Order
SCHOFFIELD, Registrar.

School Closes.
Principal McLean has received word from the Hon. Minister of Education to close the schools for today and tomorrow. The schools were dismissed yesterday afternoon as the news of the Queen's demise came.

Rossland Unions Express Sympathy.
At a meeting of the Trades and Labor council of this city last night a resolution of condolence was adopted over the death of Queen Victoria, and tendering to the Prince of Wales and the members of the royal family an expression of the heartfelt sympathy and continued loyalty of the members of the Rossland labor organizations at this time.

HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA
(Continued From Page One.)

afterwards made Dean of Chichester, presided straight at Her Majesty, and gave her to understand that the Church was stronger than the Throne. The Queen afterwards remarked that the "day was hot, but the sermon was hotter."

Insane Assassins.
Several attempts have been made upon the Queen's life by assassins. A boy attempted it first in 1840. In 1842 there were two attempts made. In 1849 a fourth attempt was presented an unloaded pistol at her, and in 1852 the last attempt was made by a madman at Windsor. In no case was the life of the culprit taken. One Robert Pate, an ex-officer of Hussars, in 1850 struck her in the face with a walking cane, and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

But this was never the real feeling of the nation to her. She was held almost in idolatry. It is related that on the occasion of a visit to Edinburgh a gentleman said to a Scotch employe: "Well, John, did you see the Queen?" "I did, sir, but you see the Queen?" "I did, sir, but you see the Queen?" "I did, sir, but you see the Queen?"

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Princess Consort's Death.
Balmoral in Scotland was ever the Queen's favorite residence. It was practically transferred by her to the architectural skill of her husband, and it was for this reason that the Queen always clung to her Highland home. The married life of the Queen was very happy, and she may be truthfully said to have never recovered from the shock of the Prince Consort's death, nearly 40 years ago. She was with him to the last on his deathbed at Windsor Castle.

Tommyon wrote on this occasion, voicing the truest feelings of her people:
Break not, O woman's heart, but still endure
Break not, for thou art royal, but endure
Remember all the beauty of that star
Which shone so close beside you that ye made
One light together, but has past and left
The Crown a lonely splendor.

May all love
His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadowed
The love of all thy sons encompass thee,
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee,
The love of all thy people comfort thee,
Till God's love set thee at his side again.
It was from the prince that the Queen really began to have that comprehensive glance over foreign affairs that has ever distinguished her. For 21 years, while the husband of the Queen, the Prince Consort, was everything coming into or going out of the foreign office, and altered it if it were necessary. After his death the Queen always kept the practice. A notable instance was at the time of the Trent affair, when Lord John Russell had written a particularly blunt letter to the United States, and the Queen, disapproving, rewrote the famous despatch herself. When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated she wrote an autograph letter of sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln.

Empress of India.
When Lord Beaconsfield came to the premiership of Great Britain, an ardent imperialist, he altered the title of the Queen, with reference to her Indian dominions, to Empress, which, although regarded as a difference in India, whose people, unlike the Caucasian, think that there is much in a name. The Queen, although of no party, and although, at the beginning of her reign, was suspected of a leaning to the Whigs, was thought to be in strong approval of the change of title.

Says Lecefield, the author of "Sixty Years a Queen": "Among all the changes since 1837 none is more remarkable than the change in the sentiment of the British people towards the throne and the person of the sovereign. At the Queen's accession there was among the people no loyalty whatever. Attachment to the sovereign, personal devotion to the young Queen, rallying around the throne—these things were not even phrases to the working class. They never heard them used. There was no loyalty at all, either to the Queen or to the Constitution. Loyalty went only with the Stuart. The Hanoverian dynasty were in no sense popular; they represented a principle; they governed with the assistance of a few families, and by the vote of a small class. Loyalty was extinct; it had to be re-created. It has been re-created. Once again there is on the throne a sovereign who possesses the love of her people. They have a saying in India that the true hearth for a home is not a stone but a woman's heart. Happy in Britain, happy the Empire, that its core and centre is a woman's heart."

