

LWAY

Continued from Page 1

SCHOOL MATTERS

Place the Rossland School

Mr. H. W. C. Jackson, secretary of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern British Columbia and of the Rossland Board of Trade, has returned from Victoria, and gives the following account of the progress of the work which he and the other delegates were sent to perform:

"The delegates of the Associated Boards of Trade were very well received by the government at Victoria, although the oldest timer in the province never remembered a time when the provincial executive was so besieged by delegations from all parts of the province with all sorts of questions. While we were in town Vancouver had three or four delegations there, mostly in regard to the Coast-Kootenay railway and school matters. These delegations were all large and all advocated diametrically opposite views. They were also, although only residing a short distance from Victoria, in a very great hurry, and the government, therefore, very much appreciated the fact that the delegation from the interior, although it represented boards of trade in all parts of Kootenay and Yale and desired to make representations on a number of questions, worked with unanimity on every matter that they brought to the government's attention, and were disposed to wait the convenience of the ministry in being heard. Many were the compliments showered on the delegation for these reasons, not only by the executive but by members of the house and others in public life.

"On the questions of special interest to Rossland, which are representatives of the Rossland Board of Trade brought to the government's attention, we were very courteously heard, and, on the whole, highly successful. The Rossland Board of Trade instructed us to endeavor to secure a grant of \$10,000 for new school buildings, etc., before the old schools were turned over to local control; a grant of \$15,000 for the construction of a wagon road to Sophie mountain, a grant of \$5,000 for a road from St. Thomas mountain in the Northern mountains district, to the Columbia & Western railway; an appropriation to secure a thorough investigation as to the needs of Mulpy and Sullivan creeks in the way of wagon roads, and a grant for the school matters.

"In regard to the school matter, the Minister of Education, Hon. J. D. Prentice, after two or three interviews, stated that the position of the Rossland Board of Trade in the matter was entirely reasonable; that all we asked for was to be put on an equal footing with the coast cities before being required to support our own schools. This he was firmly in favor of and he said he would include in the general estimate for new school buildings in the province a sum sufficient to give Rossland a fair start in this respect.

"Mr. Wells, chief commissioner of Lands and Works, was very hard to convince as to the utility of a wagon road to Sophie mountain and we expressed his preference for a railway from Rossland to the Velvet mine. This expression of opinion was warmly indorsed by Mr. Smith Curtis. Mr. Wells then stated that he would place in the estimates in the suspense fund, the sum of \$15,000 for such a road, but he would prefer to give a reasonable bonus for the construction of a railway and authorized the Rossland delegates to open negotiations with the C. P. R. for the construction of the same. Mr. George McEl Brown, the executive agent of the C. P. R. at Vancouver, is now in communication with President Snaugnessy at Montreal regarding this matter and hopes to advise the Rossland Board of Trade in a few days of the terms under which the C. P. R. will be prepared to go ahead and build the road at once.

"With regard to the Norway mountain wagon road the Chief Commissioner said he would require some more information before he could definitely promise the appropriation asked for. This information he will receive in the course of the next few days, and I confidently expect to find the appropriation in the estimates. He also said that no special appropriation would be necessary for the investigation asked for regarding Sullivan and Murphy creeks, but that he would order the surveys made early this summer.

"Hon. Mr. McBride, Minister of Mines, takes a very deep interest in the Rossland School of Mines, and I understand, from Messrs. Lalonde and Johnson, before they left for home, that the estimates would include a grant of at least \$2,500 in aid of it.

"Some of the resolutions advanced by the Associated Boards were of special interest to Rossland. That in regard to platting and registering of city additions requiring local approval before the plat could be registered, was one of these. Attorney-General Roberts promised that the necessary legislation would be brought down this session. Another matter of special interest was one suggesting that the provincial government should contribute 20 per cent of the royalty on ore mined within a municipality to said municipality for the purpose of constructing and maintaining roads within the municipal limits. Hon. Mr. Turner assured us that the government would give this mature consideration and would either relieve us by granting the prayer of our petition, or cause the mining roads within city limits to be gazetted as government roads, when it would then maintain them.

"With regard to the amendment to the company act to enable joint stock companies to be reorganized from a non-assessable to an assessable basis at reasonable expense, the Attorney-General said he would look into the matter thoroughly and if he found that the

recommendations of the Associated Boards could be carried out without injustice to the larger stockholders he would have the companies act amended as suggested.

"With regard to the Toronto exhibition, Hon. Mr. McBride, Minister of Mines, declared himself strongly in favor of it, as he also was of all reasonable schemes for the thorough advertising of the mineral resources of the province, including the issuing of frequent government bulletins by a bureau in the department of mines.

"Concerning applications for water rights by corporations under special charter the Attorney-General and others said that they thoroughly agreed with the position of the Associated Boards that any bona fide applicant had every facility required under the water clauses consolidation act.

"The matters which were of less special interest to Rossland were: First—Recognition of the name Boundary district on the maps of the province, which Mr. Wells said would be attended to in the new maps which are being prepared.

"Second—Providing government agents with maps of local occupied land. Mr. Wells also said that this would be done as far as possible at the present time in view of the lack of a general survey.

"Third—As to the preservation of forests—Mr. Wells doubted the efficacy of forest rangers, but would have renewed instructions to all constables and government agents instructing them to use every effort to discover the origin of forest fires and where maliciously caused to prosecute the originator and he would also have the act amended so as to make the starting of such fires a criminal offence.

"Fourth—As to the wagon road question, Mr. Wells said that he was unable yet to bring down legislation on the lines suggested by the Associated Boards, but that he strongly sympathized with the ideas set forth in the resolution and was strongly in hopes that action along the lines recommended could be taken in another year.

"Fifth—The lead industry. With regard to this matter the Associated Boards are petitioning the Dominion government for increased duties on manufactured lead products and a bounty of \$5 per ton to be paid to refiners for lead mined, smelted and refined in Canada, and the executive promised to memorialize the Dominion government on these lines, either by resolution of the executive council or by memorial from the provincial legislature.

"Sixth—Freight rates on farm products. The Associated Boards are making representations to the C. P. R. with a view to securing such a readjustment of freight rates as will enable the farming districts of the province to compete with the United States for the Kootenay markets. The Hon. Mr. Turner, Minister of Agriculture, said that the provincial government was already acting along these lines.

"Seventh—Railway questions. The first of these was a resolution in favor of a general railway act to do away with the necessity of special charters for each road. The executive said they could not see the advisability of such an act so long as the Dominion insisted on the issuance of special charters. Regarding the proposed railway from the Crow's Nest Pass to Golden, they seemed inclined to encourage the construction of such a line. Mr. Dimsuir stated with regard to both the Coast-Kootenay railway and the resolution in favor of free trade in railways, especially referring to the railway from the Crow's Nest Pass to the international boundary that the government was not yet ready to declare its policy and would not be until the Dominion government was heard from. Mr. Turner stated that the government had under consideration the question of extending the Shuswap & Okanagan railway from Vernon to Midway. These were all of the railway propositions which the Associated Boards brought to the attention of the government.

"Eighth—Provincial representation and a member of Boundary. The ministers pledged themselves to bring down an equitable redistribution bill after the census, and intimated that there was a possibility that a bill might be introduced at this session to give a separate representative to Boundary.

"Ninth—Sanitarium for consumptives near Kamloops. As a special delegation had come down from Kamloops to attend to this matter and as they had already seen the government it was passed over.

"Tenth—County boundaries. The Attorney-General promised to look into the recommendations of the boards in this respect, especially as they affected the county courts, and on the question of a supreme court justice, for the inferior he expressed himself as not in favor of such a course, but strongly in favor of more frequent sittings of supreme court justices in the interior, and of the appointment of more county court judges, possibly with increased powers.

"Eleventh—Amendments to Small Debts Act. The Attorney-General stated that he would have the act amended, that is giving the right to garnishee before judgment.

"Twelfth—Hasty mining legislation. The Hon. Mr. McBride said in regard to this matter that he was still in favor of the appointment of a commission, promised last session, and that no material changes would be made in the laws affecting metalliferous mining and that, in all probability, none would be made except under the recommendation of the mining commission.

"Thirteenth—Selection of railway land grants. Hon. Mr. Wells stated that B. C. Southern and Columbia & Western railways had practically completed their selections and that he was urging them to at once make the necessary surveys. As soon as this was done, which he hoped would be inside of another year, he would be in a position to cancel the reserves, now practically covering all of East and West Kootenay.

"Fourteenth—Visit of T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The ministers said that they would do all in their power to induce them to visit the different mining camps of Kootenay and Yale during their visit to the province.

Mr. H. E. T. Haultain arrived here yesterday from Nelson, and is registered at the Allan.

Mr. D. W. Moore, of the Trail smelter, was in the city yesterday.

HILL'S RAILWAY TO REPUBLIC

FOLLOW KETTLE RIVER GRADE AND TRAVERSE BOUNDARY.

Warner Miller's Franchise on the Reservation Has Been Secured—Surveyors Are in the Field—Jay P. Graves Willing to Build.

The Great Northern will start work today on its railroad to Republic, says the Spokesman-Review of yesterday. The final preliminaries will be completed today at a meeting, probably at New York, between James J. Hill and representatives of the Warner Miller syndicate. The result of this conference is to be the acquisition by the Great Northern of the Miller rights to survey and build a railroad across Indian allotments on the north half of the Couville reserve.

Active work, however, is not to await this conference, as surveyors will start in today on the new line from Meyers Falls north along the Kettle river. Chief Engineer John F. Stevens of the Great Northern was here nearly all last week securing this party of surveyors and giving them instructions. He also, in company with Resident Engineer H. W. Edwards, personally inspected part of the Kettle river route, during the week. The road will be, as local citizens have long hoped, a Spokane road, and will follow as far as can be ascertained, the Kettle river route, made famous by the efforts of D. C. Corbin to acquire a charter for the construction of such a line.

It will branch off from the Spokane Falls north along the Meyers Falls, cross the California at Kettle Falls and follow the Kettle river north into British Columbia and west back into Washington near Nelson, Wash., and thence south through Curlew valley to Republic. It will have a length of about 200 miles, and engineers say the route will be an excellent one so far as grades are concerned. It is claimed the road will be constructed and in operation within six months.

The Granby smelter at Grand Forks, B. C., wants the ore of Republic camp, and will build a railroad to the mineowners will enter into contracts to deliver daily from 350 to 500 tons for three years. The smelter has ordered machinery to double its capacity, and by the latter part of August will be treating 1,300 tons daily. Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Granby enterprises, says the railroad can be built within 90 days after construction is started, and that if the mine owners will sign contracts, construction will be started at once.

The proposed road would be 40 miles long. It is 32 miles from Republic to Carson, six miles from Carson to Grand Forks, and less than one mile from Grand Forks to the smelter. The road would follow the valleys of Curlew creek and Kettle river, would have a water level route the entire distance, and can be built for about \$900,000.

Mr. Graves was informed from an extended trip to New York and Montreal. "Oh, by the way," said he yesterday, "I stopped in Chicago and placed an order with the Gates Iron works for additional furnaces which will double the capacity of the smelting works. We are treating now 640 tons per day, and when the new furnaces are in, will be treating 1,300 tons per day. I also placed orders for two converters to treat our own copper matte and to handle the copper matte of other smelters in British Columbia if arrangements can be made with them for doing so.

"With this increased capacity we expect to do custom work, and can handle ore from any camp treating 1,300 tons per day. "I would like to be in position to handle the ore of Republic camp."

"We shall be able to treat from 350 to 500 tons of Republic ore per day if the same can be secured. But, of course, before that can be done a railroad will have to be built.

"What is the prospect for railroad construction?" "Several proposals have been made from time to time for a line, but none of them has as yet matured. Myself and associates are willing to undertake the construction of a line from Grand Forks to Republic, conditioned that the amount of ore required by our smelter can be handled from 350 to 500 tons per day. If the mine owners will contract to deliver that amount we will build the road, and do it at once. I believe that the road can be completed within 90 days from the date of commencement of work. Our main object in building the road would be to secure the ore."

"What rate of freight and treatment could you give?" "Our estimated cost of freight would be \$1 per ton for delivery to our smelter or it could go to any other smelter desired by the mineowner. We estimate that our treatment would be 80 per cent, but we certainly would be prepared to treat this ore as cheaply as it can be treated by any other smelter. The total rate, freight and treatment, would therefore be 87 per cent.

"Under this rate we would pay 95 per cent of the value of the metals contained in the ore. When the increased capacity of the smelter has been completed, about the last of August, treatment of Republic ore in increased quantities might determine that a lower rate could be granted.

"If these contracts were made with the mineowners we have proposals that would enable us to begin immediate construction. We do not care to invade the field of railroad construction. What we want is the ore. If any other railroad company will build the line, we prefer its doing so.

The converters ordered by Mr. Graves will be the first in operation in Canada. Their installation means that 80 per cent smelter will ship no more matte, but will produce and ship blister copper, containing about 99 per cent of pure copper. This will go to the refineries in New York and Liverpool. The Granby works will also convert copper matte for other smelters.

Mr. Graves will be in Spokane until March 20, and will then go to Grand Forks.

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Honor for Lieut. Waterlow.

Among those who have had the honor of being specially appointed to the staff of His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, is Naval Lieut. J. Waterlow, grandson of Sir Sydney Waterlow, and son of Mr. G. S. Waterlow, who is one of the most ardent admirers and persistent advocates of this wonderful mining province of British Columbia in the great metropolis of the Empire.

Mr. Waterlow is one of those who, having visited this country and carefully inspected its resources in the future by investing large sums of money in mining and other enterprises in Rossland and the Boundary.

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For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, Kaslo & Slocan railway, Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company, or to

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Leave Day Train Arrive. 8:00 a.m. Spokane 6:40 p.m. 11:50 a.m. Rossland 3:10 p.m. 7:00 a.m. Nelson 7:15 p.m. Night Train. 9:45 p.m. Spokane 7:00 a.m. 11:00 p.m. Rossland 7:00 a.m. First-class sleepers on night train.

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Leaves Kaslo daily at 8:00 a. m. Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 2:30 p. m. Arrives Kuskonook daily at 11:15 a. m. RETURNING. Leaves Kuskonook daily at 12:40 p. m. Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 2:30 p. m. Arrives Kaslo at 4:00 p. m. S. S. "INTERNATIONAL."

Leaves Nelson daily at 7:00 a. m. Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 9:15 a. m. Arrives Kaslo at 10:45 a. m. RETURNING. Leaves Kaslo daily at 1:00 p. m. Leaves Pilot Bay daily at 2:30 p. m. Arrives Nelson at 4:30 p. m. B. & N. AND K. V. RYS.

Passenger train leaves Kuskonook for Spokane daily on arrival of steamer "Kaslo," connecting at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern "Flyer," eastbound. Leaves Spokane for Kuskonook daily at 6:25 a. m., making direct connection at Kuskonook with steamer "Kasio" for Nelson and Kaslo.

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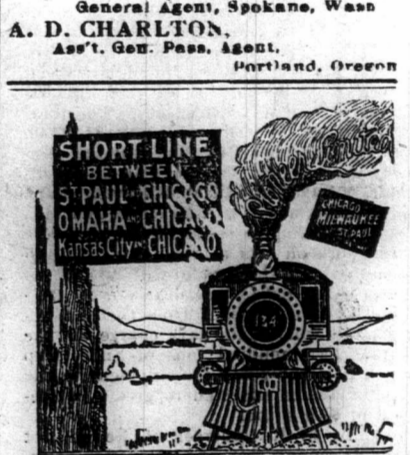
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CENTRE S

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The Centre Star fitted up timber machine shops, w themselves to do mine. But not to mine to be done inexpensively. A has been accomplish devices which are shops and yard. Ball type. This has a capacity of sufficient to drive chimes which are is one exception the huge cut-off driven by a 30-horse power motor. The machine shop of the shop is the work. The motor engine just run a neat little room machine shop. O drafting shop, wh ing for detail work. In the machine presses, one of which is for the work, and the oquires dealing w planner require be In addition there large and one sma of fitting and de Then there is a fashion a bolt to put on the proper ters will do the s water piping used are three

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The Centre Star mine has now a finely fitted up timber yard and framing and machine shops, which are sufficient in themselves to do all the work of the mine. But not only is the work of the mine to be done expeditiously, but also inexpensively. A great saving of labor has been accomplished by the numerous devices which are to be found in the shops and yard. The machines are driven by a high speed compound engine of the Ball type. This is internally oiled and has a capacity of 100-horse power, amply sufficient to drive all the various machines which are being employed. There is one exception to this, and that is the huge cut-off circular saw, which is driven by a 30-horse power electric motor. The machine shop is situated on the west of the hoist, and the timber framing shop is to the east of the same head works. The motive power supplied by the engine just referred to is housed in a neat little room to the north of the machine shop. Off this there is a little drafting shop, where all the rough drafting for detail work is carried out.

