

Two Dollars a Year

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1901

Seventh Year, Number 9

CASUALTIES ARE MANY ARE MANY Heavy Fighting in South Africa During Past Week.

The War Office Issues a New Order as to Volunteers.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The list of casualties in the engagement by Col. Da-River Colony, on December 20th when the Boers, who were dressed as British...

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DOWIE'S INFLUENCE.

Method of Practising Deception on Dupes. AGO, Dec. 17.—Testimony was before Judge Tully today in connection with the appointment of a receiver for John Alexander Dowie...

HONOLULU AFFAIRS.

Income tax Returns Much Less Than Was Expected. HONOLULU, Dec. 9, via San Francisco. Dec. 15.—Complete returns as to income tax show that the amount of tax collected will be far below...

WANT COMPENSATION.

San Francisco Men Who Were Driven From Sealing Business. VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 24.—San Francisco shipping men formerly interested in the sealing industry have been...

FINES REMITTED.

Steamers Not Punished for Carrying Surplus Passengers. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 24.—The last of the heavy fines imposed upon some steamers for carrying an excessive number of passengers was...

FIRST TRAIN THROUGH.

Reasoned Passengers Get Out of Their Difficulty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The first train to make its way through on the railroad since the storms of the week before yesterday, reached the city at 6 o'clock this morning. It was a western express, which under ordinary circumstances would have been in flight.

HEAVY GIFTS.

Messrs. P. Burns & Co., with their accustomed generosity, cheered a number of homes yesterday by gifts of Christmas turkeys.

DEADWOOD CAMPORE THE WINNIPEG MINE ON THE MINES OF B.C. SHOWS AN INCREASE CHRISTMAS IN EUROPE

SHIPMENTS SENT OUT FROM THE MORRISON AND SUNSET MINES.

THE GROWING BUSINESS OF THE GRAND FORKS POST-OFFICE. GRAND FORKS, Dec. 23.—The Kootenay Presbytery is in session here and has sustained the unanimous call of the Greenwood Presbyterian church to Rev. Dr. McCrae.

PARTICULARS OF THE NEW ORE BODY FOUND ON THE PROPERTY.

MANAGING DIRECTOR PLEWMAN REPORTS FAVORABLE PROGRESS. Richard Plewman, managing director of the Winnipeg, returned from the mine last Tuesday evening. Mr. Plewman went over to inspect the gold-copper ore body on the west of the western dyke on the 100 foot level in the center portion of the property. This new ore body is in all probability the railway vein, being in direct alignment with what is known as the 35 foot level vein (main workings) and the railway vein (No. 2 shaft) at the extreme west end of the property.

APPOINTED AS DELEGATE TO REPRESENT THE PROVINCE THEREAT.

Professor F. R. Blochberger returned last night on the Spokane train from Portland, Ore., and coast cities, whither he was called a week ago for the transaction of important business of different companies in which United States Senator Hon. John H. Mitchell, H. H. Pitcock of the Oregonian, County Treasurer Ralph Hoyt and other prominent citizens of Oregon are interested.

OUTPUT OF THE MINES FOR THE WEEK GOES OVER SIX THOUSAND AND TONS.

Just over the 6,000-ton mark is the record for the Rossland camp during the week ending last night. The principal increase in shipments is at the Le Roi mine, which produced 4,400 tons, a substantial addition to the record of the previous week. The Nickel Plate mine has 800 tons to its credit for the week, and the Jade and No. 1 mines, comprising the Le Roi No. 2 company's properties, shipped 1,350 tons.

SMALLPOX FOUND ON BOARD THE SEATTLE-VICTORIA STEAMER.

War Eagle.—The unwatering of the mine has been completed, and active mining operations will be commenced on Monday or Tuesday. For a few weeks the work will be of a preliminary nature, as the shutting down of the Trail smelter prevents ore being shipped.

REPORTS CONCERNING CHANGE OF EDITORS ON THE COLONIST.

VICTORIA, Dec. 23.—The steamer Rosalia, which was sent to quarantine on her arrival from Seattle yesterday morning owing to a case of smallpox being aboard, will be released tomorrow and resume service with a new crew. The authorities at William Head station are in communication with Ottawa, advising the department there that many of the passengers occupied staterooms all the way across, and thus were not exposed to contagion, and suggest that they be released in a few days.

THE NORTH STAR MINE. Operations Suspended While Low Prices Continue.

C. R. Brown, superintendent of the North Star mine, passed through Nelson on his way to Spokane on business connected with the mine. Mr. Brown states that all work at the mine is closed down and likely to remain so for some time as the low price of lead does not leave much profit in mining it. He is hopeful that the present condition of things will quickly alter with a rise in the price of lead, copper and silver, which must eventually come. He said that at Kimberley everything was very quiet as practically no work of any kind is in progress, but at Marysville and the extensive building operations in progress gives employment to a large number and keeps business good.

CAR SHORTAGE. Mills in the Pittsburg Region are Badly Hampered.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 24.—The car shortage in the Pittsburg district is worse than ever before, and as a result many mills are shut down or only in partial operation. All of the mills along the Allegheny Valley road, including the Carnegie City mills, have suspended, and it is probable that the big Carnegie company plants at Homestead and Duquesne will be unable to resume for a week or more after the Christmas holidays shutdown. President Schwab, during his recent visit here, said \$3,000,000 worth of iron products was piled up in the yards of these two concerns, with no present prospect of removal.

MACLAY DISCHARGED. He Refused to Resign When Requested to Do So.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Long has discharged Edgar S. MacLay from his position as a skilled laborer in the Brooklyn navy yard, Mr. MacLay having refused to resign when requested to do so. Mr. MacLay criticized Admiral Schley in his naval history as a "selfish, poltroon and coward."

OUTPUT OF THE MINES FOR THE WEEK GOES OVER SIX THOUSAND AND TONS.

THE OUTPUT.

Table with 3 columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes Le Roi No. 1, Le Roi No. 2, Centre Star, War Eagle, Rosland G. W., Homestake, I. X. L., Spitzee, Velvet, Monte Cristo, Evening Star, Portland.

LE ROI.—The ore production of the Le Roi for last week exceeds the figures for the preceding week by 300 tons, a substantial gain.

Nickel Plate.—Nothing out of the ordinary has been reported at the Nickel Plate during the week. Mining and development have been carried along under the usual lines.

SENT TO QUARANTINE.

Smallpox Found on Board the Seattle-Victoria Steamer. Reports concerning change of editors on the Colonist.

THE NORTH STAR MINE.

Operations suspended while low prices continue. Car shortage. Mills in the Pittsburg region are badly hampered.

MACLAY DISCHARGED.

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CLARENCE KING DEAD.

He was well known as a Geological Expert and Writer. PHOENIX, Dec. 24.—Clarence H. King, well known as a mining expert and engineer, died here today, aged 88 years.

ARMED MEN PREVENT JUMPING OF AN ANACONDA MINE.

Title to a big silica and iron mine which has been furnishing the large copper smelters of Anaconda with flux is a subject of dispute and will be settled in the courts.

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COPPER MINES and COPPER MINERS

(From the Mining and Scientific Press.)

Nearly three years of 17 cents a pound copper, contrasted with 25 years preceding of copper selling from 7 to 11 cents a pound, is responsible for an enormous sum of existing investment in the business of copper mining.

In this consideration there are three elements of which account is to be taken: There are the copper mines; the copper miners, who are the people who mine copper for the legitimate profit margin between cost of production and market selling price, and the copper mining stock speculators.

Ostensibly the business organization of a great industry into its logical industrial position, the Amalgamated Copper Co., has proven itself really to be nothing more than the business organization of a great gambling device.

The Amalgamated Copper Co. was organized publicly in the spring of 1899. Privately, the organization started nine months earlier, in May, 1898. Between these two dates the organizers gathered together the stocks of several large producing mines, and where they obtained a majority interest took control through their agents.

The managers of the money contributed by the public, they, with the consent of that public, exchanged it for some of their accumulated copper mining stocks—not all of them taking a money profit of the difference between the price they paid for the stocks in 1898 and the open market price in 1899, when the company was organized.

In May of this year the next step was taken. The managers exchanged stock for stock this time. Amalgamated was 30 per cent above par. Measured by the apparent earnings the exchange was made on an apparently even basis. No serious attention was paid to the fact that these stocks had appreciated in market quotations to a very much more than 30 per cent, and that the exchange was in fact a change of paper profits for cash profits—the cash of the public that paid in the original capital of the Amalgamated.

It may not inaptly be described as a "trace" of the "game" of the "copper" miners, lookouts, coppers, a trace

box, chips to suit all pockets, and the ordinary percentage in favor of the game supplemented by the most effective sure-thing device in the world—Wall street, New York.

The great game is over till the public forgets again. There are still copper mines and there are still copper miners. The latter from watching the game must now turn to watching the mines. Copper at 17 cents meant the operation of many mines that cannot be profitably operated with copper at 12 cents or 10 cents—or it may be less.

The problem for the miner will be the estimation of where the new price level, after the surplus is out of the way, is going to come. Will it be below or above his cost of production? or the question. Copper mining is no longer the comparatively simple problem of the native-copper Lake Superior ores.

The copper mines that carry gold values are safe to be found the most desirable. In the end, too, the mines that can sustain their own reduction plants will have a considerable economic advantage over mines that depend on custom treatment plants.

It is not difficult for a man who knows how to estimate the value of a horse, because the horse is visible to the naked eye, and perceptible to the touch. But to estimate the value of 2,000 pounds of loose rock supposed to contain 200 pounds of copper or 40 or 50 ounces of silver, or even only four or five ounces of gold is quite another matter.

The details of the process are clearly set forth in an interview with Dr. Godshall, appearing in the Grand Encampment Herald. Dr. Godshall said: "Naturally the first step in connection with the ore is to find out what correctly the ore is weighed in Fairbank wagon scales as it comes in, and the weight so obtained is called the gross or wet weight, as all the ore taken out of the ground contains moisture.

"The next step is to determine the value of the contents of the ore as represented by the four metals—copper, gold, silver and lead, and this is accomplished as follows: "The ore is sampled in what is termed a 'lot' which is simply a certain amount of ore sampled at one time. This is to avoid sampling each wagon load as it is delivered. The ore is shoveled into bins until the proper amount is in each bin, usually not less than 25 or 50 tons to the lot. It is then taken from the first bin, called the receiving bin, and passed through the crusher, which is a 9x15 Blake crusher. From the crusher it drops into a short elevator, which in turn discharges it into a set of rolls which crush it a little finer. The material from the rolls is discharged into another elevator which delivers it to an automatic sampling machine. There are two automatic samplers in the sampling mill. Each takes out ten per cent of whatever material is passed through it; and the manner in which this is done is as follows:

"The crushed ore is discharged from the elevator through a spout and iron hopper, the latter being a part of the automatic sampler. The ten per cent is taken out with a clip attached to an iron cone, which revolves, and with each revolution the cup passed directly through the stream of ore; and as the diameter of the total length of the circumference of the cone, it follows that the cup must be directly underneath the stream of ore, and therefore must take out ten per cent of the whole weight. The ore taken out by the cup passes through it into a separate spout, while the ten per cent falls into the main spout. The ten per cent which has just been taken out is now delivered to a revolving drum, which enters at one end and is passed out through the other. The object of passing the ore through the drum is to thoroughly mix this ten per cent so as to have all of it uniform in character.

"After leaving the revolving drum or mixer, the ten per cent is discharged into another automatic sampler, precisely like the one above described, where ten per cent of this stream of ore is again taken out; but as we had only ten per cent of the original ore at this point, and taking out ten per cent we now have only one per cent of the original weight. The 90 per cent is passed through the main ore spout, and is automatically delivered into one of the different bins.

