

MARKET

OF BUSINESS THE PAST

L STOCKS UN- DECIDED

ES.

change last week... volume was fair...

Rambler-Cariboo... advance, keeping...

earlier part of... decline, the...

There were few... signs of ac-

Table with columns: ASKED, BID, and various stock symbols like Le Roi, Cascade, Bonanza, Velvet.

7-14c; Winnipeg, 500, 2500, 13-12c; Mountain...

TNEY & Co. Real Estate Brokers.

ROSSLAND, B. C. C. F. JACKSON, Sec. & Treas.

DIN-JACKSON CO. REAL ESTATE BROKERS

O. HOBBS Real Estate Broker

HART-MCHARG REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SOLICITORS.

Central Chambers, Rossland, B.C. MORING THIBET.

edin, who has been exploring the Gobi desert...

PHIA, Feb. 18.—In the sections here today the administration forces won a sweeping victory.

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 18

THE LOCAL SHIPMENTS

Output of the Mines for the Six Days of the Week.

The Record for That Period Makes a Good Showing.

The output of the Rossland mines as given in today's Miner only covers the six days commencing Sunday last...

THE OUTPUT.

Table showing output for the six days ending February 21 and for the year to date.

The Le Roi.—The operations at the mine during the week have not been marked by incident out of the ordinary.

White Bear.—The work at the mine is progressing steadily, and unusually good results are believed to have been attained.

Green Mountain.—Sinking on the two-compartment shaft being under way...

Velvet.—Reference is made elsewhere to the recent developments of special interest in connection with the Spitzee.

Chas. A. Stone, Chelsea, Mass.—Freed, thank God, and well after our captivity of nearly six months.

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Showing Made by the Monthly Report for December.

The Le Roi report for the month of December is hardly encouraging. The gross value of the ore is given at \$30,944...

GOOD SPITZEE ORE

ENCOURAGING RESULTS OF THE RECENT DRIFTING OPERATIONS.

SOLID FORMATION AT A POINT 130 FEET FROM THE SHAFT.

Developments of more than special interest and importance have been made at the Spitzee mine in the last day or two.

The company will proceed to break down a car or two of ore from the new strike for shipment to Trull. They will probably be decided to go back to the shaft and resume sinking.

Next week will probably see the Spitzee temporarily returned to the Rossland camp.

ENJOYS HER FREEDOM

MISS STONE DESCRIBES HER EXPERIENCES AFTER HER RELEASE.

WARM WELCOME FROM FRIENDS IN BULGARIAN TERRITORY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—A. A. Gargulio, the first dragoman of the American legation here, today telegraphed the following message from Strumitza, Macedonia, where Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, arrived February 23rd.

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STANDARD SMELTER MAKES FAIR PROGRESS ON MINE TAXATION

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHANGE OWNERS CAUSES SATISFACTION.

SEVERAL PROPERTIES IN NEIGHBORHOOD MAY BE DEVELOPED.

The announcement that the deal for the sale of the Standard Pyritic smelter at Boundary Falls has been effected and that the plant is now the property of the owners of the Sunset mine created much interest in Rossland.

The Standard Pyritic smelter was completed about a year ago by a company whose principal shareholder was William Price, a lumber king in Quebec.

James Lewis & Sons, the prominent Liverpool firm, give the following review in the following report:

Reports have been in circulation for several days as to the projected changes in the Standard Pyritic smelter.

THE FREIGHT TRAINS

RUMORS IN REGARD TO THE SERVICE ON THE RED MOUNTAIN ROAD.

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ON THE TOM THUMB

IN THE REPUBLIC CAMP.

MENTAL TO BE EQUIPPED WITH CONCENTRATING PLANT.

SPOKANE, Feb. 24.—Telephone advice from Republic tonight say that the crew of 17 men just started on the Tom Thumb is making excellent progress. The electric hoist plant is working admirably. The new drums are in place.

Sales on the stock exchange today were: San Poil 1000 at 71-2, Tom Thumb 1100 at 23-1-2.

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THE PROPOSITION ADVANCED BY THE MEMBER FOR ROSSLAND.

MR. CURTIS ASKS FOR A STATEMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS NEEDS.

Smith Curtis, M. L. A., has an original idea as to the two per cent tax on the ore output of the British Columbian mines.

Mr. Curtis has written to the Board of Trade requesting that a statement be prepared of the needs of the riding in the matter of roads and such other improvements as will require appropriations put through at the ensuing session of legislature.

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W. H. Beatty, second vice-president of the Canada and Western Permanent Loan company, says the company is investing money in British Columbia with a view to the development of the condition of affairs in that province due to strikes, etc.

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J. S. WALLACE, Manager.

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whimperings about the way our national affairs are being mismanaged heard far and near. What Mr. Bourassa says on the majority of occasions is the most arrant nonsense. His charge that Canadian interests are sacrificed by Great Britain is not borne out by the facts. In the absence of knowledge of his specific allegations in support of his contention, we cannot disprove his charge by argument as completely as we would wish; but that Great Britain is prepared to go to extreme measures in an endeavor to aid the Colonies is shown by a dispatch which we printed in yesterday's issue. According to the Toronto Telegram's special London correspondent the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided to tax foreign grain imports, the Colonies being exempt. We have no doubt that the statement is correct; and it goes without saying that Canada will benefit immeasurably by such an arrangement.

Mr. Bourassa, if he were inclined to meet the wishes of the people of Canada, would "Go 'Way Back and Sit Down."

AN UNPLEASANT EPISODE.

What we may characterize—to use a very mild term—as an unpleasant episode, occurred in Montreal on Wednesday last, according to our dispatches of yesterday. At a meeting of the French Board of Trade a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to refuse the demand of the Toronto Imperial League that Canada should meet the full expenditure entailed in sending the contingents to South Africa. Aside from the unwisdom of such a public body making a declaration so contrary to the feeling throughout the whole of the Dominion, the incident cannot fail to inflame the racial feeling which the shrewdest statesmen are attempting by all the means in their power to allay. We have heard, all of us, a great deal about the "French influence" in our national affairs, and on more than one occasion it has been publicly charged that the French in Canada have shown themselves disloyal to Canada and Canadian institutions. The attitude of the

present. The question of redistribution is dealt with in a most ridiculously vague manner. The assurance is not given that a redistribution measure will be brought down—the Government contenting itself with the delightfully ambiguous statement that "steps will be taken with the view" to the introduction of such a measure, etc. Another loan is hinted at—and this will serve to accentuate the distrust of those who have been disposed to believe that our financial affairs are in a highly unsatisfactory condition. The important problem of railway construction is disposed of in a sentence—the one enterprise of this nature mentioned being that of the Canadian Northern and Island connection with Victoria. On the whole the Speech is disappointing in the extreme; and we think it may be taken as a certainty that nothing in the way of important legislation will be attempted during the session. That the Government is in a sorry plight is admitted on all sides. The chances are ten to one that it will meet early defeat.

EXTRAORDINARY FOLLY.

One must seriously question the sanity of the Boer leaders when one comprehends the situation as it actually is in South Africa today. Helplessly defeated, their ranks shattered to such an extent that they now only present the appearance of a disorganized rabble, driven from their homes and broken up into wandering bands, it is simple madness for the Boers to persist longer in a struggle in which they were vanquished months ago. If one were to look for a logical reason why they should display such preposterous obstinacy, the thought would suggest itself that perhaps they had received promises of assistance from some of the powers of Europe; but in view of the knowledge which all the world has of the attitude of the neutral powers, we cannot suppose that the Boers are comforting themselves with any such delusion. Were the Boer leaders who are responsible for the prolongation of conflict to look at the mat-

THE VICTORIA BYE-ELECTION.

At last the writ for the vacancy in Victoria for the provincial legislature has been issued. Nomination is fixed for March 7th and polling takes place on the 10th. The contest promises to be a very pretty one. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., the eminent barrister, will oppose the government candidate, who will in all probability be Mayor Chas. Hayward. Both men are very popular in Victoria; and were the vote to be one purely confined to a decision of popularity, the contest would be very close. But such will not be the case. The last named candidate will enter the field seriously handicapped by the unpopularity of the government, which is not only weak in the House, but thoroughly discredited throughout the country. On the other hand, Mr. Bodwell is the nominee of the leading citizens of Victoria without regard to federal party sympathies—his initial meetings being attended by leading Liberals and Conservatives. For those reasons we think Mr. Bodwell will prove an easy victor. His entrance into the legislature will be a very important event in the history of British Columbia politics. Mr. Bodwell is a very strong man and will make his influence felt to a very marked degree. It would not be at all surprising to find him Premier inside of six months; and were that to eventuate, many are inclined to think that it would be very much in the interests of the country, as he is a gentleman of very great ability and possessed of sound ideas.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

That Great Britain has no immediate intention of relinquishing her title to Mistress of the Seas is shown by the announcement made by H. O. Arnold-Foster, secretary of the admiralty, in introducing the naval estimates for 1902-3 in the house of commons on Friday. The enormous expenditures of last year are to be outdone by the estimates for the new program. That Great Britain has serious reason for thinking that her position as a great power is menaced by the aspirations of rival nations is shown by the concluding remarks of

son: Once there would be a division on party lines there would be some responsibility felt by the leaders of the two great federal parties for the proper conduct of the provincial government. That is to say, if a Liberal government was to be installed in office at Victoria tomorrow, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues would watch carefully the conduct of that government, lest it might bring the great Liberal party into disrepute, posing as it would as an exponent in provincial affairs of the great principles of Liberalism, and the same thing would apply were it the case with the Conservatives. Perhaps the situation at present is so complicated that the adoption of party lines just at present is out of the question, but the day is not far distant when such action will have to be taken, and we are strongly of the opinion that the adoption of such a system will prove very much in the interest of the country and be largely instrumental in restoring good government.

THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

We are very glad to note that at last the government have acted in accordance with a very sensible suggestion made at the last meeting of the Boards of Trade of Southern British Columbia and established a Bureau of Provincial Information in connection with the Mines Department. The first of the bulletins has already made its appearance. It is a valuable and interesting pamphlet, giving in brief form a general review of mining in British Columbia. It is intended to supply the demand for up-to-date information during the course of preparation of the usual elaborate report of the Department of Mines. The government should make a special endeavor to see that the bulletins get a wide circulation among the proper people. There are thousands all over Canada, the United States and in Europe who are thirsting for just such information as will be contained in the bulletins and how to reach such people ought to be the study of those in charge of the Bureau. The Miner thinks it would be an excellent plan for the government to place an advertisement in the leading mining journals of the world, calling attention to the publication of the pamphlets and stating that they may be had for the asking upon application to the provincial govern-

have benefited, if there were any virtues in them so far as the masses were concerned, were living on bread in which chopped straw was an ingredient. A very robust manhood or womanhood could hardly be reared on chopped straw. Good bread made out of No. 1 Manitoba hard, Canadian beef and Australian mutton, which the working classes in England now find on their dinner tables, are more likely to produce a sturdy yeomanry than the kind of fare that they would have to return to if the corn laws were revived. Fresh air is a good thing, but if it merely creates an appetite, for which there is no appropriate provision, it may not lead to the most robust health after all. Factory life may be inimical to physique, but we are not certain that it is necessarily so. Mr. Lecky, in his 'Eighteenth Century,' tells us that in the first three-quarters of the period of which he writes the position of agricultural laborers was extremely good. The price of wheat was then low and steady, and white wheat bread, which formerly only the middle and upper classes could afford to eat, had become the universal food of the people. In the period succeeding that, when wheat attained extravagant prices, the condition of the laborers became deplorable, arriving eventually at the chopped straw, of which Mr. Cobden speaks, and it was only in the last 40 years of the nineteenth century that their condition reverted to the comforts they had known in earlier times. In fact, the chapter on the social condition of Englishmen in the eighteenth century to be found in the seventh volume of Mr. Lecky's history would be illuminating reading for the writer of the article to which we are referring."

THE KASLO CONVENTION.

The meeting of the Associated Boards of Southern British Columbia at Kaslo ought to result in considerable benefit to this section of the province. The questions to be dealt with are most important ones; and it is a reasonable assumption that the conclusions reached by the convention will have great weight with those in

MINING I THE I

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The creditors of pany have succeeded signment of the g the wagon road of Green, M. L. A., is ter with the depe There is still nearl ness in connection apart from the lia The creditors are gamation of the Hi been successfully co the indebtedness v up. A largely sign sent in to the pr praying for the ex leau wagon road for up the first north I It would serve a capable of shipping The promoters of pany, owning prop tain, write that t concern is very have been given R. C. Campbell-Joh tract for building the Republic group Operations will be soon as their engin The last of the went up to the new The only one sh this week was 20 to The Last Chan paystreak improv by the long tunnel. Some of the lva off on Wednesday, are now working t two upriser are good lot of stoping The ore body o silvermith altho doing but develop Mr. Gintzberger mine never looked ent. They are now 3 tunnel, 117 feet, 75 feet in a solid t the distance, givin in sight. The mine some time, but is r to the Trail smelter It now appears Urban, (late Donell become a mine. It feet in length, 40 this week the mine streak of several f and cube galena, fir

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In this connection we may state also that due attention will be paid to covering in a thoroughly comprehensive fashion all local and general news of an interesting character and—in short—the Miner will be made an up-to-date newspaper in every respect.

REGARDING DISALLOWANCE.

A lively debate is promised in the House of Commons when the papers in regard to the disallowance of the B. C. Immigration Act are brought down. If we correctly interpret the situation we think it will be found that the Government will have but one explanation to make—namely, that it has all along acted in a manner to conserve Imperial interests, and that its policy in respect to the disallowance of provincial measures affecting immigration has been dictated to a very large extent by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain. That an influx of Oriental immigration has proved decidedly detrimental to industrial conditions in this province has been demonstrated up to the hilt; and we believe the Federal Government appreciates quite fully the justice of our grievance in that respect. But what is Sir Wilfrid Laurier to do to provide a remedy, when he finds that the restrictions which our legislature is inclined to put upon undesirable immigrants clash very seriously with the policy of Great Britain in respect to its relations with the countries which our legislation aims at? The matter simply narrows down to a question as to whether the Colonies are prepared to support the Empire in its Imperial problems at some slight loss and inconvenience to themselves or are going to insist upon complete liberty of action in respect to Colonial autonomy. We are inclined to think that as long as we maintain Imperial connection there will be little remedy forthcoming for the injury we suffer because of Oriental immigration.

MR. BOURASSA.