In the machine shop are two drill presses, one of which is a radial drill which is for the execution of the rougher work, and the other for work that requires greater nicety. There is also a planer dealing with iron surfaces, as may require being handled at the mine. In addition there are two lathes, one large and one small, which will do a deal of fitting and delicate work generally. Then there is a bolt cutter which will fashion a bolt to any size required and put on the proper thread. Two pipe cutters will do the same for the power and water piping used around the mine. There are three grindstones of various quality, also driven by the same engine. In a separate part of the building is the drill room where drills partially disabled from use are again placed in thorough repair. There is little difficulty in handling the heavy machinery occasionally dealt with. As soon as it is delivered at the mouth of the shaft a small track line will take it to the shop and place it where required. Should the machine in question be a drill it is taken to the entrance of the drill repair room and a block and tackle, suspended from and running on an overhead trolley, will lift it off and convey it to the part of the room where it is to be housed or taken to pieces. Thus the whole shop is very complete. It is heated by means of the exhaust steam from the 200-horse power geared hoist of the main shaft. In summer time this is passed into the exhaust head above the roof of the head works.

A spindle from the machine shop running at the back of the collar of the shaft, in front of the main rebins, carries the power supplied by the Ball engine to the framing shop on the other side of the hoist. A truck line runs clear through the framing shop. From the timber yard is brought in the huge blocks of timber and the various other kinds of timber wanted. This is passed first under the circular saw and cut into the proper lengths and then is pushed on the rollers which in turn supply the framer itself. The framer is of the usual type, consisting mainly of two saws, circular in shape, set horizontally, parallel to each other. The distance apart can be regulated with the greatest ease. At right angles to these are two other circular saws set also parallel to each other, and at an adjustable distance. Thus the tenon at the head of the piece of timber can be cut inside of a few moments. A few hours' work a day is sufficient to fit all the timber which the mine will require during the 24 hours. The circular saw is suspended from a circular overhead trolley so that the saw can be placed at any conceivable angle at which it may be found necessary to divide the timber.

From the framer the prepared timbers can be placed directly upon the trucks and taken to the cutting of the shaft. Here again there is no necessity of manhandling them. A traveling crane suspended from a double overhead trolley in the space before the mouth of the shaft now seizes the timber and lifts it into the skips, which carry it to whatever level is required. As there is a telephone up from the mine to the engines at his stand behind the hoist, there is no trouble whatsoever in giving the most explicit directions. At this geared engine, which is from the dust of the outer head-works by a huge gear mechanism, there has been recently a notable improvement made which has the result of almost entirely checking the noise made by the revolutions of the hoist traveling at the rate of 1,000 feet per minute. This is that the teeth of the pinion are now made of rawhide. Layer upon layer of the tough leather laid and pressed tightly together form a tooth that is both noiseless and stronger than anything else that could be devised. Steam for the hoist, which is made by Webster, Camp & Lane, of Akron, Ohio, and for the Ball engine is supplied by the linked boilers below the level of the yard.

The face of the hill in making the timber yard has been entirely altered. Instead of a steep slope there is now a flat surface piled with timber. This is brought into the yard by means of a chute from the railway track just above. Just as soon as the stock pile, which now only contains about 2,000 tons of timber, has been all shipped away, the huge timber crane will be erected within good limits of the yard, and will save a good deal of labor in the shifting of the timber. Access is gained to the yard by a single road coming up from the Nickel Plate flat. This is to be changed around and before the summer is over there will be a couple of roads meeting at the yard; the one will be a continuation of Davis street northward and eastward up the hill, and the other an extension of 11th and avenue westward.

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS.

Annual Report of the Company Has Been Published.

The annual report of the Canadian Gold Fields syndicate dated Jan. 30 last, shows a flourishing condition of affairs in that company. One year ago the company owned the Sunset group in Rossland which a large amount had been spent on development and equipment; the Jennie, a silver-lead proposition in the Slooan; 640,000 shares of the St. Eugene and had \$4,633.27 cash in hand to carry on. This year this has greatly altered. The St. Eugene has entered the list of dividend payers and has declared and paid a dividend of \$108,000, of which the Sunset has received \$19,200; the issued capital of the Sunset at the end of 1900 was 600,000 dollar shares, leaving 400,000 in the treasury untouched. This company has paid a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. and in addition to the assets enumerated above, the company has bonded the Sunset, Slooan, besides acquiring a controlling interest in the Commonwealth, and also in the True Blue.

The condition of these assets are favorable. No work has lately been done upon the Sunset No. 2 of Rossland, as the company was of the opinion that this part of its properties had better be developed later, as its cash was wanted in more profitable fields. The engineer, W. H. Jeffrey, is of the opinion that the Sunset group is well worthy of further exploration and development. He is firmly assured that there exist large pay shoots which will be found. The veins are well defined and the surface showings large. Later on work will be resumed on a plan of operations to be outlined by the engineer.

The St. Eugene is in first-class condition. The mine is shipping between 2,000 and 3,000 tons a month. It has a 17-drill compressor and a 400-ton concentrator. The tonnage in sight is sufficient to keep the mill running for over two years. One ore shoot in the lower tunnel has been stopped out forty feet.

The Commonwealth group has had much work done upon it since the controlling interest was acquired. A vertical shaft is being sunk 100 feet which is well nigh finished. A crosscut was run at the 90-foot level and the vein which was followed down in the shaft for the first 25 feet was encountered 10 feet away. Another crosscut is to be run from the 100-foot level. The vein crosscut shows 12 feet of ledge matter of which average assays being taken, showed \$98.90 in all values.

On the Whitewater Sunset work was commenced last June, extending the workings of the former proprietors. The old shaft was down 96 feet. Below this was a drift. An upraise of 38 feet was made connecting shaft and drift. This latter has been extended east and west and bunches of ore found the whole way. The lode is 10 to 20 feet wide, but the pay streak is narrow, running from 2 to 10 inches and occasionally swelling to 22. The whole mass of this vein rock is much broken. The deep working of the Sunset is being carried on from the Wellington on the south vein. This is a spur of the north or Sunset vein. At the intersection of the two Mr. Jeffrey expects to strike a pay shoot. The ore of the first quality goes \$200, while that of the second assays \$80 to \$90.

On the True Blue not much has been done. The vein which is strong has been passed to a depth of 100 feet. It is proposed to sink on the vein and then drift to northwest and to stop out the ore in the old workings.

Chapleau Settlement in Sight. The Chapleau Mining company has made another proposition to its creditors for a stay of proceedings, and the prospect is now good for a speedy settlement. This last proposition of the company calls for the payment of \$10,000 by next Wednesday, and a full settlement of all claims within sixty days. Nelson merchants are interested in the Chapleau company, to the extent of several thousand dollars, and are therefore very much gratified at the turn things have taken.

The Gates Crusher. In order to facilitate the operation of the big crusher at the foot of the Upper Grizzly at the Le Roi mine, a row of heavy timbers, 8x8, has been suspended on the other side of the crusher. These swing freely, and as the ore rolls down the grizzly jumps the aperture of the crusher it strikes the heavy timbers and is immediately thrown back into the gulfing mouth. The timbers are only fixed at the top, and the give this imparted to the impact of the blows from the heavy pieces of rock prevents the timbers from being very rapidly worn away.

Work on the Green Mountain. On the Green Mountain the diamond drill continues to be used in exploring for ore bodies. At present a boring is being made from the surface at an incline to the purpose of intersecting a ledge which carries pay ore on the surface. The boring was in yesterday for a distance of 122 feet, and the ledge should be tapped at 150 feet. It is confidently expected that this ledge will carry pay ore at depth.

Arlington to Have a Concentrator. At the Arlington mine in the Slooan a concentrator is to be put in shortly. A new departure so far as this section is concerned, is to be made in this concentrator, inasmuch as stamps are to be used instead of rolls for the crushing of the ore. The concentrator is to have a capacity of 60 tons per day.

The Nickel Plate. The blacksmith shop has been extended in order to provide for the increased work now going on at this mine.

MADE AN IMPORTANT STRIKE

A BIG LEDGE OF PAY ORE FOUND ON THE BLUE BIRD.

The Vein Has Been Crosscut for Eleven Feet and the Hanging Wall is Not Yet in Sight.

Word reached this city yesterday of an important strike. It was made on the Blue Bird claim, one of the properties of the Montana Gold Mining company. The properties of the company are located near Deer park, at a point three miles from lower Arrow lake. On the Blue Bird a shaft had been sunk to a depth of 110 feet. At the bottom of this shaft a crosscut was run for 155 feet. At this point the ledge was met. The ledge has been crosscut for a distance of eleven feet and the hanging wall is not yet in sight. The ore is white quartz carrying galena. Average assays show that the ore runs \$37.60 to the ton, the values being in gold, silver, copper and lead. As soon as the ledge is crosscut the hanging wall a drift will be run and it will be opened for stopping. The shaft will be continued down for another 100 feet. Just as soon as the road from the mine to the lake is in condition the intention is to commence the shipping of ore, either to Trail or Nelson. The ore can be taken from the landing at Deer Park by steamer to Trail. It will cost about \$1.25 per ton to haul from the mine to the landing.

The company has taken up a water right near the mine, and intends to erect a concentrator in the ore can be easily concentrated in eight to one. It is the intention later on to put in a compressor plant and to operate the property on an extensive scale.

Ten men are employed in the development work at present, and the force is to be increased. The company has its headquarters in Spokane.

The strike made in the Blue Bird is probably the most important that has yet been made along Lower Arrow lake.

THE PAY-ROLL.

Amount Expended for Labor in the Mines for the Past Month.

Yesterday was pay-day and a sum which may be placed at \$192,000, conservatively, was paid out by the various mine managers. This may be apportioned out as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Mine Name, Amount. Includes B. A. C. properties, Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, etc.

Total \$192,000. There will be noted a large increase but this will be yet further during the next two months as the Le Roi is daily taking on more men and the Le Roi No. 2, Rossland Great Western and War Eagle will do likewise.

SOUGHT NO REWARD.

Letter From a Bank President Respecting Hinckley's Arrest.

The following letter explains itself: West Side Bank, 485-487 8th Ave. New York, Feb. 19.—Mr. Fred Whitaker, Dear Sir: My attention has been drawn to a publication in the papers stating that you had been instrumental in causing the arrest of C. A. Hinckley, for the purpose of obtaining a reward from this bank.

I beg to say that you have never been in communication with this bank on the subject and had absolutely nothing to do so far as we know, with proceedings leading to the arrest.

You are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit. Yours truly, C. F. TIETGEN, President.

Courage Brother and Sister!

Paine's Celery Compound IS ABLE TO RESCUE AND SAVE THROUGH DISEASE AND SUFFERING MAY BE DRAGGING YOU DOWN TO THE GRAVE.

While Paine's Celery Compound with promptness and certainty cures the ordinary ills of life that people suffer from in the spring time, its medicinal virtues and powers are far-reaching enough to banish disease and suffering even after the sufferer has been pronounced incurable by his or her physician. Paine's Celery Compound has, according to the honest testimony given by hundreds of well known Canadian people, dragged them from certain death at the eleventh hour, and blessed them with a new lease of life. Mrs. Louisa Warner of Montgomery, N.W.T., writes thus: "For some years past my nerves and system were almost wrecked by narcotics, used to alleviate pain. The doctors could not help me, and I thought I would forever have to remain a slave to deadly drugs. I often longed for death as a release from my sufferings. After enduring agonies that were terrible, I determined to try Paine's Celery Compound, without any full hope that it would cure me. When I had used a part of the second bottle, I thought it was doing me good; I could sleep well, and did not faint so often, and I decided to continue the use of the medicine. After the use of fifteen bottles, I am completely cured, and have such perfect health, that I sometimes think it is too good to be true. For the benefit of thousands of poor sufferers from disease and the deadly effects of narcotics, I give my statements—an assurance that Paine's Celery Compound will cure them."

Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy and will relieve any form of head pain in ten minutes and eradicate catarrh.—Sold by Goodvee Bros.

THE MINING REVIEW

Heavy One Day Shipment of the Le Roi.

9,174 TONS BEATS THE RECORD.

Doings of the Mines During the Past Week—Reported Strike Upon the Black Bear—Progress of the Smelter Deal—Notes of Interest.

While the smelter is not at the present moment in full operation yet it will be so by the time the yard was filled with the 80,000 tons of reserve ore required at Northport. There were over 9,000 tons shipped again this past week, of which nearly 3,000 went to Trail. As the furnace now down down will soon be in service again there will soon be a capacity for nearly 2,000 tons more per week for the ore of this camp, especially the B.A.C. properties, or as they should now be more properly called the Rossland Great Western group. The system at the Le Roi has been perfected in its working, and there is no doubt of the ability of this mine to supply nearly the whole of this tonnage by itself under the altered conditions. It is an open secret that the smelter in Northport will soon be further enlarged to deal with the increased output from the Rossland Great Western and Le Roi No. 2. That will probably take place during the summer, after the development work on the two properties just mentioned has been finished.

There has been little said about the smelter deal at Trail on the completion of which so much hinges with regard to the increased shipments from the War Eagle and the beginning of an output from the Kootenay Mines. The news has not yet been reported by the B. C. South-western legislature for the confirmation of certain water rights to Trail, Rock, Murphy and Sullivan creeks. This was opposed by the city of Rossland and also by the War Eagle, Centre Star and Le Roi mines, which were represented at the coast by General Managers Kirby and MacDonald. Some amicable arrangement was not probably to be come to. It is vitally necessary that increased smelter accommodation be given to the camp and for the erection of smelters the presence of water in large quantities is absolutely needful. The smelters will soon be in a position to smelt 2,900 tons daily between Trail and Northport, but the shipments are increasing so rapidly that this increase will be soon over-tracked. The advent of the Kootenay Mines into the last of shippers, which cannot be much longer delayed, will alone suffice to swamp the present smelting facilities.

The Output. The corrected shipments for the week ending March 9 were 9,015 tons, the amount stated last week being understated, owing to the difference in the car loading. Cars of a heavier tonnage are now being used and are also being loaded more heavily. The total amount of the tonnage shipped by the camp up to March 9 is, therefore, upward of 69,240 corrected tons. The tonnage for the week is estimated at 9,174, which will probably be a somewhat under the mark rather than above it. This is the record for the camp and it means a shipping rate of 460,000 tons a year even if it is not increased. On Friday last the Le Roi sent away 40 cars which will be found to amount to 1,400 tons. This is the record for any single mine in the Kootenays on any one day.

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

Table with 3 columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Includes Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, etc.

Le Roi.—It is reported that the Josie dyke has been pierced in the workings of the Black Bear and that the vein has not been authenticated, but there is reason to believe in its substantial truth. It will be remembered that during last October, while extending the Black Bear 500-foot level westward, the Josie dyke was encountered and pierced. It proved to be only 30 feet wide and the ore was found beyond. On going on for another few feet it was discovered that the Josie dyke still lay beyond the strike and that all that was found was merely a horse of ore in the body of the granite. It is therefore likely that the details of the strike will not be made public until such time as the management is assured that the present strike is not a replica of that of last fall. The mine is engaging more and more men every day and is shipping at the rate of 800 tons daily. Even this tremendous output will shortly be increased. The new system is getting under control as those who have to work according to its conditions are understanding the methods employed. The shaft is now down about 980 feet.

War Eagle.—The usual development is going on in the mine. The eighth level is now fairly open, and the results are very encouraging. The work already accomplished on the ninth level has shown that the barren zone found above on the seventh has not been continuous and that the better ore found upon the eighth is likely to be maintained and perhaps increased in extent and value below. Little has as yet been accomplished on the tenth level, which is at a depth of 1,250 feet below the surface. Shipments are still being made from the 250-foot level as the tramway is not yet ready for shipping over.

Centre Star.—This mine is now in fine shape. The surface improvements are now completed with the exception of a bearing road or roads of access. Everything in the mine care of the surface is being done right at the mine. Below ground the shaft has penetrated to the sixth level and development has shown that the orebody is maintaining its values. The sixth level of the Centre Star is about on a level with the 900-foot intermediate level of the Le Roi mine.

Black Bear.—Work of installing the compressor continues and it should be ready for use sometime this week. The timbering and widening of the shaft to the 300-foot level continues and should be finished before long. The opening up of the ore bodies on the 100-foot level continues with satisfactory results. The shaft house, ore bins, tramway and residence for the superintendent are being constructed and will soon be completed. Quite a village is springing up around the mine, among which are a number of residences for the miners, who are taking advantage of the fact that lumber can now be procured from the sawmill to build. At the school there are about 30 children in attendance.

Kootenay Mines.—The station at the 600-foot level below No. 6 tunnel is nearly completed and preparations are being made to commence drifts for exploring the new body of ore come upon. There is only a small force of men being employed at this mine, although it is practically ready to ship just as soon as outside arrangements in connection with a smelter, have been completed.