"The one per cent which is now the accurate sample of the entire shipment falls into a 12-inch set of rolls where it is ground again, and then delivered automatically to the wheelbarrow or sampling floor. There it is quartered down, which operation consists of pulling the material in the form of a cone. Through the apex of this cone two divisions are cut at right angles to each other, and the two opposite quarters kept as the sample and the other two rejected. This sample and the other two repeated several times until the sample has been cut down to 25 or 30 pounds, when it is again passed through a small sample grinder, after which it is mixed on a sampling cloth and again quartered down until the sample weighs about 15 ounces. It is then cut into three different parts to be assayed.

"One part goes to the shipper, one is assayed by the smelter and the third is put away to be used only in case of dispute between the assays of the shipper and the smelter, in which case the third part is sent to an independent assayer who is mutually satisfactory to both parties.

"Having now determined the dry weight as well as the assay of the ore, a simple calculation will give the number of pounds of copper or lead contained, as well as the number of ounces of silver and gold. The process of assaying is understood by everyone. The only thing to remember in this connection is that if a few grains of material contain a certain proportion of valuable metals, a simple proportion will tell the amount of the same material contained in a ton of the same material. After having determined the exact amount of valuable metal present in the ore the value of the ore is determined by the actual market quotations for the different metals, from which basis the ore is bought, and which at the same time the cost of smelting, which depends upon the character of the ore.

"The next step after sampling or determining the value of the ore, is the smelting of it, which is the process of extracting the valuable metals from the worthless rock. There are two factors in connection with smelting, which, when understood, will make the operation seem quite simple. These factors are heat and the proper mixture of materials. Heat is obtained by burning coke mixed in certain proportions with the material to be smelted. The combustion of this coke is accomplished by means of a forced draught, which enters the column of ore, coke and fluxes near the bottom. As the forced draught reaches the coke, the latter is burned up and sufficient heat is generated to melt everything surrounding it. After melting, the mass becomes liquid and separates into two classes of material called slag and matte. The former is waste ore, rock, originally present with the ore, mixed with the proper amount of fluxing metal and certain portion of impurities. The matte being so much heavier than the slag, it follows that the matte will settle to the bottom and separate from the slag in a similar manner to the separating of water and oil when placed in the same vessel.

"To have the melting or smelting of ore proceed in a proper manner, it is necessary that the ingredients be mixed in certain proportions, as putting them into the furnace in a haphazard manner would soon result in serious trouble. For this very reason every barrow of ore put into the furnace is carefully weighed, so that only known proportions of the different materials are used. After the matte and slag have separated, the former is tapped from the bottom of the settling receptacle, and put into molds and shipped to the refiner, while the latter overflows at the top and is thrown over the side. "In shipping the matte to the refiner, the same process is again gone through between smelting and refining as described above in the sampling of the ore, the matte being weighed, sampled and assayed, and the smelter paid for its contents in a manner similar to that in which the miner is paid for his ore."

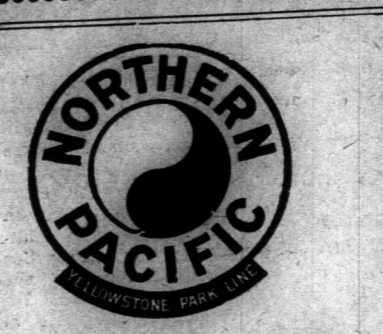
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, AND IN THE MATTER OF CHANGING THE NAME OF THE "ST. LOUIS MINES, LIMITED."

NOTICE In hereby given that the Company intend to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to change the name of the "St. Louis Mines, Limited" to the name of "Consolidated Green Mountain St. Louis Mines, Limited."

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNERS. To Edna Landsberg and E. G. Parker, or any person or persons to whom they may have assigned their interests in the Violet mineral claim, situated on the north side of the Dewdney trail, on the west side of the Northport wagon road, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay and located the 30th day of July, A. D. 1896, and recorded at Rossland, B. C., on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1896.

You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended in assessment work for the year ending August 10th, A. D. 1907, on the said Violet mineral claim the sum of \$102.50, in accordance with the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within ninety days from the first publication of this notice you fail to contribute your share of the above expenditure, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscribers under Section 4 of the Mineral Act, Amendment Act, 1907.

TRANSPORTATION



TIME CARD OF TRAINS. SPOKANE TIME CARD. ARRIVE. DEPART. No. 11, west..... 6:55 a. m. 7:05 a. m. No. 12, east..... 10:05 a. m. 10:15 a. m.

Daily except Sunday, all others daily Sunday—Coeur d'Alene branch, leave 8 a. m., arrive 7:30 p. m. CITY TICKET OFFICE: Ziegler Block, Corner Riverside and Howard.

2 - TRAINS - 2 DAILY BETWEEN SPOKANE AND THE SOUND CITIES AND ALL POINTS EAST. J. W. HILL, General Agent, Spokane, Wash. A. D. CHARLTON, A.G.P.A., Portland, Oregon.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES. FARE AND ONE-THIRD For Round Trip.

DATES OF SALE For Christmas— DECEMBER 23, 24, 25. For New Year's— DECEMBER 30, 31, JANUARY 1. All tickets good for return till January 3, 1908.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS Crow's Nest Section Leave Kootenay Landing TUESDAY AND FRIDAY To ST. PAUL and all U. S. Points via SOO LINE FRIDAY ONLY TORONTO MONTREAL, BOSTON For timetables, rates and full information apply to local agents.

Spokane Falls & Northern Red Mountain Railway Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y

The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific railway for Boundary creek points.

NOTICE In hereby given that the Company intend to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to change the name of the "St. Louis Mines, Limited" to the name of "Consolidated Green Mountain St. Louis Mines, Limited."

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AND UNION PACIFIC THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER. TWO TRAINS DAILY SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE.

Coeur d'Alene Mines, Palouse, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City Mines, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek Gold Mines and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver. Steamship tickets to Vancouver and other foreign countries.

STEAMER LINES. San Francisco-Portland Route. STRAIGHTSHIP SAILS FROM AINSWORTH DOCK, Portland, at 8:00 p. m., and from Speer Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 11:00 a. m., every five days.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY The SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST To ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS, To SEATTLE, TACOMA, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

Atlantic S. S. Lines (From St. John.) Dec. 28 Allan Line-Parisian..... Dec. 28 Allan Line-Nunimidian..... Jan. 4 Allan Line-Ionian..... Jan. 11 Allan Line-Tunisian..... Jan. 18

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Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way Minneapolis and St. Paul Chicago and Milwaukee EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

"The North-Western Limited" steam heated, electric lighted, with electric berth lights, compartment sleepers, buffet library cars, and free chair cars, is absolutely the finest train in the world.

SHORT LINE BETWEEN ST. PAUL-CHICAGO OMAHA-CHICAGO KANSAS CITY-CHICAGO Your attention is called to the "Pioneer Limited" trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company Limited OPERATING KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD. Kootenay Lake Steamers. Kaslo-Nelson route—Steamer KASLO, Time Table No. 4 in effect Sunday, November 10th, 1907.

APOLINE (CHAPOTEAU) FOR LADIES ONLY. RELIEVES PAIN AND IS A SAFE, RELIABLE MONTHLY REGULATOR.

SANTAL-MIDY Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Runnings. IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

SOCIAL

The second dance of the Entre Nous Masonic hall on Friday was a decided success. The hall was crowded and the guests had a very good time. The dance in that the pieces furnished by officers of the club attending to the orders, and made arrangements in attendance.

The admirable farce-comedy "Confession" on Tuesday evening in many respects exceeded the previous production in many respects. The production was referred to as being a masterpiece of the kind. The next New Year's eve at the house-comedy "Confession" on Tuesday evening in many respects exceeded the previous production in many respects.

Mrs. Dr. Milloy, who entertained a number of guests at a party on the 12th instant. Mrs. D. R. Macdonald, who gave an enjoyable party on the 13th inst. in honor of her guest.

"CARDAN" Pure Egyptian cigars. Prepared by cigarette enormous sale of this brand everywhere 15c p

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The second dance under the auspices of the Entre Nous club took place at Masonic hall on Friday night and proved to be a decidedly pleasant function.

MINING CONDITIONS IN THE BOUNDARY

F. JACOBS IN GREENWOOD TIES.

In reviewing the condition of the mining industry in the Boundary district as the year 1901 draws to a close two chief and striking evidences of substantial progress call for special notice.

Deadwood camp, which ranks next in importance, has three mines at work, viz., the Mother Lode, Sunset and Morrison.

Summit camp properties have had a fair amount of attention during the year, but although the ore met with a shorter line connecting the two last named towns.

Statistics relating to ore production and treatment are given below, but before going into these some general comment on the several mining camps in the district and the chief properties therein.

In Wellington camp both the Winnipeg and the Golden Crown are now at work. The year's record of the Winnipeg, one of plucky and persistent effort to reach the surface, and it must be gratifying to those who displayed unusual perseverance in developing this mine to think that it is in a more satisfactory condition now than at any previous time in its history.

Popularity is the proof of merit. No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as PAYROLL. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd. Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Save them and write for our illustrated premium lists. THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd. Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

McArthur & Monk, STOCKS AND MINES. General Agents. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. PHOENIX, B. C.

Table with 2 columns: Mine Name, Tons. Lists Mother Lode, B. C., Golden Crown, City of Paris, Winnipeg, Snowshoe, Athelstan, Carmi, King Solomon, No. 7, R. Bell, Sunset, Jewel, Brooklyn, Ruby, Sundry small ship'ts.

YOU CAN'T BE ATTRACTIVE. An Offensive Breath and Disgusting Discharges Due to Catarrh. Millions of Lives Yearly—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

GREEK SERVANT GIRLS. The servant-girl problem does not yet exist in Constantinople, as a large supply of Greek servants arrive from the islands every year.

Table with 3 columns: Month, Tons, Average. Lists production for 1901 and 1900 for various mines.

Job Couldn't Have Stood It. If he'd had itching Piles, They're Terribly annoying; but Pocklen's Army Salve will cure the worst case of piles on earth.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

ION



Fast Trains Each Way

Chicago and Milwaukee

DAY IN THE YEAR

North-Western Limited steam electric lighted, with electric compartments, sleeping cars, and free chair cars.



attention is called to the Limited trains of the Chicago and Milwaukee, which are the most perfect trains in the world.

Day Railway & Navigation Company

Best and quickest route to the West and all points on the O. R. & N. Northern Pacific Railways in Oregon, Oregon and the Southern

SO & SLOCAN RAILWAY. Leave 7 a.m. arrive 4:00 p.m. arrive Sandon leave 1:45 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

OTENAY LAKE STEAMERS. Nelson route—Steamer KASLO, Table No. 4. In effect Sunday, December 10th, 1901.

Bound Regular North Bound Ports of Call. Daily 7 a.m. Kaslo arrive 9:30 p.m. 8 a.m. Alnsworth Ar 8:15 p.m. 10:30 a.m. Pilot Bay Ar 7:45 p.m. 10:10 Troup Jct. L'Ve 8:30 p.m. 11:30 Nelson Ar L'Ve 4 p.m. 11:30 Will call at Way Landing

Agents: IRVING, H. F. BROWN, Slocan, Kaslo, B.C. Roseland.

APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAUT) FOR LADIES ONLY. RELIEVES PAIN AND IS A SAFE, RELIABLE MONTHLY REGULATOR.

ANTAL-MIDY. Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Strainings. In 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

"CARDANELLES" Pure Egyptian cigarettes are fully appreciated by cigarette smokers. The enormous sale of this brand proves it. Sold everywhere 10c per package.

Rossland Weekly Miner.
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C. A. GREGG, Managing Editor

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EASTERN AGENT:
EMANUEL KATZ, 130 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY
ROSSLAND MINER FOR ALL PARTS IN THE UNITED
STATES AND CANADA IS TWO DOLLARS A YEAR OR ONE
DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS;
OF ALL OTHER COUNTRIES THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—in
variably in advance.