Mr. Bourassa is a gentleman of whom we have heard a great deal during the past three or four years. He first achieved an unenviable notoriety among Canadians because of his attacks upon the Government for having sent a contingent to South Africa to assist the Mother Country in the Boer war. His latest attempt at playing to the galleries consists of a bitter denunciation of Great Britain for having "sacrificed Canadian interests in every case in which the United States is concerned." Mr. Bourassa ought not to be taken seriously. Were he only a private citizen, his "crankiness" would command but slight public attention, but from his seat in the Commons he commands the ear of a large audience and is able to make his puny

whimperings about the way our national affairs are being mismanaged heard far and near. What Mr. Bourassa says on the majority of occasions is the most arrant nonsense. His charge that Canadian interests are sacrificed by Great Britain is not borne out by the facts. In the absence of knowledge of his specific allegations in support of his contention, we cannot disprove his charge by argument as completely as we would wish; but that Great Britain is prepared to go to extreme measures in an endeavor to aid the Colonies is shown by a dispatch which we printed in yesterday's issue. According to the Toronto Telegram's special London correspondent the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided to tax foreign grain imports, the Colonies being exempt. We have no doubt that the statement is correct; and it goes without saying that Canada will benefit immeasurably by such an arrangement.

Mr. Bourassa, if he were inclined to meet the wishes of the people of Canada, would "Go 'Way Back and Sit Down."

AN UNPLEASANT EPISODE.

What we may characterize to use a very mild term—as an unpleasant episode, occurred in Montreal on Wednesday last, according to our dispatches of yesterday. At a meeting of the French Board of Trade a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to refuse the demand of the Toronto Imperial League that Canada should meet the full expenditure entailed in sending the contingents to South Africa. Aside from the unwisdom of such a public body making a declaration so contrary to the feeling throughout the whole of the Dominion, the incident cannot fail to inflame the racial feeling which the shrewdest statesmen are attempting by all the means in their power to allay. We have heard, all of us, a great deal about the "French influence" in our national affairs, and on more than one occasion it has been publicly charged that the French in Canada have shown themselves disloyal to Canada and Canadian institutions. The attitude of the great bulk of Canadians in the face of such statements has always been one of great tolerance. We paid but very little attention to what were inclined to characterize as unwarrantable attacks upon the French Canadian people; but we must confess that in view of the action of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce there seems to be legitimate reason why we should amend our opinion in that regard. It would be superfluous to present argument calculated to show that Canadian loyalty is sufficiently strong to demand that Canada shall be permitted to bear the expense of sending the contingents to the assistance of Great Britain in South Africa—we all know that that is the wish of every loyal Canadian. And that the French Canadians should so misrepresent public opinion is indeed surprising, and not a little disappointing.

THE SPEECH.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature on Thursday cannot, in all fairness, be characterized otherwise than a most disappointing document. It contains absolutely nothing which can by any stretch of the imagination be construed into a declaration of policy in respect to matters chiefly concerning the welfare of the province and the people. In view of the mistakes and blunders made by previous administrations, perhaps we ought to be thankful that that is so; but it must be confessed by the warmest friends and staunchest supporters of the Government that there is the clearest evidence at hand that the session will prove absolutely abortive as far as arranging for the passage of legislation directly beneficial to the country is concerned. We can readily understand why the Government refrained from hinting at the introduction of any contentious legislation. It finds itself in a very delicate position indeed. On the first division—a vote for the adjournment of the debate on a motion that the writ be issued for the Victoria vacancy—the Government only had the narrow majority of two; and this circumstance is not likely to prove reassuring to the Government or its friends. But to return to a brief consideration of the speech, it will be seen that it consists of nothing but a lot of glittering generalities. Satisfaction is expressed that the output of the mines last year "considerably exceeded that of any twelve months"; but there is not one word of encouragement to those who had anticipated legislation favorable to the industry. It is remarked that there is to be a further discussion with the Federal Government upon matters affecting the relations of the Province with the Dominion under the Terms of Union, but we think all will be inclined to agree that little is to be expected from any such conference as long as the complexion of the Legislature remains as it is at

present. The question of redistribution is dealt with in a most ridiculously vague manner. The assurance is not given that a redistribution measure will be brought down—the Government contenting itself with the delightfully ambiguous statement that "steps will be taken with the view" to the introduction of such a measure, etc. Another loan is hinted at—and this will serve to accentuate the distrust of those who have been disposed to believe that our financial affairs are in a highly unsatisfactory condition. The important problem of railway construction is disposed of in a sentence—the one enterprise of this nature mentioned being that of the Canadian Northern and Island connection with Victoria. On the whole the Speech is disappointing in the extreme; and we think it may be taken as a certainty that nothing in the way of important legislation will be attempted during the session. That the Government is in a sorry plight is admitted on all sides. The chances are ten to one that it will meet early defeat.

EXTRAORDINARY FOLLY.

One must seriously question the sanity of the Boer leaders when one comprehends the situation as it actually is in South Africa today. Helplessly defeated, their ranks shattered to such an extent that they now only present the appearance of a disorganized rabble, driven from their homes and broken up into wandering bands, it is simple madness for the Boers to persist longer in a struggle in which they were vanquished months ago. If one were to look for a logical reason why they should display such preposterous obstinacy, the thought would suggest itself that perhaps they had received promises of assistance from some of the powers of Europe; but in view of the knowledge which all the world has of the attitude of the neutral powers, we cannot suppose that the Boers are comforting themselves with any such delusion. Were the Boer leaders who are responsible for the prolongation of conflict to look at the matter sensibly they would see that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a manly surrender. They have already lost absolute control of the territory for which they have been contending; they must realize, as does all the world, that their last hope of triumph has been shattered; and were they now to lay down their arms and open negotiations for peace we are sure that they themselves would be surprised at the extent of the magnanimity which Great Britain is prepared to display in arranging terms of the final settlement of a conflict which will go down in history as the most deplorable known in the annals of modern civilization.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Miner published a piece of information in its news columns yesterday which ought to rouse the government of British Columbia to immediate action. The special correspondent of the Toronto Evening Telegram in London cables his paper that an important scheme for the development of emigration to Western Canada has been finally arranged by the Deputy Minister of the Interior, who has been in London for some time with that object. No fewer than 2500 to 3000 persons will leave Liverpool or Glasgow during March to settle in Canada, while others are expected to follow in April, May and June, at the rate of 4,000 per month. This is a most important announcement. The government of British Columbia ought to take immediate steps to have placed in the hands of each of the intending emigrants full and complete information regarding the advantages of this province as a field for settlement. Were this done, we have no doubt that we should receive an almost immediate increase to our population. We suggest that the government should take the matter up with our agent-general in London at once.

THE CARNIVAL.

Rosland's Winter Carnival of 1902 is over and we think we are justified in saying, all the circumstances taken into consideration, that it was a success. The attendance was fairly good, the various events were keenly contested, and the efficient manner in which the various committees performed their duties elicited complimentary references on all sides. The pluck displayed by the people of Rosland in determining to go ahead with their one annual fête this year in the face of very adverse circumstances was most commendable and serves as an eloquent illustration of the dogged determination to succeed at all hazards which is a characteristic of the citizens of the premier mining town of Western Canada. Next year an effort should be made to hold the Carnival at an earlier date.

THE VICTORIA BYE-ELECTION.

At last the writ for the vacancy in Victoria for the provincial legislature has been issued. Nomination is fixed for March 7th and polling takes place on the 10th. The contest promises to be a very pretty one. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., the eminent barrister, will oppose the government candidate, who will in all probability be Mayor Chas. Hayward. Both men are very popular in Victoria; and were the vote to be one purely confined to a decision of popularity, the contest would be very close. But such will not be the case. The last named candidate will enter the field seriously handicapped by the unpopularity of the government, which is not only weak in the House, but thoroughly discredited throughout the country. On the other hand, Mr. Bodwell is the nominee of the leading citizens of Victoria without regard to federal party sympathies—his initial meetings being attended by leading Liberals and Conservatives. For those reasons we think Mr. Bodwell will prove an easy victor. His entrance into the legislature will be a very important event in the history of British Columbia politics. Mr. Bodwell is a very strong man and will make his influence felt to a very marked degree. It would not be at all surprising to find him Premier inside of six months; and were that to eventuate, many are inclined to think that it would be very much in the interests of the country, as he is a gentleman of very great ability and possessed of sound ideas.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

That Great Britain has no immediate intention of relinquishing her title to Mistress of the Seas is shown by the announcement made by H. O. Arnold-Forster, secretary of the admiralty, in introducing the naval estimates for 1902-3 in the house of commons on Friday. The enormous expenditures of last year are to be outdone by the estimates for the new program. That Great Britain has serious reason for thinking that her position as a great power is menaced by the aspirations of rival nations is shown by the concluding remarks of the secretary. He said that what the admiralty was determined upon was to prepare the fleet for war—a preparation for that day of trial which it was hoped would never come, but against which the admiralty was in duty bound to provide.

Nothing is more astonishing than the resourcefulness displayed by Great Britain in maintaining her supremacy among the nations of the earth, and the equality with which the British taxpayer views the demand for more money to meet the extraordinary expenditures. After expending millions monthly in a three years' contest in South Africa, it would have created no astonishment were the government to have announced that the proposed naval expenditures for this year would be cut down to the lowest possible notch. But there seems to be no limit to Britain's financial vigor, and thus we find her at the close of a contest which would have spelled ruin to almost any other European nation, ready to spend no less than the huge sum of £31,255,000 on her navy during this year.

The secretary of the admiralty in touching upon the details of the proposed expenditures, mentioned that there would be a departure from old lines in the construction of a certain class of vessels. He virtually admitted that the present type of torpedo-boat destroyers had been found almost worthless. Another interesting statement was that to the effect that a squadron of submarine vessels would be added to the navy.

PARTY LINES.

Much is heard nowadays regarding the expediency of dividing on federal party lines in contests affecting the personnel of the provincial legislature. The declaration of the Liberal "convention" at Vancouver in favor of the adoption of party lines makes the question a very live one with the people of British Columbia at this time. We believe we are stating the case accurately when we say that nine-tenths of the electors of the province are in favor of the adoption of such a system. And we think that the arguments which can be presented in support of their position will be found very convincing. In the first place, we have tried non-party government—that is to say, government made up of individuals who have sunk their federal party sympathies in provincial affairs—and we all know that it has proved a monumental failure. There has been no strong public opinion behind our political movements and as a consequence we have been unable to arrange for that stability in our government which is essential if we are to have a guarantee of peace and permanency. Party lines would unquestionably give us that guarantee. We do not argue that the adoption of party lines would immediately give us good government, but we do say it would go a long way towards bringing that about—and for this rea-

son: Once there would be a division on party lines there would be some responsibility felt by the leaders of the two great federal parties for the proper conduct of the provincial government. That is to say, if a Liberal government was to be installed in office at Victoria tomorrow, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues would watch carefully the conduct of that government, lest it might bring the great Liberal party into disrepute, posing as it would as an exponent in provincial affairs of the great principles of Liberalism, and the same thing would apply were it the case with the Conservatives. Perhaps the situation at present is so complicated that the adoption of party lines just at present is out of the question, but the day is not far distant when such action will have to be taken, and we are strongly of the opinion that the adoption of such a system will prove very much in the interest of the country and be largely instrumental in restoring good government.

THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

We are very glad to note that at last the government have acted in accordance with a very sensible suggestion made at the last meeting of the Boards of Trade of Southern British Columbia and established a Bureau of Provincial Information in connection with the Mines Department. The first of the bulletins has already made its appearance. It is a valuable and interesting pamphlet, giving in brief form a general review of mining in British Columbia. It is intended to supply the demand for up-to-date information during the course of preparation of the usual elaborate report of the Department of Mines. The government should make a special endeavor to see that the bulletins get a wide circulation among the proper people. There are thousands all over Canada, the United States and in Europe who are thirsting for just such information as will be contained in the bulletins and how to reach such people ought to be the study of those in charge of the Bureau. The Miner thinks it would be an excellent plan for the government to place an advertisement in the leading mining journals of the world, calling attention to the publication of the pamphlets and stating that they may be had for the asking upon application to the provincial government.

THE LAST STRAW.

The last straw which makes us fall prostrate beneath our load of disgraceful political incidents was added by the scene in the house on Monday when Joe Martin interrupted the progress of the session for hours by nagging for the possession of a particular seat in the chamber. We are told by the dispatches that the crowded galleries shouted "Throw Martin out!" But, unfortunately, that was not done; and this political trickster is apparently still "ruling the roost." To our everlasting shame be it said that we calmly tolerate such an abominable condition of affairs. To see the country brought practically to the verge of ruin, industry paralyzed, capital driven away to more favorable fields and general stagnation engendered—and all because we permit the conduct of our government to be in the hands of a set of men whose incompetency is so apparent as to be notorious all over the world—is enough to drive to distraction anyone who has the true interests of the country at heart.

ARE ENGLISHMEN DETERIORATING?

Under this caption the Toronto Globe in a recent issue takes its contemporary, the Toronto World, to task for making a curious application of the lessons Mr. Kipling's "Islanders" conveys. The poet is quite right, says the World. The people of the United Kingdom have deteriorated during the past century, particularly during the latter part of it. The deterioration it sees is physical deterioration, whereas there is no charge in "The Islanders" that the people have deteriorated physically. The flannelled fools and mud-died oafs are probably as fine specimens of the fleshy Englishman as the country has produced at any time of its history. The deterioration that the author of the poem laments is a deterioration in civic virtues. Having thus put an interpretation of its own on the lines, the reader of the World is next told that this physical deterioration is due to free trade. "The scarcity of nourishing food," says the Globe, "would be more likely to impair the physique of Englishmen than the evils of insanitary factory life. Surely these evils are removable, and we understand, are being gradually removed. Factory life is healthier today than it was 50 years ago, and it never was worse than in the days before free trade. Contemporaneously with the adoption of free trade, legislators began to realize that helpless classes of workpeople could not be left in all cases to the tender mercies of their employers. In the days before free trade, as Mr. Cobden showed, the very class which the high corn duties should

have benefited, if there were any virtues in them so far as the masses were concerned, were living on bread in which chopped straw was an ingredient. A very robust manhood or womanhood could hardly be reared on chopped straw. Good bread made out of No. 1 Manitoba hard, Canadian beef and Australian mutton, which the working classes in England now find on their dinner tables, are more likely to produce a sturdy yeomanry than the kind of fare that they would have to return to if the corn laws were removed. Fresh air is a good thing, but if it merely creates an appetite, for which there is no appropriate provision, it may not lead to the most robust health after all. Factory life may be inimical to physique, but we are not certain that it is necessarily so. Mr. Lecky, in his 'Eighteenth Century,' tells us that in the first three-quarters of the period of which he writes the position of agricultural laborers was extremely good. The price of wheat was then low and steady, and white wheat bread, which formerly only the middle and upper classes could afford to eat, had become the universal food of the people. In the period succeeding that, when wheat attained extravagant prices, the condition of the laborers became deplorable, arriving eventually at the chopped straw, of which Mr. Cobden speaks, and it was only in the last 40 years of the nineteenth century that their condition reverted to the comforts they had known in earlier times. In fact, the chapter on the social condition of Englishmen in the eighteenth century to be found in the seventh volume of Mr. Lecky's history would be illuminating reading for the writer of the article to which we are referring."