Rossland Great Western.—The chief work of the mine is at present being concentrated on the completion of the compressor plant which should be ready for turning over by the end of next week. The shipments have not quite come up to the mark owing to the lack of cars, although a large number has recently been added to the stock of the Red Mountain railway. Underground the shaft is at the 800-foot level and a station is being cut.

Le Roi No. 2.—The mine has been shipping well during the past week and kept up the average of 120 tons a day without difficulty, although work is still being prosecuted on both the Josie and the No. 1 in the sinking of the shafts. When these are completed, which should be accomplished within the next month or six weeks, there will be no trouble in further increasing this output.

I. X. L.—Smelter returns have been received for the carload of ore sent to the reduction works on Feb. 23. It averaged \$74 to the ton. This is the second class ore. A few tons of the high grade ore was sent with the last shipment, the returns from which went 54 ounces of gold to the ton. The mine is being worked along the usual lines and about 400 tons a month is the average of the present shipments.

Big Four.—Work is in progress in both tunnels. Three shifts are at work and the property is looking well. Drifting and stopping will be commenced this week on No. 2 vein. A contract will be let this week for another 125 feet of work in order to tap No. 2 vein. This management expects further on to put in machinery.

New St. Elmo.—The south drift is in for 378 feet from the south crosscut. The shaft is still in ore of a fair grade and which is of the characteristic ore of the camp. The ore body has been drilled out for about eighteen feet. The north drift is in for 182 feet.

Spitzee.—The shaft has now reached a depth of 74 feet and it is anticipated that the 100-foot level will be reached by the 15th of next month. The bottom of the shaft is in ore and the management have more confidence than ever that the Spitzee will make a mine.

Evening Star.—Work on the No. 4 tunnel continues. Shipments have been temporarily stopped owing to the soft condition of the road, but will be resumed as soon as dry weather makes it hard enough to haul over.

Northern Belle.—The crosscut tunnel is in 286 feet, and the face is still in ore of the same character and value as it has been for the past two weeks. The shaft is in ore and the management have more confidence than ever that the Spitzee will make a mine.

Portland.—The work of deepening the shaft from the 100 to the 200-foot level continues. At the same time the extending of the tunnel continues and it is in for a distance of 1,015 feet.

White Bear.—Work continues along usual lines. On the lower level the work of drifting along the ledge recently encountered continues and satisfactory progress is being made.

Homestake.—Work on the long tunnel continues and it is being extended to the west at the rate of five feet per day.

Following are the shipments for the week ending Saturday, March 16, and year:

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Latest Out mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Nest Egg mineral claim.

Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for John Powers, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 30685, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 10th day of January, A. D. 1901. J. A. KIRK.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

"Bonanza No. 3," "Our Hope," "Bonanza No. 2 Fraction," "Our Hope Fraction," situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On St. Thomas mountain, near Greenville mountain.

Take notice that I, W. M. Townsend, F. M. C. No. B30838, acting as agent for the "Rossland Bonanza" Gold Mining & Milling company, limited, non-personal liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. B42028, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900. W. M. B. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Burlington mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Between Sophie mountain and O. K. mountain on Ivanhoe ridge.

Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for Robert Lamont, free miner's certificate No. B. 30,888, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 12th day of March, A. D. 1901. F. A. WILKIN.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

Notice.

Esquimaux Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Palo Alto mineral claim in the south belt.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnett (agent for Ernest William Liljergren, F. M. C. No. B. 30,910, Louis Blue, F. M. C. No. B. 30,901, Swan Nelson, F. M. C. No. B. 31,032 and J. F. Travers, F. M. C. No. B. 41,206) free miner's certificate No. B. 31,110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this seventh day of March, A. D. 1901. KENNETH L. BURNETT.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

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

Take notice that I, William B. Townsend, F. M. C. No. B30838, acting as agent for the "Cascade" Gold Mining & Milling company, limited, of Rossland, Free Miner's Certificate No. B42044, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1900. W. M. B. TOWNSEND.

THE WINNIPEG MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Take notice that a general meeting of the Winnipeg Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, at the "Winnipeg" Mine, near Phoenix, B. C., on Saturday, the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1901, at the hour of eight o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and for the purpose of taking such action upon the same as may be deemed advisable.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1901. RICHARD PLEWMAN, Liquidator.

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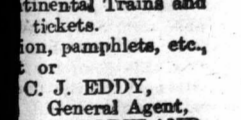
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points in the United

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Portland.)

March 27

March 28

March 29

March 30

April 1

April 2

April 3

April 4

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in advance.

RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

It looks very much as if the long expected outbreak of hostilities between the Russians and British may have its origin in Chinese soil and spread from there to Europe. It is sufficiently evident that the Russians have a clearly defined policy of aggrandisement in China and are determined to carry it out at all hazards, even in defiance of opposition on the part of the other powers. The Boxer uprising and the consequent interference of the powers to protect their subjects resident in the country and to safeguard their individual interests, gave to the Czar's government the very opportunity which it was so long seeking to acquire a great tract of exceedingly valuable and useful territory to the south of Siberia and this opportunity was not allowed to escape. Since they set foot in China, under the pretext of assisting to restore order and of serving the cause of humanity, the Russian soldiery have been guilty of diabolical outrages that would have shocked the callous nature of the brutalized mercenaries of the middle ages. The senseless murder of unoffending peasants seems to have been the chief amusement which cheered their enforced exile from their own country and it is safe to say that however numerous and horrible were the butcheries of the ignorant fanatics of China those which the Russians have been guilty of were not less so, and that too, without the excuse which might be urged in extenuation of the deeds of the Boxers. But while the Czar's government repudiated responsibility for the outrages committed by their soldiers, it is now displaying a moral sense as low as that of the most depraved Cossack among its troops. The country which the soldiery has harassed and plundered and whose innocent residents have been slaughtered is to be stolen from its rightful possessors by the big European bully and stolen in the face of the protests and outcries of Christendom. It is time the powers combined for their own protection against this bandit nation and taught it a lesson which would serve it for the next half century at least. If Russia is allowed to get what she wants in China it will not be long before she will be looking over the hills at India.

CHARTER MUST BE GRANTED.

If the provincial government insists, as despatches from Victoria declare is the intention, on standing the Crow's Nest Southern railway bill over until next session they will be guilty of an error for which they will never obtain forgiveness in the Kootenays. It is possible that Mr. Dunsmuir and his followers are of the opinion that they can afford to ignore the wishes of this district and can establish themselves more securely by playing into the hands of a great corporation than by serving honestly and well the best interests of the people for whom they have appointed to legislate, but they will discover their mistake on their next appeal to the people. The proposed resolution of Mr. Pooley is the fittest kind of a substitute to avoid facing the question fairly and honestly. Every member of the government, every member of the house, who is informed to any degree whatsoever on this matter knows that the construction of his road means industrial life and prosperity to the Crow's Nest country and that without it comparative stagnation must exist. If, knowing this, they allow themselves to be controlled and dictated to by a railway monopoly they are unfit for the office they occupy and are traitors to the trust they have assumed. That the government for some time has been coquetting with the C.P.R., the bitter opponent of the proposed road, is general rumor and that the defeat of the charter will be attributed to this influence there is not the slightest doubt. That it will be rightly imputed to this influence we are quite convinced. We trust for the good name of the legislature and for the credit of the cabinet that should Mr. Pooley introduce any such resolution as it is understood he will, it will be voted down by a substantial majority.

LEAD REFINING.

The resolution passed by the Nelson Board of Trade in favor of the establishment of a lead refinery, in this province, aided by a federal bounty, will receive the cordial endorsement of every resident of British Columbia interested in its welfare and progress and ought to, and no doubt will, meet with the approval of the Dominion. The development of our great lead deposits should, under reasonably favorable circumstances, become in a few years' time, one of the most

important industries of the country. Those deposits are inexhaustible, and the prosperity of an extensive area of the province is intimately bound up with the successful treatment and marketing of them. The question of finding a sufficient and permanent market for the refined product is one which has seemed to offer some difficulty in its solution, but men of enterprise and resolution will regard the difficulty as more apparent than real. As the resolution of the Nelson Board of Trade says: "The increase and development of the industry are certain under favorable conditions, which conditions mainly depend on the miners being able to get their ore smelted at a reasonable charge for freight and treatment." With this "reasonable charge for freight and treatment," and with a government bounty of \$5 a ton on the product smelted and refined in Canada a market would not be far to seek. With the competing railways which we are bound to have running from the Kootenays to the Pacific coast the rates for hauling to the seaboard should be so greatly reduced that the total cost of transportation by rail and water to the Orient should give our product a decided advantage in that market over the product of any other country. Once a footing was obtained there the market could, with the facilities we would have for smelting and refining, be permanently maintained. The encouragement which would thus be given by the government to this new industry would stimulate the development of the country in other respects and would not only call for the erection of refineries but would necessitate the enlargement of the capacity of the smelters now in existence and the erection of others. It would besides have a direct and beneficial influence on the development of the great coal measures of the province and in numerous ways it would aid materially to the advancement and prosperity of the country.

MADE A NEW RECORD.

The shipments for the week ending yesterday reached the large total of 9,174 tons and established a new record for the camp, indeed, it might well be said for the province, for no mining town in British Columbia has ever made a like record. Now that the 9,000 ton mark has been reached and passed it will be comparatively easy to gain the 10,000 ton mark, which will be done before the year is over. It is possible that the weekly shipments may run up to 12,000 or 13,000 tons, at times, before the close of the year. It has been frequently claimed of late that the combined shipments of the several mines in the Boundary country would surpass those made by this camp during the current year. We do not believe this will be so, for the reason that, they have not, nor will they have during 1901, the smelter capacity in that section to do this.

The capacity of the smelter at Northport is about 1,300 tons a day, of the Trail smelter 800 tons, and of the Hall Mines, 300 tons. This gives the three smelters a capacity of 2,400 tons a day, or 16,800 tons per week. These three smelters are available for the ores of Rossland, but cut out the Hall Mines smelter and say the mines here relied on the reduction plants at Trail and Northport, and this would give them an opportunity of reducing 14,700 tons per week of seven days. The Trail smelter alone could reduce 5,600 tons per week, and the one at Northport 9,100 tons. The Hall Mines smelter gets but little of the ore from this camp, while the Northport reduction plant receives ores from a number of points besides Rossland.

The smelting capacity of the three plants in the Boundary country is as follows: Grand Forks, 600 tons; Greenwood, 300 tons, and the Boundary Falls (pyritic smelter), 250 tons, or a combined capacity of 1,150 tons daily, or 8,050 tons per week. It is doubtful if much of the ore produced in the Boundary country will be hauled over the mountains for treatment at Trail or Nelson after the three smelters there get into full operation. This may be done in a few exceptional instances, but the addition of \$1 or more per ton for the haulage over the high mountain range will in the main keep the ores of the Boundary country there for treatment, and it is therefore difficult to see how this section is to be surpassed in its output this year by the Boundary country. It is true that the smelters there intend to increase their capacity. While they are doing this the reduction plants here will be making like additions, and, as it will take several months to install these proposed additions in the Boundary country, the outlook is that the combined output of all the Boundary mines will not surpass that of the Rossland camp, at least not during the present year. When the Boundary mines exceed the output of the Rossland camp the people here, in common with the rest of the mining world, will join in heartily applauding them, for there is no rivalry in lode mining except that which is friendly.

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

Throughout the British Columbia mining camps the people are not sufficiently in loe with a railway monopoly, to favor obstructing the Crow's Nest Pass connection with the Great Northern. No other excuse exists for opposing the charter except to desire the C.P.R. to keep the

hauling trade of the province to itself. The experience of the past is ample assurance that railway connections will not result in draining away or depleting the wealth of the province. There is now the Great Northern crossing at Blaine near the coast. The Canadian Pacific crosses from Mission Junction and if there is anything in the "drainage" argument, that line is carrying some five to ten cars of ore a day to American smelters. We have the Spokane Falls & Northern, Nelson & Fort Sheppard, and the Kootenay Valley at Bedington, a branch of the dreaded Great Northern. We have also the Galt road from Lethbridge without going east to the roads that Manitoba fought for, the Mackenzie & Mann line at the Lake of the Woods, and the many connections through Ontario and the Eastern provinces. At no point has it been proposed to prevent trade by preventing the building of a railway. These lines have not been drainers, but developers, and that will be the result of the proposed line. It would be absolutely unfair to subject British Columbia to a policy no other province would tolerate. Whether we like it or not, we must admit that British Columbia mining and smelting development has come from the south. Our own camp here at Rossland, the Trail smelter, the Nelson smelter, the Sandon development, all have been due in a large measure and have owed their inception to American enterprise and American railway connections. The contour of the country shows the need of southern connections. The valleys run north and south. Profitable transportation lines must conform to them. We can build railways east and west, but will find it hard to profitably carry on them anything but high grade ores. If the southern boundary was at the 45th parallel of latitude, instead of the 49th, we would have had our own line east and west had our own line east and west running its branches up these valleys, assembling the ores where they could be more profitably smelted. But it is no use to cry over what has been lost. We must make the best of what we have and when a chance comes along to avail ourselves of another American connection, we must not let it pass.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION.

The Chinese commission held its first sitting at Victoria last Wednesday, and began the taking of evidence. The witnesses called were men who have personal knowledge of the Chinaman and his habits, and their testimony was entirely disinterested. The evidence throughout was strongly opposed to industrial and sanitary grounds to the admission into this country of this class of immigration. The medical fraternity of Victoria have probably a better opportunity of observing and judging of the conditions under which the Mongolian lives than the average resident of the province, and both the medical health officers of this city and the Quarantine officers, are brought into contact with these people, denouncing the Chinese as a menace to the community owing to their habits and their disposition to secrete themselves in small areas and their habits were not cleanly; their homes were small and overcrowded, and they had a disregard for sanitary requirements. Their quarter in the city was a source from which disease spread and was a fertile breeding ground for leprosy. Other witnesses testified to the fact that the standard of wages was seriously depressed by the existence of Chinese labor which was coming more and more into competition with that of the white man. The Chinaman could live on so much less that he could accept a price for his labor on which a white man would starve, and the white man was therefore often unable to obtain employment. The decided opinion of every witness examined was that the condition of the white man would be benefited if there were less Chinese in the country.

In commenting upon the evidence adduced the Victoria Times says: "The physicians who testified yesterday, and who have had special opportunities for observation and study, had no hesitation in affirming that Orientals are a menace to the health of the white communities with which they are brought into contact; that economically their presence is undesirable, and that while their complete exclusion might cause embarrassment, it would be merely temporary. As the Asiatics have not yet invaded the preserves of the medical profession—what ever may happen if an "open door" be established by the provincial legislature—we may take it that the evidence was entirely disinterested, unless, of course, the contention be advanced that the replacing of a Mongolian community by a white one would mean an increased demand for the doctors' services.

"But there is more startling evidence than that of the doctors to be put in. When the tradesmen whose business is affected now, and upon whose custom the Asiatics are making greater inroads every year, have been heard, perhaps the eyes of many people of Victoria will be opened to a phase of the question upon which they have not yet bestowed much consideration. The shops of the tailors and dressmakers and other enterprising Chinese and Japanese are no longer confined

to Chinatown. They are invading the white quarter, and the assumption is natural that they are increasing their business as they are entering more keenly into competition with their white rivals. It is self-evident that in such a contest the representatives of the superior race cannot stand. Theorists at Ottawa and elsewhere who have looked at the question superficially will, of course, say that if the white cannot compete with and vanquish the yellow they ought to go down. Many of the Eastern members of parliament are farmers, and believe in cheap labor so intensely that they do not pay their school teachers as much as Chinamen receive in this province. Even in British Columbia some of our agricultural friends say they would be severely handicapped without Chinese cheap labor, ignoring the fact that the labor they demand has entered into competition with them and ruined what is usually considered a lucrative branch of their business in the coast cities.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Discussing the British Columbia railway situation, Mr. Goodwin Smith in the Weekly Sun, says: "Representatives of every Board of Trade in Eastern British Columbia the other day passed a set of resolutions in favor of free trade in railways, that is to say, in favor of permitting railways to be built into British Columbia from the United States. This, following the Manitoba railway bargain, shows the West to be in revolt against Canada's time-honored railway policy. Though the C.P.R. and commercial manufacturing interests of Toronto and Montreal might for a time prevail, it was always clear that sooner or later the young communities of the West would break their fetters. Though hard pressed by interested parties, the Dominion parliament will scarcely refuse a second time to permit a railway to be built into British Columbia from the United States without bonus, land grant, or public assistance of any kind."

GOOD LUCK GO WITH HIM.