The Queen's Imperialism.
During her reign of 64 years the Queen has outlived all who were in the government or in the house of parliament at her accession, with the exception of a very few. She has seen 18 presidents of the United States come and go. She has been served by 30 Colonial Secretaries. Some of these were Little Englanders, some were indifferent and just a few were Imperialists.

Behind all these men the Queen has sat, ever striving for the unity of the Empire and knowing more than any one secretary of the state or her colonies. As far as possible she ever pulled the strings of Empire closer and closer, and when she died she left the satisfaction of knowing that her life work was practically accomplished and that her people were as truly imperial as her own heart. She had the tenderest heart of any that has ever sat upon the throne, as a wife she was the most devoted of spouses, as a mother she has shrank from no sacrifices for her children and as a Queen she has gained the love of all her people and has done more than perhaps any other sovereign since the days of King Alfred, a thousand years ago, to forward the interests of her country.

Loyalty.
In many ways the Empire of the beginning of the Queen's long reign, besides the utter lack of loyalty, was different from the Empire as it exists at the time of her death. There could hardly be said to be an Empire at all. The upper and lower Canada. The one was supposed to be a French and the other an English colony. It was attempted, in the words of McCarty, to rule one in the way Mauritius is ruled and the other after the manner of Malta, forgetting that the two Canadian colonies were not to be separated until they were united through the French. No wonder that a state of things led to the Papineau affair shortly after the accession. In Australia the government had a penal settlement, which was regarded as a penal settlement pure and simple. In India the Administration was left in the hands of a private company. South Africa was a terra incognita. The wildest stories were told of the place, which was then almost wholly Dutch and had no more importance in British eyes than as a convenient naval station on the road to the Orient. Indeed, representation in Great Britain was only beginning to be understood. It was only a few years before the accession that the great Duke of Wellington, a fine and not hardly an astute statesman, declared that the Sovereign called whom he would to the parliament to advise him as to what should be done. At that time, according to Lord John Russell, a ruined monarch, two inches in a stone wall, and a park without houses, each sent two members, while towns like Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester had no representatives whatsoever. Indeed, the reform bill, which very few clamor had done so much to secure its passage. It was in consequence of this that the Chartists disturbed all England for ten years after the Queen came to the throne.

Introduction of Railways.
Railways were unknown. The Liverpool and Birmingham, a local line, was opened in 1827. The first London line was not opened till a year later. The first voyage across the Atlantic by unaided steam power was not accomplished until 1838. The electric telegraph was not made known for many a year afterwards. Gas was practically unknown. The familiar policeman, called in England the "peeler," from the name of the man, Sir Robert Peel, the Queen's second prime minister, who organized the constabulary. There crept around the streets a superannuated watchman, who, when not asleep in his curious wooden box at the corner of some street, would cry out the hours in some such fashion as "Two o'clock and a windy morn'ing." The penny post was unknown, and when introduced was met by the then postmaster-general to be the he had ever heard of. Yet today that same rate a letter is carried anywhere over the Empire instead of a couple of hundred miles or so out of London.

Chartism.
Chartism was the first thing that the Queen's ministers had to deal with. While it itself accomplished nothing and was finally laughed out of existence, yet it may be noted that almost all the measures in favor of the working classes have been passed since the date of the death of Chartism and practically out of its six planks, manhood, suffrage, annual parliaments, vote by ballot, property qualifications to be abolished for members, payment of members, and equal electoral districts. Three have become law, and a fourth, the sixth on the list, is likely to become law in England as it is in other parts of the Empire. Then came free trade. One of the causes of Chartism was the severe winter which

immediately followed on the Queen's accession. Owing to the high price of bread the people were reduced to the point of starvation. A fierce fight over the repeal of the corn laws followed, which resulted in the winning of the victory of free trade, which has endured to this day.

The Repeal Movement.
One of the marked features of the beginning of the reign was that of O'Connell's repeal of the Union in 1843. This was doomed to failure, but O'Connell, who had carried Catholic Emancipation at an earlier date in the teeth of a most determined opposition, thought he could carry this measure. The Union had only existed since the beginning of the century, and when he commenced his campaign against it it was barely more than a quarter century old and had not that time-honored antiquity that counts for so much in the old country in its favor. The movement culminated in a gigantic mass meeting at Clontarf, on the outskirts of Dublin, at which the Great Liberator, as he was called by the Irish, was not prepared to resort to force. As the ministry was not to be moved by this gigantic demonstration the movement thereupon collapsed.