THE KASLO CONVENTION.

The meetin' of the Associated Boards of Southern British Columbia at Kaslo ought to result in considerable benefit to this section of the province. The questions to be dealt with are most important ones; and it is a reasonable assumption that the conclusions reached by the convention will have great weight with those in a position to provide a remedy for the various grievances complained of. The personnel of the delegations to the convention is representative of the large interests of this section; and we are quite certain that the deliberations of so important a body of business men will be characterized by an earnest desire to advance the true interests of the country. The Rosland delegates go pledged to endeavor to arrange that the next annual session of the Associated Boards may be held in Rosland. We think they will have little difficulty in accomplishing their purpose in this regard, as Rosland is certainly the most central point for a meeting of this sort, and in other respects has claims for a preference which cannot fairly be overlooked. One of the items on the program of discussion refers to the necessity of the federal government immediately filling the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. If the dispatches are to be believed the department of justice is impressed with the necessity of quick action in this regard and we have no doubt that within a few days the appointment will be made.

By far the most important question, however, which the convention will deal with is that affecting the tax on the output of the mines. To all fair-minded men it must be apparent that the tax in question works a great hardship to the country. The tax is imposed on the value of all ore mined in the province, after deducting therefrom the cost of freight and treatment. On the face of it this might appear an equitable arrangement, but a little thought will show that it works out very unjustly, discriminating as it does against companies mining low grade ores. It is undoubtedly true that this tax is looked upon as an unnecessary burden on the industry and has resulted injuriously to the country, the investing public being unwilling to put money into properties in a field where such an inequitable system is in existence.

The small service and its shortcomings will also receive attention at the hands of Associated Boards; and it is to be hoped that they will be able to accomplish something in the way of much-needed reform. The suggestion, that a resident assistant post-office inspector should be appointed seems a good one.

MARRIED IN SPOKANE.

Two popular young people were united for life in Spokane last evening. The participants in the happy event were Miss Lottie Robinson and Angus M. Macleod. The groom is manager of the freight department of the Rosland Warehouse & Transfer, company, and is well known and well liked among the business men of the city, while the bride is equally popular among a large circle of friends. The ceremony was celebrated by Rev. G. William Gibson at his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Macleod propose remaining in Spokane for several days before returning to the Golden City, where Mr. Macleod has prepared a home for his bride.

MINING IN THE PROVINCE

IN THE SLOCAN.

The creditors of the Chapleau company have succeeded in securing an assignment of the government grant to the wagon road of \$8000 and R. F. Green, M. L. A., is arranging the matter with the department at Victoria. There is still nearly \$3000 of indebtedness in connection with the wagon road, apart from the liabilities of the mine. The creditors are informed the amalgamation of the Hilo and Chapleau had been successfully concluded, so that all the indebtedness will soon be cleared up. A largely signed petition is being sent in to the provincial government, praying for the extension of the Chapleau wagon road for another three miles up the first north fork of Lemoyne creek. It would serve a host of properties capable of shipping ore.

The promoters of the Republic company, owning property on the main mountain, write that the condition of the concern is very sound. Instructions have been given by the president to R. C. Campbell-Johnston to let the contract for building the wagon road to the Republic group as soon as possible. Operations will be commenced just as soon as their engineer advises.

The last of the Payne concentrator went up to the new structure this week. The only ore shipped from Sandon this week was 20 tons from the Ivanhoe.

The Last Chance people find their paystreak improving in the lead tapped by the long tunnel.

Some of the Ivanhoe force were laid off on Wednesday, and the entire crew are now working in No. 8 tunnel, where two upraises are being driven and a good lot of stopping is being done.

The ore body continues good in the Silverton, although the company are doing but development work.

Mr. Gintzberger says the Monitor mine never looked better than at present. They are now upraising from 4 to 3 tunnel, 117 feet. They are up about 75 feet in a solid body of good ore all the distance, giving them a large body in sight. The mine has not shipped for some time, but is now shipping steadily to the Trail smelter.

It now appears a certainty that the Urban, (late Donnelly group), is sure to become a mine. In the tunnel of 100 feet in length, 40 feet vertical depth this week, the mine encountered a pay streak of several inches of good steel and cube galena, first-class shipping ore. In prospecting work in any section of the vein they encounter very strong stringers of good ore, showing the presence of a large body close by. As the ore can be located on the tunnel on top to the cars, avoiding hauling and all packing expenses, it will not require a high grade ore to make a profitable mine, though this promises to be as good grade as the average of the camp.

The Sunset mine distributed dividend No. 2 in the amount of \$8000 on the 15th inst., making the total dividends to date \$30,000. This property is located at the head of Jackson Basin, and two miles from Cody. It is not an incorporated company, but is operated by its owners, G. W. Hughes, of Lamo, John Daly, of Kaslo, P. J. Finucane, of Greenwood, and Mr. Cockshead, of Brandon, Man. The mine is under the management of G. W. Hughes who owns a half interest in the property.—Sandon Mining Review.

THE LARDEAU.

The Nettie L. mine force is now something over twenty. Foreman Crilly says they have commenced drifting from the upraise and are enclosing some fine ore. They are pushing development work, and only taking out about two tons of ore a day, scarcely enough to keep the road from here to the mine broken.

D. Alex. Conolly of San Francisco, representing the Vulcan Smelter, and the Redding company, are in Peggysan on Friday last. He is here, at the instance of his company, for the purpose of "blowing in" the furnace now nearing completion. Owing to navigation having been closed for a couple of accessories have been delayed, but these are now arriving, and with the purchase of a small lot of ore as a starter, operations will be begun shortly.

Mr. Conolly has every faith in the possibilities of the first smelter of this Lardeau can join heartily with him in wishing it a success.—Lardeau Eagle.

EAST KOOTENAY.

It is reported that a number of prominent men are taking active steps towards the installing of a smelter in the vicinity of Elk.

A shoot of good ore four feet in width has been uncovered in the Eitel mine, and the prospects are very bright for the mine to become a shipper this year. Operations at the St. Eugene are progressing favorably. Within the last few weeks the force has been increased and the indications are that within the next month the force will be again added to. The price of lead is steadily rising and as soon as it reaches the \$13 mark the mine will be opened up in full force. At the present time the mill could not be run for the want of water, but as soon as the opening of spring increases the supply in all probability the mine will be opened up and a larger force than ever before put to work. Thus the prospects for a good summer in the Moyie are very bright.

The new mining company who are now engaged in exploiting the deep diggings on Wild Horse creek, are now washing the gravel as it comes from the tunnel, which is now in over 80 feet. The gravel prospects well in gold. In panning coarse gravel several pieces from one to two dollars have been found. The blue gravel through which the tunnel is being run contains good day and indications are that as soon as the bedrock in the old channel is reached large quantities of the yellow metal will be found. During the past year the ground just below the workings of the new company, has been

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MINING IN THE PROVINCE

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The Sunset mine is very strong. The amount of \$8000, on the 15th inst., making the total dividends to date \$30,000. This property is located at the head of Jackson Basin, and two miles from Cody. It is not an incorporated company, but is operated by its owners, G. W. Hughes, of Alamo, John Daly, of Kaslo, F. J. Fitzgibbon, of Greenwood, and C. Cookshuff, of Brandon, Man.

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THE LARDEAU.

Operations at the St. Eugene are progressing favorably. Within the last few weeks the force has been increased and the indications are that within the next month the force will be again added to. The price of lead is steadily rising and as soon as it reaches the 2 1/2 mark the mine will be opened up in full force.

EAST KOOTENAY.

It is reported that a number of prominent men are taking active steps towards the instituting of a smelter in the vicinity of Elk.

A shoot of good ore four feet in width has been uncovered in the Estella mine, and the prospects are very bright for the mine to become a shipper this year.

Operations at the St. Eugene are progressing favorably. Within the last few weeks the force has been increased and the indications are that within the next month the force will be again added to.

The new placer mining company who are now engaged in exploiting the deep diggings on Wild Horse creek, are now washing the gravel as it comes from the tunnel, which is now in over 80 feet. The gravel prospects well in gold. In panning coarse gold has been taken from the pan, and several pieces from one to two dollars have been found.

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worked successfully. The gold taken out was coarse, and nuggets of eight and ten dollars were common. There still remains a vast quantity of gravel unwashed, which will take years of hard work to exhaust.—Fort Steele Prospector.

GOAT RIVER.

Mark H. Gilliam came in yesterday from the Bayonne mine, situated up Summit creek which flows into the Kootenay river near the boundary. Early in December he took five men to the mine, and they have been working steadily every since. Cabins have been built and a tunnel started, on which good progress has been made. This mine, which is a free milling proposition with a very large vein, is unobtainable to Spokane people who intend to test the property thoroughly as soon as they can.

AINSWORTH.

The Highland Mining company, in the Ainsworth camp, intends to put on a force of 50 men about March 1st to drive a long tunnel. The tug Halys, Captain West commanding, has been engaged and has commenced the task of taking the timber from different points on the lake to One Mile point for the purpose of timbering the working. As soon as this is done the men will be put to work.

NELSON.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that there was a strong probability that the Athabasca company would be reorganized soon, and registered as a Canadian company with head office in Toronto. The likelihood is that the Athabasca company will also join in the scheme for amalgamation. These two properties are so situated that they can be worked better in conjunction than separately. On both properties considerable work has been done, there is a good supply of water and an excellent ten-stamp mill. Under the new conditions, if these negotiations are carried through, the result should be the operation of a profitable mine of considerable magnitude at an early date.—Nelson Miner.

THE BOUNDARY MINES.

The ore shipments for the past week and for the year to date were as follows:

Table with columns: Mine Name, Past Week, Year. Includes Granby Mines, Snowshoe, Mother Lode, Winnipeg, Golden Crown, No. 7 Mine, and Totals.

This week the Granby mines have been shipping about 900 tons daily. Shipments of ore to the Greenwood smelter are again being made from the Snowshoe.

In the course of two or three weeks the new timber shaft of the Old Ironsides will be ready for use. It will be used solely for lowering timber from the Victoria and Old Ironsides mines.

Some of the finest surface ore yet found on the Knob Hill was recently encountered where the raise from the tunnel level to the glory hole drift is being continued to the surface.

One of the best parts of the Winnipeg workings is what is known as the railway ledge, close to the Golden Crown line, where considerable work has been taken out, and a shaft sunk and some crosscutting and drifting done.

Lately the ore has been running better than ever, greatly encouraging the management. At present drifting is being done on the 100 foot level from the main shaft for the purpose of crosscutting this railway ledge and thus proving its continuity.

This week a representative of the Pioneer visited the Golden Crown mine in Wellington camp and was taken down into the property by Manager Duncanson, who has charge of the active development being carried on there. Some time ago Mr. Duncanson discovered a body of ore on the 100 foot level while work was being carried on in the other levels, and this week he set a force of men to work on the new discovery, which is in the face of the east drift. The results thus far have apparently been most encouraging, as some of the best ore yet taken out of the mine is being encountered. As soon as possible a car of this ore will be shipped for test purposes, the development meanwhile being continued.—Phoenix Pioneer.

Owing to insufficient snow, the intention to haul ore from the several mining properties in the vicinity of Carmi & Beaverdam, on the west fork of Kettle river, has been abandoned after unsuccessful attempts. The owners of the Rambler, Butcher Boy, Bounty, and other claims are much disappointed as owing to the wagon road not having been completed last year, they now have no prospect of getting ore out before next winter. There are one thousand sacks of high grade ore, valued at about \$4000, on the Rambler. The owners intended using the proceeds of this ore for further development, but now they are discouraged owing to this absence of transportation facilities, that they are unwilling to spend more money until a wagon road is completed. Other owners are similarly disinclined to proceed with further development.

Three cars of quartz ore from the No. 7 mine have arrived at the Granby smelter for use in connection with converting matte to blister copper.

A banner shipment of 46 carloads of ore from the Granby mines at Phoenix was received at the Granby smelter Thursday. Ore reserves are being accumulated in view of the starting up of two additional furnaces within the next fortnight.

Beginning this week the Granby mines in Phoenix camp will begin sending out ore at the rate of 100 tons per day, seven days in the week, and the C. P. R. officials have received directions to be prepared to handle this increased tonnage.

The two Boundary smelters treated 8057 tons of ore last week as follows: Granby smelter, 5078 tons; Greenwood smelter, 2979 tons; making a total for 1902 of 50,401 tons.

The following are the Boundary shipments for the past week and year to date:

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes Granby Mines, Mother Lode, Winnipeg, Golden Crown, Snowshoe, No. 7 Mine, and Totals.

The third furnace of the Granby smelter was blown in Monday morning. This will increase the capacity of the plant to 1,125 tons per day, and when the fourth furnace is blown in, which will be as soon as the new pumps are installed in about two weeks, the capacity will be 1,500 tons per day. The converters of the smelter are now turning out 1,000 tons of blister copper per month besides the silver and gold values.

COMPANY AND UNION

THE CENTRE STAR APPLICATION BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTIN.

ORDER MADE IN REGARD TO THE PRODUCTION OF UNION DOCUMENTS.

Another chapter in the progress of the action of the Centre Star Mining company vs. the Roseland Miners' Union et al was gone into at the court house yesterday before Mr. Justice Martin, when most of the afternoon session of the supreme court was devoted to the hearing of an application for certain points by the plaintiff company. A. S. Galt appeared for the application, S. C. Taylor, K. C., contra.

Mr. Galt's application contained five clauses as follows: 1. That the defendant Roseland Miners' Union file further and better affidavits as to documents. 2. That the defendant Western Federation of Miners file further and better affidavits as to documents. 3. That the defendant Blacksmiths' & Helpers' Union file similar affidavits. 4. That the defendant James Wilks be ordered to attend for examination under oath for discovery.