The tribute of respect which was paid by a large number of the residents of the city to Mr. Edwin Durant last evening on the eve of his departure for the Old Country was very fitting and well merited. Mr. Durant has now been a resident of Rossland for three years, and during that period has discharged the duties incidental to one of the most responsible and most onerous positions in the camp. His position in itself made him a factor in the business and social life of the community, and the responsibilities which devolved upon him he discharged in a manner which won for him the highest respect of the community and the esteem of all who were brought in relation with him. As a citizen of Rossland he was among the most spirited and enterprising and was ever ready to promote to the best of his ability the good of the community, and to do so at his personal sacrifice. His generosity in relation to the school of mines is only one example of his public spiritedness. Had it not been for him it is not too much to say that this valuable educational institution, which is now on a permanent basis with a public endowment, would not have been in existence at the present day. Mr. Durant has been one of our best citizens; wherever he goes he will remain our friend; he is inspired with a knowledge of the camp and a confidence and belief, born of knowledge, in its future, and whether he returns or not, and it is our hope that he will return in no very long time, we will have gained, and gained substantially, by the fact that he has resided amongst us. In common with all his friends here, and there are few in Rossland who are not his friends, we wish him continued and uninterrupted success wherever his lot may be cast.

MINERAL TAX.

The provincial government has its mind firmly made up on the question of increasing the mineral tax on the output of the mines. It is evident from the marked disfavor with which the plan is received in the mining section that the miners consider they are already paying their full proportion of the taxes. The mining industry is just now getting on its feet again after an extended period during which it was difficult, owing to the prevailing depressing conditions, to make ends meet, and it seems a pity that anything should be put in its way to stop for a time its progress. The silver-lead miners, owing to the phenomenally low price of lead, are having a harder row than usual to hoe, and to put an "Old Man of the Sea" burden like the tax of two per cent on their shoulders

would not be right, as they would finally, like Sinbad, be compelled to throw down the load; in other words, some of the companies and individuals would have to cease operations. This will be the case likewise with some of the lower grade copper-gold properties, as an additional one per cent to the present tax of one per cent would make it profitless for them to mine so small is the margin of profit which they enjoy.

At the coast they view this matter in a different light and some of the papers there are strongly in favor of the imposition of the increased tax. "We have gone very deeply into debt for the purpose of providing means of access to the wealth stored up in our mountain fastnesses. The people have borne the taxes imposed for this purpose with no more grumbling than their forefathers have indulged in for generations under similar circumstances, because they had faith in the future of their province and were convinced that the day would come when their confidence would receive justification. The question seems to be, has that day arrived when they should be relieved of some part of the burden which they have so long borne, and should they be compelled to continue in the old way, preparing the path of the capitalist and receiving none of the benefits of the wealth which as long as it was inaccessible belonged to the people, but as soon as the latter had provided railroads and all other modern transportation conveniences for its development passed into the hands of private individuals, and upon dividends from which the said individuals will live sumptuously in foreign lands, leaving merely the wages of the laborers for British Columbia to wax strong upon. We are not preaching socialism, but are pleading for justice to the province. Are the capitalists who pay one or two per cent royalty on the product of their properties more severely taxed than the merchants and the farmers of British Columbia? Let the legislature ask the real estate owner what he thinks about it. We are all anxious to see the mining industry flourish, as there is no doubt whatever that upon it largely depends the future of the province; but none of us is prepared to add to the burden which he is already compelled to bear in order that the fat dividends of capitalists may become more frequent. The railways (which for the most part were built at the expense of the people) exact a heavy tribute upon the ore they carry for the benefit of their shareholders, the smelters take off another slice on behalf of their owners, the proprietors of the mine take the rest, and the province, which was the original owner of all this wealth and went into debt to render its exploitation possible, comes in nowhere. We do not contend that this is an absolutely correct statement of the case. But we have stated the point of view from which the question is regarded by many people. It is the duty of the legislature to make taxation as equitable as possible. Therefore in view of the persistency of the demands which have been made upon it since the imposition of the tax the fairness and inequalities of which are now subjects for discussion by the house, the importance which is likely to be attached to its conclusions will be understood."

GIVE THEM MEDALS.

The soldiers who enlisted from this city as they return from the war in South Africa are taken up and given special entertainments by their friends. Private Rea was given a reception by the local company of the Rocky Mountain Rifles and afterwards a smoker was held in his honor. Private Squires was tendered a smoker by the local aerie of Eagles last evening and a smoker is to be given on the 22d instant for his benefit. Corporal Hart McHarg is to be presented with a watch when he returns among his friends in this city. In a short time Troopers Daly, Cronyn and others are to return and they will be honored as they should be, the same as the others, who have arrived here before them have been. The entertainments and receptions are but just and proper tributes to the patriotism and gallantry of the men who volunteered to serve the Empire when men were wanted for that purpose, and the honors shown them are the spontaneous recognition of the usefulness and patriotism of the returned veterans of the South African war. While these are to be commended, still it is certain that some permanent form of public recognition of the services rendered by these men should be given. These should be in a form that would be lasting and which could be worn on proper occasions by those who earned them. Would it not be a good idea to give to each man who enlisted in Rossland a medal on which could be inscribed the name of the command in which they served and some of the principal battles in which they participated, and further, stating that the medal was presented by the citizens of Rossland for meritorious service in the South African campaign. It is certain that these medals would be prized more by those to whom they were presented than anything else that could be given them.

THOSE WATER RIGHTS.

British Columbia Southern Railway Company Withdraws Its Bill. Mr. J. S. Clute has returned from Victoria whether he went as a delegate from the city council to interview the government with several others in relation to the water rights, schools and other matters. In company with Mayor Lalonde, Mr. Bernard Macdonald and E. B. Kirby and W. F. Van Buskirk, several conferences were had with the private bills committee of the water rights. The B.C. Southern railway, which is also an applicant for the water rights of Trail, Rock, Murphy and Sullivan creeks, was represented by attorneys at the conference. Mr. Van Buskirk made a very clear presentation of the status of the city in the premises. Each of the contending parties made statements. The outcome was that the British Columbia Southern railway withdrew its bill which, if adopted, would have confirmed its title to the water of these creeks. It is understood that some sort of a compromise will be reached in private between the city of Rossland, the mining companies and the British Columbia Southern Railway company, which will be satisfactory to all.

The government was also seen in relation to the school bill, but so far has refused to modify it in any important particular. Mayor Lalonde, together with the mayor of Kamloops and some others, are in Victoria and hope before they return to secure some concessions from the government, so that the operations of the school law will not fall so heavily on the taxpayers of the cities affected during the first year of its operation.

GOVERNMENT WAS OBDURATE.

The provincial government has been interviewed by the committee which was sent from this city, as well as by similar bodies sent by other municipalities, to endeavor to have mitigated some of the financial rigors which will be inflicted on the cities under the provisions of the

school bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Prentice. The government proved obdurate and the delegations were informed that the financial condition of the province was in such poor condition that it would not be expedient to make additional grants beyond the per capita allowances fixed by the bill. This means, if the schools of the city are kept up to the current requirements, as they needs must be, that for the coming fiscal year over \$20,000 must be provided by the ratepayers of this city. A new eight-room school building is an absolute necessity, and so is a high school. The maintenance of these schools will cost a considerable sum per annum. This will be quite a burden to the community, but it is one which should and will be cheerfully borne, as there is no duty of citizenship which is performed with more pleasure by the people of this country than the providing of children with proper public educational facilities. Once the duty of providing for the schools is assumed by the municipality, too, it is certain that they will even better looked after than they are under the care of the province. It is to be regretted, however, that the province should not provide the school buildings needed before the city takes the schools over.

MR. EDWIN DURANT.

Perhaps of all the have been paid to land camp during once that which w win Durant last of his departure for the most heartfelt. Mr Durant has been the B.A.C. compe during that time he the most intimate business but in a leading people of the regard and esteem given to him in the manner which could be gratifying to an exalted his position. The high ex his admirable business personality and social number of promine united in applause ments which were speakers to Mr. D the tributes of wh went. The banquet held rant took place in was attended by the town. Hon. T. Hector of the interior, Hector McKee in the following among Messrs. J. S. C. Bank of Montreal; of the Royal Bank; James C. S. Goodie; C. H. Hamilton; H. Bayne, general stake Mines, Limited; tendent of the Iron donald, mining eng K. C.; Dr. McKenz Judge Schofield, Pr St. L. Mackintosh, of B. N. A. H. M. zing, N. S. J. J. J. Dr. Armstrong, J. Miner. Dr. Edwin have taken the pos was unavoidably ab sional duties. The most recherche repa prectors of the Koo well-known style. The speech of the general sort, as the what lengthy. Hon chairman, in introd personal tribute to of the evening. He said, since he had e he knew of no man than Mr. Durant, h the reputation of th mining region or wh stimulate among the belief in their own rant had had a very to fill, very onerous and he had accompl a most capable ma which could not fail tory to the companie connected and which the undying good wil interests of this cou He knew Mr. Dura timate, perhaps, th were present. He kn well as in a busines possible for him to e like the present, the and esteem which he At the conclusion of the guest of the eve posed the usual loya in doing so he refer the great respect and which had been ente of the Empire for the who would ever hol in the hearts of the toast was drunk with of loyalty. The next toast, "Volunteers," was by Goodeve, who made speech, which called the gathering. Mr. to the guest of the ing for great things disapproved, theref when he arrived he ago. He did not re reant's physical dimen Rossland had found with him during the dence here that he heart and of great the ways foreman made for the the industrial life of his relations with the ever free, straighto and that in all mo intended for the pe the residents he wa Mr. Goodeve, instat matters, the School of Durant had from a director, and the ex made possible in a individual generosity said, express too hi Mr. Durant's abilit in his endeavor to fo the mining district is the centre. It w utmost satisfaction t at a banquet in hono the only regret he occasion was that th one at which they w well, it was his liv and he knew that th in the breast of ev land, who was anxio remain in this comm not be long before M got in connection with which he had been as the represent corporation. (Loud plause). Mr. W. J. Nelson, toast, made a numbe ence to the good wo complained by the Ca South Africa and to ally which existed a Canada and which wo send soldiers to any right in defence of referred to the depar would be regretted b

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Mr. W. J. Nelson, toast, made a numbe ence to the good wo complained by the Ca South Africa and to ally which existed a Canada and which wo send soldiers to any right in defence of referred to the depar would be regretted b

by Hon. Mr. Prent... proved obscure... were informed that... of the province... condition that it would... make additional... capita allowances... This means, if the... are kept up to the... as they needs must... fiscal year over... ed by the ratepay... ew eight-room school... ute necessity, and... The maintenance of... a considerable sum... be quite a burden... it is one which... cheerfully borne, as... citizenship which is... pleasure by the... than the providing... public educational... duty of providing for... ed by the municipal... that they will be... after than they are... the province. It is... ever, that the provi... the city school build... the takes the

MR. EDWIN DURANT HONORED BANQUET OF ROSSLAND CITIZENS ON EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE.
Expressions of Personal Esteem and Tributes to His Many Business and Social Qualities.
Perhaps of all the cordial tributes which have been paid to residents of the Rossland camp during the period of its existence that which was accorded to Mr. Edwin Durant last evening on the eve of his departure for the Old Country was the most spontaneous and in every respect the most heartfelt. For over three years Mr. Durant has been the financial manager of the B.A.C. company in Rossland, and during that time he has brought into the most intimate contact, not only in a business but in a social way with all the leading people of the city. Their personal regard and esteem for him was shown last evening at the banquet which was given to him in the Kootenay hotel in a manner which could not have failed to be gratifying to anyone, no matter how exalted his position might be in the Dominion. The high esteem and respect for his admirable business qualities were expressed with sentiments of regard for his personal and social attributes, and a large number of prominent citizens of the camp united in applauding the warm compliments which were paid by the various speakers to Mr. Durant and in endorsing the tributes of which he was the recipient.
The banquet held in honor of Mr. Durant took place in the Kootenay hotel and was attended by some fifty residents of the town. Hon. T. Mayne Daly, ex-minister of the interior, presided, with Mr. Hector McKee in the vice chair and the following among others were present: Messrs. J. S. C. Fraser, manager of the Bank of Montreal; J. M. Smith, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada; John Kane, A. S. Goodwin, ex-mayor of Rossland; C. H. Hamilton, general manager of the Homestake Mines, Limited; E. V. Hall, superintendent of the Iron Mask; D. J. Macdonald, mining engineer; W. J. Nelson, K. C.; Dr. McKenzie, Dr. Harold Senior, Judge Schofield, Frank Oliver, M. E.; C. St. L. Mackintosh, Mr. Severs of the Bank of N. A.; H. M. Ellis, A. B. Mackenzie, N. F. Townsend, Claude Cregan, Dr. Armstrong, J. B. Kerr, editor of the Miner. Mr. Edwin Durant, who has taken the position of vice-chairman was unavoidably absent, owing to professional duties. The menu consisted of a most delicious repast, served by the proprietors of the Kootenay hotel in their well-known style.
The speeches of the evening were in general short, as the toast list was somewhat lengthy. Hon. T. Mayne Daly, the chairman, in introducing the toast, paid a personal tribute to the worth of the guest of the evening. He had known him, he said, since he had come to Rossland and he knew of no man who had done more for the Rossland country than Mr. Durant had done. He had the reputation of the district as a great mining region or who had endeavored to bring good will of all who had the interests of the country at heart.
He knew Mr. Durant, he said, more intimately, perhaps, than most of those who were present. He knew him personally as well as in a business way and it was impossible for him to express on an occasion like the present, the full measure of respect and esteem which he entertained for him. At the conclusion of these references to the guest of the evening, Mr. Daly proposed the usual loyal toast to the King. In doing so he referred very feelingly to the great respect and personal attachment which had been entertained by the people of the Empire for the late Queen Victoria, who would ever hold the warmest place in the hearts of the British people. The toast was drunk with the usual expression of loyalty.
The next toast, "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," was proposed by ex-Mayor Goodeve, who made an extremely spirited speech, which called forth the plaudits of the gathering. Mr. Goodeve in referring to the guest of the evening, said that in the Rossland camp we had never looked upon great things and we had not been disappointed, therefore, in Mr. Durant when he arrived here, in Mr. Durant's ago. He did not refer only to Mr. Durant's physical dimensions. The people of Rossland had found in their intercourse with him during the period of his residence here that he was a man of great heart and of great brain. They found that he was foremost in every movement which made for the social and industrial life of the camp. That in all his relations with the people here he was ever free, straightforward and generous, and that in all movements which were intended for the permanent benefit of the Rossland camp he was among the leaders. Mr. Goodeve, instanced, among other matters, the School of Mines, of which Mr. Durant had, from its inception, been a director, and the existence of which had made possible in a great measure by his individual generosity. He could not, he said, express too highly his opinion of Mr. Durant's ability and far-sightedness in his endeavor to forward the interests of the mining district of which Rossland is the centre. It was a matter of the utmost satisfaction to him to be present at a banquet in honor of Mr. Durant and the only regret he had on the present occasion was that the banquet should be one at which they were bidding him farewell. It was his liveliest hope, however, in the belief that that hope had an echo in the breast of every resident of Rossland, who was anxious to see good citizens remain in the community, that it would not be long before Mr. Durant returned, in connection with the company with which he had been so long connected, then as the representative of some other corporation. (Loud and continuous applause.)
Mr. W. J. Nelson, in responding to this toast, made a number of patriotic references to the good work which has been accomplished by the Canadian volunteers in South Africa and to the sentiment of loyalty which existed among the people of Canada and which would influence them to send soldiers to any part of the world to fight in defence of the Empire. He then referred to the departure of Mr. Durant from the Rossland camp, which he said, would be regretted by every person who