MARTIN DECLINES.

In a brief interview with the Vancouver World, Joseph Martin, M.P.P., expressed his determination not to contest Victoria against E. V. Bodwell in the forthcoming bye-election in the capital city. Mr. Martin is wise. The people of British Columbia have no use for him or his methods and he ought to know it by this time. However much one may feel disinclined to agree with Mr. Bodwell's political views, there will be but one opinion as to the unwisdom of allowing such a Mad Mullah as Martin to get another chance to secure control of the public affairs of this province. He is a man thoroughly discredited as a politician in all parts of the country. Not content with raising hell in Manitoba he came west and inaugurated a period of turmoil and disaster in British Columbia. Before his advent into the provincial political arena things were going along fairly smoothly with us. True, the Turner government had its faults and the people were not slow to tell it of them but when we swapped Turner for Semlin and Martin it was like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire; and we have had very little peace ever since. However, whatever may be the outcome of the present crisis we will all have a sigh of relief at the assurance given us by Mr. Martin that he does not intend attempting to take up a position which would necessitate the people killing him over again, politically. Such an effort requires time, and besides, it grows monotonous.

MR. HILL'S METHODS

Those in British Columbia who are inclined to look forward to the entry into this field of Mr. James J. Hill, the great railway magnate, with feelings of pleasure, will be interested in learning what the people who have had most to do with him think of him and his methods in railway matters. Commenting on Mr. Hill's recent resignation from the directorates of the Northern Pacific and Minneapolis Times says: "From the time Mr. Hill, by methods it were unjust to call dubious—for there was nothing dubious about them—secured control of the St. Paul and Pacific, using as tools men whom he afterwards discarded and, according to their account, robbed, to the time when by the consolidation of various railroad properties into the Great Northern he, by his own confession, doubled a fortune of twenty millions, he was dominated by a desire to control a transcontinental line and to be the best known railway magnate in the Northwest. His ambition grew with what it fed upon and he alone knows the methods he used, the paths he trod to gratify blossomed and blossoming ambition to become the greatest railway magnate of this country and one of the transportation leaders of the world. When he increased the capitalization of the Great Northern by four hundred per cent within three years it is not to be supposed that he lost any money by the inflation. Now that he seeks to unload the watered stock of the Northern Securities company upon the public it is not to be supposed that he proposes to impoverish himself in the unloading. Mr. Hill claims, and his few admirers claim for him, that he has been the greatest benefactor the Northwest has known. If his labors have been beneficial it has been in spite of him, not because of him. The first name on his list of charity and beneficence is James J. Hill. We are tired, the public is tired, of hearing this man exploited for his generosity, his beneficence and his good intentions to mankind. His claims in that direction are fraudulent. Mr. Hill has resigned from the directorate in the Northern Pacific because he was frightened. Whether he was frightened by the sturdy action of Governor Van Sant, or by the storm of public opposition to his illegal acts, or by plain words from his monied associates, snakes little, if any, difference. His resignation from the Northern Pacific is in pace with his announced intention to build up the shops in St. Paul. He cannot catch any whales with such sprats. He should have approached this day of reckoning with his eyes open. He has insulted the intelligence of the community by his presumption that he can disobey the law, disregard public sentiment and become the autocrat of all the steel highways of one-fifth of the United States territory. Before the state and the people are through with

HONORING THE FALLEN.

The South African Guild of Loyal Women, to whom the suggestion of caring for the graves of the Canadian soldiers was made by Mrs. Clark Murray of Montreal, have most kindly offered to undertake the care of the Canadian graves for the Canadian committees of the Daughters of the Empire. On the advisory board of the latter organization are Colonels Otter, C.B., A.D.C., Buchan, G.M.G., Lessard, C.B., A.D.C.; Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison; Graveley, Ryerson, C. A. Denison, Bruce, Macdonald, Pellatt; Majors Merritt, Myles, Peters, Fotheringham, Scott, Cotton; Captain Lang; Sir W. Meredith, Sir John Boyd, Chief Justice Falconbridge, Mr. Justice MacMahon, Hon. William Mulock, Hon. George W. Ross, O. A. Howland, K. C., C.M.G., mayor of Toronto; Dr. Parkin, Dr. Temple; Messrs. E. F. Clarke, M. P., E. B. Osler, M.P., J. J. Foy, M.L.A., R. Elmley, R. Jaffray, J. W. Flavella, J. Kerr Osborne, R. Christie.

The Daughters of the Empire are inspired by a most worthy purpose. The graves of the loyal Canadians who have fallen in defence of the flag are scattered over a wide area, and unless steps are taken at an early day the exact location of some of them will be lost. It will be gratifying to the relatives of the men who fell in battle, and creditable to us, as a people, if we mark their graves as is now proposed. Some of these men brought special credit upon their country by the daring they displayed in their last moments, and all of them by the high services they performed. The Daughters of the Empire should, and we feel sure they will, find the people heartily in approval with their purpose.

GROWTH OF CANADIAN TRADE.

The trade figures for the five months ended November 30th have been made public, and in comparison with the same period of last year they denote a most satisfactory growth in both imports and consumption and exports. The total imports for consumption were \$84,412,717, an increase of \$7,313,513. The imports of dutiable goods show an advance of \$3,221,000, and the free goods an advance of \$2,347,000. The total exports, reckoning only domestic products, reached a total of \$84,788,088, or \$4,663,000 more than for the first five months of the last fiscal year. The increase in exports was made up as follows: Agricultural products, \$2,701,739; fisheries, \$1,244,831; animals and their produce, \$1,022,760; manufacturers, \$836,747; lumber, etc., \$338,882. The increase in agricultural exports was largely contributed to by shipments of wheat. The imports for November only were \$3,943,000 ahead of the same month last year. The exports show a betterment of \$1,742,691. To this increase agricultural exports furnished \$1,248,779, and animals and their produce \$482,375. There was a slight falling off in minerals, lumber and manufactures for the month. The following is a detailed statement of the imports and exports for the five months:

	1900.	1901.
Dutiable goods	\$44,967,375	\$48,188,395
Free goods	29,951,417	32,296,950
Total	\$74,918,792	\$80,485,345
Coin and bullion	2,180,412	3,925,372
Grand total	\$77,099,204	\$84,412,717
Duty collected	12,201,970	13,100,710
Exports—Domestic Merchandise	\$20,362,574	\$19,818,279
Products, fisherics	4,770,460	6,115,380
Products, forest	17,884,147	18,243,029
Anim's and p'd'ce	30,485,148	31,517,900
Agricul't'l prod'cs	9,720,919	12,404,668
Manufactures	6,468,201	7,184,948
Miscellaneous	42,050	11,816
Total m'd'ce	\$80,785,938	\$94,798,618
Coin and bullion	149,673	2,680
Grand total	\$80,935,611	\$94,798,693

STRIDES OF SCIENCE.

Appropos of the recent wonderful exemplification of Marconi's marvelous discovery it is interesting to learn that telephone service while you eat is the latest innovation in Chicago restaurants. You don't have to leave the table to enjoy this luxury. "Waiter, bring me a telephone," is the only order necessary to have a fully equipped long distance 'phone at your elbow. This service has been recently installed in a number of restaurants and the proprietors are enthusiastic over the results. By simply ordering a telephone a guest may be placed in communication with New York or Denver or any other city served by the Chicago Telephone company without moving from the table at which dinner or luncheon is being served. This service has been installed in Kinsley's, Mandel Brothers' tearoom, the Bismarck, the Boston Oyster House and the Edelweiss restaurant. The officials of the telephone company intend to extend the service to all of the downtown restaurants within a few

months. The charge for the service is 10 cents, or the same as that required when using any of the public telephones in Chicago. Two systems of instruments are in use at present. One contains a slot arrangement into which the patron drops a dime for service or the toll charges, as the case may be, and the other registers the call, the charges being paid to the cashier. The new service is very simple. What is termed a "telephone spring jacket" is adjusted to the wall near the tables, and when a telephone is ordered the waiter brings the instrument, inserting a "plug" in the "spring jacket," perfecting a direct connection with the main telephone exchange. A similar service is soon to be installed in Winnipeg's leading hotels.

TRADES' UNIONISM AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

The series of articles published by the London Times, showing that the loss of much trade formerly done by Great Britain, is due to the operation of trades' unionism methods, is attracting widespread attention. There is no disputing the fact that, whether the Times is justified in all its conclusions or not, there is a decided tendency, from all we can learn, on the part of organized labor in England to curtail the output of individuals, to the end that more workmen may be employed. Discussing the matter, the Montreal Herald remarks: "The same conception of the duty of trades' unions is unfortunately finding acceptance in some quarters in Canada. Few doctrines could be more dangerous. To limit the individual's working powers is to stifle his ambition, and to force all workers in any department of labor to perform the same amount of work for the same wage is to make men automatons. The labor unions will find ample scope for their energies in the effort to shorten hours of labor to a reasonable extent, and to raise wages to a point where the workman will receive a share of the results of his labor more consistent with justice than is now generally the case. Along these lines there is much work to be done and it is work that is in the interests of the community as well as of the wage-earners. Not so with the policy that would make men to give up their birthright of individuality, and their privilege as free men to work as hard, and accomplish as much, as they can. That policy is one that strikes at the community in a score of ways. It is bad for the workman, bad for the employer, bad for the community. It is based on a false theory—the theory that there is just so much work to be done, and that this should be divided among as many men as possible. Instead of this being true, work breeds work. Cheaper the cost of any article by producing it in large quantities, and the demand for it is increased. This, in turn, leads to the employment of more labor, and at the same time the community is helped by the increased purchasing power of its money. The doctrine of "loafing" is vicious in its every expression, and it is to be hoped it will never obtain a firm foothold in Canada."

"A CONSPIRACY OF LAZINESS."

The London Times continues to accuse the members of British trades unions of being engaged in a conspiracy of laziness, to which condition it attributes the backwardness of British industry. First it was the bricklayers who were accused of scaling down their work from 1,500 to 1,000 bricks a day to 400, and even in some cases to 75. Now it is the shoemakers who come in for similar criticism. No trade union has yet, it is conceded, specified any limit for a day's work in this branch of manufacture. "At the same time there is a clear understanding that a man shall not do more than a certain quantity, and if he should do more his life will be made intolerable." The case is mentioned of a Leicester man who was noticed to be moving about from one factory to another, although he was frugal, honest and sober, and in all cases had earned the respect of his employer, but who was so persecuted by men who objected to his working as hard as he did that he was driven to suicide. The direct result of this shirking is alleged to be that "while the American manufacturers have to pay their men \$3 a week, against the 25s., 30s., or 35s. per week paid here, they can send certain classes of boots from Chicago to London and beat the English makers in their own market." It is charged that the railway companies also suffer from the operation of the "go-easy" principle. "Apart from their own inclinations, a large body of railway men accept the axiom that if they refrain from working too hard it may lead to another man, who might otherwise be unemployed, being put on as well." Boys, too, are said to be of the degenerate sort, and employers with an eye to the future have begun to subject young workmen to a sort of drill, with the hope of teaching them discipline and respect for their superiors, but for this the employers generally have to obtain the consent of the union, and very often they cannot get it. The moral, for of course there is a moral, or the Times would not give up from two to three columns of a single issue to the topic, is that the em-

ployers must assert themselves, throw off the domination of the "go-easy" unions, and then be free to act as the shipowners do who compose the shipping federation, train the boys to their liking, of course for the boy's good as well as their own. Sixty years ago John Stuart Mill had to confess that "as soon as the idea of equality enters the mind of an uneducated English workman, his head is turned by it. When he ceases to be servile, he becomes insolent."

A WORLD-CIRCLING RAILWAY.