That the Roseland Miners' Union produce for inspection its minute book and other documents mentioned in the affidavit made by F. E. Woodside in its behalf.

The first clause was decided in favor of the plaintiffs and the Miners' Union will therefore be required to file the further affidavits as asked for. The second and third clauses of the application were refused, inasmuch as it appears that there are no officers in either of the organizations specified who are competent to make affidavits as to documents. The fourth clause was granted.

From the lengthy argument and the number of cases cited by counsel it was evident that clause five was the most important in the entire motion. Mr. Taylor argued that the material now in evidence is sufficient to show that the Roseland Miners' Union was neither a corporation, company, partnership nor individual, and that it was, therefore, incapable of being sued and equally incapable of making discovery.

In reply to this Mr. Galt argued that if the defendants had intended to rely upon the above contention they ought to have moved to have their names struck out of the proceedings before entering an appearance to the action, as was done in the Taff Vale case. Instead of doing this the defendants entered an appearance and thereby admitted that they were a party capable of being sued. Second, that documents were in evidence bearing the corporate seal of the defendant union as a corporate body, and it must be assumed as against the Miners' Union that the seal was properly affixed. Finally, Mr. Galt argued that the Miners' Union by pleading they were not a corporation, company, etc., have placed this question at issue in the action, and the plaintiffs were entitled to discovery in order to have said issue decided in their favor.

The court having expressed the opinion that the production must be ordered under the circumstances, Mr. Taylor explained that the minute book under discussion contained many entries not relevant to the issue at all, and asked leave to put in copies of all entries relevant to the matter in question, the same to be verified by his own affidavit. This suggestion was accepted by Mr. Galt as sufficient compliance with the plaintiff's rights, but he stipulated that in the event of dispute relative to any omitted portions the whole minute book should be submitted to the learned judge, who would decide whether or not any omitted portions were relative to the questions at issue herein. No objection was made by Mr. Taylor to producing all the documents which the plaintiffs desired to see.

His Lordship awarded the costs of the motion to the plaintiffs in any event of the cause.

CELESTIALS TO MOVE.—The city council will shortly take up the matter of moving the Chinese laundry from the third ward to some locality where they will be less in evidence and where the waste from the wash houses will be carried away without creating a nuisance. The board of works has had the matter in hand since last fall, and the final move will be taken in the next few weeks.

Horace J. Pratt left yesterday morning for Montreal, where he will make his home in future.

WORK IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS

The Roseland High School is a comparatively new institution in the Golden City, and since the new term started on January 1 last the ground covered by the course has been enlarged in no slight measure. Under existing conditions pupils passing through the high school course are afforded an opportunity of increasing their store of learning to an extent that is not understood by the general public, which includes the parents of many children eligible for entrance. With a view to disseminating information on this point the Miner is enabled to present to its readers, through the courtesy of Principal H. A. McTaggart of the Roseland High School, the following interesting resume of the course pursued:

The course of study prescribed for high schools in British Columbia is divided into four parts—the work of the Junior, Intermediate, Senior and Senior Academic grades. The subjects in the course for each grade are grouped as follows: A, English; B, History and Geography; C, Mathematics; D, Science; E, Classics; F, Drawing. A embraces Reading and Orthography, Writing and Spelling, English Grammar, Composition and English Literature. B includes British and Canadian History and Mathematical, Physical, Political and Commercial Geography. C comprises Arithmetic, Pure and Commercial Elementary Algebra, Plane Geometry and Bookkeeping. D embraces Physiology, Physical Science and Chemistry; E Latin and Greek or French or German.

After passing the examination set by the Education Department for entrance to the High School, the student begins the work of the Junior Grade course. With his knowledge of the subjects taken up in the public schools as a basis, he pursues his studies in these several branches in which more advanced texts are placed in his hands. He is also introduced to an elementary course in Physics and Chemistry, and to the study of Physiology. At this stage he begins the study of a language entirely new to him, and before completing the work of this grade has made the acquaintance of Themistocles or Aristides through the medium of Nepos, and followed a military campaign with Caesar. In Mathematics he takes his first glimpse into Euclid's Elements, and inspired by the courage and success of his predecessors, bravely essays to cross the Pons Asinorum, and, having safely passed it, follows up this excellent training in connected reasoning. A course in Bookkeeping is also provided to extend his knowledge of commercial life. Special attention is given to the English branches, without doubt the most important of the whole course. The student begins a more critical study of longer selections from our literature and is carefully trained in oral and written compositions. With careful application to his studies the work of this grade may be accomplished by a pupil of average ability in two years. It is expected that the work of the other grades will occupy one year each.

In the Intermediate Grade Botany is added to the science group, an additional language to the Classics and a primer course in Roman History, while in English the Literary selections are more difficult and the study of Composition is supplemented by instruction in rhetoric.

The Senior Grade course in English includes, with the preceding, a more critical study of composition and rhetoric as illustrated by selections from standard authors, a careful analysis of longer selections in both prose and poetry from representative writers and some knowledge of the history of our literature. In Geography special work is required in the Physical branch of the subject, while Green's "England" and Bourinot's "How Canada is Governed" are prescribed in History. Trigonometry appears in the Mathematics for this grade, while in Geometry the pupil is expected to master six books. His Scientific knowledge is still further increased by a special course in Chemistry, and in Classics he begins the study of the Latin poets Virgil and Horace, making a corresponding advance in the other classical subjects.

The Senior Academic course includes the work of the Senior Grade, and in addition a more extended course in English and Classics. In English Literature among other selections for study are Scott's Ivanhoe, Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies, Milton's Lycidas, Gray's The Progress of Poesy, Keat's Eve of St. Agnes, etc., while a good knowledge of the history of the subject is required. In the Classics passages from additional authors are presented to the student to study. This course fittingly concludes a most excellent High School training, one which no boy or girl should fail to take advantage of if within the range of possibility.

A new course in Drawing is being prepared by the Education Department and is being gradually introduced. In addition to the usual High School examinations the Department holds annual examinations for those wishing to qualify as teachers. The designation and validity of Teachers' Certificates are as follows:

(a) Third class certificate valid for three years; but no person shall be allowed to renew a third class certificate; (b) second class certificate valid for life; Academic certificate valid for life. All applicants for second class, first class and Academic certificates must be graduates of the Provincial Normal School in Vancouver. The subjects of examination for a third class certificate are the same as those for the junior grade course of high schools, with the exception that Latin is optional; for a second class certificate the subjects are the same as

those for the Intermediate Grade Course; for a first class certificate the subjects are the same as those for the Senior Grade course, and for an Academic certificate the subjects are the same as those for the Senior Academic course of High Schools. The subject of Drawing will not be demanded in July, 1902, either for High School or Teachers' certificates.

When a student completes, satisfactorily, the work of one grade in the High School a certificate of standing is presented to him by the Education Department. The Intermediate Grade course is considered equivalent to Matriculation in Arts; the Senior Grade course to first year and the Senior Academic to Intermediate in Arts. After leaving the High School the student may proceed to college, or if this is denied him, he has advanced far enough to enter intelligently upon any sphere of commercial life, or to take up the study of law, or if he or she chooses to join the ranks of the teachers there is plenty of room at the front—in short the student should now be ready to begin in earnest a good life's work.

In a country like ours there are many obstacles to an efficient system of education, and great credit is due those teachers who, by perseverance and tireless energy, continue to do good work in the face of many difficulties and with little encouragement. A High School requires a better equipment in proportion to the number of pupils attending than a Public School and thus necessitates a greater proportionate expenditure. It needs a laboratory with chemical and physical apparatus, a small reference library, maps for use in the study of ancient history and the classics, and other accessories which go to make up an efficient High School. In a new country, however, this expense can be borne only by the larger cities, but it is to be hoped that this drawback will soon be removed.

In these days, when such rapid strides are being made in the art of education, when the brightest minds are engaged in the preparation of textbooks founded on sound pedagogical principles, it must be a matter of pride to the people of British Columbia to know that our western province is by no means behind in this respect. The text books in use here are the best obtainable, and the energy of the Education Department as well as the zeal of the teachers of this province in the cause of the trust and best education is worthy the highest commendation.

TILLMAN SAT UPON PRESIDENT WITHDRAWS INVITATION TO DINE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following is the letter from the White House, withdrawing Mr. Tillman's invitation to dine there tonight.

"WHITE HOUSE, Feb. 24.—The president regrets that he is compelled to withdraw the invitation to you to dine tonight at the White House. Very truly yours, Geo. B. Cortelyou, Sec'y to the President."

Commenting upon the letter Mr. Tillman says: "The president, of course, has the right to invite any one he chooses to dine with him, officially or otherwise, and also has the right to withdraw such invitation. As I am not conscious of having done anything personal or official which gives the president the right to insult me, I am surprised at his action. The invitation to the dinner came to me unsought and unexpectedly, and so far as the withdrawal is concerned it is a matter of absolute indifference to me. It is the motive behind it, which seeks to put me in the condition of unworthiness to meet the president and his guests before final action by the senate. Prince Henry, the president's guest, comes from a country where custom makes it obligatory upon any man who regards himself a gentleman to promptly resent a breach of the rules and the privileges of the senate. The senate was not sitting as a court, but as a legislative assembly. It has the right to expel me if it sees fit, and I am ready to abide its judgment and action. It has the right to arrest me and hold me in custody, until it makes disposition of my case, but it has not the right to gag me, and the president has no right to judge me guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman unless he believes all his antecedents, which lead one to believe that he would have done just as I did under the circumstances. As to which one of us is the gentleman in this matter, in view of the unsought invitation to dine at the White House and its indecent withdrawal, I am willing to abide by the judgment of all brave and self-respecting men."

BONANZA ORE VALUES.—The management of the Roseland Bonanza mine was advised by wire last night from the Granby smelter at Grand Forks of the returns from the ore shipped there during the last week or two. The net amount was 54,000 pounds, and the smelter settlement will net the mining company \$14 per ton in gold and \$8.75 in silver. This will leave a neat profit per ton to be applied to the development of the mine.

A QUESTION OF RATES

Nelson at Present Favored in Traffic from Spokane.

The Matter Taken Up by the Local Board of Trade.

At a special meeting of the Roseland Board of Trade last night the principal matter under discussion was the question of rates over the Spokane Falls & Northern road into Roseland and Nelson. James Hunter appeared on behalf of himself and other merchants importing goods from Spokane to urge upon the board the desirability of placing such representations before the Spokane Falls & Northern people as would bring about an amendment to the tariff whereby Roseland merchants would have the same rates as are now granted to Nelson importers.

Mr. Hunter produced in support of his statement a tariff sheet of the road. This gave the rates on all classes of goods, the first three being as follows:

Table with columns: Classification, Rate to Nelson, Rate to Roseland. Includes Class No. 1, 2, 3.

On being asked as to how long the tariff had been in existence Mr. Hunter replied that so far as he was aware it had ruled since the road was constructed, but that merchants had not been aware of the difference in rates until the new sheet was issued giving the rates to all Kootenay points. He was of opinion that the railroad company would make the desired concessions if properly approached and thought the reason this had not been done long ago was that the company had never been asked to do so. He believed, also, that the commission dealers in Spokane and the Chamber of Commerce at that point would assist the local board in any advances that were made to the railroad company.

By resolution a committee comprising James Hunter, C. O. Lalonde and H. W. C. Jackson was appointed to draft a resolution in the premises and to communicate with the commission men and the Chamber of Commerce at Spokane.

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MRS. MARTIN'S SECOND ATTEMPT TO END HER LIFE SUCCESSFUL.

THE DECASED LADY THE VIC-TIM OF AN ATTACK OF MELANCHOLIA.

Mrs. Mary Jane Martin committed suicide in Roseland yesterday morning by taking carbolic acid. She had been in bad health for a considerable period, resulting in melancholia.

The deceased resided in a comfortable home on Fifth avenue, near the corner of Washington street. She had lived in Roseland for some years, and was regarded with esteem by a wide circle of friends. Deceased was 67 years of age and had been a widow for 15 years, losing her husband in a mine accident at Ishpeming, Mich. A son, who has been employed in the Roseland mines, lived with his mother, and when Mr. Martin came down town yesterday morning deceased appeared to be in her usual condition of mind. At 10 o'clock Mrs. Martin came down town herself, returning home about 11 o'clock. Half an hour later she was found dead on her bed by Mrs. Gellen, a neighbor. In her hand was a small switch and on a table in an adjoining room was a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid with a wine glass standing beside it. The room reeked with the odor of the powerful poison.

The police headquarters were communicated with and Sergeant Bradshaw was detailed on the case. He visited the house in company with Dr. Rothwell, coroner, and investigated the case, which was so devoid of complicating features as to satisfy Dr. Rothwell that an inquest was quite unnecessary.

On Sunday the deceased woman told Mrs. Bryden, an acquaintance, that she proposed to commit suicide. In May last she did take a large dose of carbolic acid, but was resuscitated with considerable effort by physicians Kenning and Coulthard. On this occasion the poisonous draught was purchased at Morrow's drug store for the ostensible purpose of destroying vermin. In making the sale the clerk in regulations of the Pharmacy Act as to disposing of poisons.

FOR "FATHER PAT"—The Miner received last night a communication signed "W. D.", St. Catharines, Ont., enclosing a subscription for the "Father Pat" Memorial fund, with the remark: "I send this in the name of my deceased husband, who during his brief visit to Roseland in 1897, knew and loved Father Pat."

THEY CAME TO BLOWS

The South Carolina Senators Fought in the Chamber.

Tillman Offered Reflections Which McLaurin Resented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was signalized in the U. S. senate by a fist fight. The day was set apart by the nation to afford the American people opportunity to pay fitting tribute to the memory of the first president, and was today the occasion of one of the most sensational scenes ever enacted in the senate chambers. The two senators from South Carolina were the active participants in the affray.

Mr. Tillman in the course of a speech upon the Philippine tariff bill made serious reflections upon the honor of his colleague, Mr. McLaurin. In brief he charged that his vote in support of the ratification of the treaty of Paris had been cast through the exercise of improper influences.

His statement was developed in a colloquy between him and Mr. Spooner (Wisconsin). Mr. Tillman at first declined to mention names, but when the Wisconsin senator reminded him that "he owed it to himself, to the senate and to the country to name the man," Mr. Tillman indicated that he referred to his colleague from South Carolina. Little imagining that his words were likely to be prophetic, Mr. Spooner remarked sententiously: "I will leave the senator to figure that out with his colleague."