knew him and admired his sterling qualities of heart and mind. There was no citizen of Rossland, Mr. Nelson said, who was better known or more highly esteemed by all classes of citizens than Mr. Durant. His was a free and generous nature, which responded very keenly to every good emotion and his qualities of mind were of a par with those of his heart. He was a man of beauty, and had shown a such during his residence in this camp. It was a matter of extreme regret that he should be leaving it but it was the hope of all that it would not be long before he would return.
The toast to the guest of the evening was proposed by Mr. J. S. C. Fraser, the manager of the Bank of Montreal, whose tribute to the personal qualities and business ability of Mr. Durant was received with enthusiastic plaudits of those present. Mr. Fraser said that no man in Rossland had had closer or more intimate relations with Mr. Durant than he had and it was impossible for him to speak in too strong terms of his business ability, of his quick insight on all matters of moment and of his high sense of honor in all commercial transactions. Others than he were aware of Mr. Durant's splendid social accomplishments, his unbounded hospitality, and his thorough good fellowship. On these, therefore, it was unnecessary for him to dwell. Mr. Durant's departure from the camp was a matter of regret to his personal friends and a distinct loss to the community at large. In him the district lost one of its most faithful, most self-sacrificing and most able friends and Rossland itself one of its best citizens. It was a hope cherished by all in the camp that Mr. Durant would at a very early period, return to Rossland and be assured that there was no man who would receive a warmer and more heartiest welcome.
Mr. Durant in reply to the toast said: Mr. Chairman, Vice-Chairman and gentlemen: I thank you most sincerely for the honor you have done me by tendering me this banquet on the eve of my departure for England. I have now been amongst you for over three years, and I am indeed gratified at seeing so many of my friends around me. I only hope that one-half of the nice things said about me by Mr. Fraser are true. I came here to occupy a trusted position for the B.F.L. America Corporation, and I have simply endeavored to do my duty. My work for them here is now ended, as all the properties formerly owned by the corporation is now absorbed by subsidiary companies, viz: Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, Rossland Great Western and Kootenay Mining Company, the capital of these companies amounting to \$13,000,000. During the past three years the progress of this town has been simply marvelous. In 1898 11,282 tons of ore were shipped. In 1899 180,000 tons, 1900 221,902 tons, and for the current year it is calculated that close upon 500,000 tons will be raised. The Le Roi, as we all know, is the banner mine of the equipment of which is the most complete of its kind in America. With the new hoist just installed 1,000 tons of ore can be raised in the course of 10 hours, even when a depth of 2,500 feet is attained, but, gentlemen, there will yet be other Le Roi's. Development work is being pushed ahead at a great rate on a large number of Rossland properties. Only recently owing to the energy, pluck and perseverance of Mr. George H. Bayne and Mr. Sam Hall a large deposit of rich ore has been discovered on the Homestake, and as this is the first find of any importance in the South Belt it is highly encouraging to holders of other properties there to thoroughly exploit their claims. The mineral wealth of Canada is at last attracting the attention of the world. In addition to Rossland, important as it is, there are other districts which in the near future will be equally important. I refer to the Boundary Country, Slocan and the Lardo district, where the deposits of silver-lead ore are among the richest in the world. I notice my friend, Mr. John McKee, smiling, as I know he has good grounds for thinking he will make a big fortune out of the Lavina group in the Lardo district, as the railway is going in there this summer. The number of smelters which have been erected and are still in course of construction proves beyond doubt the faith mining men have in the country, and the small cost at which the ores can be treated ensures immense profits for the shareholders. Canada has been justly described as the brightest jewel in the crown, and gentlemen, so it is, for her resources are simply unlimited, and when they are plainly put before the English public I feel convinced that all the capital required for their development will be willingly forthcoming. Of Canada, personally, I cannot sing her praises too loudly. I have always been so well and liberally treated by her people, and I shall ever look upon my sojourn in this bright land of yours as the happiest part of my life. I feel sure I have made very many friends, and, of course, some enemies, but if the latter bear me as little ill-will as I do them, then indeed, gentlemen, there is not much amiss, as life is far too short to go around the world with a stone in one's pocket. Rossland is destined to become a large and important city. It has long ago passed the stage of being a mining camp, as we can judge from the handsome stone and brick buildings which meet the eye in all directions.
Amongst the many gentlemen with whom I have been brought in almost daily contact are the Corporation's solicitors, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Daly and Mr. Hamilton and to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Daly has been ever ready to steer the B. A. C. ship safely over snags, and has fought and won many a legal battle for us, and looks at the present moment quite ready for another. Mr. Fraser, with his uniform courtesy, possesses the esteem of every citizen, (ladies included), and my relations with him have always been of a pleasant character, and lucky indeed is the Bank of Montreal to have so worthy a representative in Rossland. I assure you it will always give me the greatest pleasure to meet any of my old friends wherever I may be and to extend to

them the hand of friendship. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I most sincerely thank you for the honor you have done me this evening.
Mr. Durant's remarks throughout received great applause.
Mr. Frank Ojser rendered "Warrior's Bold," which was loudly applauded.
Mr. Hector McKee, who occupied the position of vice-chairman, proposed the toast to the press, and in the course of his remarks said:
"It is my pleasing duty to propose the toast of that great 'archemeydian hero' which rules the world, as Artemus Ward would call the press. And it is quite proper that an old journalist like myself should have this honor deviated to me. Yes, Mr. Chairman, it may be news to you, but for four long months I was the associate editor of a hardy annual known as 'The Daily Banner and Protestant Vindicator,' which ceased publication after the repeal of the old insolvency law. The backbone of our paper was the advertisement of the philanthropic official or assignee, who wished to hide his bargains under a bushel. I severed my connection one bright morning, 20 years ago, on the 17th, owing to a slight difference between the editor and myself as to the relative merits of St. Patrick and William the Orangeman."
"This motto on the front page; I remember well; it was this:
"I have set watchman upon thy walls O, Jerusalem."
"Some of my friends thought that this referred to me as the Sherlock Holmes of the Vindicator. However, the Vindicator and its owner having performed their mission on this earth, passed to that place reserved for the printer's devil and his angels, and of all the staff, I alone am left to tell the tale. How could we get along with our old friend Mr. Ojser, a breaker and Spokeman-Review for a night's cap? I have seen men poring over these papers for more than an hour and after throwing them down, say 'there is nothing in it.' We owe a great deal to the press. The recent scientific discovery was made by the press that all ores grow richer and ore bodies larger as depth is attained. Some experts refute this statement, but I am a firm believer in the theory, and so do my friend Mr. Bayne, another believer, who is reaping his reward for good behavior in digging down when at times it must have been so hard to dig up."
"What well springs of joy gush forth as we read of the big strike in which we are interested. After doing so I have frequently bought back my own old shares at an advance and to my sorrow found out afterward that the boost came from an associate who had never been nearer than 200 miles from the mine in question. No fault of the press, sir, merely an iniquity of the boaster."
"Although we live so far west we have an advantage getting news eight hours ahead of our friends in London. At any rate we read at breakfast what has happened at lunch time in London. Were it not for the Rossland Miner this city of culture and refinement would be a howling wilderness, and our honored guest of tonight would probably be shooting the festive kangaroo in Waiararoom in Western Australia."
"I am sorry that there is not a representative of the Spokeman-Review here tonight as that paper has done and is doing a world of good with my Mine; to educate their readers as to the resources of the country."
The toast was responded to by Mr. J. B. Kerr, the Miner.
Mr. H. M. Ellis in a very new speech proposed the toast "The Ladies," which was responded to by Mr. A. B. Mackenzie. After a very warm compliment to Mr. Durant's personal and business qualities Mr. Mackenzie referred to recent development in the camp and especially to the work which was being successfully prosecuted in the south belt. He particularly instanced the Homestake as a property which was making itself known and attracting much attention to the district. He said that while we all regretted to see such a good friend as we had in Mr. Durant leaving us, we could be assured that in him, wherever he went, we would have one who would direct attention to us and tell the world that we were a wonderful wealth. He would, in fact, be our friend. We hoped, however, that before long we would come back to reside permanently among us.
At this point Mr. John McKee rendered "Come Ye by Athol," in excellent voice.
Mr. Hector McKee then proposed the toast to the "Homestake Mine," a property which of late was showing such excellent promise and coupled with it the names of Mr. George H. Bayne and Mr. S. W. Hall.
Mr. Bayne made a very brief address in which he spoke of the reward which comes through persistence in remaining with a good mining property, and Mr. Hall, the consulting engineer of the company, gave a brief review of what had been done in the mine since he took charge of it and what they looked for in the future. He said that by June 15 they would be shipping from a ledge of permanent dimensions and the mine would be on a paying basis.
The Corporation of Rossland, which was proposed by the Chairman, was responded to by Alderman Hamilton, the acting Mayor, in a felicitous speech.
Messrs. C. St. L. Mackintosh and John M. Smith responded to the toast "The Married Ladies," and the speeches were concluded by a graceful and feeling tribute on the part of Mr. Durant to the homes of the people of Rossland.
The banquet was brought to a close with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King."
Night Was Her Terror.
"I would could nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Charles Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that I walked all day, and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 50 pounds." It is absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Write for a free trial bottle. Send 10c for a bottle. Dr. King's New Discovery is sold by all responsible Druggists in Canada.
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ST. PATRICK'S ENTERTAINMENT
LOVE AND JEALOUSY AT MINERS' UNION HALL.
Songs, Glee, and Recitations—Dancing and Amateur Acting—A Well-Rehearsed and Well-Attended Evening.
As in the days of Father Le May so now there has never been an entertainment given in aid of the Church of the Sacred Heart but it has been well supported and has ever proven a success. The entertainment of last night will perhaps stand as a record mark even in this series of successful evenings. The singing was good, the dancing excellent and the high standard of the acting gives rise to wonder why with so much excellent talent in the city the drama has been so neglected by amateurs for the past four years.
The hall was crowded. There were over 400 chairs, every one of which was taken. The benches brought in to take out room were crammed. The window niches were full and there was not standing room in any part of the hall. The first part of the evening was occupied with vocal pieces, then came some dancing and the entertainment was closed by the acting of a one-act drama, "The Breckers."
The vocal numbers began by the singing of a pretty soprano song by Miss Johns, which was well received and the audience was not satisfied until such time as Miss Johns had come back and given a second delivery well in a voice that lacks little of perfect clearness and purity. Mrs. T. B. Linton, coming on for a recitation, was received with much applause, and her clever rendition of how the Ruggles children, nine of them, were got ready for a Christmas dinner, elicited warm and enthusiastic plaudits. As an encore Mrs. Linton gave an Irish monologue about an old plaid shawl which was pathetically rendered.
Miss Jean Olding then gave the old song "Killarney" and the "Kerry Dance," both of which were appropriate to the occasion and both of which called forth hearty applause. "Father O'Flynn," by Mr. C. L. Foster was warmly welcomed and an encore verse was sung amid great clapping of hands.
Mrs. T. Parker then rendered "Ave Maria" to an American setting, singing both that and "My Native Land" in a voice that showed much culture and art. The rest of the vocal numbers was a quartette sung by Mrs. T. Parker (soprano), Miss Jean Olding (contralto), W. de V. le Maistre (tenor), and F. D. Fortin (bass). This was the "Last Rose of Summer" and was perhaps the best number of the programme. The voices blended well together and the audience was pleased to hear the quartette once again in another concerted piece which was rendered in a manner worthy of the evident training of the singers. This ended the musical part of the programme.
Next came the children's dance. There are children's dances and children's dances. It is not an easy task to train children understandingly into the complicated mazes of a long set dance. It is still harder to invent new figures so that a sameness shall not characterize the whole of these set pieces. In both of these respects the trainer of the children, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, succeeded admirably. Twelve little girls dressed variously in red and white and twelve little boys dressed wholly in white (each, however, flaunting Erin's gay color), took part in the dance. First they marched the representatives of the five francs to the Marsellais, and a figure was danced with the French flag bravely waving. Then marched on the representatives of the United States waving the Stars and Stripes. The figure took the form of a cake walk which was very well done. Next came the children of Caledonia, stern and wild, only there was certainly no wilderness about the children, except it may be the "hoeh" in the Highland dance. Then followed the Union Jack, whose chief figure dancer was a decidedly representative Johnny Bull—quite a chip of the old block. A hornpipe was danced by the children with great gusto and the house cheered with delight. Last came the boaters to the harp on the green field to the tune of the "Wearin' of the Green." There was nothing "distressful" in the dancing of the Irish representatives, who footed the jig with great vim. All the children with the flags flaunting went through a great many intricate figures to the simple music of "Trump, Trump, Trump," and finally led orderly out accompanied with the cheers of the audience.
Next Miss Irene Lewis gave a skirt dance which she did very gracefully and was encored when the dance was ended. Lastly came the Irish jig, danced by Miss Lily Dyer and Ed. O'Hearn, both in representative costume. Miss Lily danced with much gusto and was evidently quite at home. More than one bouquet was flung upon the stage and was received, acknowledged and handed over to her cavalier to carry in a manner imitated to the life.
Finally came the play and the "play's the thing." The plot was simple and was not new. "Firecrackers," the name of the play is taken from a masked ball to which two girl friends go as firecrackers. Now their lovers are unknown to each other and one is madly jealous. Naturally each lover addresses the other girl as his sweetheart and there is trouble. The heavy villain of the play was Major Sanford, taken by E. D. Fortin. He was the father of Phyllis (Mrs. Fitzpatrick) who was in love with Lieut. Jerome (C. L. Foster). The other girl, Daisy Dean (Miss Mae Harris), was afflicted by a deaf old maiden aunt, Miss Rebecca (Mrs. Linton), and was loved by Donald Douglas (W. de V. le Maistre). The deaf old aunt was also troubled with the same epidemic and her afflictions were the property of her father who had a shocking bad temper. The sourette part, Clarissa, Phyllis' maid, was taken by Miss Effie Agnew.
The parts were all well rendered, the character acting of the old maid, leaving

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nothing to be desired. It may boldly be said that this is not Mrs. Linton's first appearance on the amateur stage. The heavy father was well taken by Mr. Fortin, who has a fine stage presence and it he was distressed with the gout was certainly not with his hands. Despite his gout and his age the heavy father was remarkably well preserved. Miss Effie Agnew as the sourette was distinctly pert, just what is expected of a fine lady's maid. She, too, affected with the atmosphere of love pervading the stage, was also not without her opinions as to the choice of a young man. The four leading parts were all equally well sustained. Each young lady made love in her own distinct manner and the Lotharios were each good exponents of the way of a young man with a maid. While Lieut. Jerome was absurdly jealous, it is certain that Douglas had "wheels." Phyllis was decidedly romantic, whereas Daisy was decidedly dashing. With such good talent as this entertainment has unearched it is a pity if another trial is not made by these clever amateurs.
There was a slight hitch between the first and second scenes caused doubtless by the small dressing rooms which delay was well filled by Judge Nelson, who came forward with a recitation in which he eulogized that tired feeling with great gusto.
The entertainment closed with the singing of that old Irish melody, "Come Back to Erin," the solo of which was given in a fine tenor by W. de V. le Maistre and the chorus taken up by the company.
THE CONCENTRATION OF ORES BY OIL
Much interest appears to have been aroused in connection with the new Elmore process for the concentration of ores by means of oil. The English technical papers have devoted a good deal of space to a consideration of its merits. It appears to have attracted more attention in England than in this country. For the reason that a practical plant has not been at work for about six months treating a very low grade copper-gold ore at a mine in North Wales. The ore from this mine only contains about one per cent of copper and one and one-half pennyweights of gold, contained in fine particles of iron and copper pyrites in slate, and it is claimed that this ore is being treated at a profit, whereas all sorts of mechanical concentrators had utterly failed owing to the heavy percentage loss of values in the tailings.
It is claimed that the figures from the books of the above mine show that the best work that could be accomplished, by a first-class modern jig mill, and vanners, under expert management was a recovery of 20 per cent of the values. This plant has been entirely replaced by a plant under the Elmore patents and the recovery is now proved to be 30 per cent of the values, which is exceedingly good considering the very low grade rock treated.
The process has been thoroughly investigated by the well-known expert, Mr. Charles M. Rolker, who read a paper on the subject at the London Institute of Mining and Metallurgy a short time ago.
His investigation of the process was undertaken on behalf of one of the best mining houses in London and the result of his report was the formation of a development syndicate. The business is introduced under the best of financial and technical auspices, and no absurd claims are made as to what the process is capable of. The process depends on the heavy mineral oil possesses the extraordinary property of attaching itself to particles of sulphides and metallic surfaces, whereas it will not attach itself to particles of wet rock, thus providing a very perfect means of separation, quite independent of the relative specific gravities of the mineral and "gangue."
The operation consists of mixing the pulp from the stamps, Huntington mills or other crushing appliances with a small quantity of mineral oil, in a specially designed apparatus.
After the mixing the pulp and the oil run into a settling tank when the oil carrying the whole of the pyrites floats on the surface of the water. The tailings are run off at the bottom of the tank and the oil is run to a special form of centrifugal machine which separates the oil from the concentrates. The oil is then ready for reuse and the concentrates are ready for shipment.
It is claimed that the total loss of oil does not exceed one gallon per ton of ore treated.
The apparatus is of the simplest description, the wear and tear being reduced to a minimum. Mr. Rolker, in his paper, above referred to, says:
"The mechanical contrivances brought into action by the inventor are excellently adapted to the work demanded, and speak very careful thought as well as patient, systematic, and highly intelligent work. Seemingly insuperable mechanical difficulties in the initial stage have been ingeniously overcome and the process has arrived at a practical working stage."
Tests have recently been carried out on samples of British Columbian gold-copper ores, and have given excellent results, the extraction of gold, silver, and copper being at the rate of 98 to 99 per cent of the assay values. It is claimed

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SMUGGLING CHINAMEN.
A Series of Refuge Stations Said to Extend from Cascano to Spokane.
The recent arrest of several Chinamen by American officers for attempting to enter the United States from Canada near Sheep Creek station draws attention to the methods adopted by the Celestials at other points along the international boundary. It has long been an open secret that both Grand Forks and Cascano are used as a base of operations for the smuggling of Celestials. In fact, a Chinaman, dissatisfied with his surroundings, has been known to boast that in return for the payment of \$100 he would be guaranteed safe delivery in Spokane. From time to time the Chinese colonies at both places are abnormally increased by the arrival of Chinamen, who, after being in evidence for a week or a fortnight, disappear as mysteriously as they came. These periods, it has been observed, are always synchronous with the visits of a keen-visaged "lycee" arrayed in gorgeous silk robes.
At the sale hotel, where he invariably stops when in Grand Forks, the guest always gratuitously announces that he is the traveling representative of the Six Companies, and that his journeys are made in their behalf in connection with the contract labor imported from China. This explanation, however, is not credited by well informed people, who have good reason to believe that the "lycee" is the director of the smuggling operation. From a gentleman who is conversant with the methods adopted, it was learned that night time is always chosen as the time for secretly crossing into the United States. It seems that a series of stopping places, or stations, located from twenty to thirty miles apart, extend all the way from the frontier to Spokane. These places are invariably in charge of a Chinaman, who, in order to divert attention, usually engages in market gardening. The Celestials have thus a safe refuge, and at night time leisurely make their way from one station to the other until their destination is reached. Once arrived at Spokane, where bogus papers are supplied, the task of reaching the great centres of population is an easy task. The matter has been submitted to the United States authorities on more than one occasion, but until a few days ago efforts to capture the Chinamen have not been successful, or else have not been seriously undertaken.
JUSTICE IN THE YUKON.
Government Measure Gives Extended Powers to Police Magistrates.
Ottawa, March 19.—(Special).—Senator Templeman introduced a bill today to amend the trade-mark and design act.
Hon. David Mills moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Yukon territory act and to make further provision for the administration of justice in that territory. He said that the bill was purely administrative in character.
The bill proposed to give police magistrates the same powers of summary jurisdiction as were possessed by magistrates in Ontario. In civil cases it proposed to give magistrates the same powers as county judges held in division courts in Ontario; the amount was somewhat large but not in proportion.
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IN THAT FAR REMOTE REGION

A ROSSLAND MINER'S EXPERIENCE IN THAT SECTION.