The successful operation of the Skagway-White Pass railroad, which, though only a few dozen miles long, has broken the back of the journey from the Lynn Canal to the headwaters of the Yukon, and the proposed invasion of Alaska by railways from several widely separated points, have brought into more or less serious discussion again that engineering air-castle, the possibility of a railway line over which one could travel continuously from America by way of Alaska and Behring Strait, northern Siberia, the Trans-Siberian railroad and St. Petersburg to Berlin and Paris—in short, with the exception of the break made by the Atlantic ocean, a world-circling railway. The scheme has been talked of and on for 25 years. Hinton R. Helper, who won fame before the Civil War by his book, "The Impending Crisis," is perhaps entitled to the credit of first broaching it. His plan was a three-Americas railway, which was to traverse the length of the western hemisphere from the Straits of Magellan to Hudson Bay, and a connection beyond Behring Straits with a line that should cross Asia to join the railway lines of Europe. That was long before the days of the Trans-Siberian railroad, which has filled in at least one stretch of the dream. Eleven years ago the late Senator Stanford of California expressed the belief that within 25 years from that time an earth-circling railroad would be in existence. His prediction provoked wide comment and considerable derision from engineering experts and others. The supposed impossibility of Behring Straits and the difficulty of building and maintaining a road through the frozen and mountainous wastes of Alaska were pointed out as insuperable obstacles. The real engineering problem of the undertaking would of course be the passage of Behring Straits. The Straits are 48 miles wide but the distance is broken by Little and Big Diomedes islands near the middle. The islands are two miles apart and the line of demarcation between Alaska and Siberia runs midway between them. The Straits average about 27 fathoms in depth. Several plans of varying practicability have been suggested for crossing this stretch between Cape Prince of Wales and East Cape. A bridge would be out of the question owing to the swift current and the winter ice flow which would speedily demolish such a structure. A tunnel has been advocated, but the mind faints at the magnitude of this proposition. Miner Bruce in his volume "Alaska," suggests that a line across the Straits be filled in with rock allowing sufficient opening for the water to flow through and for vessels to pass, thus forming an adamantine roadway between the extreme west and east. The mountains at Cape Prince of Wales, Mr. Bruce points out, would supply endless quantities of rock, and their gradual slope toward the Straits would render it feasible to get the stone to the water's edge. This also would be a Titanic project, requiring unlimited capital and labor, even though, as Mr. Bruce suggests, 25,000 Equimaux from Alaska and Siberia and Russia's Siberian convicts were impressed in the work. A plan that would receive more serious attention from scientific men is that recently outlined by Paul Heinze, a civil-engineer, who helped to build the Northern Pacific road through the mountains of Montana and in the summer of 1900 made a partial reconnaissance on behalf of some English capitalists for a railroad in Alaska. Mr. Heinze proposes that gigantic ferry boats and iceboats combined, somewhat on the plan of the Russian icebreaker Yermak, be run between the two shores. Such boats could make the passage at any time of the year and carry over a train expeditiously and safely. Their cost would be inconceivable compared with every other plan proposed. To the conservative mind it would seem that the necessarily mutual project, from the east and from the west, will scarcely be one for this century's undertaking. But the world moves rapidly nowadays. Here is Mr. Heinze's opinion:

"The child is now in pinafores and the young man is in college who will yet rush through Alaska in a palace car, across the bleak expanse of Behring Straits on an iceboat ferry and go sweeping over the steppes of Russia on the all-rail route from Chicago to Paris."

During the holiday season it is likely that an armistice will be declared in political and other pressing discussions. This is right. After the little stockings have been filled and emptied we can resume our controversies.

COPPER.

The copper producers of the United States recently held a very important meeting in New York city and the following figures of production and export were given out: United States, copper production for the first eleven months of this year is 1,211 tons less than last year. European production for the same period increased 13 per cent and United States exports of copper decreased 43 per cent compared with last year.

United States Copper Production.			
(In tons of 2,240 pounds.)			
	1901	1900	1899
January	22,679	21,013	18,624
February	21,100	20,897	19,899
March	23,284	23,283	21,618
April	21,438	24,067	19,954
May	22,392	22,082	22,082
June	22,401	22,835	22,010
July	21,985	23,012	21,333
August	22,667	21,067	22,686
September	21,580	21,386	22,715
October	24,068	23,345	23,980
November	21,728	23,276	23,217
Total, 11 mo's	245,452	246,063	238,418

European Copper Production.			
(In tons of 2,240 pounds.)			
	1901	1900	1899
January	5,910	5,868	5,882
February	7,332	7,241	7,399
March	7,817	7,544	8,077
April	8,810	8,262	7,911
May	8,456	8,263	7,355
June	8,222	8,655	7,035
July	9,254	7,433	7,390
August	8,180	7,535	7,292
September	9,477	7,145	7,836
October	8,960	7,920	7,884
November	8,846	7,752	7,896
Total 11 mo's	91,864	80,938	81,880

United States Copper Exports.			
(In tons of 2,240 pounds.)			
	1901	1900	1899
January	10,003	14,035	9,204
February	8,453	12,762	8,391
March	6,818	20,148	14,414
April	4,849	12,762	7,432
May	10,962	13,997	7,026
June	9,842	16,886	10,002
July	6,824	11,636	7,180
August	6,840	13,861	10,920
September	6,419	10,425	7,553
October	8,016	12,682	11,380
November	6,066	9,506	10,900
Total 11 mo's	84,195	148,389	104,362

The New York Sun takes rather an optimistic view of the situation. It says: "Whatever the final upshot may be of all the agitation over the copper situation, the fact is patent that the domestic consumer has retired into his shell, and that he is in no frame of mind to incur even ordinary risk in buying copper. While the copper markets of the world are now experiencing an appreciable disturbance, a too gloomy view of the situation should not be taken or too dark predictions advanced regarding the future of this metal. For the present an over supply has disarranged the market, but whenever it is able to throw off this incubus a healthy rebound may be expected which will give it an aggressive tone once more. One thing is certain the conditions prevalent now are altogether different from those of several years ago when copper sold for 10 to 12 cents a pound.

"Outside of the Amalgamated company stocks of copper have become greatly diminished in first and second hands, and during the first quarter of 1902 consumers will need many thousands of tons of copper. If copper should by any means settle to 14 cents a pound buying should receive a tremendous stimulus for domestic and foreign account, and a return to a reasonably low price without guarantees would speedily wipe out overproduction and restore confidence. A guaranteed market is a base to trade and is an awkward confession that the situation is artificial and hence dangerous. A market that requires to be guaranteed is not compatible with a healthy and normal condition of affairs and suggests something rotten in Denmark.

"When the demand for copper was at the maximum and the world's consumption recognized current production every one recognized the soundness of the structure upon which the copper markets rested. Last year and the year previous copper values were firm on the enormous requirements for copper then existing in this country and in England, France and Germany. Although United States copper consumption this year exceeds the high figures of 1900, the falling off in European demand, particularly in Germany, has disturbed the nicely balanced relation between supply and demand which was formerly established, and as a consequence a surplus stock has materialized. If we estimate the world's production for the year 1901 at approximately 550,000 tons, a surplus of 10 per cent of that would give a visible supply of 55,000 tons. The surplus stock may run over 10 per cent of the output but it must be conceded that the demand for any commodity equal to even 80 or 90 per cent of the quantity produced is a demand of large absorbing power. Last year the world's production of copper was 496,064 tons, of which this country produced considerably more than one-half."

THE TRI-COLOR IN CANADA.

La Patrie of Montreal has aroused the ire of the Halifax Chronicle. A few weeks ago L'Acadie printed a pro-Boer article, which the Chronicle, Hon. W. S. Fielding's old paper, by the way, and the leading Liberal journal in the province, denounces in severe terms.

La Patrie took up the fight for its Acadie contemporary, and suggested that the Chronicle should be just and moderate. The Chronicle's retort included the following:

"If there is one thing that we despise and condemn more than a Canadian pro-Boer it is an English creature of the same name. The man who upholds by voice, or pen, or sword the enemies of his country's flag should not be allowed to run at large. He should be securely housed, either in a lunatic asylum or the penitentiary. What La Patrie may mean when it says, 'Be just, be moderate, we shall not attempt to guess. But we do guess what La Patrie's closing sentence means, and in that connection we would advise it strongly to follow its own advice and 'be just and moderate.' The tri-color has no right to be up in our country, consequently there should be no need of newspaper articles or stronger agencies to lower it. It is the flag of a foreign and none too friendly country. It is not, and never has been, the flag either of the French-Canadian people or their ancestors. It can have absolutely no historic value for them. It has never protected either them or their church. The British flag had long done so. The flying of the tri-color is an insult to their country's flag and an outrage upon the feelings of their fellow-Canadians. Were they occasionally to fly the 'feur-de-lis,' the old flag of their nationality, no one in the Dominion would object. All would take off their hats to it, upon an occasion, as they do to the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew and the Irish harp. It is otherwise—very much otherwise—with the tri-color. However, it affords material satisfaction or pleasure to La Patrie and its supporters to flaunt a foreign emblem in our faces while professing loyalty to their own flag, by all means let them continue to do so. If doing this should not be fully satisfactory to them, let them unearth, if they like, the petticoats which we hope were worn by at least the female 'Saus-Culottes,' who designed and first flew the tri-color, and wave them, too, to their hearts' content. Anything for peaceful (and picturesque) life in this Canada of ours."

The London Daily Mail, commenting upon the methods of trades' unions in Great Britain, says: "A correspondent, himself head of a big house, sends us some illustrations of how the unions hamper him. A small piece of work was nearly finished, wanting but one rivet, when the men on it went off on a spree. Only one rivet was available, so to help him the foreman took up the hammer and knocked up the rivet with him. He was seen doing this, reported to the trade union, and fined £5. Had he not paid, the men would have refused to work under him. In an adjoining firm, a foreman boiler-maker lifted a hammer and knocked off the head of a bolt with one blow. He was fined £2 by the union for this, on the charge that he was doing two jobs, those of foreman and workman."

Mr. Samuel M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, has the sympathy of the Leader regarding his recent experience of man's ingratitude. Though we may not admire all the things which Mr. Robins has done, we may say with absolute sincerity that he has treated his men on very many occasions with kindness and magnanimity. His various gifts to the town and to the men, and the strong personal interest which he has invariably shown in their welfare certainly deserved a better return than a blank refusal from the union to load a vessel for sea on Saturday afternoon.—Ladysmith Leader.

A writer in the Evening World makes some very sensible remarks. He says: "Canadians, if they wish their rights, must stand together and protect labor from the degradation to which it is threatened, and not allow alien influence to force alien methods upon a Canadian people." He is evidently taking a shot at the intrigues of the Western Federation of Miners, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

CHRISTMAS CHIMES.

Hark! The Christmas chimes ring clear. Through the frosty midnight air. Chant thy news of wondrous cheer Of the birth of God's great heir. Kling, clang, ding, dong, klang, kring! And the seraphs forget, as they listen, to sing.

Christ is come this wondrous night
Stars swing low to glimpse the light;
Earth grows warm with magic glow.
Kling, clang, ding, dong, klang, kring!
God's wide realm is to utmost ring
Re-echoes the tones that the glad
chimes sing.

All the world grows young tonight,
For the Christ is come again.
Breaks the dawn of love and light;
Sounds the word, "Good will to men."
Kling, clang, ding, dong, klang, kring!
The bells chime out, and the cherubs
swing
On the big bronze clappers—a wondrous
thing—
In the bellies of earth, while the
great bells ring.
Kling, clang, ding, dong, klang, kring!

LIZZIE D. CURTIS.

WE
CONDI

In the mine and those of thing of the same, Briti almost exclu dustry. The cities are indeed charming place it is usually Vancouver, of a great tra possession a and cities, has an it. But of the factor in adding world there is general reputatio cing area. Nor has British Columbia any with the opinion the strive to give the they have other would lend their coun the eyes of the world. The best informed people with regard recognize very clearly their mineral prop look to obtain that st wish to achieve. Thi province has an abunde celent quality, and it without doubt, more their way into foreign the most unobscured cogize that the inda ed are not such a great and wealthy compermanency cannot be a foundation.