Mr. McLaurin was not in the chamber at the time, but was engaged in committee work. He was sent for and appeared as Mr. Tillman continued his speech.

Pale as ashes, Mr. McLaurin rose to address the senate, speaking to a question of personal privilege. He reviewed Mr. Tillman's charges briefly, and then denounced the statement made by his colleague as a "wilful, malicious and deliberate lie."

"Scarcely had the portentous words fallen from his lips when Mr. Tillman, sitting a few seats from him, with Mr. Teller, of Colorado, between them, sprang at him. Mr. McLaurin, who had half turned toward Mr. Tillman, met him half way and in an instant the two senators, having swept Mr. Teller aside, were engaged in a rough and tumble fight. Mr. McLaurin received a heavy blow on the forehead, while Mr. Tillman got a bad punch on the nose, which brought blood.

Assistant Sergeant at Arms Leighton sprang over desks to reach and separate the combatants, and himself received several blows. He got between them finally and by main strength wrenched them apart. Senators Warren (Wyoming) and Scott (W. Va.), two of the most powerful men in the senate, leaped to his assistance and pinioned the arms of the belligerent senators and forced them into their seats. Intense excitement prevailed in the senate and galleries, which were thronged with people who had been attracted by the spirited debate.

Everybody was on his feet. Not a word, however, was spoken. Finally order was restored partially, and in the midst of intense excitement the senate went into secret legislative session. For two hours the senators discussed the event behind closed doors. When the doors were opened it was made known that both of the South Carolina senators by unanimous vote had been declared to be in contempt of the senate. They were permitted by a vote of the senate to make apologies to the senate.

The statements were listened to by both the senators and the people in the galleries with breathless interest. Senator Tillman left the capitol when adjournment was taken for recess and did not return for the night session. Senator McLaurin was in the chamber about 8 o'clock, but left early. Neither senator when seen at his home would make a statement.

LIGHT DOCKET

His Honor Judge Forin held county court chambers at the court house yesterday. Only one matter was brought up, this being an application by J. L. Abbott, for the plaintiffs, to secure an emergency process in the county court case of Agnew & Co., vs. Wark. The order was granted.

CONDUCTORS CHANGE

Conductor A. D. Mars, of the Spokane Falls & Northern road, has returned to the main line to relieve Conductor Dodds. Frank Ellison, of the freight department, will take the Northport-Rossland run pending the return to duty of Conductor James Doyle, now on leave in California.

Richard Plewman, managing director of the Winnipeg mine, has returned from a visit to the property. He expresses himself as well satisfied with the outlook for the mine. The shipments from the Winnipeg for January were only 110 tons, while the output for February already exceeds 200 tons, showing consistent and substantial increase in production.

IMPROVING THE ROAD

MANY MEN PUT TO WORK ON THE NELSON AND ROBSON SECTION.

THE NEW BRIDGE AND OTHER BETTERMENTS NOW IN HAND.

The Canadian Pacific has started work in earnest on the spring improvements to the section of the road between Robson and Nelson. The early commencement of operations on this section is due to the desirability of having the road in first-class condition in anticipation of the operation of a through passenger service between Nelson and Midway.

At the present time ten extra gangs are at work and the men engaged aggregate 150, which is to be increased from time to time as stronger forces can be worked to advantage. The company has an appropriation of a quarter of a million to expend in improving the 28 mile section in question, and when the work contemplated under the appropriation is finished the road will be as good as any other section of similar length in the division. A large slice of the appropriation will go toward constructing the Kootenay Crossing steel bridge, to replace the present wooden structure, which is deemed to have outlived its usefulness. The filling for the new bridge is already almost completed and the advanced sections are to be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. An appropriation has also been made of \$16,000 to improve the bridge at Slocan Crossing, near the famous fishing grounds. The balance of the available funds will be devoted to altering the curvatures and gradients at various points.

Two steam shovels are to be brought into the Kootenay-Boundary division and one of these will be worked on the Rossland branch. It is proposed to improve existing conditions at Boomer's Bluff, where the annual spring thaws usually bring down slides that interrupt traffic and otherwise cause trouble. A slide is to be cut off the face of the bluff, and incidentally the grade at that point will be somewhat lowered. Otherwise no important work is contemplated on the Rossland branch at the present time.

HINTS FOR GIRLS

HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH AND GOOD COLOR.

Pale, Sallow, or Anaemic Girls Restored to the Bright Freshness of Youth by Natural Means—Good Health Within the Reach of All.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Miss Maggie Brownlee, of Orangeville, is a young lady well known to the residents of the town and greatly esteemed by all her acquaintances. Like thousands of other young girls throughout Canada, Miss Brownlee fell a victim to anemia or watery blood, and for a time, as she says herself, feared she would never again enjoy robust health. Experiences like Miss Brownlee's cannot fail to be of benefit to other pale and anaemic girls, and for this reason she kindly consented to give a statement to the Sun for publication. "My illness," said Miss Brownlee, "came on very gradually, and at first it merely seemed as though it was a feeling of depression and tiredness. I kept getting worse, however, and finally had to give up a good position. I was at times troubled with a throbbing, racking headache; my appetite gave out; the least exertion tired me, and my heart would beat painfully. My limbs seemed to feel like weights, and at other times there was a sinking sensation which I can scarcely describe. I was treated by a good doctor and took a number of remedies, but without any improvement in my condition, and I began to fear that I was doomed to be an invalid. One day a friend who called to see me spoke very highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and what she said interested my mother so that she bought a few boxes. I began taking them, and in the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that they were helping me. I continued taking the pills for a couple of months or more, and I felt as well and strong as ever I had been. It is about a year since I gave up taking the pills, and I have not since felt the need of any medicine. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a grand medicine, and should be taken by all pale and feeble girls."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood with every dose taken, thus restoring the bloom of health and the brightness and freshness of youth to the pale and sallow cheeks. Through their action on the blood they cure such diseases as anaemia, nervousness, headache, rheumatism, dyspepsia, St. Vitus' dance, heart troubles, diseases of the kidneys, etc. These pills also cure the ailments that make the lives of so many women a constant misery. Which bears the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Can be procured from druggists, or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Make a note of it when you are leaving home to buy "The D. & J.'s Mental Plaster." It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of backache, headache, stitches. Avoid everything said to be just as good. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

ASKED TO WALK OUT

SHADY CHARACTERS WHOSE PRESENCE WAS NOT MUCH WANTED.

SOME OFFENDERS WHO HAD TO APPEAR BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

A few crooks came into the city for the Carnival. Chief of Police Ingram recognized the faces of men who are under police surveillance in Northport, Spokane and Boundary points, and had the men shadowed during the day. Two of the outfit were deemed dangerous, and received notices to leave town instantly, with the alternative of a prosecution for vagrancy. The crooks chose freedom, and walked out.

Yesterday morning Sergeant Bradshaw was summoned to Washington street north by a report that a woman was being beaten. On arriving at the scene of the trouble he found John Johnson, a Finn, full of rum and executing a war dance on the street. Johnson was promptly arrested and taken to the cells, where he was afforded an opportunity to cool his heels. At yesterday's session of the police court Tom Kennedy, charged with robbing a sample room at the Allan House, was arraigned. He was remanded to Wednesday next, when the evidence in the case will probably be submitted.

Three more gamblers contributed to the civic treasury yesterday. The men were Mark Peakey, James Ryan and John Hayden. Their assessment was \$50 each, the same amount as has been levied on other knights of the nimble pasteborders. The fines from this source will make a handsome addition to the city's cash balance for February.

William Preston, drunk and disorderly, was allowed to depart on suspended sentence.

THE CLOSING EVENT

PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZES TO THE WINNERS AT THE CARNIVAL.

CELEBRATION VOTED A SUCCESS AS COMPARED WITH PREDECESSORS.

Rossland's fifth annual Winter Carnival was brought to a conclusion at the skating rink on Saturday night, when His Worship Mayor Clute presented the prizes given by the Carnival committee to the fortunate competitors in the sports. After the final in the senior hockey series a table was placed on the rink in the face of up-dress. He conveyed the thanks of the committee and of the corporation to the citizens and visitors who had assisted by their services and attendance at the various attractions comprising the celebration in making the two-days entertainment successful. A genuine effort had been made to afford the best winter conditions, and he believed all would corroborate his statement when he expressed the opinion that the Carnival now concluding had been as successful as any in the history of the Golden City. (Loud applause.)

His Worship then proceeded to distribute the prizes and trophies to the successful contestants, addressing to each recipient a few words of congratulation. The champions were loudly applauded, and similar honors in greater or less measure were extended to other prize winners. The presentation of the Rossland Cup to the representative of the Nelson hockey team was the signal of an ovation from the partisans of the Green and White, while Rossland friends extended the guard of success to the representative of the Junior Rossland hockey club who received the Thompson Cup. Friends of the individual prize winners saw that their successes were properly celebrated with applause.

While the proceedings at the skating rink closed the program proper, the Carnival was continued down town for several hours. Police regulations were relaxed in favor of those who celebrated the day's proceedings, and there was no lack of enthusiasm. Summing up the outcome of the Carnival it may be stated that the celebration was decidedly successful as compared with the picture painted by the pessimistically inclined among citizens. The affair as a whole probably compares on an equality with preceding demonstrations.

It will be agreed that much of the credit for the success attending the Carnival is due to H. W. C. Jackson, secretary of the general committee, who has worked untiringly and intelligently for the past month in connection with the celebration. Mr. Jackson's pecuniary interest is trifling as compared with the time and energy he has devoted to the event, and the committee may consider itself fortunate in having at its disposal a gentleman who could originate and execute with the ability displayed by its secretary. Various members of the general committee have also worked well in connection with the demonstration, and their services will be thoroughly appreciated by citizens generally.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. A. S. Goodere entertained a number of lady friends at afternoon whist. The prize was captured by Mrs. Dr. Milloy after a pleasant series of games.

Mrs. J. B. Johnson will entertain lady friends this afternoon between 3 and 4:30 o'clock at Whist.

Mrs. A. E. W. Hodges, of Grand Forks, is the guest of Mrs. Laird, Earl street, during the carnival.

Master Reggie Bennett was the host at a children's party on Thursday, the occasion being the anniversary of his birthday. A large number of children were in attendance, and the afternoon was spent most enjoyably.

TWO RUNS—On Saturday morning the fire department had two runs. One was at 4 o'clock, when an alarm was sent in from Box 42 by the representative of the Board of Fire Underwriters to which the brigade responded in a minute and a half. Later on in the morning Chief Guthrie gave the men another test run to the same box. They finished the distance in 48 seconds, establishing a new record under the conditions and incidentally clinching a \$50 wager which the chief had placed on his men reaching the spot under a minute.

COMPANIES ARE SUED

Alleged Failure to Comply with Terms of the Act.

Affairs of the Colonist Newspaper Come In to Court.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 22.—Charles Dore Tristan Atkinson, of 197 Cornwall street, Victoria, has entered suits against the following companies for non-compliance with the Company Act in failing to deposit the names of directors, etc., with the registrar of joint stock companies and other alleged contraventions: The Bryon N. White Co., Limited, Sandon; Brady Bros., and E. J. Matthew, constituting the Lucky Jim Mines, of Kaslo; Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company, Nelson; Jackson Mines, Limited, Kaslo; Great Northern Railway Company, having its head offices in this province in the city of New Westminster; the Washington Mining Co., Limited, of Kaslo; Payne Mining Co., Limited, of Sandon; White-water Mines, Limited, of Kaslo; Idaho Mines, Limited, of Rossland; Old National Bank of Rossland; and the Red Mountain company, of Rossland.

The date of the Victoria bye-election has been changed to the 10th proximo. Mayor Hayward may be the government candidate.

Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir, mother of the premier, and Forbes George Vernon, shareholders in the Colonist, have asked an injunction to restrain James Dunsmuir and his new board of directors from assuming control of the newspaper.

Mr. Algernon Lennox, writing from Callas respecting the missing Condor, says: "When the missing warship Condor was stationed in Panama Bay in April last with a view to the protection of British lives and property in the event of any revolutionary movement on the Colombian isthmus, I made the acquaintance of her officers and also knew the boat well. I voyaged from Colon to Southampton with one of her officers going home on sick leave who, in conversation with me, anticipated the reported remarks of Captain Sclater, referring to the ship's behaviour in heavy weather, and stated that should the guns break loose from their lashings the Condor would infallibly be lost owing to her huge rolling."

Three members of the crew of the sealing schooner Fawn of this city, which was wrecked on the west coast a few days ago, arrived here this morning from Port Townsend, where they were landed by a sailing ship. The schooner was a total wreck. The Fawn belonged to the Victoria Sealing company, and with equipment was valued at about \$67,000. She was insured.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

"THE SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD" SUBSTITUTED FOR Paine's Celery Compound

BEWARE OF DRUGGISTS WHO SELL IMITATIONS KNOWING THEM TO BE SUCH.

"The Something Just as Good," which is a poor and worthless imitation of life-saving Paine's Celery Compound is foisted on many an unsuspecting buyer by dishonest and greedy druggists and dealers who have no slightest interest in the welfare of the sick and afflicted. Their thoughts are wholly centered on extra large profits; it is a matter of indifference to them whether you or your friends live or die. We have recently come into possession of one of the imitations referred to, we have had it chemically examined, and find it unfit for human use.

The large majority of our druggists are honest and sympathetic men, and will never condescend to substitution or deception. You should however, when anyone suggests the "Something Just as Good," or offers you a vile imitation for the Paine's Celery Compound which alone can meet your case, at once resent his impertinence and leave his store. All honest and straightforward druggists gladly recommend Paine's Celery Compound to their customers and speak with pleasure about the wonderful cures it has effected.

Beware of the "Something Just as Good" and all imitations. See that the name PAINE'S is on wrapper and bottle.

NO DECISION.

George Washington Brown and Morton Freeman fought 23 rounds at the International last night before 700 people. The result of the match was indecisive, and referee Jack McArthur declined to award a decision of any description. After the men had gone 20 rounds as stipulated in the articles neither had been marked nor had any serious damage been done. This did not satisfy the crowd, and the additional three rounds was agreed upon with no better results. Freeman did most of the fighting, but could not hurt Brown, while the latter played a defensive game throughout. The mill was altogether unsatisfactory from a spectacular standpoint.

Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in Rossland by Goodere Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

THE SLIDE TROUBLE

STRUGGLE WITH THE MUD AT SEVEN DEVILS AND HENDRIX CUT.

IMPEDIMENTS TO TRAFFIC REMOVED FOR THE TIME BEING.