He Gets \$30 a Week for Running a Machine Drill There—Water Is Scarce—A Golden Mile, Etc.

On April 30 last year a party of miners left here for West Australia which was made up of H. Thornley, his sister Miss Sadie Thornley, T. Bestwick, who was a member of the Trades council here, and wife and children, and Messrs. Woodin and Scott. They had a long journey before they reached their destination, not arriving at Boulder City until June 21. Mr. Harry Thornley, writing to Thomas Long of this city, does not seem to think that he has altogether made a change for the better and as the extract made from his letter will show, thinks that hot winds and sandstorms are a poor exchange for Rossland's snow. During the voyage stops were made at several places, the first of which was Honolulu. Of this Eden of the Pacific, Mr. Thornley writes: "The Paradise of the Pacific is spoiled by the great number of Chinamen and Japs who are doing everything, even keeping stores, brickmaking and carpentering, making it impossible for a white man to dwell among them. The vegetation of the islands is magnificent, flowers and fruits in profusion everywhere. The town itself has narrow streets and no large buildings with the exception of the late Queen's palace and the parliamentary buildings. The shrubs are lovely with their palm groves and shade trees."

The next place touched at was Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, which is not very far south of the equator. The town is described as large and busy, with a fine park filled with tropical vegetation. With Sydney the voyagers were delighted and seemed to have spent a good deal of their time looking at the various sights. The harbor calls for special admiration, as it seems to wind everywhere and is so deep that the vessels coming from all parts of the world tie up in the streets and load and discharge cargoes for and from all parts of the world. The population numbers half a million, but the streets in the older part are narrow. There are fine gardens filled with such vegetation as one elsewhere sees in hot houses. The public buildings are numerous and handsome. The Postoffice, the Sydneyiders claim is the finest in the world. The Museum, the Art Gallery and the Mineral Exhibits were also visited and were made the occasion of praise.

At Melbourne, another capital, and at Adelaide, yet another, the travellers visited the gardens and seemed to think that the Australians may well be proud of them, for in each capital they had found public gardens that were a feature of the city. The last capital visited was Perth, whence they took the express to their destination, being about 18 hours' ride, arriving in Boulder City on June 21, 53 days after pulling out of the C.P.R. depot in this city.

Describing Western Australia as seen from Boulder City, Kalgoolie, and the ride in the cars up from Perth, Mr. Thornley says: "They tell me there is some good agricultural land to the south of Kalgoolie, but I do not see any. As we left Perth at 7 o'clock at night we could not see the country we were travelling through, but when daylight came we had entered a region which I cannot call anything else but a desert. Here they call it timber country, for they can cut about five cords of wood to the acre. It was poor scrub timber and low brush all along as far as Coolgardie, and then for the last 30 miles the 'timber' is all cut down. The soil, if soil it can be called, is of a brick and red color and somewhat sandy. All the water in the earth is as salt as the sea. On the goldfields here, attached to every mine, is a condenser, in the winter it is quite a little and the water falling on the roofs is caught in huge galvanized-iron tanks, which we all keep so as not to have to buy more water than we can help from the mines at ten shillings (\$2.50) per hundred gallons. We have had a few hot days so far. (The letter is dated January 3.) The hottest has been 105 and 107 in the shade. The worst is not the heat, it is the hot wind and the sandstorms. These make our party wish for the snow again."

"The first thing that surprised me on arrival was the large size of the camp. Kalgoolie and Boulder City adjoin each other, having a population together of about 40,000. Kalgoolie, unfortunately, was started too far from what have since proved to be the best mines. Consequently Boulder City has sprung up nearer the 'Golden Mine.' From the Golden Mine more gold has been got than from any other mile of ground in the world. When a walk has been taken round these mines one cannot fail to be impressed with the size of the large treatment plants erected on each mine. There are scores of them. The length of the mineral belt seems to be about four miles by one and a half wide. But there are claims being worked around as far as the eye can see. In fact all through the Colony the mining camps are scattered, but the want of fresh water is a great drawback, as well as the want of railroads. On some of the mines here there are 500 to 600 men employed below ground and above ground. The Le Roi is not in it with some of the good mines here. The mines have mostly vertical shafts and are well ventilated, as there are two or three shafts to each mine. The mine in which I am working, the Associated, I like better (as far as work is concerned) than the Rossland mines. I am running a machine at \$4 (\$20) a week. Things are more expensive here than even in Rossland. The trouble is that the government brings up everything from Perth."

The Streets.

The extension of Washington street to the north is providing plenty of material for the filling up of the swamp on Third avenue north of the C.P.R. railway station. This has now almost been accomplished and within a few weeks there ought to be a fine road connecting Washington street with the school, affording the scholars an alternative way of reaching the western half of the city to crossing the railway track on St. Paul street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SCHOOLS.

The Minister of Education Presents His Annual Report.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the public schools of British Columbia was presented to the legislature recently by Hon. J. D. Prentice, Minister of Education, and Provincial Secretary.

This report makes interesting reading and discloses some significant facts.

For the school year ending June 30, 1909, the whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was 21,331, an increase for the year of 2,346. The enrollment at the four High schools was 553; at the graded schools, 13,813, and at the common schools, 7,165. The average actual daily attendance was 13,438.

During the year 296 schools were in operation, an increase of 18, with teachers as follows: Four high schools with 13 teachers; 45 graded schools with 235 teachers; and 246 common schools with 494 teachers, the number of teachers, 494, showing an increase of 33. The teachers are distributed as follows: Nanaimo, 17; New Westminster, 72; Vancouver, 68; Victoria, 52; 335 of which 62 were monitors, being engaged in rural schools, and their daily average attendance was 62,41.

The taxpayers will also be interested in the following summary of expenditures during the school year ending June 30, 1909. The total amount to \$339,367 for education during that period, which is \$136,890 less than in 1899, and was made up as follows: Teachers' salaries, \$196,777; incidentals, \$17,288; per capita grant to city districts, \$61,787; education office, \$11,165; less fees for teachers' examinations, \$1,410; and \$22,569 were spent in construction of new schools and improvements, etc., making the government's expenditure for education \$307,479. The remaining \$31,888 was spent by the four coast cities in addition to the per capita grants from the government: Nanaimo, \$7,165; New Westminster, \$11,239; Vancouver, \$33,911; Victoria, \$29,572.

The rapid development of the Interior is brought out by the fact that five years ago 13 teachers and \$9,750 was sufficient for the Kootenay country, while last year 76 teachers were employed and the cost had risen to \$50,821.18. In the several electoral districts the following sums were expended:

Table with 2 columns: District Name and Amount. Includes North Victoria, South Victoria, Esquimalt, Cowichan, Alberni, North Nanaimo, South Nanaimo, Comox, Westminister (4 ridings), Yale (3 ridings), West Kootenay (4 ridings), East Kootenay (2 ridings), Lillooet (2 ridings), Cariboo, Cassiar, etc.

SCHOOL LAW CHANGES.

Substance of the Amendments Now Before the Legislature.

The new provisions of general interest in the bill to amend the Public Schools Act, now before the legislature may be summarized as follows:

The city school districts are divided into three classes, according to population. The first will include those with average actual daily attendance of over 1,000, at present Vancouver and Victoria; the second, with average daily attendance of over 250, including now Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster and Rossland; and the third, all the smaller incorporated cities and towns. There are to be seven trustees for each district of the first class, five for those of the second, and three for those of the third.

In rural districts, any householder qualified to vote, is made eligible for election as trustee; and in city districts, property qualification to the assessed value of \$500 is required.

Specially important sections are the following:

10. Section 34 of said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor: 34. The salaries of the teachers employed in the public schools in all incorporated cities and towns, shall be fixed and paid at the discretion of the school trustees of the said cities and towns, respectively, and such salaries and all other expenses for the purchase and lease of school sites, erection, enlargement or rent of school buildings, for furniture and repairs and all other incidental expenses whatsoever incurred by the board of trustees in the respective cities and towns, shall be borne and paid by the municipal corporations of the said cities and towns respectively."

11. Section 35 of said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor: 35. A per capita grant of thirteen dollars for cities of the first class, fifteen dollars for cities of the second class, and twenty dollars for cities and towns of the third class, per annum, based on the average actual attendance of the public school pupils, shall be paid quarterly by the minister of finance, out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province, to each of the school districts, of the first, second and third class, respectively."

12. The said Act is hereby amended by inserting, after section 35, thereof, the following section:

35a. In cities in which a High school is in operation, there shall be paid to the municipal corporation of such cities, at the end of June in each year, the additional sum of three hundred dollars for each High school teacher employed."

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

CAUGHT AT THE BOUNDARY

FOUR CHINESE CAPTURED WHILE CROSSING INTO THE U. S.

Customs Officers Were Waiting for Them and Arrested Them Before They Had Walked a Dozen Steps on American Territory.

For some time past it has been suspected that Chinese were being smuggled into the United States from this city via the Northport road. The customs officials at Northport conferred with Mr. A. N. Paterson, the Canadian customs officer at the Sheep Creek station, which is located only a short distance from the boundary line. Mr. Paterson reported that he had on several occasions seen suspicious looking mongols lurking about the station and he suspected that not a few were being smuggled across the line. He advised the American inspectors to locate themselves just south of the Sheep Creek station and said he felt certain that they would be able to capture some contraband mongols.

On Thursday night Mr. W. H. Hutchinson, inspector of customs at Northport, and Col. Walker, Chinese inspector, went to Sheep Creek station and in the early evening concealed themselves in some trees just south of the boundary line at a point where they could see whoever crossed it. It was a pretty cold night and the vigil was not a comfortable one, but though they shivered from the frost in the air, they remained till after midnight. Then they saw four figures coming on through the darkness. They were Chinese and they glanced furtively around and then stepped gingerly across from Canadian to American soil. The watchers then knew that they had them "dead to rights" and sprang out from their place of concealment and commanded the Chinese to throw up their hands in the name of the government of the United States. The Chinese were frightened almost out of their wits and did not even attempt to escape. They submitted quietly to arrest and were taken to Northport, and after an examination before the United States District court, which will probably take place in Spokane, they will be deported under the provisions of the Chinese Restriction Act.

The leader of the gang of contraband Chinese is said to have cut off his queue and allowed his hair to grow so that he might pass for a Japanese. He has been in Northport several times of late and it is suspected that this is not the first batch of Chinese whom he has piloted across the border. It is thought by the American customs authorities that the capture of these four contrabands will check for a while, at least, this kind of smuggling.

THE SQUIRES SMOKER.

It Promises to Be a Most Successful Entertainment.

The smoker that is to be given to Mr. Joseph Squires on Thursday, March 22, promises to be a great success. The general committee met yesterday afternoon and appointed committees on arrangements and refreshments. It was decided that the smoker should be held in Miners' Union hall. A number of the leading amateurs in the city have volunteered to take part in the programme, and a performance of merit is anticipated.

GRAND CHANCELLOR HERE.

He Was Entertained Last Evening by the Local K. of P.

Mr. J. L. Brown, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of British Columbia, accompanied by Mr. A. M. Graves, who is also a prominent worker of the order, arrived in the city yesterday. They are both residents of Kamloops. They were entertained by the members of Rossland lodge, No. 21, last evening at a smoker, held at the conclusion of the secret session. Grand Chancellor Brown is making an inspection of the several lodges in the province. They have already visited Nelson, Trail, Revelstoke, Sandon and New Denver. They leave today for Grand Forks, Greenwood, Ehol, Phoenix and other places to the west.

New Postoffice.

The masons who have been cutting stone at a little quarry at the east end of Columbia avenue, near the railway track, have begun to bring the result of the winter's labor down to the site of the new building. A lot of stone is in readiness. The contractor will arrive within the next few days and work will be started. The time limit of the contract specifies that the work shall be completed by October next year. Not much more than the shell will be erected during the present summer. Mr. R. W. Grigor has been selected as clerk of the court house and will have to look after the construction on behalf of the government.

Shipped on Sunday.

As there was a shortage of cars on the Red Mountain road last Saturday, the ore stored in the bins was not all taken away. Although there was no work doing on the Le Roi on Sunday, and the tramway was idle, yet there was sufficient ore stored in the bins of the Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2 to fill twenty cars. In addition to this there were six cars shipped from the bins of the Rossland Great Western, only four having gone down on Saturday last. It is probable, supposing the supply of cars does not again run short, that the shipments for this week will again prove to be a record breaker, and that the 10,000 tons mark will be nearly touched.

Advertisement for McArthur & Monk, General Agents for Stocks and Mines, Real Estate and Insurance. Includes contact information for Phoenix, B. C.

TROUT LAKE IS ACTIVE.

A Recent Visitor Says It Has a Promising Future.

While he was in Trout Lake, Menhinick and Dunn brought their steam launch "Idler," formerly owned by Capt. Troup of Nelson, and said to be the smartest craft of its kind in the Kootenay, from Thompson's Landing, which was a feat by no means easy; but Craig & Hillman, the freighters, did the trick in two days, without any accident. Considering the distance—12 miles—this was no mean performance, as many thought it could not be accomplished, but the craft is now safely landed on the lake shore and after a little preparation will be ready for the expected rush. There are now three steamers on the lake. The "Victoria," a stern-wheeler, 75 feet long, owned by Messrs. Magee, Dunn and Roman, which will be able to handle all the ore and heavy freight when the line is complete; the "Idler," which is the swiftest boat on the lakes as well as being the prettiest, and a gasoline launch owned by Kinman; the two latter will be used exclusively for passengers. Everybody is expectant and full of confidence that when their district is better known they will reap the benefits they have so long waited and labored for, which will be when the C.P.R. build this summer. Building operations are in full swing and the saw-mill running day and night to meet the demand for lumber. The writer had a very pleasant time there and hopes all their expectations may be realized and that others may go, as he did, on a pleasure trip and enjoy it so well.

Heart Palpitation, Dizziness and Weakness in the Legs Followed Until the Sufferer Felt That His Case Was Almost Hopeless. From the Mirror, Meaford, Ont. No man in Meaford is better known or more highly respected than Mr. Patrick Delaney, who has been a resident of the town for nearly forty years. Mr. Delaney is a stone mason by trade, and has helped construct many of the buildings which go to make up Meaford's chief business structure. Hearing that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Mirror called to obtain particulars of the cure, and Mr. Delaney cheerfully gave him the following statement: "Last March," said he, "my health became so poor that I was compelled to quit work. The chief symptoms of my illness were extreme weakness in the legs, loss of appetite and palpitation of the heart. The least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate violently, and if I stopped to pick up anything I would be overcome with dizziness. My legs were so weak that I was compelled to sit down to put my clothes on. The doctor I consulted said I had a bad case of anaemia. He prescribed for me and I took three bottles of medicine, but all the while I actually grew worse until I became so weak and emaciated that it seemed impossible that I could recover. Having read of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I determined to give them a trial. From the first box I noted an improvement in my condition. My legs became stronger, my appetite improved, and by the time I had used four boxes I felt better than I had done for months. That the pills are a wonderful remedy there is not the least doubt. I can do light work about home without experiencing any of the unpleasant sensations that I once underwent. I feel an altogether different man despite the fact that I am now sixty-seven years of age. All that I can say is that I attribute my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would advise any other similar sufferer to try them."