The agricultural ar to possess any real i stage of the world's want be sufficient even of the population who for the close of a industries, natural or these, there are none, sources which will a and settlement, the c hope to become the b population.

Since that time town sprung up in many p em British Columbia, them in the very bear tains which were then teated. The discov when in the hills wh forbidding prospect of of the east, precious i den, lent a different v and occasioned a large ward.

It was found wherev systematic development wresting their wealth that the first expecta than create, and on the promise thus given resolved themselves towns, and towns into soon acquired and p arts and facilities of The attention of Eu was attracted and in the Kootenays mon in considerable quantit always with that judg ledge which would bu vestera and the count were discovered and fact that the country exploitation was place it must be remembered from the degradation to which it is threatened, and not allow alien influence to force alien methods upon a Canadian people." He is evidently taking a shot at the intrigues of the Western Federation of Miners, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

Six or seven years ha consumed in bringing British Columbia to the present occupies. It w then, that the peop have very little to com respect, and with the d of development which h done they have every from the further prog the interior as well as In a general way the area of British Columbi to be divided into thre in which silver predom which gold is the chief

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one thing that we despise more than a Canadian is an English creature of name. The man who upholds a pen, or sword the enemies try's flag should not be al- at large. He should be se- penitentiary. What La mean when it says, 'Be erate,' we shall not attempt But we do guess what La- ing sentence means, and in ction we would advise it follow its own advice and d moderate.' The tri-color it to be up in our country, y there should be no need er articles or stronger agen- er it. It is the flag of a for- one too friendly coun- and never has been, the flag he French-Canadian people estors. It can have absolu- tic value for them. It has eted either them or their e British flag had long done ng of the tri-color is an in- country's flag and an out- feelings of their fellow- Were they occasionally to r-de-lis,' the old flag of their, no one in the Dominion ct. All would take off their upon an occasion, as they crosses of St. George and St. d the Irish harp. It is other- much otherwise—with the However, if it affords mater- or pleasure to La Pa- s supports to flaunt a for- m in our faces while profess- y to their own flag, by all them continue to do so. If should not be fully satis- them, let them unearth, if the petticoats which we hope by at least the female ptes,' who designed and the tri-color, and wave them, their hearts' content. Anything ful (and picturesque) life in da of ours."

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ter in the Evening World makes y sensible remarks. He says: ans, if they wish their rights, and together and protect labor the degradation to which it is ed, and not allow alien in- to force alien methods upon a n people." He is evidently tak- at the intrigues of the West- eration of Miners, with head- at Denver, Colo.

CHRISTMAS CHIMES. The Christmas chimes ring clear, gh the frosty midnight air, by pews of wondrous cheer, klang, ding, dong, klang, kling, e seraphs forget, as they listen, sing.

is come this wondrous night, e came so long ago, wing low to glimpse the sight; g grows warm with magic glow, klang, ding, dong, klang, kling, e side realm to its utmost ring, e the tones that the glad imes sing.

LIZZIE D. CURTIS.

WEALTH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINES

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE METALLIFEROUS DISTRICTS AND EXTENT OF MINERAL DEPOSITS.

(FROM THE VANCOUVER PROVINCE.)

In the minds of the people of the east and those of Europe who know anything of this province, beyond the name, British Columbia, is associated almost exclusively with the mining industry. The cities of Victoria and Vancouver are indeed recalled by the tourist as charming places in which to live, and it is usually considered by them that Vancouver, especially as the terminus of a great transcontinental railway, and in possession of unexcelled harbor facilities, has an undoubted future before it. But of the province at large as a factor in adding to the wealth of the world there is little known beyond its general reputation as a mineral producing area. Nor have the residents of British Columbia any reason to quarrel with the opinion thus formed, or to strive to give the impression that they have other products, which would lend their country importance in the eyes of the world.

The best informed among their own people who regard to their resources recognize very clearly that it is to be their mineral properties they must look to obtain that standing which they wish to achieve. Timber and fish the province has in abundance, and of excellent quality, and these products will, without doubt, more and more force their way into foreign markets, but even the most unobtrusive cannot fail to recognize that the industries thus created are not such as will build up a great and wealthy community, and that permanency cannot be realized on such a foundation. The agricultural areas are too small to possess any real importance at this stage of the world's history, and will not be sufficient even to supply a title for the population which we expect here in the close of a generation. But industries, natural or artificial, beyond these, there are none, and without resources which will attract investment and settlement, the country can never hope to become the home of a thriving population. If, however, the promise which has already been given by her mineral properties are even but half fulfilled, the future of the province is not only assured, but will surpass the most sanguine expectations of those whose belief in her is founded upon knowledge.

Not many years ago one of the foremost men of Canada, speaking in the house of commons, referred to British Columbia as "a sea of mountains," and therein, thereby, he possessed no resources which justified the construction of the great national railway. That opinion was then shared, and affirmed by the majority of the public men of the Dominion. It was confidently expected that the road which had cost such an immense amount of money would have to be maintained entirely at the expense of the east, and that no return would ever be received from the province which it was chiefly intended to benefit.

Since that time towns and cities have sprung up in many portions of southern British Columbia, and many of them in the very heart of those mountains which were then so lightly esteemed. The discovery that everywhere in the hills which offered such a forbidding prospect to the inhabitants of the coast, precious metals were hidden, lent a different view to the world, and occasioned a large migration westward.

It was found wherever persistent and systematic development was pursued, that the wealth of the soil, that the first expectations were more than realized, and on the strength of the promise thus given, camps rapidly resolved themselves into permanent towns, and towns into cities, which soon acquired and possessed all the amenities and facilities of civilized life. The attention of European capitalists was attracted and at certain points in the Kootenays money was poured in considerable quantities, although not always with that judgment and knowledge which would have alike the interests and the country. Great mines were discovered and proved, and the fact that the country was worthy of exploitation was placed beyond doubt. It must be remembered, however, that in comparison with the immense area embraced within the mineral belt the number of places at which a reasonable amount of development work has so far been carried on is extremely small, and the mere fact that within some short period, and in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties, attention and money invested would have been obtained, is a promise, is practically a guarantee, of the large proportions which the mining industry will have attained by the end of the next decade. Before that time will have arrived, railway facilities will be supplied by large tracts of the country, which, as yet, are known but to the prospector, but which, if we are to judge by the samples of ore which have been brought in abundance from many of them, are even richer in the precious metals than any of the camps on which the reputation of the province has been justly established. At the present time these districts offer no real inducement to the prospector, for investment would prove absolutely unproductive.

Six or seven years has been the time consumed in bringing lode mining in British Columbia to the position it at present occupies. It will be conceded, then, that the people of this province have very little to complain of in this respect, and with the immense amount of development which has already been done they have every reason to hope for the further progress of mining in the interior as well as on the coast. In a general way the great mineral area of British Columbia may be said to be divided into three sections, that in which silver predominates, that in which gold is the chief product, and

year accomplished an immense amount of development work and its properties bid fair to rival those in the Phoenix camp before very long. As yet the chief producing mine is the Mother Lode, on which nearly 10,000 feet of development work has been done. Among the other claims, which are turning out very well are the Ah There, Buckhorn, Morrison, Silver Crown, Greyhound, Green Horn, Margaret and Sunset. The Boundary Creek Mining & Milling company's claims include the two well known properties, the D. A. and Gold Bug group, on which great expectations are founded. The ores in this camp are principally chalcopyrite.

In Summit camp the British Columbia, which gives promise perhaps greater than that of any property in the Boundary country; the Oro Delnoro, the E. Bell, the Mountain View, the Maple Leaf and the Emma are some of the well known claims. The ore bodies in these properties are very well and consist of copper pyrites and pyrrhotite. In the British Columbia the ore carries from ten to sixteen per cent of copper and from eight to ten ounces of silver per ton.

In Wellington camp four properties are being mined, the Windward, Golden Crown and Hartford. The greatest amount of development has been done on the Winnipeg, of which great hopes were and are still entertained, although some suspicion was entertained a few months ago that the ore bodies were likely to peter out. The ore in this camp is chiefly pyrrhotite, near the surface, but as depth is gained the silicious and carries higher gold values. In Central camp the chief properties are the Mabel, Oro, Cornucopia, the City of Paris and the Majestic group. These have all been shippers and fair returns have been received in all of them, giving promise of richer ore with further development. Among the minor camps in this district are the Skyline and Providence camp, Smith's camp, Copper camp and Long Lake camp, in all of which many claims have been located and on which a considerable amount of work, considered in the aggregate, has been done. Attention during the last year and a half has been attracted to the west and north forks and the upper main stream of the Kettle river on all of which excellent showings have been discovered. On the west fork, the Carmi, Sally, Washington and Idaho are the best known properties, and on the north fork the Earthquake, Golden Eagle, Volcanic, Pathfinder, Little Bertha, Seattle, Humming Bird and Strawberry, all show excellent promise. On some of them crosscutting and drifting to an extent of 500 feet has taken place. The ore bodies are large and the statistics would simply be to repeat what has been published time and again in the mining columns of the daily press in regard to a few of the better known camps and to deal with them would be to leave unmined vast districts of great promise in regard to which no statistics are obtainable.

The west of the Boundary country is what is known as the Similkameen district, through which, it is hoped, a railway line will be operated before the close of 1902. It is claimed for this district that it is the richest copper country in America, and that as soon as transportation facilities are given there will be an immense influx of capital for the development of its properties.

The district extends from Nicola lake to the international boundary and from the Yale mining division on the west of Vernon and Osoyoys district on the east. In this portion of the country placer mining has at one time been carried on, but never persisted in for any great length of time. Among the prominent camps are Hedley, Keremeos and Olalla. Perhaps the best known properties in this district as yet are those on Copper mountain, one of which is the Sunset, on which considerable work has been done and which has been pronounced by many mining engineers to be a wonderful copper deposit.

In the lower Similkameen valley are many claims which give promise of much richness in gold, and one of them, the Nickle Plate, which was acquired by the late Marcus Daly, is generally reputed to be one of the richest mines in British Columbia, possessing very high values in gold and having immense reserves which give better results the lower workings are continued. An idea of the opinion held of this district by the prospector is shown in the fact that last year 433 free miners' certificates were taken out and 1,200 lotteries were recorded, of which only twenty were abandoned. As soon as the legislature of the province ceases its present bickering and becomes possessed of the idea that duty lies in opening up this great district for the benefit of the country, there will be a period of immense activity which will do no little stimulus to the commerce of the coast, and which will restore in a large measure the confidence of the eastern capitalist in our mining area, a confidence which was unfortunately disturbed by elements which should not exist in a mining country.

The Nelson district embraces three distinct mineral belts which may be classed as the Toad mountain division, with deposits of copper and silver; the Free Gold Belt, south of the Kootenay river, and the Emerald and Eric camps. The famous Silver King mine, owned and operated by the Hall Mining and Smelting company, is situated on Toad mountain and is one of the great properties of British Columbia. The Athabasca, which has been a good dividend payer; the Granite, the Poorman, the May and Jennie, the Venus and Juno, all carrying good values in gold, are situated in the Free Gold Belt and are treated by milling and amalgamation, the concentrates being sent to the smelter. In 1900 the production from the Athabasca was nearly \$200,000. The Ymlr mine, owned by a London syndicate, is the great property of that district, and its ore is treated in the same way as that of the Athabasca. The Yellowstone at Eric is a splendid property and much development work has been done upon it. The Burnt Basin district, which was explored during 1899 and 1900, is regarded as having many properties of great promise, but sufficient develop-

ment work has not been done upon them to prove them. Among these which are chiefly known are the Bonanza, John Bull, Tammany, Ennismore and the Contact. THE SILVER-LEAD COUNTRY. The great silver district of British Columbia takes in an immense area, and although it has a very much larger number of shipping mines than the gold-copper district, it is, owing to its inaccessibility, much less known in proportion to its extent than the districts to the west of it. From the Arrow lakes east to the Rocky mountains, and from the international boundary line to the Canadian Pacific railway, mineral is everywhere discoverable.