Hard work on the part of the operating section of the Spokane Falls & Northern engineering department has overcome the immediate trouble at Seven Devils and Hendrix Cut that was the cause of the long delays in the arrivals of the Spokane trains this week. Last night's train reached the city on time. Unless a frost sets in further trouble may be expected, and the company is likely to be confronted with the necessity of the extra work that has been set on each spring since the road went through.

Seven Devils is located, as most Rosslanders know, a short distance north of Boscberg, which is just 37 miles from this city. Hendrix Cut, the second point where trouble has occurred in the past and undoubtedly will again, is ten miles this side of Seven Devils. The conditions at both points are such as to present engineering difficulties almost overwhelming. It is variously estimated that the Seven Devils slide has cost the Spokane Falls & Northern road anywhere from \$100,000 to a quarter of a million dollars, quite aside from the annoyance and damage sustained through delayed trains and interrupted traffic.

The slide rises almost from the bank of the Columbia river into a foothill several hundred feet high. The material composing the hill is red clay, and the side of the slide is the fact that the hill is literally full of springs. These springs find an outlet into the Columbia by small rivulets and largely by seepage. The latter keeps the soil more or less thoroughly soaked, and any conditions which tend to increase the amount of moisture in the hill, such as the present thaw, overcharges the springs and starts the hill moving. Since the railroad was built through, uncounted thousands of yards of material have flowed down over the track into the river. Various plans have been tried with a view to preventing the annual interruption to traffic. The first step in this direction was to cut the hill away a considerable distance from the track, but when the next spring came it was demonstrated that the mud came down as usual. Then hydraulic was tested, and for weeks a powerful stream played on the hillside, making a clear space on the land side of about 80 feet. This was not sufficient to keep off the mud, however, as the events of the past few days proved. An effort has also been made to take the moisture from the hill by pumping, but the heavy expense involved in an attempt to do this on any practicable scale makes the plan undesirable.

Passengers looking at the Seven Devils slide from car windows are prone to ask why the company does not avoid the hill by trestling at the edge of the Columbia. This would be the easiest solution to the problem, were it not for the fact that no bottom can be found in the river bed at that point. Experiments have been made along this line, but it was demonstrated that piling driven into the river bed simply sank out of sight and was lost.

Eventually it is probable that by altering the conditions and clearing a wide space on the land side of the tracks a measure of immunity from slides can be secured. At Hendrix Cut much the same obstacle has to be overcome, but the engineering difficulties are probably easier of solution there than at Seven Devils.

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice.

Gigantic mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Dominion mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, agent for Charles E. Bennett, Esq., Free Miner's Certificate No. R. 56683, 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 Sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1902.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice.

Duke mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, agent for the Allan G. White estate, F. M. C. No. B. 55807, and Nicholas Reuter, Free Miner's Certificate No. E. 42554, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this Twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1902.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice.

Parrott and Gambetta mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the south slope of Lake mountain.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Charles E. Bennett, free miner's certificate No. B. 42093, 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 mineral claims.

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

Dated this 28th day of January, A. D. 1902.

N. F. TOWNSEND.

T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton.

W. de V. le Maistre.

Daly, Hamilton & le Maistre

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.

Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

A. E. OSLER & Co.

STOCK AND MINING BROKERS

35 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Members Toronto Board of Trade.

British Columbia and Washington mining stocks a specialty.

Codes: Clough's, Mording and Neal.

WRITE OR WIRE.

ON A WAR FOOTING.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The secretary of the admiralty, H. O. Arnold-Forster, introduced the naval estimates for 1902-03 in the house of commons yesterday. The estimates show a total of £31,255,000, as compared with £30,875,000 last year. In the course of an accompanying statement, Mr. Arnold-Forster remarked that no thinking man could have anticipated any reduction from the estimates of last year, in view of the fact that the country was engaged in a difficulty 7000 miles away.

In regard to the naval reserve the secretary of the admiralty said the government has discovered that there were legal objections to the engagement of men in Newfoundland. The movement would, therefore, be temporarily abandoned, but legislation would be introduced legalizing the engagement of men in every part of the empire.

He also said that the progress of naval construction during the past year had been unparalleled. The present estimates, said the secretary, gave the government £15,000,000 for new ships, and it was intended to spend the money. No fewer than 40 ships would be put in the water during the present year, and next year there would be under construction 60 ships, in addition to 27 others that would be laid down. Besides this a large program of reconstruction was being undertaken, thereby adding greatly to the fighting power of the fleet. Guns of more formidable caliber would be mounted on many vessels and six-inch guns of the latest and most improved type would replace the 4.7 guns.

Referring to the smaller craft, the secretary said that unexpectedly rapid progress was being made with the submarine fleet, and that several vessels would be added to this fleet. A new type of torpedo boat destroyer has been devised, and it is hoped to secure better results than in the case of existing vessels.

In giving further details of the admiralty's program the secretary concluded by saying that what the admiralty was determined on was to prepare the fleet for war, a preparation for that day of trial which it was hoped would never come, but against which the admiralty was in duty bound to provide.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

Speech from the Throne at the Opening of the House.

The Government Has a Majority of Two on First Vote.

VICTORIA, Feb. 20.—At the opening of the legislative assembly session today the lieutenant-governor read the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I have the pleasure in welcoming you to the third session of the Ninth parliament of British Columbia. Since you last met the province has been favored with a visit from Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The warm welcome and loyal enthusiasm which everywhere marked their reception demonstrated to them the continued and increasing devotion of his subjects in this part of the empire to the person of His Majesty, and the very favorable impression produced on Their Royal Highnesses was to me exceedingly gratifying.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, will take place on the 20th of June proximo. The premiers of the several provinces of Canada have been officially asked to attend, and it has been my pleasure to convey His Majesty's invitation on behalf of my first minister, an acceptance of the invitation.

It is to be regretted that the war in South Africa unavoidably still continues. There is, however, every indication of hostilities being brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It is to be hoped, when an opportunity will be afforded to the citizens of this province, bearing arms there to return to their homes.

In view of the unfavorable conditions which affected the mining industry during 1901, it is especially gratifying to know that the output of the mines considerably exceeded that of any previous twelve months, and that the year closed with several detrimental causes removed, and with prospects of greatly increased activity and development.

Negotiations with the authorities at Ottawa, begun last year, have been continued by my government, and a conference has been agreed to for the further discussion of matters affecting the relations of the Province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada under the Terms of Union.

A report will be laid before you concerning the results of the commission to enquire into and adjust where possible, freight rates on agricultural products. It is satisfactory to state, as a consequence, that substantial reductions have been made, and shipping facilities have been improved. It is also a matter of very great satisfaction that the agricultural industry in this province is so prosperous.

To further the interests of the stock raisers of the interior, a measure will be submitted providing for the establishment of a system of cold storage in connection with abattoirs. The subject of fishery development is one which has been receiving greatly increased attention, and the efforts of my government are in the direction of placing this industry on a more satisfactory footing.

Steps will be taken with a view to the introduction of a fair measure of redistribution. Measures will be submitted for your consideration having for their object the encouragement of immigration and the settlement of unoccupied lands. A measure will also be submitted for the purpose of consolidating existing loan acts and of obtaining authority thereunder for the issuance of a new loan. Under the authority of legislation of last session agreements have been entered into with several companies for the manufacture of pulp and paper, and negotiations are now being carried on for the establishment of these industries.

Negotiations are being carried on for the purpose of securing the construction of a railway from Esté Inlet to Yellowhead Pass to connect with the railway system on Vancouver Island, and for the construction of the Coast-Kootenay railway. Legislation will be introduced dealing with taxation and assistance to hospitals.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure have been carefully prepared with a view to strictest economy being exercised, and will be submitted without delay. I now leave you to your deliberations with the sincere trust and belief that your efforts will be productive of much good and earnestly invoke on your behalf the divine blessing.

OPPOSITION IN CAUCUS.

Owing to the Chamber being late in arriving last night, the opposition caucus did not convene till ten o'clock. The caucus was protracted till three this morning. Sixteen members were present, out of a house of 36. Mr. McArthur was selected leader of the opposition, with Green, Tatlow, Nelson, Munro Murphy and Helmen as an advisory committee. The opposition claim that as Hawthornthwaite, who was not at the convention, will not support the government, they will have a majority of the house. Smith Curtis arrived last night and was at the caucus. The opposition will permit the government to seat a speaker without opposition. The government sent a message to the caucus, asking that a committee be appointed to meet them, but the opposition were unwilling to offer two seats to the cabinet and the speakership if the would join forces with the government to defeat Martin. This was refused.

THE FIRST VOTE.

In the house today C. E. Pooley was

OF IMPROVEMENTS

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that I, Kenneth L. Bur for Charles Dundee, Miner's Certificate No...

take notice that action, 27, must be commenced...

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MANY WOULD

SURRENDER

The Transvaal Boers Grow

More Weary of the

Struggle.

Lord Rosebery Writes a

Letter Defining His

Position.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In a dispatch from Pretoria the correspondent of the Times says there is no doubt the Boers in eastern Transvaal Colony are greatly demoralized and that they are so hard pressed that many are reluctant to continue the struggle. In an intercepted letter from General Piet Viljoen to Mr. Schalkburger the writer urges the latter to do something to counteract the spirit of surrender among the Boers. It is rumored that General Botha and Mr. Schalkburger are trying to arrange a meeting. In spite of these indications, however, there is no ground for believing that the war will be immediately over, continues the Times correspondent. The influence of the Boer leaders may still prevail, and in any case the majority would refuse to be bound by the action of the Boers in the eastern Transvaal.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

NELSON, Feb. 20.—The Orange Grand Lodge today elected the following officers: Grand Master, Dr. T. W. Jeffy; Deputy Grand Master, Robert Bell; Kamloops; Junior Grand Master, T. Adair, Revelstoke; Honorary Chaplain, Rev. John Reid, Victoria; Secretary, John Walmsey, Vancouver; Lecturer, Robert Fawcett, Vancouver; Director of Ceremonies, Norman Wood, New Westminster.

THE LEAD INDUSTRY

LIVELY INTEREST IN THE QUES-

TION OF TARIFF PRO-

TECTION.

THE SUBJECT TO BE TAKEN UP

AT KASLO AND IN PAR-

LIAMENT.

NELSON, B. C., Feb. 19.—The one subject of legislation likely to come before the House of Commons at the present session, in which the mining districts of British Columbia are interested is the imposition of a duty on lead and manufactured lead products.

At present almost none of the lead used in Canada is the product of Canadian ores, and it is admitted duty free and white lead at a duty of only five per cent. There are as yet no refineries for lead-silver bullion in Canada, but the encouragement is small in view of the fact that for their output they would have in Eastern Canada to come into competition with the lead from the London market, which is from the cheapest lead producing districts in the world, where operations are carried on with the cheapest labor, and which have the advantage of the water transportation as against the long haul overland from the west. Did the Canadian smelters and refiners have the encouragement offered by the exclusive possession of the home market, an assured income would enable them to even up on the lead surplus that would have to be sold in the British, German or Chinese markets. The Canadian Smelting company at Trail, is erecting a refinery, and the Sullivan Mining company, in East Kootenay, both have virtually announced their intention of adding white lead corroding works to their establishments. In carrying through these enterprises the companies operating there are under the disadvantage which no other industry in Canada is in, that the product of white lead is "outletted" by an import duty of only five per cent., and there is no protection whatever for pig lead.

Some of the Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia have taken this matter up as individual boards, and have passed resolutions favoring the imposing of the duty. In convention the boards will also take the matter up when they meet in Kaslo on February 26th, and it is the intention that delegates shall be sent to the Dominion Board of Trade to press the question there. W. A. Gallier, member of parliament for the riding, will also discuss the question with the cabinet during his stay in Ottawa.

MISS STONE STILL HELD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is estimated at the state department that 15 days have now elapsed since the money for Miss Stone's ransom was paid over to the agents of the brigands.

At least five days have elapsed beyond the time fixed in the stipulation to place her in the hands of her friends. There is no explanation of the delay. It is hoped that physical conditions, such as heavy snows and adverse weather, may account for the failure to secure her delivery. The officials are loth to believe that there has been a breach of faith on the part of the brigands, but even if this were so they do not regard themselves as blame-worthy for having trusted them.

From the first the United States government has been averse to paying ransom, but in response to appeals from every quarter reluctantly authorized Mr. Leshman to deal with the brigands.

However, if it turns out that the brigands have broken faith, and they either have taken the ransom money and spirited the captives away again or that they have killed them, then there will be no further attempt to deal with the brigands on the part of the United States government, but its entire power will be concentrated upon Turkey and Bulgaria to procure the release of the captives, without regard to the cost or results.

A NEW YORK

HOLOCAUST

Park Avenue the Scene of

Another Serious Dis-

aster.

A Big Hotel Fire in Which

Fifteen People Were

Killed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—For the third time since new year's day, Park avenue in this city was the scene of loss of human life. First was the collision in the New York Central tunnel, on 96th street and Park avenue; second came the dynamite explosion, in the Rapid Transit subway on 41st street, and the third today was a fire which started in the 71st Regiment armory at 33rd street and then spread to the Park hotel where 15 persons were killed and many injured.

It was the worst hotel fire since the Windsor was destroyed. The fire was first seen about 5:30 in the morning in the armory, and in a remarkably short space of time the building was aflame from end to end. The firemen made their way through the streets deep with slush as best they could, and did all possible to confine the fire to the armory, but after they had been at work an hour, the discovery was made that the hotel was on fire.

The hotel was crowded with guests who had come to attend the festivities to be given in honor of Prince Henry. More than 500 persons were in the house. The fire was confined principally to the fifth and sixth floors, near the elevator and air shaft. At about the time the hotel was found to be on fire the lights went out, and the corridors were filled with smoke. The guests, unable to find their way through the darkened hallways, jumped from windows or ran directly into the flame-swept portion of the building. It is this fact which accounts for the large loss of life, although the hotel was not destroyed.

The fire in the armory started on the third floor on the 33rd street side, where there was a tier of rooms occupied by different companies of the regiment. Within five minutes the whole structure was beyond saving, and ten minutes later the roof fell in with a terrific crash. There was no one in the armory at the time except a janitor and his family. They escaped by going through a scuttle hole in the roof and thence along the battlements on the 33rd street side to safety on the roofs of the houses to the east. This passage was attended by much danger owing to the ice-covered roofs.