Extreme Weakness

RESULTING FROM POOR, WATERY BLOOD.

Heart Palpitation, Dizziness and Weakness in the Legs Followed Until the Sufferer Felt That His Case Was Almost Hopeless.

From the Mirror, Meaford, Ont. No man in Meaford is better known or more highly respected than Mr. Patrick Delaney, who has been a resident of the town for nearly forty years. Mr. Delaney is a stone mason by trade, and has helped construct many of the buildings which go to make up Meaford's chief business structure. Hearing that the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Mirror called to obtain particulars of the cure, and Mr. Delaney cheerfully gave him the following statement: "Last March," said he, "my health became so poor that I was compelled to quit work. The chief symptoms of my illness were extreme weakness in the legs, loss of appetite and palpitation of the heart. The least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate violently, and if I stopped to pick up anything I would be overcome with dizziness. My legs were so weak that I was compelled to sit down to put my clothes on. The doctor I consulted said I had a bad case of anaemia. He prescribed for me and I took three bottles of medicine, but all the while I actually grew worse until I became so weak and emaciated that it seemed impossible that I could recover. Having read of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I determined to give them a trial. From the first box I noted an improvement in my condition. My legs became stronger, my appetite improved, and by the time I had used four boxes I felt better than I had done for months. That the pills are a wonderful remedy there is not the least doubt. I can do light work about home without experiencing any of the unpleasant sensations that I once underwent. I feel an altogether different man despite the fact that I am now sixty-seven years of age. All that I can say is that I attribute my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would advise any other similar sufferer to try them."

To those who are weak, easily tired, nervous, or whose blood is out of condition, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing, curing when all other medicines fail and restoring those who give them a fair trial to a full measure of health and strength. The pills are sold only in boxes bearing on the wrapper the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Rink. Skaters may now make up their minds that there will be no more skating this season. Frost will likely happen again before the warm weather settles, but it will not be of sufficient duration to make ice.

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh left San Francisco on Saturday and is expected in Rossland within a day or two.

Popularity is the proof of merit.

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PAY ROLL

The Finest Chew ever put on the market.



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Even the tags are valuable—

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Fifty thousand shares are now offered to the public at 15 cents. The property is one of exceptional merit, having a clearly defined vein traceable for 2,000 feet. Samples taken from various points on the outcrop from the main workings at a depth of 70 feet, give excellent values averaging \$26 in gold. The ore is of a class that can be readily treated on the ground by milling and cyaniding.

Among other well-known properties in the Ymir district are the Ymir, Tamarae, Dundee, Blackcock, Willock, etc. For report and prospectus apply 66

Rossland, B. C. Rolt & Grogan

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Winnipeg Mines, Ltd.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY THE FOLLOWING ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN LEVIED: ONE CENT DUE... JANUARY 15 ONE-HALF CENT DUE... FEBRUARY 15 ONE-HALF CENT DUE... MARCH 15 STOCKHOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT PAID ALL THREE ASSESSMENTS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THEIR STOCK IS NOW DELINQUENT AND LIABLE TO BE DECLARED FORFEITED TO THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION. RICHARD PLEWMAN, Secretary, Rossland, B. C.

MIDWAY, B. C.

ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO THE EARLY CONSTRUCTION OF THE COAST-KOOTENAY RAILWAY. REMEMBER IT STARTS WESTWARD FROM MIDWAY, THE PRESENT TERMINUS AND DIVISIONAL POINT OF THE COLUMBIA & WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN INVESTMENT IN MIDWAY REALTY AT THIS TIME, BEFORE PRICES ARE ADVANCED, SHOULD PROVE REMUNERATIVE. FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS WRITE

The Midway Co., Ltd C. M. CROUSE, Agt. MIDWAY, B. C.

Advertisement for Taddy's Premier Navy Cut tobacco. Includes an illustration of a man's face and text: "TADDY'S PREMIER NAVY CUT GOOD IN ALL CLIMATES Packed in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 1/2 lb. Air-tight Tins."

CANADIAN

IMPRESSIONS

GARR, J. P.

Distinguished New Investigating the... on—His View... tion and Ang...

A party of d... eluding Mr. Las... Griffith, Canada... Cardiff, Wales;... missioner, Ottawa... Winnipeg, after v... visited Rossland... the Allan. Mr... leading newspaper... He owns the ca... Cardiff, Western... Express and the... Charles Dickens'... News of the Wor... has long taken... growth of the I... advocated its ad... migration. He... led by Mr. G... leading cities of... zawa he had int... Laurier and othe... He will give his... a series of letter... tions. After inspe... yesterday of the... wards, realistic fe... the way left... Nest coal fields... will be visited o... Mr. Carr, who... Lieutenant-Govern... nipeg, stated a... a veritable revel... as he had fatall... limited resources... surprised to see... ally built as R... age. The vast o... ad also furnishe... less than for m... Mr. Carr was a... nadian contingent... of welcome there... feeling enthusiastic... feeling gloom i... on the reverses t... people feared lest... would be overru... equently the com... other troops was... Mr. Carr's visit... for the purpose... service all the... in the United K... ments that he m... editor of the Daily... the service was... papers represente... have the service... tion, for payment... The Daily Telegra... of sending the w... their maintenance... correspondents wa... The syndicate of... formed paid the... borne by ten cent... stroke shows, w... as a journalistic fe... war increased the... pers about 50 pe... about one-half, so... manent increase o... also created a ne... the same time it... considerable exten... withdrew their ad... pectives. Then ag... trisers advanced the... cent, charging the... against two cents... Mr. Carr is a st... trade principles. E... preferential tariff... situation. It is he... dence of the affect... Mother country. H... tain has one fixe... in the cheapest m... dearest. That cou... to Mr. Carr, whic... preference than th... wlicants consume the... political danger n... Carr contends, is th... It is as Shakespeare... that grows on the... As soon as the ma... protection he w... reservation that... He considers it fat... ufacturers at the s... ricultural element... Asked regarding... imposition of duty... to England, Mr... United States, w... believe in the deca... believed Mr. Carr... have referred to... trade centre of the... Mr. Morgan's spee... tly."

Mr. Griffith, who... agent for Wales, is... in Cardiff, where... port in Great Brit... fed for the positio... for sixteen year... resources. His... good field for em... large element of... gaged in mining... that if the mining... antee employment... a good class of mi... present the an... Wales to the Don... hundred and the c... was still more en... up his duties. The... Wales to the Dom... dozen per annum...

CANADIAN TOUR A REVELATION

IMPRESSIONS OF MR. LASCELLES CARR, J. P. CARDIFF WALES.

Distinguished Newspaper Publisher is Investigating the Resources of the Dominion—His Views on Free Trade, Protection and Anglo-American Relations.

A party of distinguished visitors, including Mr. Lascelles Carr, J. P.; W. L. Griffith, Canadian government agent at Cardiff, Wales; J. G. Turfiff, land commissioner, Ottawa, and James Tees of Winnipeg, after a trip to the Pacific coast, visited Rossland yesterday and stopped at the Allan. Mr. Carr is one of the leading newspaper publishers of England. He owns the Morning Mail, the Cardiff Evening Express and the Cardiff Weekly Mail. He is the owner of Household Words, Charles Dickens' old publication, and the News of the World, London, Eng. Mr. Carr has long taken a deep interest in the growth of the Dominion and has always advocated its advantages as a field for immigration. He left home Feb. 7, accompanied by Mr. Griffith, and visited the leading cities of Eastern Canada. In Ottawa he had interviews with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the cabinet. He will give his impressions of Canada in a series of letters to his various publications. After inspecting the Rossland mines yesterday the party drove to Trail for the purpose of seeing the smelter, afterwards they left for Nelson, the Crow's Nest coal fields and other points, which will be visited on the way east.

Mr. Carr, who was the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor during his stay in Winnipeg, stated that the trip had been a veritable revelation to him in so far as he had faintly begun to grasp the immense resources of the Dominion. He was surprised to see a town so situated as Rossland, considering its age. The vast ore bodies in the Rossland also furnished him with an exhaustive list for material.

Mr. Carr was at Capetown when the Canadian contingent arrived, and the scenes of welcome there he characterized as wildly enthusiastic. At that time there was a feeling of gloom in the colony, consequent on the reverses to British arms, and the people feared lest Cape Colony and Natal would be overrun by the invader. Consequently the coming of the colonials and other troops was welcomed with delight.

Mr. Carr's visit to South Africa was for the purpose of organizing the cable service for all the great provincial papers in the United Kingdom. The arrangements that he made with the managing editor of the Daily Telegraph, from whom the service was taken over, were that the papers represented by Mr. Carr should have the service for simultaneous publication, for payment of the cost of cabling. The Daily Telegraph was to pay the cost of sending the war correspondents and their maintenance in the field. Among the correspondents was Bennett Burleigh.

The syndicate of papers which Mr. Carr formed paid the Daily Telegraph £25,000 borne by ten contributing papers. This stroke shows of what material Mr. Carr as a journalistic force is constituted. The war increased the circulation of his papers about 50 per cent., which fell off about one-half, so that there is still a permanent increase of 25 per cent. The war also created a new set of readers. At the same time it checked revenue to a considerable extent as many companies withdrew their advertisements and prospectuses. Then again the paper manufacturers advanced the price of paper 50 per cent., charging three cents per pound as against two cents, the former price.

Mr. Carr is a staunch upholder of free trade principles. He cannot see that the preferential tariff is a very beneficial institution. It is, he states, merely an evidence of the affection of Canada for the Mother country. He points out that Britain has one fixed policy—that is to buy in the cheapest markets and sell in the dearest. That country is richer, according to Mr. Carr, which can secure most for its goods than that which makes its inhabitants consume the most costly. The great political danger menacing Canada, Mr. Carr contends, is the growth of protection. It is as Shakespeare says: "An appetite that grows on that on which it feeds." As soon as the manufacturer gets a taste of protection he wants more; he wants protection that does not protect him. He considers it fatuity to protect the manufacturer at the sacrifice of the great agricultural element.

Asked regarding the reported proposed imposition of duty on beet sugar coming into England, Mr. Carr scouted the idea. If anything of the kind were proposed, it would more probably be a tax on all sorts of sugar indiscriminately. As he pointed out before, England must not resent any nation's ability to turn out goods at more reasonable prices than she can herself. "She takes all she can get," and he believed "that to be one of the sources of her greatness. The cheap rate at which sugar was received in England was responsible for the establishment of innumerable manufacturing industries such as confectionery, preserves, and other important ingredients. As regards the much-talked-of decadence of Britain, Mr. Carr said that the people were happier, more contented, more prosperous, and the country wealthier, than ever before.

Questioned about Senator Morgan's Anglophobe speech in the United States senate the other day, Mr. Carr smiled and remarked that it was not in the power of such as he to sever the friendship existing between Britain and the United States. "He evidently does not believe in the decadence of England," exclaimed Mr. Carr, or he would never have referred to Liverpool as the great trade centre of the world. We may take Mr. Morgan's speech with perfect equanimity." Mr. Griffith, who is the government agent for Wales, makes his headquarters in Cardiff, which is the largest exporting port in Great Britain. He is well qualified for the position as he resided in Cardiff for sixteen years, and is familiar with its resources. His trip had already convinced him that this province offered a good field for emigration from Wales, a large element of the population being engaged in mining pursuits. He felt certain that if the mining companies would guarantee employment to intending emigrants a good class of miners could be secured. At present the annual emigration from Wales to the Dominion exceeds several hundred and the outlook for the future was still more encouraging. When he took his duties the yearly departures from Wales to the Dominion did not exceed a dozen per annum. Mr. Griffith added that

Hon. Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior, had done good work in stimulating immigration work in England and Wales. A visit to Wales had convinced the minister that the Welshmen represented a very desirable class of immigrants.

NOVA PERSEI.

The New Star Visible in the Rossland Heavens in the Early Evening.

Nova Persei, or the new star of the constellation named Perseus, has been creating a stir among astronomers, and has been lately noticed in the Eastern papers. It is spoken of as being of first class magnitude. That is to say, that its lustre is as bright as any of the fixed stars. This was the case when it was discovered, but at the present moment it has faded and is now only shining with a second-class lustre, with about the same brightness as Polaris, the North Star. It can easily be found by first looking for the Great Bear, commonly known on the American continent as the Dipper. The last two stars in the Dipper are known as the pointers, because if a line be drawn between the two and prolonged outward it will find the North star. If this line be further prolonged it will come into the constellation Cassiopeia, known as the Chair, from a rude resemblance to that common article. Just above this will be found the three bright stars of the constellation Perseus, forming a small bow or arc with the convex side toward the horizon. On the side of the arc furthest away from the Pole star will be found the star, shining now with the brilliancy of the others of the arc.

A few weeks ago this new star was shining with the lustre of Capella, which is the very bright star situated a little above it, still further away from the pole. Standing on the south side of Columbia avenue any evening at about 9 o'clock at this season of the year Capella will be seen due west at an angle of about 45 degrees above the horizon. Perseus is then the arc to the north of this bright star and a little below it.

There are two points in conjunction with this novel appearance in the argument which are of interest. The bright star Capella is one of the few whose distance from the earth has been approximated. Observations taken six months apart when the earth is separated by twice its distance from the sun or 190,000,000 miles, show a slight variation in the position of Capella. A fine calculation has approximated this as meaning that Capella is at such a distance from the earth that a message travelling at the speed of light, 182,000 miles per second, would reach the star in fifty years. And yet Capella is one of the "nearest" of the stars to the earth.

The other point is that the star of Perseus which is the closest to Capella, one end of the bow farthest from Polaris, is the star Algol. This star was named by the Arabs, and signifies in their tongue, "The Wonderful." Algol is a variable star, shining sometimes so faint that it is almost telescopic, and yet at other times is of the second magnitude. It would seem as if there is a flare-up occasionally on the star, and the conflagration is visible to the earth's inhabitants. The variation in lustre is not due to its approach and recession from the earth, as in that case there would probably be a parallel or shifting of its relative position with regard to the solar system.

Whether Nova is just such a star as its neighbor Algol, whether its brilliancy is due to a collision, or whether it is simply a tremendous explosion of hydrogen gas has not yet been determined by the astronomers.

A SMOKER FOR SQUIRES. He Was the Eagles' Guest of the Evening Last Night.

A smoker was given last evening by Rossland aerie No. 10, F.O.E., to their brother, Joseph Squires, who has just returned from the war in South Africa. There were over 100 Eagles present, and President Thomas Fitzmaurice was in the chair. After the regular business had been transacted the smoking concert commenced. A good programme of songs, recitations, stories and music was rendered by the members. At the conclusion of the programme the toast of the evening, "Brother Squires and the British Army," was proposed by Brother W. J. Weaver. Brother Squires responded at some length, giving an account of many thrilling incidents of the war in South Africa, in all of which he personally participated. At the close of the entertainment Brother Squires was presented with a clock by the aerie, and responded to the presentation with considerable feeling. The clock is of most appropriate design, being of staked rifles with bayonets fixed. Suspended from these rifles is a clock in the shape of a drum and bugle. The gunnery of black steel and the clock and decorations are finished in rich gold plate. In presenting the clock to Brother Squires Brother Dan Thomas, who made the presentation, remarked that the Eagles had been unable to keep track of Brother Squires for he past eighteen months, but he hoped that with the assistance of the clock Brother Squires would be able to turn up when wanted in the future.

SAW SOME BIG ORE SHOOTS

MR. S. W. HALL INSPECTED THE OLD IRONSIDES.

Ledge Found in the Cascade and It is Fifteen Feet Wide—Rossland Bonanza Vein, Etc.

Mr. S. W. Hall returned on Sunday night from a visit to the P-oundary country and the Norway mountain section. He went to the Boundary for the purpose of examining the Bruce group near Midway and while there took advantage of the opportunity to inspect the mines in the Phoenix camp. In the Bruce group he found a very nice showing of chalcopryite ore. There has not been enough work done to determine the extent of the properties, although it is a very fair looking prospect. The city of Greenwood is taking on a very prosperous aspect since the smelter began operations and a number of properties are being operated in the Deadwood camp. He met Mr. Laidlaw of the Pyritic smelter and the latter said the work of construction was making excellent progress and he expected the plant would be "blown in" some time next month. He examined the plan and thinks it is a very good one. There is considerable ore in the bunkers and elsewhere ready to be reduced when the plant begins operations.