Reform Bills.
The outbreak of the Crimean War followed by the bloody Indian mutiny postponed home legislation for some time, but a further reform bill was introduced by Lord Palmerston in 1860, and again by Mr. Gladstone in 1866, on the failure of the first. This bill was defeated by the tactics of Mr. Disraeli, afterwards Lord Beaconsfield, who in the very next year brought out another bill, which was passed. This, however, left many annoying restrictions, which were not finally done away with till 1884, when the last reform bill by Mr. Gladstone extended the electorate from 3,000,000 to 5,500,000 voters. The vote by ballot was introduced in the early seventies, and the first time the secret vote was cast, much to the surprise of the Grand Old Man, it gave his lifelong opponent, the Earl of Beaconsfield, a majority of 50 in the house of commons.

Manchester School.
It was the opinion of the men of the Manchester school in the middle of the century, not long before the outbreak of the Crimean war, that war had about ceased upon the earth and all that was left for the nations to do was to beat their swords into pruning hooks and take all the commercial advantages possible of the peace that was to be the result thereof. This as events have proved was an erroneous opinion. The Empire has scarcely ever been at peace since and according to the present Colonial Secretary, the very doctrines of the Manchester school, sound economics as he has himself admitted them to be, may have to be modified to meet the exigencies of the day.

The war between Gladstone and Disraeli at the head of the respective parties of Home Rule and of a vigorous foreign policy, carried on for many years. Mr. Gladstone introduced and carried such bills as the vote by ballot, abolition of the purchase of commissions in the army, tenant rights in Ireland and the disestablishment of the Irish Church and general economy of administration. The other party, however, looked more to the Empire outside of England itself and were not nearly so careful in the administration of the revenues so that it has been said that an ideal administration would have been the union of the two men, the one for home and the other for foreign policy.

Wars of the Reign.
The chief wars of the reign have been the Crimean, which was to prevent the Russians seizing Constantinople and so getting their control on the road to India through the Suez canal, and the quelling of the mutiny of the Indian native army. The war in the Crimea was partly to prevent the Russian fleet getting an opening into the Mediterranean. This is a quarrel which was further taken up by Berlin, when he was within an ace of declaring war again with Russia. That country on the other hand was above board with its intentions and openly declared that its object was not war with England, but a peaceful division of the spoils. Such an alliance has been thought by many to be beneficial to the British Empire as it would thus get rid of a formidable enemy but, so far, these thinkers have proved to be in the minority.

The Mutiny.
The Indian mutiny has been assigned to various causes, but it is generally allowed that the outbreak was immediately due to an idea that the English were trying to break the caste of their native Indian soldiers. It was finally quelled, but the outbreak found England unprepared and there were many lives lost before the native army was put down. The mutiny was confined to the north-west provinces, the Punjab and as an aggregation of small states known as Rajputana, most of whose semi-independent rulers were proving so valuable. None of the feudatory princes joined the mutiny.

Besides these wars, and not including the South African troubles, now coming to their finish there have been innumerable small wars in every part of the Empire. These have often happened on the outskirts of India as the progress of civilization has come into contact with predatory mountaineers or semi-civilized people such as the Afghans, who have suffered through the rivalries of Russia and Great Britain now only separated by this small state, but which at its commencement of the reign were divided by hundreds of miles of desert and mountain through Central Asia. One result of the Indian mutiny was the transference of power from the old East India company, which had existed since the days of Queen Elizabeth unto the houses of parliament.

United States.
There is a marked difference now and at the commencement of the Queen's long term of power between the relations of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. At one time there seemed to be likely to be a trouble over the sympathy of the manufacturing classes of England with the South, in the great civil war, which was accentuated by the seizure of some envoys from the Southern States to England on board of a British ship, known as the Trent affair. This

Continued on Page 5.