Six alarms were turned in for the fire, but in spite of the quick response the armory was soon doomed to destruction. The prevailing gale made it impossible to check the flames. Several hundred pounds of ammunition stored in the tower of the armory detonated in a series of minor explosions, partially wrecking the portion of the walls near which it was stored. This added terror and caused fear of greater explosions to those who were fighting the flames. Within five minutes the Park hotel, directly across from the big armory, Manager Reed of the hotel had been on the roof watching the fire in the armory with guests from the hotel. He had descended to the first floor, and was standing talking to a guest, when a burst of flame came up through the elevator shaft. Immediately he ordered his men to go through the hotel to give the alarm. The lights almost immediately went out, and the hotel corridors were in darkness. The flames leaped up through the elevator shaft and seemed to conglomerate around the fifth and sixth floors, filling the halls with dense smoke and making exit by means of the stairways almost impossible. Manager Reed ran up to the fourth floor, and there entered the elevator, which was descending. He alighted at the first floor, and soon after the elevator was to the origin of the fire in the hotel. The manager claims it was of incendiary origin. Others hold that the fire originated from sparks from the burning armory building swept by wind in the direction of the hotel. The idea of incendiary origin is scouted by guests of the hotel and by Fire Chief Crocker. Another theory is that the fire started on the fifth and sixth floors and thus resulted in the damage to those floors more than any other portion of the building.

The flames mounted rapidly, and the fire extinguishers made little impression. The guests on the fifth and sixth floors had been aroused, and those who had not lost their heads started for the stairways clad only in wrappers and some with only sheets thrown over them. Scores of people were taken from the windows of the third, fourth and fifth floors of the house by firemen and the police, many of the rescued being made hysterical from fright and terror. At the windows on the Park avenue side of the hotel appeared many persons at different places. A Mrs. Charlotte Bennett and her husband, of Alabama, stood on the fifth floor on a ledge directly over the portico and main entrance of the hotel. Mrs. Bennett, thinking that no one was going to rescue her, struggled from her husband's grasp and shouted that she was going to jump. The firemen gathered in a crotch below and stretched out their arms. She wrenched herself from her husband's grasp and flung herself headlong out of the window, while the flames had reached the window behind her and almost enveloped her. She was killed. Her husband rushed back into the hall and made his escape.

Colonel Burdett, after making a desperate attempt to save his life, met death in a shocking manner. His skull was split open and he was found shortly

MANY WOULD

SURRENDER

The Transvaal Boers Grow

More Weary of the

Struggle.

Lord Rosebery Writes a

Letter Defining His

Position.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In a dispatch from Pretoria the correspondent of the Times says there is no doubt the Boers in eastern Transvaal Colony are greatly demoralized and that they are so hard pressed that many are reluctant to continue the struggle. In an intercepted letter from General Piet Viljoen to Mr. Schalkburger the writer urges the latter to do something to counteract the spirit of surrender among the Boers. It is rumored that General Botha and Mr. Schalkburger are trying to arrange a meeting. In spite of these indications, however, there is no ground for believing that the war will be immediately over, continues the Times correspondent. The influence of the Boer leaders may still prevail, and in any case the majority would refuse to be bound by the action of the Boers in the eastern Transvaal.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

NELSON, Feb. 20.—The Orange Grand Lodge today elected the following officers: Grand Master, Dr. T. W. Jeffy; Deputy Grand Master, Robert Bell; Kamloops; Junior Grand Master, T. Adair, Revelstoke; Honorary Chaplain, Rev. John Reid, Victoria; Secretary, John Walmsey, Vancouver; Lecturer, Robert Fawcett, Vancouver; Director of Ceremonies, Norman Wood, New Westminster.

THE LEAD INDUSTRY

LIVELY INTEREST IN THE QUES-

TION OF TARIFF PRO-

TECTION.

THE SUBJECT TO BE TAKEN UP

AT KASLO AND IN PAR-

LIAMENT.

NELSON, B. C., Feb. 19.—The one subject of legislation likely to come before the House of Commons at the present session, in which the mining districts of British Columbia are interested is the imposition of a duty on lead and manufactured lead products.

At present almost none of the lead used in Canada is the product of Canadian ores, and it is admitted duty free and white lead at a duty of only five per cent. There are as yet no refineries for lead-silver bullion in Canada, but the encouragement is small in view of the fact that for their output they would have in Eastern Canada to come into competition with the lead from the London market, which is from the cheapest lead producing districts in the world, where operations are carried on with the cheapest labor, and which have the advantage of the water transportation as against the long haul overland from the west. Did the Canadian smelters and refiners have the encouragement offered by the exclusive possession of the home market, an assured income would enable them to even up on the lead surplus that would have to be sold in the British, German or Chinese markets. The Canadian Smelting company at Trail, is erecting a refinery, and the Sullivan Mining company, in East Kootenay, both have virtually announced their intention of adding white lead corroding works to their establishments. In carrying through these enterprises the companies operating there are under the disadvantage which no other industry in Canada is in, that the product of white lead is "outletted" by an import duty of only five per cent., and there is no protection whatever for pig lead.

Some of the Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia have taken this matter up as individual boards, and have passed resolutions favoring the imposing of the duty. In convention the boards will also take the matter up when they meet in Kaslo on February 26th, and it is the intention that delegates shall be sent to the Dominion Board of Trade to press the question there. W. A. Gallier, member of parliament for the riding, will also discuss the question with the cabinet during his stay in Ottawa.

MISS STONE STILL HELD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is estimated at the state department that 15 days have now elapsed since the money for Miss Stone's ransom was paid over to the agents of the brigands.

At least five days have elapsed beyond the time fixed in the stipulation to place her in the hands of her friends. There is no explanation of the delay. It is hoped that physical conditions, such as heavy snows and adverse weather, may account for the failure to secure her delivery. The officials are loth to believe that there has been a breach of faith on the part of the brigands, but even if this were so they do not regard themselves as blame-worthy for having trusted them.

From the first the United States government has been averse to paying ransom, but in response to appeals from every quarter reluctantly authorized Mr. Leshman to deal with the brigands.

However, if it turns out that the brigands have broken faith, and they either have taken the ransom money and spirited the captives away again or that they have killed them, then there will be no further attempt to deal with the brigands on the part of the United States government, but its entire power will be concentrated upon Turkey and Bulgaria to procure the release of the captives, without regard to the cost or results.

MR. HELMCKEN

CONTRADICTS

His Version Differs From

That Given by Premier

Dunsmuir.

The Bye Election for Vic-

toria to be Held on

March 8th.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 21.—Mr. Helmcken, who was not permitted to reply yesterday to the premier's charges that he was toying with the portfolio, stated today that the premier after Mr. Brown's defeat, asked him to join the cabinet and offered to modify the government's policy on lines that Mr. Helmcken declined, but was still pressed. When the famous Ladysmith Leader interview appeared, in which Mr. Dunsmuir expressed no confidence in Mr. Helmcken, Brown's defeat, asked him to join the cabinet and offered to modify the government's policy on lines that Mr. Helmcken declined, but was still pressed. When the famous Ladysmith Leader interview appeared, in which Mr. Dunsmuir expressed no confidence in Mr. Helmcken, Brown's defeat, asked him to join the cabinet and offered to modify the government's policy on lines that Mr. Helmcken declined, but was still pressed. 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DISORDER IN THE HOUSE

A Disgraceful Scene in the Legislative Assembly.

B. C. Members Who Emulated the Tillman Performance.

VICTORIA, Feb. 24.—(Special).—Crowded galleries witnessed today one of the most disgraceful scenes in the history of the legislature of British Columbia, when members resorted to personal violence in a dispute as to the occupation of one of the chairs.

The trouble all arose out of the fact that Mr. Martin is now regarded as a supporter of the government, and has declared in interview that he is no longer leader of the opposition, and the other fact that Richard McBride is now leader of the opposition of sixteen. The latter held that their leader was entitled to the seat usually held by the leader of the opposition, while Mr. Martin contended that it was his seat. The altercation began before the speaker took the chair, Mr. Martin calling Mr. McBride, who had taken the seat, a bully and a blackguard. The latter pointed out that his desk had been placed there by the sergeant at arms and had his name on it. Mr. Martin stood behind Mr. McBride's chair, and as soon as the latter rose, when prayers were being read, he slipped in behind him in front of the chair. Smith Curtis, who sat next Mr. McBride, sought to jerk the chair from Mr. Martin, and pushed his own forward for Mr. McBride.

As soon as prayers were concluded, "Joe" dropped into the chair and Curtis grabbed him and pushed the chair back. Gilmour, of Vancouver, and McInnes, of South Nanaimo, jumped on Curtis and held his arms, while Hewitson, of Nanaimo came to the assistance of Curtis. Finally "Joe" got the chair, while McBride perched himself on the desk.

Thus matters stood all afternoon, while a bitter and noisy debate was carried on upon the question of who was entitled to the seat. The government refrained, with the exception of Mr. Prentice, from taking any part of asserting authority. Finally Speaker Pooley refused to rule in the matter, and on his going to the whole house a resolution offered by Mr. McInnes, that members should occupy the seats held by them last session, was carried on a straight party division of 19 to 16. The scrap between Martin and Curtis was greeted with cries of "shame" and "put Martin out" from the packed galleries.

VICTORIA, Feb. 24.—(Associated Press Report).—There was a disgraceful scene in the provincial legislature this afternoon. Richard McBride, leader of the party formerly the opposition, but which voted with the government last session, and Smith Curtis, formerly Martin's first lieutenant, engaged in what was narrowly averted from being a fist fight. It was over the seat in the house usually allotted to the leader of the opposition. McBride took it when he entered the chamber, and when Mr. Martin arrived there was a warty war. McBride held the seat until the chaplain rose to read the prayers. The new leader of the opposition rose also, and Mr. Martin slipped into the chair. Smith Curtis threw him back and Martin's followers sprang forward. It came within an ace of being a fight, but resulting in a great words, the discussion lasting all afternoon. Finally by motion the members were ordered to take their old seats, and the house adjourned till tomorrow.

VESSEL IN TROUBLE

VICTORIA, Feb. 24.—Another of Victoria's schooners has come to grief on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The Oscar and Hattie is lying in Bamfield creek, the site of the Pacific cable terminus in Alberni canal, having sprung a leak in a heavy gale over the Columbia river. The damage to the schooner was so bad that all hands were forced to take to the pumps, but after the gale subsided the crew succeeded in patching the leak and making Bamfield creek in safety. Captain Blaisdell proceeded to Cape Beale in a boat with two men. The boat upset while they were trying to make land, and all had a narrow escape.

The fire in Extension mine is now out, and the work of clearing will commence at once.

THE RAILWAY RIVALRY

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Feb. 24.—The Kettle River Railway company made another move to block the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway on Saturday, when John A. Manly and Tracy W. Holland, acting upon a rumor that the American road, rather than pay \$60,000 for a right of way across Manly's ranch, would build to the south higher up the mountain, located a pre-emption in Mr. Holland's name immediately to the south of Mr. Manly's land, and running from it to the international boundary line.

FOUR MEN BURNED

Fatal Fire in the Bunkhouse of the Standard Mine.

SPOKANE, Feb. 25.—Four men lost their lives and a dozen others were injured in a fire of unknown origin which destroyed the boarding house and bunkhouses of the Standard mine at Mace, Idaho, today. Sixty men were asleep in the buildings when the fire with such rapidity that all escape was cut off except through the windows. Most of the injured were hurt while making their escape in this manner.

RELEASED AT LAST

MISS STONE AND HER COMPANION FINALLY PLACED AT LIBERTY.

A RUSE EMPLOYED IN CONNECTION WITH PAYMENT OF RANSOM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, who, with Mme. Tsilka, was captured by brigands in the district of Salonika September 30 last, has been released, and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Nobody was at Strumitza to meet Miss Stone, as the brigands had given no indication where they proposed to release the prisoners. Mme. Tsilka and her baby were also released at the same time. They are all well. Miss Stone immediately made herself known to the authorities.

The first news of Miss Stone's release was contained in a telegram received by Mr. Dickinson, the American consul general at Constantinople, from the American vice consul at Salonika. The telegram gives no details of the release.

As Strumitza is near the Salonika-Uskub railroad, Miss Stone will proceed to Salonika without delay.

Secretary Barton of the American board has received the following telegram confirmatory of the Associated Press dispatch announcing the release of Miss Stone. It was dated Salonika, and is unsigned. It is as follows:

"Both Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka and child released from confinement. In good physical condition and good spirits."

Secretary Barton regards the news as absolutely authentic, as the missionaries of the board had been given instructions to send no cablegrams based on mere reports, but to wait until positive information could be given.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Cabling from Constantinople, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that a "view of stands that owing to the necessity of protecting the innocent persons who assisted them, the American delegates will never divulge where or how the ransom money for the release of Miss Stone was paid. The correspondent learns, however, that the ruse of filling the money bag with lead after the ransom had been paid, with a view of making it appear that the mission to pay the ransom had failed, was completely successful. It is practically certain that the ransom money goes to the Macedonian committee.

Miss Stone, continues the correspondent, is certainly innocent of any knowledge of the plot to kidnap her, but strong suspicions are entertained about some Bulgarians who accompanied her party or remained behind.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The press this morning expresses its pleasure and relief at the release of Miss Stone. These expressions are coupled with comments upon the danger that all persons traveling in eastern Europe are likely to run after such an unfortunate precedent, although it is admitted to be difficult to suggest an effective remedy.

The correspondent of the Daily Graphic says the brigands escorted Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka to the outskirts of a village called Khardour, near Strumitza, and there told them they were free. M. Gargulo, dragoman of the American legation at Constantinople, has wired the former captives to refrain from any statement regarding their capture or detention until they have seen John G. A. Leishman, the United States minister to Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—A dispatch that appears here today announcing that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka are now at Strumitza, five hours' ride on horseback from the nearest connection of the Salonika-Uskub railway. Miss Stone is suffering from the strain of the past six months, and is unable to take the horseback trip. Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka will probably be compelled to rest at Strumitza for a few days, and then it is hoped to bring them from Salonika to Constantinople.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—The American Board of Foreign Missions late this afternoon received a cablegram from Constantinople, W. W. Foot, secretary of the American board, saying: "Miss Stone's deliverance completed, inform friends."

ENDORSED

At a meeting of the Board of Trade last night it was decided to endorse a resolution emanating from the Toronto Board of Trade as to preferential trade with England. The resolution pointed out that Canada had sacrificed an important market for cereals in Germany by having granted preferential customs duties on certain lines of goods imported from England, and that in view of the proposal to levy duties on other lines of merchandise imported extensively into the Old Country it was only fair that the colonies should be granted some preference.