"I think that Phoenix," he said, "if the values hold out, is certain to be the great mining camp in British Columbia." Mr. W. Y. Williams, the general manager, very kindly showed me through the Old Ironsides and I certainly saw the largest body of ore that I ever gazed on in my life. There is nothing like it in Butte, which is famous for its big ore bodies. I travelled from the footwall of the vein to the hanging wall, a distance of 700 feet, and was in all the way. From the end of the 300-foot level diamond drill was driven down for 600 feet and was in one all the way. One can travel from the end line of the claim to the other, a distance of 1,500 feet, and be in ore all the way. They are now driving from the 200-foot level of the Old Ironsides into the Knob Hill. In the latter mine this drift, in a little while, will be on the 800-foot level in 200-foot blocks. These blocks will be about an acre in size. From this it will be seen how extensive the ore bodies in these two mines are. Besides these two mines there are the Brooklyn, the Stenwinder, the Grey Eagle and other properties with very large showings of ore. I think that if they had the smelter capacity in the Boundary that Phoenix would soon beat Rossland in tonnage, but this will not be the case this year.

"On returning to Gladstone I got off for the purpose of visiting the Cascade and the Bonanza No. 2. I had a hard trip, as the snow is soft and snowshoeing is therefore difficult. I found both properties in first-class condition. I found the tunnel on the Bonanza in 175 feet and still in one of a shipping grade. The vein has been cut in the tunnel in the Cascade. The vein on the tunnel level is about 15 feet wide. Assays are being made of the ore from both properties. These properties will both be ready to ship before the wagon road gets in there. On the dump of the Bonanza there is now 300 tons of selected ore ready for shipment. The ore shoot, on the Cascade, which is practically ready for stopping, is about 450 feet in length. A wagon road should be immediately built over which to transport the ore from these as well as other properties in that vicinity to the roadway. When a wagon road is provided quite a camp is certain to spring up in that section."

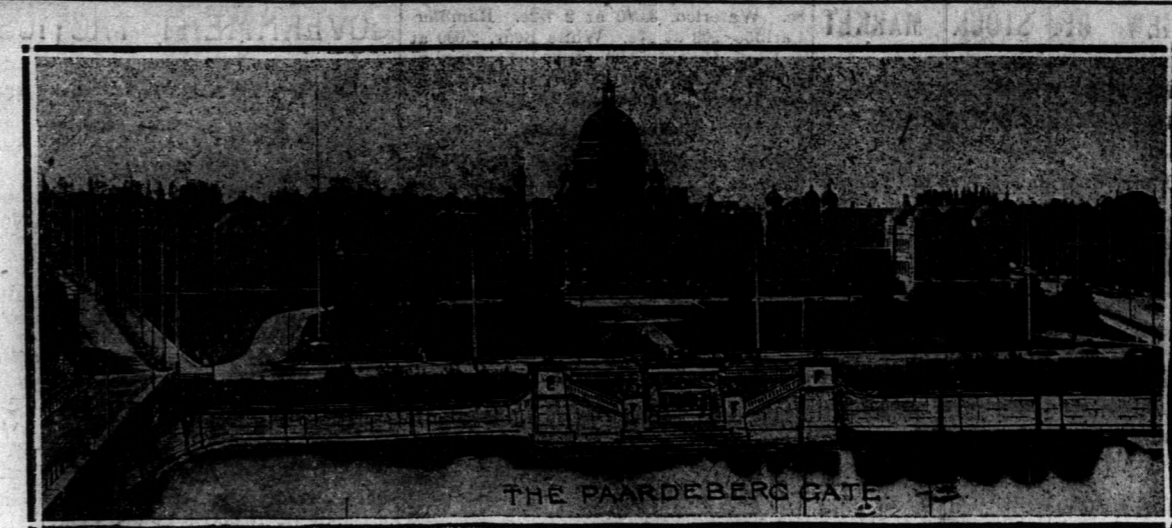
A Painful Accident. Mr. Fred G. Frazier, while on his way to the Velvet mine yesterday, met with a painful accident. While going down the slope to Sheep Creek, a short distance from town, his horse slipped and fell, rolling over onto Mr. Frazier's left leg, severely spraining the ankle. Mr. Frazier was compelled to return to Rossland for medical assistance.

Derby and Nelson. Mr. Lucien Weyl, of the Chapleau mines, is in the city. The syndicate of French capitalists which he represents owns the Nelson and Derby mineral claims, in this camp. Mr. Weyl was asked when it was the intention to operate these properties, and replied that he was to leave for Paris today, and that he would, when he arrived there, confer with his principals as to the question of development. He expected to return in a couple of months, and then he anticipated that all the plans of the company would be formulated and he had no doubt that work would then be inaugurated.

JOHNSON-LEMBERG. A Pleasant Wedding on Saturday Evening in Finlander Hall. The Finlanders' Temperance hall was the scene of a large and happy gathering on Saturday evening last, when the many friends of the contracting parties gathered to celebrate the nuptials of John Peter Johnson and Miss Helen Lemberg. At 8:30 the bridal party entered the hall and advanced to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Wylie's orchestra. At the platform they were met by the officiating minister, Rev. Geo. H. Morden, and in a few moments the solemn words were pronounced which made the principals husband and wife. The bride was attractively attired in a pretty gown of white lawn, trimmed with satin and pearl beads, and accompanied by the conventional bridal veil and wreath of orange blossoms. The bridal party comprised three bridesmaids and three groomsmen, the official witnesses being Mr. Rikart Kerola and Miss Sandra Saale.

The ceremony completed, the bride and groom faced the assembled company and received with grace their individual congratulations and good wishes. This pleasant exercise being completed, light refreshments were served, after which the orchestra struck up the strains of the grand march, and the succeeding hours were relinquished to the tripping of the light fantastic and to unalloyed social enjoyment. The wedding gifts were numerous and costly, attesting the esteem in which the bride and groom are held by their many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have taken up their abode on Nickle Plate flat, and will make this city their home.

City Reservoir. A little later in the season a reservoir for the city water will be erected on the Ida May mineral claim. Just now the ground is too wet to allow of anything being done with advantage. Mr. J. S. Lawrence, trainmaster of the Columbia & Western railway, was in the city yesterday from Trail, on a short business visit.



The memorial gate to be erected in Victoria, of which the above cut is a representation, to the memory of British Columbians who have bled and died in supporting the honor of the old flag, in South Africa, will cost, including a statue of Queen Victoria, about \$25,000. Subscription lists are open all over the province and can be found in Rossland at any of the banks or in this office. The Paardeberg memorial is practically a water gate on a narrow arm of the sea stretching into the heart of the city. At present the site is merely a mud bank from the road to the sea, which will be built up in the manner shown.

Advertisement for Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Toronto. The ad features a large illustration of a multi-story building with many windows, identified as the 'CANADIAN SEED HOUSE'. Text on the ad includes '28 YEARS PROGRESS', 'RESULTS FROM SUPPLYING GOOD SEEDS', and 'WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES OFFICES 190'. Below the illustration, it says 'This hanger is displayed in all stores where Steele, Briggs' seeds are sold. Steele, Briggs' seeds are always fresh, they are suited to Canada, they are the safest seeds that can be bought. Every packet is generously filled, you get best value in Steele, Briggs' seeds and seeds that grow, be sure you get them.' It also includes 'Mail orders promptly executed. Send your name for Catalogue.' and 'ASK FOR THEM.' The ad is signed 'SUPPLIED BY LEADING MERCHANTS'.

A SMALL EXCITEMENT. The Bursting of a Water Pipe Causes a Catastrophe to Descend Washington Street. The bursting of a water pipe just west of the bridge over Centre Star gulch on Second avenue yesterday morning at 10 o'clock caused a little excitement. The water found its way over the bridge and, running down the incline of Second avenue to Washington street, came down the latter thoroughfare in a regular cataraet. Foreman Corbett of the waterworks was quickly on hand, and shutting off the water east of the rink, had the flow stopped in 20 minutes. A gang of men was promptly put to work. The defective length of piping was taken out and two half lengths inserted, connected with a sleeve. By dusk the service was running uninterruptedly. The only blocks suffering were those immediately to the west of the bridge, whose supply was shut off for a few hours only. A year ago a similar occurrence shut off half the town for a couple of days, but, owing to perfecting of the system by City Engineer van Buskirk, this delay is no longer necessary. The job was done very smartly and reflects credit on the foreman, especially as his chief was absent, being at the coast on municipal business.

Carpenters' Union. The regular meeting of the Carpenters' union was held last night. The only business of importance outside of the routine order was a question raised by one of the contractors as to whether they would be allowed to work 9 hours on a contract at any of the mines, or would they be called on for the regulation 8-hour day now in force in all other contracts. The union was unanimous on the point that 9 hours shall constitute a day's work on any contract, whether at the mines or any

where else. Two new members were elected and sick benefit to the amount of \$5 was paid. The executive report that there are a large number of the members of the local union on the unemployed list at present, and recommend that carpenters outside of this district stay away from Rossland.

TO BE REMEMBERED. Returning Soldiers to Receive Watches, Lockets and Chains. A Miner representative interviewed Sheriff Robinson yesterday in relation to what action was intended in regard to the reception of the soldiers returning from South Africa. Mr. Robinson replied: "It was only learned on Sunday last that Harold Daly, W. Hart-McHarg, Mr. Dunn and Mr. McDonald would all be in Rossland about the end of the month. The news came in response to a telegram of inquiry sent to Mr. Harold Daly at Halifax. On receipt of the news which came on Sunday, watches, chains and lockets were ordered for each of the above mentioned, including one for Mr. Joseph Squires, who is already in the city. It is intended to hold a smoker in the early part of April, when the five watches will be presented and when those receiving them will be the guests of the evening."

BACK FROM THE WAR. Mr. Charles Powell of the Strathcona Horse Returns Home. Among others who joined the Strathcona Horse from Rossland, and who has just returned to this city, is Mr. Charles Powell. Mr. Powell was unfortunately injured by a kick from a horse in South Africa, and was invalided home to England and returned to Rossland from the Mother Country, arriving in Rossland a day or two since. Mr. Powell will be

included among those of the returned heroes who will be honored at the forthcoming smoker and, like the others, will be presented with a watch, chain and locket in commemoration of his services for the Empire in South Africa.

C.P.R. Earnings in January. The gross earnings of the C.P.R. for January were \$2,064,015; working expenses, \$1,405,819; net profits, \$648,196. In January, 1900, the net profits were \$601,509. The decrease in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for January, \$46,687.

Diamond Dyes

Clothe Age and Un Sightliness with Life and Beauty. Do you ever try to dye over your faded and unattractive garments? Thousands in Canada do this work successfully and well. To those who have not tried this work of true economy, we would say, "there is money in it when you do the work with Diamond Dyes." Old dresses, suits, skirts, capes, jackets, blouses, silks, ribbons, etc., can easily be renewed and made to look as well as new goods at small cost. Ten cents for a package of one of the fashionable colors of Diamond Dyes will save you several dollars. This work of renewing and transforming can only be well done when you use the Diamond Dyes. Ask your dealer for them; take no common substitute.

REVIEW OF STOCK MARKET

SALES FOR WEEK AGGREGATED 147,000 SHARES ON CHANGE.

The Flurry in Winnipeg Was the Feature of the Market, and 72,000 Shares Changed Hands.

The market during the week has been in a fairly good condition, and while the sales were not as large as they were during January and February, still they were larger than they were during the many dull weeks of 1900.

Table with 2 columns: Day (Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday) and Sales (29,000, 15,000, 18,000, 14,000, 52,000, 29,000)

Against 137,500 for the previous week. Winnipeg was the leading feature of the week. It advanced from 6 1/2 cents on Thursday of last week to 8 1/2 cents yesterday.

White Bear strengthened a little during the week. It opened at 4 cents, sold down as low as 3 3/8 and closed yesterday at 4 1/2 cents.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name (Athabasca, B. C. Gold Fields, Big Three, Black Tail, Brandon & Golden Cross, etc.) and Price/Change

SALES

Thursday's Sales. Winnipeg, 1,000 at 6 1/2; Giant, 5,000 at 3 1/2, 5,000 at 3 5/8, 1,000 at 3 3/4; Rambler-Cariboo, 1,000 at 2 1/2, 2,000 at 2 5/8; White Bear, 3,000 at 4; Noble Five, 1,000 at 3 3/4; Morning Glory, 5,000 at 7; Waterloo, 2,000 at 2 1/2, 2,000 at 2 1/2. Total sales, 29,000 shares.

GOVERNMENT TACTICS

Its Supporter will Move Shelving of Crow's Nest Railway Bill.

Vancouver, March 16.—A Victoria despatch says that when the railway committee meets Monday, Mr. Pooley will ask that the Crow's Nest Southern railway bill stand over until the next session to permit of the appointment of a commission to inquire into the matter and its effect on the province.

J. L. WHITNEY & CO. Mining Brokers. Mining Properties Bought and Sold. Up-to-date regarding stocks in British Columbia and Washington.

THE REDDIN-JACKSON CO. LIMITED LIABILITY ESTABLISHED MAY 1895 MINING AND INVESTMENT BROKERS

FROM THE RECORD. Bill of Sale. March 15.—Seneca Fraction 1-4, A. B. Irwin to P. Burns, \$375.

Mr. Walter E. Askew, of Grand Forks, Paints a Bright Picture. Mr. Walter F. Askew, of the Columbia Telephone company, Grand Forks, is a town for a few days on business.

"The outlook," said Mr. Askew, "is indeed very promising, and the people over there are looking forward to a very lively summer. Already there is a notable appreciation in real estate values in Grand Forks and for the adjacent fruit and agricultural lands."

County Court at Grand Forks. Grand Forks, March 19.—Judge Hole concluded his second court sittings here on Saturday, the court being very largely attended.

Garden Fruit. Do you want Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Strawberries, Apples, or Rhubarb Roots, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, etc.?

YUKON ACTIVITY

Laurier and Sifton will Visit Dawson During the Coming Summer.

Victoria, March 18.—Northern papers received by the Amur, which arrived this afternoon from Skagway, contain news of the first thaw of the season at Dawson and increased activity in mining and trading all along the Yukon.

Local Passenger Rates on Pacific Division to Be Reduced 20 Per Cent. Vancouver, March 18.—(Special.)—The announcement was made today by Assistant General Passenger Agent E. J. Coyle, that on April 1 local passenger rates on the Pacific division will be reduced 20 per cent.

CROW'S NEST. Preamble of Jaffray's Railway Bill Adopted by Railway Committee.

Victoria, March 18.—The preamble of the bill granting a charter to Robert Jaffray and others to build a railway from Michel to the International boundary line passed the Railway committee of the legislature today.

Found a Headless Corpse. Vancouver, March 18.—The headless body of a man was found in a box yesterday at Lulu Island.

More Coal Lands Opened.—The Stenwinder and the Nickel Plate. Fairview, March 12.—(Special.)—The outlook is good for an active summer work in these parts.

Work is to commence shortly on one of the Fairview corporation properties. This is a coal proposition and is situated at the forks of the wagon road to Penitence and Camp McKinney from Fairview.

Several Cases Among Miners—100 Have Been Exposed to Contagion. Phoenix, B. C., March 19.—(Special.)—Disease, diagnosed to be varioloid or mild form of smallpox, has broken out in the Granby bunkhouse, there being several cases.

Boards of Trade Informed That Provincial Government Will Investigate. Victoria, March 14.—In reply to representations of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern British Columbia, Finance Minister Hon. J. H. Turner, said that an official of the agricultural department would start out immediately to collect data for use of the government in fixing railway rates.

THE STEELES, BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD. TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

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Revenue Tax, \$3 per Annum. Assessor and Collector.

GOLD BAR

Submerged Belt Stretches 100 Miles Along Alaskan Coast.

Victoria, B.C., March 14.—News has reached here from Cape Nome that during December a rich bar was staked, which is beneath Bering sea and parallels the coast for about 100 miles up the Snake river.

Stampedes occurred from Nome to American creek, in Koukrook and Norton sound, where rich strikes have been made. News of the presidential election had not reached Nome on Dec. 10.

Associated Boards of Trade Does Good Work at the Capital. Victoria, March 14.—The delegates of the Associated Boards of Trade had a meeting with the government this afternoon, when they were promised that a suitable exhibit will be made at the Toronto Mineral exhibition, and that steps will be taken to appoint another County agent to work with the Dominion commission and revise the mining laws.

THE STRIKE RECENTLY. Five is simply a number, and the ends of the law property. It is a grade ore and what the Noble Five in again.

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It is generally admitted in the Fort Steele district to support a prospect. The production of guarantee adequate way.

A brilliant showing the mining camps in the valley by the coast and south railway.

Work on the Carbon situated near the Horse creek, that as soon as the seas The mineral producing division are per and iron.

Extensive preparations towards working the mines this summer. A new mining camp some six or eight kilometers at Fort Steele.

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