Two Dollars a Week
FROM OTHER DISTRICTS
Shipments of Ore From District.
PROPOSED SMELTER
The Mines of East Kootenay
Strike on the Sullivan-Northern
Lardeau District—What is the Slocan.
The people of the Slocan want to take the smelter matter over on their own hands. A new smelter is projected at Kaslo, which will deal of local support. The capital of the Slocan people is to be little doubt in interest in their movement is altogether a combined action taken by a combination of the United States and Slocan until further notice that the St. Eugene has a higher profit on their output, as the Slocan mines have been reduced during the difficulty being solved in a manner creditable to the mining business and which will establish them in a better position than they have heretofore into the Lardeau has caused work to be projected. On the other hand the railway will greatly get of the ore to the output, as the own a higher profit on their and so taking advantage transportation rates.

Shipments So Far Made
Work will be resumed on the group about the beginning and will be continued until the balance of the winter plans for the development and the Metrop. formulated and put into effect. On the Frodo Co. prosecuted with vigor I. X. L., another please operations, are understood to soon place it of land. Development on the prosecuted for the winter unless the expected amount makes any alterations plans.

C. A. Irwin, one of the Mabel group on Silver C. that he and his two partners a working bond on the Mabel group of development pursued as soon as the purchased. The owners did work up there last season, is the result of their error. It is the desire of the Mabel group to ship to the smelter tons of ore. The deep water landing of the winter's output will the upper landing and send during the period of high now a large shipment of awaiting the arrival of steamer, which is expected a channel up that property in 340 feet will also run from Bay's to the Land get away while the channel J. E. Jovett returned of a trip to the Cup and Col he visited the Tower as work of development favorably at that property in 340 feet with the tunnels stations are most encouraging. Tractors are making very the raise at the Cup. H. indications of the proximity of the Coigne are more than ever. Two of the Cup people are keeping an eye on the claim. Messrs staff and Anton Anderson work on their claims. The Cup and are making very Johnny says that from the Cup the journey account of the depth of the Cup and Kampling as having been over it since same down about Xmas. The following are the made up to date from section. The figures are correct except those of which have to a certain extent at. They are, within the mark:

Silver Cup
Nettle L
Trunee
Cromwell
St. Elmo
Broadway
Great Northern
The above ore was value

THE SLOCAN
The Hewitt Mine—The Shipments for

A tunnel has been Black Hawk claim which same company. Mr. G. that the directors of the well pleased with the McGuigan of Spokane work at the property.

Last week at the H. No. 5 tunnel was started in the vein at a feet, and will be when

Continued on Page 5.

The Hague, Jan. 22.—The Dutch press printed the news of the death of Queen Victoria with mourning borders. The court will go into mourning, but it is probable that there will be no change in the arrangements for the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina.

At Kingston.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22.—The news of the Queen's death created a profound impression here. Business is practically at a standstill everywhere.

French Chamber Adjourns.

Paris, Jan. 22.—As soon as definite information reached here of the Queen's death, the president of the chambers announced that the next session would be adjourned as a sign of mourning. The French government will be represented at the funeral by an extraordinary embassy.

At St. John's.

St. John's, N.F., Jan. 22.—The announcement of Queen Victoria's death has called forth expressions of the keenest regret in Newfoundland, the oldest colony of the British empire. The colonial cabinet met this evening and adopted resolutions of condolence which were cabled to London.

At Calcutta.

Calcutta, Jan. 22.—Queen Victoria's death caused the utmost distress here. All public functions have been abandoned.

At Barbadoes.

Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Jan. 22.—The death of Queen Victoria has plunged the ancient and loyal colony of Barbadoes into the greatest grief, and mourning is apparent everywhere.

At Rome.

Rome, Jan. 22.—A most painful impression was produced by the receipt of the news of Queen Victoria's death. King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena and the Pope, and members of the government immediately telegraphed condolences.

AT WASHINGTON.

The Senate and House of Representatives Adjourn.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 22.—Four days of anxiety had in a large measure prepared the officials of Washington for the

was announced that the consuls would be closed for all but most urgent business.

As the news of the death quickly spread flags over the city began to be lowered. This is particularly true with regard to the financial portion, where the business houses or buildings had each its bunting ready. Wall street and its adjacent thoroughfares were soon giving silent intimation that one of the world's notable personages had passed away.