TO SANDON

Sixteen sturdy Rossland curlers took the early Canadian Pacific train yesterday for Sandon to compete in the bonspiel there during the present week. The delegation included G. C. McKay, F. W. Pretty, Dr. Kerr, J. S. C. Fraser, E. A. Rolf, A. J. Drewry, J. Lawn, H. H. Smith, J. L. Lynch, T. B. Gilmore, T. Gray, A. B. Mackenzie, John Robinson and W. McQueen. The four rinks will enter in the various contests and should win a fair percentage of the trophies and prizes. Reports to hand from Sandon were to the effect that the ice was in reasonably good shape for the bonspiel.

Be sure you get the kind you have always had. Owing to the great popularity of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, unscrupulous makers are putting up one cut off except through the windows. Most of the injured were hurt while making their escape in this manner.

A NEW DEAL SPOKEN OF

The Government Said to Have Tired of Joe Martin.

Fire in Extension Mine Out and Bodies Recovered.

VICTORIA, Feb. 25.—The legislative assembly spent a couple of hours this morning discussing the reports in the morning papers of the unseemly fight over the possession of a certain chair in the legislative chamber yesterday, and then adjourned until Monday. There is said to be a deal pending for an amalgamation of the government and opposition forces, for the present session at least, and the dropping of Joseph Martin and his followers by the government. It is further said that the opposition decline to accede to the request unless Mr. E. V. Bodwell, the opposition candidate for the vacancy for the city of Victoria, is included and that his election be allowed to go by acclamation. It is stated freely here that the government is tired of the humiliation to which its alliance with Joseph Martin is constantly subjecting it.

The fire which has been burning for several months in the Extension mine is now extinguished and work has been recommenced. A search is being instituted for the bodies of the 17 men who perished in No. 2 slope. The managers are meeting with fewer obstacles than they expected. Already two bodies have been recovered. The bodies of the men found are those of David Griffith and George Southcombe. From the place in which they were found it is evident that had they reached a point 30 feet from where they were at the time of the fire they would have been saved.

Steam signals have been flying from the weather bureau office all day, and mariners have been warned to keep in shelter for the next 24 hours. A big storm is raging in the Straits, but so far it has not reached this city.

The ship Antelope has arrived from Honolulu after an exciting passage. She was ten days in making the Europe from Honolulu to the Cape, but she was off the entrance to the Straits for 16 days, being unable to get in on account of the storms. She shifted her ballast and altogether had a close call from being wrecked.

The steamer Amur took the first big shipment of goods of the season for Yukon points, having a full cargo of dry goods, which will be taken to Dawson over the ice.

FATHER PAT MEMORIAL

"He was the finest man I met in the 35 years I have been knocking about the frontier," is the tribute which Frank Moberly, of Victoria, pays to the memory of "Father Pat" Irwin in forwarding a subscription to the fund.

Percy Godenrath, in his letter respondent, writes from Montreal endorsing a subscription. In his letter Mr. Godenrath says: "He was one of my sincere friends, and as a roving newspaper correspondent in the Similkameen last summer I had on more than one occasion the pleasure of his company. We journeyed together frequently between Fairview and Princeton. His death in this city has taken from us a true friend in time of trouble or distress. Accept my small contribution to any memorial your committee may see fit to utilize in perpetuating the memory of him who did so much toward raising the standard of practical Christianity in the mining camps of British Columbia."

The memorial fund committee has issued another list of subscribers to the fund as follows:

Rossland names—J. S. Wallace, L. Ward, S. Curry, Mrs. S. Curry, G. P. Grant, G. A. Clothier, R. Leslie.

San Diego, Cal.—H. S. Wallace and family, Mrs. Humphries, Miss Humphries, Mrs. Lenwick, Thos. Stout, B. R. Macdonald, Wm. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mercia Davis, Jas. Hislop.

Robson—Geo. Robertson, H. K. Livingston, J. A. Lamb, Albert Forslund, H. J. Alford, H. Colbeck, W. P. Short, W. B. Thompson, R. H. Bryce, Allan Forrester (50 cents).

Greenwood—A. H. Sperry, W. G. H. Belt, Jacob Lucov, E. F. Stow, John McLaren, N. English, Forbes M. Kirby, H. A. King & Co.

Nanaimo—Jas. Stewart.

Revelstoke—T. E. L. Taylor.

Rossland—J. W. Holmes, Wm. Doherty, E. M. Sandilands.

Hope—A. E. Raeb, F. Parnaby, William Yates, (50c) William Buckley, (50c), W. M. Cox, A. H. McLeod, W. Farley (50c), Jas. Corrigan, Jas. Ward, E. O. Hopkins (50c), J. G. Bristol (50c).

Grand Forks—A. E. Percival, John A. Manly, F. J. Holland, S. McCarriker, E. Daheer, W. H. Spencer, H. N. Galer, W. C. Morris, Frank Sears, G. D. Clark, H. G. Heisterman, D. D. Munro, W. H. Itter, Chas. Cummings, A. C. Flumerfelt, Ray S. LaBarre, Fred Hurst, H. Hunter, Jay P. Graves—\$13.

Montreal—P. F. Godenrath, \$50.10.

Previously acknowledged, \$501.60. Total to date, \$533.10.

THE BOARDS OF TRADE

Subjects That Are to Come Up at the Kaslo Convention.

Ore Tax, Mail Service and Other Important Questions.

"Rossland for '03" will be the motto of the Rossland delegates to the Associated Boards of Trade convention in Kaslo commencing tonight. The delegates, A. S. Goodeve and Mayor Clute, with J. B. Johnson, vice-president of the Associated Boards, and H. W. C. Jackson, secretary of the convention, left on the Canadian Pacific train this morning. They are to arrive in Kaslo this evening in time for the opening session of the convention at 8 o'clock. As indicated, one of the principal features to be dealt upon by the local men, outside of the regular program laid out for the sessions, will be that of having the convention of next year held in the Golden City. The Associated Boards was first mooted in Rossland, and the initial convention was held here. It is felt that the object of the conventions will be best served by holding the sessions at a central point, where the proceedings will secure sufficient publicity to assist in extending the influence of the organization.

The convention at Kaslo will not be concluded before Friday, and the Rossland delegation will not return home until Saturday evening.

The docket of business arranged is lengthy. The resolutions offered by the Rossland board for the consideration of the convention are as follows:

"Whereas, there are at the present time, owing to the death of Chief Justice McCall and the absence of Mr. Justice Drake in England, only three judges of the supreme court in the province, and as a consequence much court business of great importance to the public is being delayed. Therefore, be it resolved that the Minister of Justice be petitioned by wire to at once appoint a new chief justice for this province."

"Whereas, the present Shop Regulation Act makes no provision for the closing of stores or shops on legal holidays. Therefore, be it resolved, that the said act should be so amended as to enable municipalities to enact bylaws compelling the closing of stores and shops on legal holidays."

In addition to the foregoing the following matters are regarded as worthy of special attention by the Rossland delegates who are empowered to use their own discretion as to voting on the issues raised:

By Nelson—

"Whereas, the present mode of levying the royalty, or tax, on ore weighs very unequally on the mines of the province, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia, the cost of mining should be deducted and the tax levied only on the net value of the ore."

"That in view of the most unsatisfactory mail service now rendered in the Kootenay district, which is largely due to the geographical difficulties of the country, it is the opinion of the Associated Boards that a resident assistant postoffice inspector should be appointed at once, with a view to having the mail service of the district under the control of an official who would have some personal knowledge of the conditions; and the postoffice department is hereby respectfully urged to have such an appointment made at the earliest possible date."

The matter is in the hands of the inspectors, together with a mail clerk on all trains into Rossland, will be brought up by the local delegates.

No small share of the convention's time will be devoted to the discussion of the two per cent tax question. This will be brought in the following resolution emanating from the Grand Forks Board of Trade:

"That, whereas, there is now imposed by the government of the province of British Columbia a two per cent tax on the value of all ores mined in the province, after deducting therefrom the cost of smelting, and whereas, the ores of the province generally, and especially of that portion of the province known as the Boundary district, are of low grade, and the chief element to their being mined and worked at a profit is a low cost of production, and, whereas, the said tax above mentioned is considered by the companies and mine owners of the province to be unjust, in that the same is an indirect tax on the cost of mining, the same, as illustrated in the suppositional case as follows: Ore worth \$3 per ton, and against which a smelting charge of \$4 is made, leaves the remaining \$4 of the value subject to the tax of two per cent, whereas the cost of mining the ore and getting it ready for shipment to the smelter is in the neighborhood of \$3 per ton, leaving a net profit to the mine of \$1 per ton on the ore, and instead of being a tax on their profit of \$1 per ton the present system of taxation is also a tax on the cost of production at the mine, viz., \$3 per ton, and in a case like the present one, a taxation on the mine would amount to 8 per cent on their net profits, which is a discrimination against companies mining low grade ores and an excessive tax on the mining industry; and whereas, it is expedient to the welfare of the

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ROS THE OUTPUT IS GROWING

Per Year \$2.50.

Shipments from the Mines Last Week Show Increase.

Prospect of Still Further Growth in the Near Future.

THE STOCK MARKET

A HEAVY WEEK'S TRADING ON THE LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE MARKET VARIED IN TONE, WITH LEADING STOCKS WEAK.

The past week's trading in stocks gives a heavier total than any previous week for a long time back. A total of 175,000 shares is unusual. It is to be noted, however, that the movement is mostly in low priced stocks, Gold Ledge, an unlisted stock from the Republic district accounting for 46,000 of the shares sold. White Bear has also been extremely active, a total of 58,000 shares of that stock being sold at 4 and 4 1/4. The stocks ordinarily dealt in moved much as usual.

Rambler-Cariboo has shown a small reaction, declining from 83 1/2 to 84. Centre Star has also been weak, falling from 37 to 33. War Eagle has shown but little change, the last sale being made at 12 1/4. Winnipeg was the strongest of the local stocks, selling up to 51 1/2. Cariboo McKinney showed some firmness at the close, selling at 22 1/2, an advance of 2 cents from the lowest point.

Republic camp stocks have kept their prices up. On the last day Republic sold at 103 1/4, making a substantial advance. Black Tail was traded in at prices from 12 1/4 to 12 3/4. Mountain Lion was hardly so strong, but remained in the neighborhood of 33. Lone Pine was not traded in, and changed but little in the quotations. Morning Glory was a little weaker, closing at 31 1/4 asked and 23 1/4 bid.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Thursday	41,500
Friday	37,500
Saturday	15,500
Sunday	10,000
Tuesday	45,000
Wednesday	26,000
Total	175,500

CITY NEWS

AIMED HIGH—Seven enthusiastic snowshoers climbed to the top of Mount Roberts on Sunday and enjoyed the view from that elevated position. They were pleased with the experience.

EX-SPEAKER HERE—Hon. D. W. Higgins, ex-speaker of the legislative assembly, is in Rossland, having been called from Victoria to the bedside of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Corsan. Fortunately Mrs. Corsan is now quite out of danger.

WEDDED—Yesterday at the residence of D. J. Murphy, Pauline Astor and Hugh A. Frazer were the principals in a quiet wedding. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Burt Morgan, pastor of the Baptist church.

NOT SERIOUS—The breaking of a rope on the apparatus at the Nickel Plate compressor interfered with the operation of the plant yesterday. The trouble was repaired and operations are under way as usual today.

START TODAY—Work will be started today on the sinking of the main shaft in the Le Roi mine from the 1050-foot level to the 1200-foot level, and for the drifts at the 1050-foot level. The commencement of these operations will add forty-two men to the crew at the mine.

WOODEN WEDDING—Mr. and Mrs. Martin B. Bridgford celebrated their wooden wedding last evening by assembling a couple of score of friends and entertaining them most pleasantly. The evening was devoted to whist and dancing. The happy couple were the recipients of floods of congratulations from the assembled guests.

LARGE ATTENDANCE—The skating rink returns for the carnival attractions show that 2500 people were in attendance at the various sports held in the building. The officials of the rink earned golden opinions by the courteous manner in which the crowds were handled and the skill demonstrated in preserving the ice in passable shape during the trying weather.

COMING HERE—C. E. Macpherson, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, is expected to spend tomorrow in Rossland. Mr. Macpherson has been in attendance at the transcontinental passenger lines association in San Francisco, and is now on his way to Winnipeg. He will be accompanied by J. S. Carter, district passenger agent.

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THE OUTPUT.

The output of ore for the week ending February 28 and for the year to date is as follows:

Mine	Week	Year
Le Roi	5,603	38,553
Le Roi No. 2	1,000	8,900
Cascade	30	18
Bonanza	30	60
Velvet	145	225
Total	6,778	47,966

AT THE LE ROI.

Mention has already been made in the Miner of the fact of the commencement of operations in the main shaft and the drifts on the 1050-foot level. Both these contracts are now in full swing, and a period of probably three months will be occupied in their execution. Other contracts are being carried out in various parts of the mine, and the usual stopping and development operations have been carried on along the usual lines.

The output of the mine during February was 19,000 tons. The additional men employed on the property in connection with the new contract brings the Le Roi's list of employees up to 560, a full complement.

It is interesting to note in connection with the Le Roi that the Northport smelter is establishing something of a record in the matter of the treatment of ore. It is by no means unusual for the plant to treat 1000 tons of ore in a day, but up to the present time the works have not made it an object to handle this quantity of material day in and day out. Early in the month everything was got into shape to put the plant on a thousand-ton per day basis, but it became necessary to close down one of the furnaces for eighteen days pending repairs to the water-pulley. This has been a record for the smelter in now handling its 1000 tons daily. The announcement is of considerable importance and general interest.

THE ROSSLAND GREAT WESTERN

PROPERTIES.

The work in the Le Roi No. 2, Rossland Great Western and Kootenay land Great Western has been carried along without incident, saving an accident to the transmission rope at the Nickel Plate compressor, which entailed a shut-down on Tuesday. The time lost in making the necessary repairs, however, matters quick resumed their ordinary course. In the case of No. 1 mines the stopping and development work has been a continuation of the program in force for the last month or two. Consistent progress has been made with the development on the various shafts being indicated. The shipping list for the week. The usual crew is employed in the Nickel Plate, and work has been advanced steadily on the various levels. In the Kootenay the operations are still confined to development on the 100 and 600-foot levels, which are being pushed ahead at a good rate.

THE CENTRE STAR.

The management of the Centre Star is now devoting its attention exclusively to development work, pending the commencement of shipping operations. The shaft on the 700-foot level of the mine has been completed and a coal