At the present time the centre of activity is the Slovan, which includes all that rich silver district from Kamoworth to Nakuska and has its centre about Silverton. All through this territory a great many rich properties are at present in operation and many of them are continuous shippers. This district has had many disadvantages to contend with, and that it has surmounted them all is in itself a sufficient assurance of the valuable character of the country. The Fern, which is situated near Sandon, is the most notable property in the division, and has paid over a million and a half dollars to date. There are tributary to Sandon over a hundred other properties on which considerable development work has been done. Among those which have shipped ore and paid dividends are the Slovan Star, the Ruth and the Noble Flye. Many well known properties might also be mentioned which are held at a high figure and will undoubtedly prove paying mines. In the neighborhood of Kaalo are the True Blue; which was recently purchased by the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate; the Leviathan, the Montezuma, Slovan, Liberty and the Bismarck.

Many promising properties surround the Ainsworth camp, such as the Eureka, the Tamarack, the Amazon, the Highlander and others, all of which are now again being developed, and give promise of paying dividends to the owners. There are many splendid properties in the neighborhood of Whitewater, New Denver, Silverton and Slovan City, but to attempt to give their names would be to extend this article unnecessarily. Among them, however, may be mentioned such well known properties as the Hammer-Cariboo, the Dan and the Monitor, Jackson, Good Enough, Washington, Minnehaha, Black Prince and Blue Bird.

During the past two years two other districts have been rapidly forcing themselves on the attention of the mining world and today the Lardeau and Trout Lake districts bid fair to rival, if not surpass, the older districts of the Kootenay. The immense richness of the ore in the properties about the town of Ferguson was demonstrated last year when 80 tons, sent to the smelter, realized to the shippers \$18,900 after paying all the expenses of transportation, which were anything but small. All this country has been very thoroughly exploited, and at the present time for miles about Ferguson it has all been staked by the prospectors and miners. During the last year and a half the representatives of English and American companies have been working the district with considerable care, and many properties have been bonded at very large amounts, showing the belief which experts entertain regarding the district. It is expected that by the end of next year a railway line will have been constructed from some point on the upper Arrow lake to tap this country and furnish means for getting out the ore. Not a few of the properties are free milling in their character, and notably those at Fish creek, among which are the Eva, the Imperial, the Camborne and the Oyster creek.

North from the district and beyond Revelstoke is the Big Bend area, which has very recently come into prominence after lying dormant for over 30 years. It was at this point that the great ten-foot lode was discovered, which it was supposed that the district was another Cariboo. The excitement was so great that thousands of people journeyed to it over the snow-covered mountains in the middle of winter, and many lost their lives by the way.

The placer diggings with the primitive facilities of that day for panning out gold did not realize the expectations of the prospectors, and the excitement died away almost as quickly as it rose. The placer diggings which were then abandoned have been recently examined, however, and have proved to be very rich, and two companies—one an English and one an American corporation—have acquired a considerable portion of the ground, and have put in plants for the purpose of working it. Both of them will begin operations in earnest with the opening of next spring, and it is expected that they will demonstrate to the world that placer mining is yet a profitable industry in British Columbia.

Stretching north from this district are the old mining fields of Cariboo, where from 1822 till 1870 \$200,000,000 worth of gold was taken from the various creeks, and where many of the fortunes which are now known by the old settlers in British Columbia today had their foundation. Most of the creeks in Cariboo have practically been given up to the operation of Chinese, who are content to make a few dollars a

day by pursuing the old system of washing the gravel. By recent years plants have been established on some of them, and wherever this has been the case the results have been highly satisfactory. Hydraulic mining is also pursued with success in a number of places in Cariboo, and, on the whole, during the last three or four years a great stimulus has been given to the industry in this part of the province. Among the companies which are operating on a large scale is the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company, in the Quamez river region. Its property comprises 34 placer mining leases, aggregating 500 acres of land. The Horsely Hydraulic Mining company is another large company. Its property is situated on the southwest side of the Horsely river, and comprises 2,300 acres of land, which cover for a distance of several miles the gravel deposits of an ancient miocene river of stupendous proportions. Both of these companies have put in extensive and valuable plants, and their operations have been extremely successful. THE COAST. The excitement of a few years ago over the discovery of gold in the Klondike, and later in Alila, directed the attention of experts to the character of the placer deposits of the coast, and the fact has been placed beyond question that there are immense possibilities, especially for copper mining, from Alaska to the international boundary line. Not far from the city of Vancouver one property has recently changed hands, and becomes the possession of an American company, which, it is expected, will make the development which rapidly, and if the property proves as rich as is believed to be, there is no doubt that great encouragement will be given to the exploitation of this portion of the province. Already no little work has been done on properties situated on the islands of the Gulf and for many years the richness of the northern portion of Vancouver island in copper has been recognized by experts who have gone over the ground. In these portions of the province, as in Cariboo and the upper districts of the Kootenay, the lack of railway facilities is delaying the opening up of the country, but in view of what has been accomplished in railroad construction during the past few years, there is every reason to believe that this hindrance to progress will not long continue. It is impossible within the limits of a newspaper article to more than skim the surface in speaking of the possibilities of mining in such a new country, and one with such an extensive area as is possessed by British Columbia. To go into statistics would simply be to repeat what has been published time and again in the mining columns of the daily press in regard to a few of the better known camps and to deal with them would be to leave unmined vast districts of great promise in regard to which no statistics are obtainable. Systematic development has as yet in British Columbia been confined to an extremely limited number of properties, when compared with those on which a sufficient amount of work has been done to give their discoverers crown grants. As in all new mineral regions it is believed at first that the properties in the Kootenay district were such that men without capital would be able to work them with little more difficulty than is found in placer mining. This, however, has been proved an utter mistake, and it is now realized that lode mining in British Columbia requires a great deal of capital in developing properties; that it is, in fact, what may be called a rich man's country, and that while great fortunes are to be realized by pursuing a proper system, such as that in vogue in the Boundary country, as applied to the properties of the Miner-Graves syndicate, the man without capital, unless he is extremely fortunate in obtaining a very rich property and disposing of it to those possessed of money, cannot hope, at least at the outset, to do more than he could under the same financial limitations in any other industry in a settled portion of the Dominion.

Capital is therefore a sine qua non to mining in this province, and unfortunately at the present time investors, owing to the continual threats of labor troubles, and to the indifference of our legislators, are timid about risking their money in properties which might be tied up for an indefinite period, or might be rendered unremunerative should unwise persons obtain control of the administration.

THE SANCTIFICATION OF GRIMPLE.

Grimple used to hold aloof at Christmas time, children dreaded the dark visage that he wore; He regarded giving presents as a crime. But he doesn't preach that doctrine any more; Yesterday he came round to help to buy For the dinner for the poor on Christmas day; There's a little one that plays on Grimple's floor. Grimple used to have a sour-looking face, And he grumbled and he snarled as one who bore A grudge against all members of his race, But he never goes complaining any more; The other day I heard him wish that he Might free the world of all its misery— Love has crowded out the hate he had before. Grimple used to have a quarrel with the world, But he doesn't seem to have it any more; In former days his sharpened shafts were hurled With all his might against the church's door, But his unbelief has all been swept away; Last Sunday I heard Grimple sing and pray; There's a little one that plays on Grimple's floor. There's a little one that looks in Grimple's eyes, A little one he kisses at the door, A little one that on his bosom lies When his troubles of the busy day are o'er; Grimple stops to pat the children on their cheeks, They have ceased to run away when Grimple speaks, And his heart is never empty any more. S. E. KISIB.

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A REBUFF FOR THE V. V. & E.

Branch Line Building at Grand Forks is Blocked.

Patrick McHugh Misrepresents Canadian Feeling.

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—The application of the V. V. & E. railway today for permission to construct a branch line from the main line to Columbia and Grand Forks was adjourned, owing to Mr. Creelman, the C. P. R. solicitor, stating that an interim injunction had been granted at Victoria against the construction of the road.

WANNIPEG, Dec. 19.—By a premature explosion of dynamite in the shaft of the Gold Moose mine at Dryden Peter Patterson was badly injured. He may recover. He went in thinking these charges had gone off, but by mistake only two had been fired.

WATERFORD, Ont., Dec. 19.—Nove Jackson, 18 years old, pleaded guilty to robbing a mail entrusted to his charge as mail driver between Hartford and Waterford. He was sentenced to nine years in Kingston.

TORONTO, Dec. 19.—The Evening Telegram's cable says that Patrick A. McHugh, the Nationalist M. P., is back in Ireland from his trip to Canada and the United States. He declared, speaking at Cork, that he never heard more enthusiastic cheering than that given in Canada for the gallant men against whom a quarter of a million of British soldiers were fighting.

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—The official announcement was made today that the bye-elections for the Dominion house for West Durham, West York, Addington, Kingston and West Hastings in Ontario, St. James Division, Montreal, Laval, Beauport and L'Islet in Quebec and Queens, P. E. I., will take place on January 15th. Nominations January 8th.

WANNIPEG, Dec. 19.—The C. P. R. eastern Christmas excursion business is booming this year, and there are busy scenes at the C. P. R. depot every evening at the time of the departure of the C. P. R. eastbound express. Upwards of 500 Manitobians left for eastern points by last night's train, which was in two sections, and there was another large exodus to the old homes by today's trains.

In the case of Rev. Canon Davidson, of Pellysburg, Que., who sued the Selkirk Light company for \$25,000 damages for the death of his son owing to defective electrical machinery, the jury returned a verdict this evening awarding plaintiff \$15,000 damages.

TORONTO, Dec. 19.—An exciting incident took place tonight at a dinner given by the Canadian Manufacturers, Wilburn Robins, of Walkerville, Ont., delivered an address on Imperialism. He referred to the myth of French Canadianism and objected to their being called French. There were very few English Canadians, and why French? They were all Canadians, and he appealed to French Canadians to drop the word "French." Mr. Roland, of Montreal, replied, and said the French flag whenever shown is always entwined with the union jack. The rest ran free for British connection would be by a French Canadian. He was loudly cheered.

LIQUOR IN MANITOBA

A DEPUTATION INQUIRES AS TO THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

PREMIER SAYS HE HAS BEEN TOO BUSY TO STUDY THE QUESTION.

WANNIPEG, Dec. 21.—A delegation representing the liquor interests of the city, consisting of Messrs. E. L. Drewry, Fred Drewry, G. F. Galt, E. A. Bellevue, A. Strange, T. Montgomery, George Velle and F. H. Phippen, waited on Premier Roblin this morning with the object of learning the government's intentions in regard to the liquor act.

The premier informed the delegation that he and his colleagues had been so busy with other pressing matters that they had not had time to go into the question. He also intimated that it would be premature to enter upon any discussion at present. The delegation then withdrew and they will probably next week meet the members of the provincial government by arrangement.

E. L. Drewry, interviewed this afternoon, said he was quite satisfied with the premier's intimation. This was a question involving great interests, and it was only right that the government should have ample time for its full consideration.

GIVE MARCONI CREDIT.

The London Times on the Attitude of the Anglo-American.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Times, in an editorial which it gives great credit to the claims of Mr. Marconi in the field of wireless telegraphy, ridicules the efforts of the Anglo-American Telegraph company to oppose him and characterizes them as a "feeble imitation" of Mrs. Partington mopping up the sea.

The Times thinks it would be exceedingly difficult for the Anglo-American company to prove any infringement against Marconi.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Arrived, steamers Pnenicia, Hamburg and Buloigne. PHILADELPHIA—Southampton and Cherbourg.