In no part of the city was respect for the memory of Queen Victoria more quickly shown than in the waters of the port of New York. Steamers and sailing vessels flying the British flag were not alone in their manifestations of honor of the eulogy of the dead Queen. United States flag over ferry houses, schooners and tugs in the East and North rivers all brought the emblem down, and by this means the news was communicated to thousands who were on the lookout for this signal. The flags of Russia, Austria, Mexico, Germany, France, Italy and others were half-masted at the various foreign consulates and steamship offices on Bowling Green and lower Broadway.

At Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Superintendent William F. Fisher of the city and county hall this afternoon ordered the flags of the building placed at half-mast as a token of respect to the memory of Queen Victoria.

AT OTTAWA.

City Council Pass Resolutions of Condolence.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—At the meeting of the city council tonight a resolution of condolence with His Majesty, King Edward VII., and the royal family was passed, and the council afterwards waited upon his excellency, the governor general, and presented the same, which was expressive of their sorrow and sympathy. Lord Minto will cable the resolutions to Secretary Chamberlain. The mayor has announced that he would issue a proclamation for the closing down of business on the day of the funeral.

AT VANCOUVER.

Messages of Condolence from Children and Japanese.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 22.—The announcement of the death of Queen Victoria at 10:30 Pacific coast time this morn-

ingfares and highways of the city seemed to be deserted. The stock exchange adjourned the usual meeting. The Rosland club postponed taking any official act of recognition until such time as positive news of the proclamation of the Governor-General had reached the city.

The general feeling was that the empire had suffered a blow in the departure of one who had over its interests at heart and for that very reason had come into close touch with almost every inhabitant of the broad realm under the British flag. Even it was to be marked in Chinatown, where the gorgeous house flags of the Chinese merchants below the old C. P. R. depot were to be seen half-masted. But it was not alone among the subjects of Her Majesty that this marked concern at the arrival of the fateful news was displayed. Many living in this town, coming from the great republic to the south expressed their deep regret at the news and did that which lay within their power to show their sympathy with their fellow townsmen.

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The Queen was ever fond of traveling about her country. Few are the cities of England and Scotland which she has not visited. Ireland, France, Belgium, Germany, and in later years Italy, have all enjoyed her visits.

Prince Consort's Death.

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The Mutiny.

The Indian mutiny has been assigned to various causes, but it is generally allowed that the outbreak was immediately due to an idea that the English were trying to break the caste of their native Indian soldiers. It was finally quelled, but the outbreak found England unprepared and there were many lives lost before the native army was put down. The mutiny was confined to the north-west provinces, the Punjab and that aggregation of small states known as Rajputana, most of whose semi-independent rulers, however, proving loyal. None of the feudatory princes joined the emeute.

Besides these wars, and not including the South African troubles, now coming to their finish there have been innumerable small wars in every part of the Empire. These have often happened on the outskirts of India as the progress of civilization has come into contact with predatory mountaineers or semi-civilized people such as the Afghans, who have suffered through the rivalries of Russia and Great Britain now only separated by this small state, but which at the commencement of the reign were divided by hundreds of miles of desert and mountain through Central Asia. One result of the Indian mutiny was the transference of power from the old East India company, which had existed since the days of Queen Elizabeth unto the houses of parliament.

United States.

There is a marked difference now and at the commencement of the Queen's long term of power between the relations of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. At one time there seemed to be likely to be trouble over the sympathy of the manufacturing classes of England with the South, in the great civil war, which was accentuated by the seizure of some envoys from the Southern States to England on board of a British ship, known as the Trent affair. This

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a channel up to the Cup people are also from Italy's to the get away while the J. E. Jewett return a trip to the Cup as he visited the Trent work of development favorably at that point in 340 feet with the cuttings are most of tractors are making the raise at the indications of the body on the Coinage than ever. Two of Gordon and Kemplie on the claim. staff and Anton A work on their claim Cup and are making Johnny says that the Cup the journey account of the dep usbroken condition having been over it came down about 1 The following are made up to date from section. The figures correct except those which have to a guessed at. They within the mark:

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Cromwell
St. Elmo
Ethel
Broadview
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