HONOR FOR MARCONI

A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY GOVERNOR BOYLE WITH PROMINENT GUESTS.

THE INVENTOR'S RELATIONS WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPANY.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Dec. 19.—Marconi's local lawyer has informed counsel for the Anglo-American Cable company that he will temporarily cease his tests (in receiving signals by wireless telegraphy from England) and without admitting the rights of the Anglo-American company, will notify that company prior to resuming his tests. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

Governor Boyle of Newfoundland gave a large luncheon in honor of Mr. Marconi today. Among the guests present were Premier Bond, the cabinet ministers, the heads of departments, marine Lloyd's underwriters, official and representatives of the press. The affair was practically a state function. Governor Boyle in proposing Mr. Marconi's health spoke exhaustively on the inventor's work since his arrival in the colony.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—Miss Josephine Holman, fiancée of Signor Marconi, admitted today that she was about to join Marconi in New York, although she refuses to state the time of her departure. She declined to say whether she would be married to Signor Marconi in the east or not.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—That William Marconi's wireless experiments in Newfoundland cannot be stopped by the Anglo-American Cable company, even by resorts to the courts, is the assertion of Mr. Marconi's representatives here. They further state that he cannot be stopped even from transmitting commercial messages. They say the charter of the Anglo-American company, by which it claims monopoly of telegraphic communication between Newfoundland and other places, was examined by counsel for the Marconi company before an attempt was made to experiment in Newfoundland. They decided that the charter would not interfere with the sending of wireless messages to and from Newfoundland even for the two years which the charter has yet to run. They declared in the first place that a charter would not operate to stop scientific experiments, and second, that according to English decisions such a grant would not operate to bar an invention that was unknown at the time the concession was granted.

C. Cuthbert Hall, general manager for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company, said in an interview: "We are rather glad than otherwise that this attempt to stop Mr. Marconi has been made. Even if we go no further in Newfoundland, although we can do so if we wish, it will do us no harm. There are places along the coast equally available. The inference shows, to my mind, that the cable company look on us as a dangerous competitor. It rather pleases me as an acknowledgement of the fact that wireless telegraphy is a coming force."

Edward Horman, counsel for the Marconi company, said: "This action by the Anglo-American company is a surprise to me, as I had supposed there would not be any hostility, direct or indirect. I have examined the charter of the Anglo-American Cable company with a view to determining its rights. The company seems to have feared active competition and therefore we have taken the bull by the horns."

WANNIPEG, Dec. 21.—The annual meeting of the Victoria Sealing company was held today and an additional director was added to the list of officers, the other directors being re-elected. The board now consists of President W. Munroe, vice president, Captain J. G. Cox; manager, Captain M. Grant; treasurer, R. Hall, M.P.P.; A. J. Bechtel, R. Seabrook and Joseph Boschwitz, the last named being the newly appointed director. It was decided that about 30 schooners would be sent out, seven for the Japan coast and the others on the California and B. C. coast. Wages will be the same as last year. Two or three thousand skins remained unsold at the Hudson Bay company's warehouse in London.

A passenger who arrived from the north on the steamer Amur made the trip from Dawson to the coast with a dog team in 12 days, a new record. Reports come from the Bremner country, Alaska, of a rich strike there.

THE GERMAN CLAIM.

Not Considered an Obstacle in the Way of the Canal.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Washington, received here, announcing that the German government claimed the exclusive right to navigate the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, under a concession granted a few years ago to the Atlas Steamship company, has created considerable excitement throughout the country. The concession in question, it is declared, was forfeited a month ago, under a decision of arbitrators, for failure to comply with the terms of the contract. In any event, one of the articles of the concession declares that it should not be an obstacle to the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

RAILWAYS IN THE COURTS

Effects of the Injunction Against the Hill Road.

Supplies of Matte Secured for the Granby Converter.

GRAND FORKS, Dec. 19.—The Alabamsa group near Nelson, Wash., has resumed its regular shipment of four tons of ore daily to the Granby smelter. Joint committees of the city councils of Grand Forks and Columbia respectively are co-operating in appraising the cost of buildings and the cost of their removal from the right-of-way of the proposed V. V. & E. railway spur into the proposed depot grounds. Both cities, at the request of the company, will adopt a street closing by-law.

Isaacson, the Finn who slashed the throat of a fellow-railway laborer named De Witt, as the result of a row over a game of cards at Russell, Wash., Sunday night, and then escaped, returned Tuesday and surrendered to the authorities. The condition of De Witt is serious. The prisoner has been removed to Republic, where he will await trial, pending the outcome of De Witt's injuries. Both men had been previously employed in the camp of Burns & Jordan on the line of the Great Northern extension from Marcus.

The ambitious program of the local school board is to ask the government to establish a high school in Grand Forks as soon as 20 qualified pupils, the requisite number required by law, are assured. Later on an effort will be made to affiliate with an eastern university. In virtue of this arrangement advanced pupils seeking a liberal education will be enabled to pursue their studies at home, the time thus spent being accounted as part of the collegiate course, besides it will prove a great boon to those with limited financial resources. All that will then be required after passing the college examinations in Grand Forks will be a final year's course at the university with which the Grand Forks school may be affiliated.

R. A. Brown encountered several spots of sulphide copper ore in the volcanic tunnel this week. He is greatly elated over the strike as this was the first occasion he had ever found copper on the claim, except upon the surface. The tunnel is in 765 feet and Mr. Brown confidently expects now to strike a big chute any day.

The Hall Mines smelter, of Nelson, B. C., has just signed a contract for the delivery of all its matte for treatment by the new converter of the Granby smelter. The Mother Lode smelter at Greenwood made a similar arrangement several weeks ago. The Granby converter it is expected, will be in operation not later than the middle of January, and will have a capacity of from 100 to 150 tons daily. The only British Columbia reduction plant that has not yet contracted to ship its matte to Grand Forks is that treated at an eastern converter under a contract which will expire within the next five months. As the Granby company can probably quote a cheaper rate, there is every reason to believe that the Trail plant will avail itself of the privilege of having its matte treated at Grand Forks. The converter process simply produces blister copper, further treatment of the product in a refinery being necessary to extract the gold and silver values.

GRAND FORKS, Dec. 20.—The injunction secured in Victoria against the application before the railway committee at Ottawa of the V. V. & E. railway for permission to construct a branch line from its main line to Columbia and Grand Forks, was granted at the instance of the Republic & Grand Forks smelters, and the V. V. & E. railway territory. The V. V. & E. meantime has several hundred men at work on the spur, but will not make any attempt to cross the tracks of the Republic railway until the application is finally disposed of as Ottawa.

A large party left here today for Rossland for the purpose of attending the prize fight.

In the police court here today Sim Galloway, of Spokane, was sentenced to six months at hard labor on a charge of vagrancy. He will be removed to the gaol at Nelson, B. C., tomorrow.

The first cargo of matte from the Hall Mines smelter, at Nelson, reached the Granby smelter today. Shipments will average 20 tons daily. The matte will accumulate until the Granby converter begins operations next month.

SIX ARE DEAD.

Victims of the Recent Wreck on the Southern Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The death list of the wreck on the coast of the Southern Pacific at Upulunda has reached six. All the injured are expected to recover.

Two Italians died at the hospital of the Southern Pacific. The charred remains of two men were uncovered at the wreck at noon. It is supposed they are the bodies of tramps who were riding the brakebeams.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Product of the Mines Shows a Steady Increase.

PHOENIX, Dec. 21.—The Boundary ore shipments for the week are as follows: Granby mines 4,527 tons; B. C. mine, 820 tons; Snowshoe, 60 tons; Mother Lode, 1,758 tons; Sunset, 225 tons; total for the week, 7,390 tons. Total for 1901 to date is 390,699 tons. The total for 1900 and 1901 to date is 812,213 tons. For the last week the Granby smelter treated 4,527 tons of ore.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Shareholders Hold a Noisy Annual Meeting at Paris.

A Poor Prospect for Saving the Millions They Invested.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—"Get the United States to buy the canal at any price in order to save our money," seemed to be the prevalent feeling and gist of the speeches at today's meeting of the Panama Canal company's shareholders. About 250 shareholders were present, including a number of ladies. In the absence of M. Hulst, a shareholder presided. A storm broke immediately after the report had been read.

The shareholders were greatly excited by the news that M. Hulst had resigned, and demanded explanations of what had occurred at the meeting of the board at which he had resigned. The chairman's delay in replying to questions led to vituperations, which were launched at the heads of the directors by several shareholders whose modest attire indicated that they had been severe sufferers on account of the Panama failure. Eventually the proceedings degenerated into such a tumult that policemen were summoned to expel one of the noisiest of the shareholders, who approached the directors' table, thumped it with his fist, yelled at the top of his voice and shook a handful of papers in the face of the chairman. The intrusion of the policeman raised such a pandemonium that they felt compelled to withdraw. The speakers who secured a hearing urged the adoption of the board's proposals as being the shareholders' only salvation.

One speaker said it was patently impossible for the company to finish the canal, as it could not raise money anywhere in France or in the rest of Europe. He added that a shareholder, M. Runan Varilla, who had published an appeal to the shareholders and others at the beginning of the year to contribute funds to carry out the work, only secured promises of 20,000 francs.

Other speakers appealed to the meeting to cease the tumult, urging that the moment was decisive in regard to the fate of their many millions.

Finally the chairman rose and made a statement which soothed his hearers. He said there was no contradiction in the resignation of Hulst and the expressions of appreciation of his labors contained in his report. The board had considered the situation resulting from the Isthmian commission's decision and had come to the conclusion that a change of policy was needed. They therefore made the proposition contained in the report, but as it was thought that the negotiations with the United States might run more smoothly with Hulst, he was asked to resign. The meeting, apprised by this explanation, approved of the propositions made in the report.

VICTORIA SEALERS.

Organization for the Season—News From the North.

VICTORIA, Dec. 20.—The annual meeting of the Victoria Sealing company was held today and an additional director was added to the list of officers, the other directors being re-elected. The board now consists of President W. Munroe, vice president, Captain J. G. Cox; manager, Captain M. Grant; treasurer, R. Hall, M.P.P.; A. J. Bechtel, R. Seabrook and Joseph Boschwitz, the last named being the newly appointed director. It was decided that about 30 schooners would be sent out, seven for the Japan coast and the others on the California and B. C. coast. Wages will be the same as last year. Two or three thousand skins remained unsold at the Hudson Bay company's warehouse in London.

A passenger who arrived from the north on the steamer Amur made the trip from Dawson to the coast with a dog team in 12 days, a new record. Reports come from the Bremner country, Alaska, of a rich strike there.

FOLLOWING MARCONI

A VICTORIA ELECTRICIAN'S SUCCESSFUL TEST OF THE SYSTEM.

EXTENSIVE REPAIRS TO THE DAMAGED C. P. R. STEAMSHIP HATING.

VICTORIA, Dec. 21.—Successful experiments with wireless telegraphy were conducted here today by R. Hutcheson, the city electrician. He set up a pole on an island in Victoria Arm and received messages from a launch steering around the island at a distance of half an mile. An attempt will be made by the experimenter to communicate with the islands of the Gulf. Some time ago Mr. Hutcheson had evidence of his electrical skill by setting up and operating an X-ray apparatus, which is now in use at the Jubilee hospital.

The steamer Hating, which has been on the Esquimaux marine ways since November last as a result of her accident in the Sabine channel, will be launched Monday or Tuesday. Her overhauling has been most extensive and she has been supplied with practically a new bow from the foremast, 45 new plates and 38 new frames. New propellers have been adjusted, of a lighter type than those formerly in service, and calculated to increase her speed considerably. New funnels have also been provided, and when all the repairs have been effected, some \$25,000 will have been expended. The company has not yet decided on her future schedule, as it will be several weeks before the steamer overhauling will be completed. Her machinery has all been taken apart and remodelled.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

A Butte Miner the Victim of a Fall and an Explosion. BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 21.—A special to the Miner from Niehart, Mont., says Jacob Jacobson, a miner of this city, was instantly killed by an explosion of giant blasting powder. He had worked all day and had put in six holes. He was being hauled up in a bucket when the rope broke and he fell 400 feet to meet the explosion. He was blown to pieces.

BY-LAWS IN NELSON LOOKS MORE LIKE WAR

FOUR PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED YESTERDAY WERE DEFEATED.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BYLAW HAD AN INSUFFICIENT MAJORITY.

NELSON, Dec. 20.—The four bylaws providing for the raising by way of debentures of \$150,000 for an electric light plant, \$5,000 for an isolation hospital, \$10,000 for a high school, and \$5,000 for a fire alarm system were all beaten at the election held today. The bylaws required a three-fifths majority to carry. The polling resulted as follows: Electric light bylaw, 177 for, 160 against. High school bylaw, 149 for, 172 against. Isolation hospital bylaw, 32 for, 234 against. Fire alarm bylaw, 142 for, 178 against.

EHOLT EVENTS.

Ore Strike on the B. C.—Deal in Pass Creek Claims.

EHOLT, B. C., Dec. 18.—It is reported that work will be resumed on the Oro Denoro mine near here, but no definite information of the nature of development is obtainable. Ore was struck on the surface of the B. C. mine south of the main shaft similar to the original discovery. A cross cut is being run from the 50-foot level to ascertain the extent of the ore body.

Alex Shannon has made a deal on his claims at the mouth of Pass creek, on the North Fork of the Kettle river, about five miles from here, with D. Fisher, of Spokane. Good assays in gold and copper have been obtained on these properties and development has commenced by starting a 100-foot shaft with two shifts.

There is little or no snow here yet and we would like some more to make good sleighing. The skaters, however, are having a good time on the ice at Loon lake, adjoining town, which has loomed had such a perfect sheet of clear ice.

A social club was formed a short time ago, and held a most successful dance in the hall, which has been enlarged. Proceeds were applied on improvements.

A sitting of the license court was held Monday at the Hotel Northern, and about 33 licenses were granted. The shay engine came back from Trail on Sunday, where it had been for repairs.

SHORT OF COAL. Cleveanders Are Confronted by a Fuel Famine.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—A coal famine developed here today, and unless there is a marked rise in temperature within the next 48 hours much suffering will result. A number of manufacturing plants will close Monday unless fuel can be secured. Practically all the dealers report their stores of both hard and soft coal exhausted, and owing to inability of the railroads to meet the demands upon them there is little prospect of early relief.

ORDERED TO PHILIPPINES. JAMES FORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Colonel James Forney of the United States Marine Corps, who is now in command of the marines at the League Island navy yard, has been ordered to Cavite to assume command of the First brigade of marines.

THE COPPER MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The position of American copper greatly exercises the British market. The financial weeklies, the Statist and Economist, both remark on the obscurity of the Amalgamated Copper company, but consider the present outlook to be more favorable to consumers than the producers of the metal.

The Daily Telegraph declares that before confidence can be restored the Amalgamated company must issue a plain statement of its stocks on hand and of its present monthly output. If it is true that the Amalgamated company has reduced its production to the extent of throwing 8000 men in Montreal out of employment, a very unpleasant situation is disclosed and one which is likely to accelerate legislation compelling American trusts to give greater publicity to their affairs. The Daily Telegraph hopes that this will be brought about, saying that it would be the only good likely to come from the American copper ring. The paper further declares that there is not the slightest chance of the Colnet & Hecla mines joining the Amalgamated Copper company, "while the terms offered for Rio Tinto were too restrictive to be worth consideration."

STARVED AND FROZEN.

Sufferings of People Flooding to New Territory. GUTHRIE, O.T., Dec. 21.—Every road leading into the new country is still lined with prospective settlers. Without food and generally without money and in a country sparsely settled, they have starved and frozen. In many cases death resulted among the children. Men who have seen these people report the sights the most pitiable ever witnessed. The cold weather has also bred several cases of smallpox in every town and city in the two territories.

H. Murray left yesterday for Portland, Ore.

ARGENTINA AND CHILI SUSPEND THEIR NEGOTIATIONS.

The Argentine Minister is Recalled From Santiago.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 21.—It appeared this evening that the "Chilian Incident" as the trouble between Argentina and Chile is referred to here, unexpectedly assumed a more serious aspect. The Tribuna, the official organ of the government, admits that the Ultima Esperanza question, instead of approaching a settlement, is becoming graver, and that the Chilean government is now in danger of allowing itself to be influenced by a group of doctrinaires. The feeling here is no longer optimistic. It is asserted that if Chile does not change her exacting attitude at once a rupture between the two countries will take place.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 21.—Excitement prevails here. Cablegrams from Buenos Ayres report that the Argentine minister at Santiago de Chile is to retire if Chile maintains the position she has assumed.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 21.—It has been decided to establish near Bosario a large factory for the making of bullets and cannon balls. The principal machinery necessary has already been purchased in Germany. Twenty-two hundred seamstresses are actively engaged in making uniforms. It is expected that these will be finished by the end of January.

The cabinet has decided upon the organization of two new regiments of mountain artillery. A dispatch from Santiago says that the conference between Senator Caniz, the Chilean foreign minister, and Senor Portrela, the Argentine minister to Chile, have so far been barren of result, and will probably be adjourned on Monday.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 21.—After having exhausted the friendly feeling shown by the Argentine government in its efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement with Chile on the question of roads, Chile has injected new features in the difficulty, taking the position that the Argentine government has abandoned possession of the independent territory. The attitude of Chile in refusing the amicable arrangement proposed by the Argentine government has obliged that government to recall its minister in Chile. Negotiations are suspended. Despite the delicate situation, hope is still entertained that war will be averted. In the public manifestations on the streets the energetic attitude of the government is applauded.

The Nation, referring to the international complications, says that the republic of Uruguay is much concerned, in view of the possibility of a conflict between Argentina and Chile about her neutrality. Brazil is also said to be considering the same subject.

In this connection it is reported that Brazil contemplates appropriating \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for the purchase of new warships, showing, it is said, that Brazil, while up to the present has succeeded in containing herself to the state of armed peace, is finally getting mixed up in the diplomatic complications and is feeling herself compelled to guard against the threatened trouble between South American countries.

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THE MOUNTED INFANTRY

Men Are Selected for the Second Quota From Rossland.

Ten Troopers and Three Packers Chosen for Service.

Thirteen men enlisted at Rossland yesterday for service in South Africa with the Canadian mounted infantry.

The enlistment officer was Major R. J. Edwards Leckie, of the Fourth Hussars.

Major Leckie leaves in the morning for Nelson, where another squad will be enlisted.

Several well known Rossland men are included in the new quota.

Arrangements are being made to give the volunteers a sendoff tomorrow evening.

MR. SHAW'S STATEMENT. He Will Consider the Offer of the Treasury Portfolio.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 24.—Gov. Leslie M. Shaw was seen by the Associated Press reporter as he stepped from the train on his arrival from Dubuque at 11 o'clock tonight.

"The appointment of secretary of the treasury has not been formally tendered to me by the president.

"The governor said that as deep as he cared to go into the matter at present, and he would not intimate what his decision was likely to be.

BLOOD POISONING. A Prominent Man's Death Caused by Licking a Letter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—James Hicks, a prominent iron manufacturer of Cincinnati, died at the Waldorf-Astoria today of blood poisoning.

CHAPELLAINE BAGS, NEWEST STYLES, ALL SIZES, GOODEVE BROS.

THE STOCK MARKET BURLY HIES HIM OFF

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK.

STOCKS IN MOST CASES FIRM OR SLIGHTLY ADVANCED IN PRICE.

Last week's trading was the heaviest the local stock exchange has seen for some time.

The leader in point of activity has been White Bear, of which a good many shares were sold during the week.

Rambler-Cariboo has maintained its strength and kept on climbing.

Cariboo of Camp McKinney has been quiet and somewhat weak.

Winnipeg took a spurt or two during the week, and changed hands freely.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Table with columns: Day, Price, Total. Rows: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Bid, Asked. Lists various stocks like Abe Lincoln, American Boy, Athabasca, etc.

Centre Star, 1000, \$11.50; 1000, \$11.40; White Bear, 2000, \$3.40; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, \$3; Black Tail, 5000, \$10. Total \$100,000.

REMOVED TO EAST COLUMBIA AVENUE, NEXT BRADEN'S GROCERY STORE. THE REDDIN-JACKSON CO., LIMITED. LIABILITY. ATTENTION MINERS. Black worsted Pants \$1.75 to \$2.75 per pair.

AFTER MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR A FIGHT AT GRAND FORKS.

A "COLD THROW DOWN" FOR GOFF AND THE MEN OF THE BOUNDARY.

Nick Burly, the Seattle middleweight, may be a clever pugilist, but he certainly has a yellow streak in his make-up.

A small party of Grand Forks sportsmen came over to see the match on Friday night and were exceedingly disappointed when the affair fizzled out.

At noon yesterday Burly quietly gathered his portables and boarded the outgoing train for the south.

Charlie Goff did not know that Burly had thrown him down until some time later in the day.

Goff did not let the grass grow under his feet when he learned that Burly had jumped the town.

AN AGREEMENT POSSIBLE. Chili and Argentine Are Trying to Come to Terms.

A Prospect That Peace Documents Would be Signed.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 24.—Senor Alcora, Argentine minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegraphic communication to Florencio Dominguez, the minister of Argentina to Great Britain.

This step was taken in order that Senor Dominguez may officially inform the Arbitration Commission and other persons interested in the matter of the developments in the situation.

Documents putting an end to the present state of affairs will probably be signed by representatives of both Argentina and Chili at Santiago de Chili tonight.

CHILIAN administration the Argentine government have telegraphed to Senor Forstner, minister of Argentine to Chili, to enter upon negotiations again with Senor Fanez, the Chilean minister of foreign affairs.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co Mining Brokers. Mining Properties Bought and Sold.

ABOTT & HART-MCHARG BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS. Solicitors for Canadian Bank of Commerce.

ATTENTION MINERS. Black worsted Pants \$1.75 to \$2.75 per pair.

THE MASONS AT CHURCH

The divine service parade of the Masonic order on Sunday was among the most notable tournaments of the fraternity in Rossland.

Dr. Robinson's address was an admirable effort, and was thoroughly appreciated by the Masons.

"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

Very gladly I accepted the invitation to preach today under the auspices of my Masonic brethren.

That charity, or love, which is the bond of peace and the perfection of every virtue, was the key-note of the Evangelist's whole life.

Can anyone view the real fruits of Masonry and not know that their author is divine?

The psalmist thinks this unity of the brethren worthy of note.

1. We are taught here that this unity of the brethren is pleasant to behold.

2. But, still more, we are taught in this psalm that the unity of the brethren is profitable.

3. The quality of mercy is not strained; it droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven.

About a century ago there stood an old cathedral in the north of Europe, upon one of the arches of which there was a face of wondrous beauty.

Need I make an application? Masonry stands for unity.

SENATOR SEWELL. CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 24.—Senator Sewell was reported by the physicians as holding his own.

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Each time the United States Government has officially tested the baking powders the report has shown Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to be of superlative leavening strength.

This is gratifying, for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is depended upon by millions of people to raise their daily bread.

NOTE.—These Government inquiries also developed the fact that there are many mixtures upon the market made in imitation of baking powder, but containing alum or other caustic acid, whose use in food is dangerous.

his face was returned to this other face of marvellous beauty which he himself had sculptured there—the face of one he had loved in early manhood and lost.

2. We are also taught here that the unity of the brethren is precious as well as pleasant.

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